

Über dieses Buch

Dies ist ein digitales Exemplar eines Buches, das seit Generationen in den Regalen der Bibliotheken aufbewahrt wurde, bevor es von Google im Rahmen eines Projekts, mit dem die Bücher dieser Welt online verfügbar gemacht werden sollen, sorgfältig gescannt wurde.

Das Buch hat das Urheberrecht überdauert und kann nun öffentlich zugänglich gemacht werden. Ein öffentlich zugängliches Buch ist ein Buch, das niemals Urheberrechten unterlag oder bei dem die Schutzfrist des Urheberrechts abgelaufen ist. Ob ein Buch öffentlich zugänglich ist, kann von Land zu Land unterschiedlich sein. Öffentlich zugängliche Bücher sind unser Tor zur Vergangenheit und stellen ein geschichtliches, kulturelles und wissenschaftliches Vermögen dar, das häufig nur schwierig zu entdecken ist.

Gebrauchsspuren, Anmerkungen und andere Randbemerkungen, die im Originalband enthalten sind, finden sich auch in dieser Datei – eine Erinnerung an die lange Reise, die das Buch vom Verleger zu einer Bibliothek und weiter zu Ihnen hinter sich gebracht hat.

Nutzungsrichtlinien

Google ist stolz, mit Bibliotheken in partnerschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit öffentlich zugängliches Material zu digitalisieren und einer breiten Masse zugänglich zu machen. Öffentlich zugängliche Bücher gehören der Öffentlichkeit, und wir sind nur ihre Hüter. Nichtsdestotrotz ist diese Arbeit kostspielig. Um diese Ressource weiterhin zur Verfügung stellen zu können, haben wir Schritte unternommen, um den Missbrauch durch kommerzielle Parteien zu verhindern. Dazu gehören technische Einschränkungen für automatisierte Abfragen.

Wir bitten Sie um Einhaltung folgender Richtlinien:

+ *Nutzung der Dateien zu nichtkommerziellen Zwecken* Wir haben Google Buchsuche für Endanwender konzipiert und möchten, dass Sie diese Dateien nur für persönliche, nichtkommerzielle Zwecke verwenden.

+ *Keine automatisierten Abfragen* Senden Sie keine automatisierten Abfragen irgendwelcher Art an das Google-System. Wenn Sie Recherchen über maschinelle Übersetzung, optische Zeichenerkennung oder andere Bereiche durchführen, in denen der Zugang zu Text in großen Mengen nützlich ist, wenden Sie sich bitte an uns. Wir fördern die Nutzung des öffentlich zugänglichen Materials für diese Zwecke und können Ihnen unter Umständen helfen.

+ *Beibehaltung von Google-Markenelementen* Das "Wasserzeichen" von Google, das Sie in jeder Datei finden, ist wichtig zur Information über dieses Projekt und hilft den Anwendern weiteres Material über Google Buchsuche zu finden. Bitte entfernen Sie das Wasserzeichen nicht.

+ *Bewegen Sie sich innerhalb der Legalität* Unabhängig von Ihrem Verwendungszweck müssen Sie sich Ihrer Verantwortung bewusst sein, sicherzustellen, dass Ihre Nutzung legal ist. Gehen Sie nicht davon aus, dass ein Buch, das nach unserem Dafürhalten für Nutzer in den USA öffentlich zugänglich ist, auch für Nutzer in anderen Ländern öffentlich zugänglich ist. Ob ein Buch noch dem Urheberrecht unterliegt, ist von Land zu Land verschieden. Wir können keine Beratung leisten, ob eine bestimmte Nutzung eines bestimmten Buches gesetzlich zulässig ist. Gehen Sie nicht davon aus, dass das Erscheinen eines Buchs in Google Buchsuche bedeutet, dass es in jeder Form und überall auf der Welt verwendet werden kann. Eine Urheberrechtsverletzung kann schwerwiegende Folgen haben.

Über Google Buchsuche

Das Ziel von Google besteht darin, die weltweiten Informationen zu organisieren und allgemein nutzbar und zugänglich zu machen. Google Buchsuche hilft Lesern dabei, die Bücher dieser Welt zu entdecken, und unterstützt Autoren und Verleger dabei, neue Zielgruppen zu erreichen. Den gesamten Buchtext können Sie im Internet unter `http://books.google.com` durchsuchen.

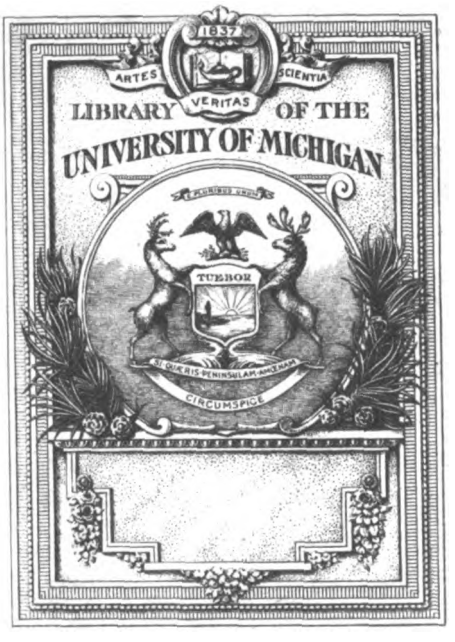
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

https://books.google.com

410104

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

Z
119
.B86

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

Do not strip

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

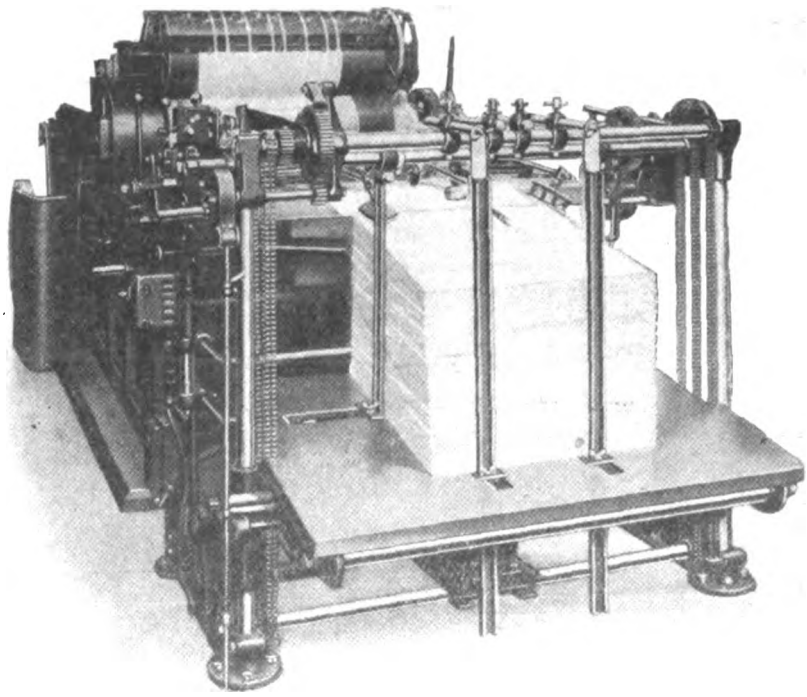
VOLUME 92. NUMBER 1. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 4, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"SLOGGER"

METHOD IS THE BEST

and is purely automatic. A labourer can load up the feeder before the machine-minder's time of starting in the morning, so ensuring a full run for the day In the case of shorter runs the loading can be done during meal times or while making ready, thus obtaining the full productive capacity of the press.

JOBS from letter-press to any colour work.



SPEEDS to suit any press.

STOCK from tissue to board.

RUNS from 500 upwards.

"Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is a pile feeder which stands on the floor at feed end of the press, and is made of a suitable height for the press to which it is attached. (Capacity of pile board is only 20" less than highest point of press lay board).

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

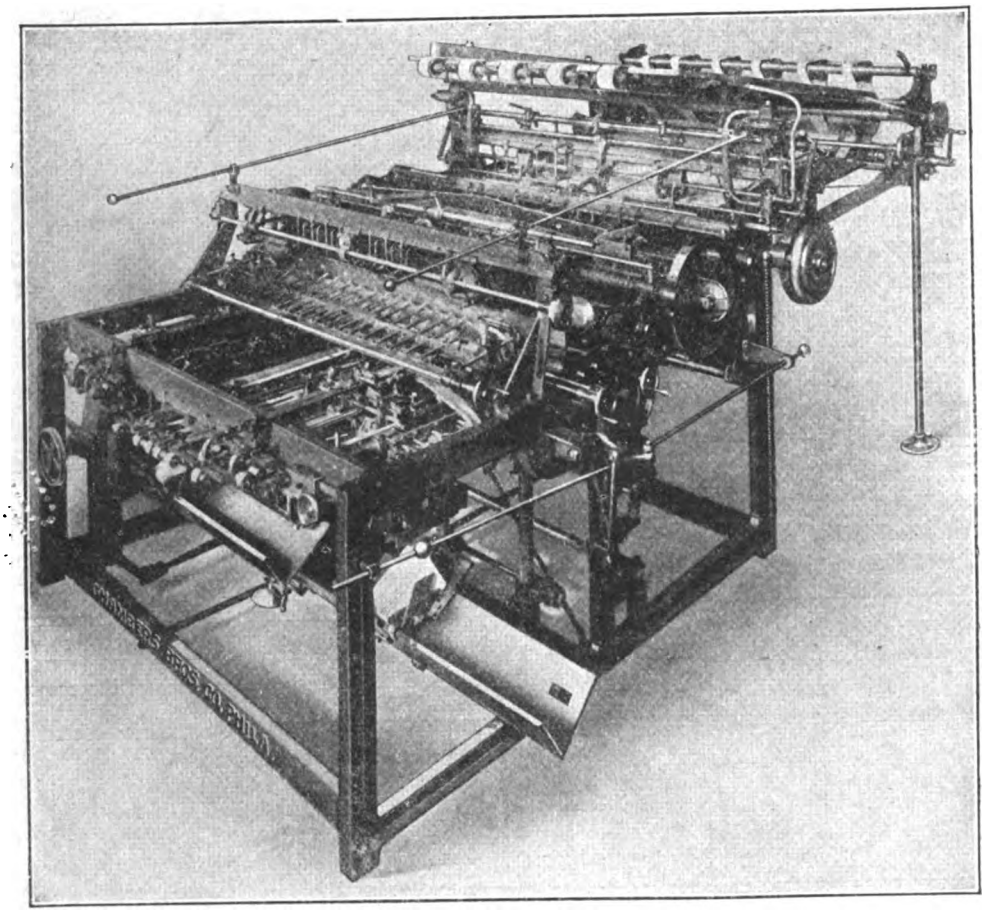
H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

SP SP

SLATER & PALMER'S
"GUARDS" SCARLET INK

L'press 4/- per lb.
Litho 4/6 "

IS A MOST STRIKING & EFFECTIVE SHADE, & AT ITS MODERATE PRICE IS EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. ***Try it!***

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams:
"BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

Gen.
Faxon

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 1. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 4, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Curling of Fine Printing Papers.

By H. H. HANSON and H. H. HACKETT.

A few years ago the curling of paper was almost unheard of, but with the development of automatic printing presses it has come to be a very important factor in the making and selling of high-grade printing papers. The printer demands high speed and production, and in order to get results the paper must lie flat on the press, where the automatic feeders cannot fail to reach it. The initiative in the prevention of curl must come from the papermaker, because while the printer can do much to allay it, he cannot stop it altogether.

Three Kinds of Curling.

It is evident that an investigation of the causes of curling must start by a study of printing press operation, and the conditions in a print shop under which paper curls. We find first of all that the trouble comes almost always in winter, and that it is often particularly bad on very cold days. The atmospheric conditions of most print shops in such weather are high temperature and low humidity, often as low as 20 per cent.

We find further that there are several kinds of curling, as follows:—

(A) SURFACE ACTION.—The individual sheets of paper lying in a pile on the press curl upward at the edges, the top sheet always curling the worst. The action seems to be progressive, several sheets near the top curling a little and each sheet as it becomes the top one, curling badly.

(B) SET.—The whole pile of paper on the press may have a curved rather than a flat set to it. In such a case the individual sheet seems to revert to a former desirable curved shape as soon as it is lifted from the pile by the feeders and is free to move.

(C) STATIC.—The individual sheet may stick to the press so that it is not easily removed after the printing has been done.

There may also be slight variations from or combinations of these three, so that it is not always easy to describe the action. These are, however, the primary movements and their elimination stops curling or at least reduces its effect by a very considerable degree.

Immediate Causes.

The mechanism of the actions described under (A), (B) and (C) is as follows:—

(A) Cellulose is hygroscopic and all paper contains more or less moisture, the amount being directly dependent on the humidity of the air to which the paper is exposed. For example, paper exposed to air at 65 per cent. humidity comes to equilibrium at 8 per cent. moisture content, paper exposed to air at 40 per cent. humidity at 5 per cent. When paper absorbs moisture it expands and when it dries it contracts. Paper taken from a condition of equilibrium at 65 per cent. humidity and brought into a room at 40 per cent. humidity immediately begins to lose moisture, and this action is accompanied by shrinkage. If now only one side of the paper is exposed to the new conditions, or if moisture leaves one side of the sheet more easily than the other, the dried side shrinks more, becomes shorter than the wetter side and in order to adjust itself to this condition the paper curls with the short side naturally concave. Most paper is shipped with a moisture content of approximately 6-7 per cent., that is, in equilibrium with air at about 50 per cent. humidity. It is evident that if brought into a hot dry print shop at, say, 20 per cent. humidity, considerable drying and shrinkage will take place, and if for some reason moisture can leave one side more easily than the other, curling will result. This is what happens when the individual sheets of an apparently flat pile of paper start curling on a press.

(B) Paper very often has a definite set in one direction, and almost invariably it is the wire side that tends to be concave, being a little shorter than the felt side. This effect is generally not noticeable in a pile of paper of large size, but when a ream is cut down to small sizes for printing, it becomes immediately apparent. When the single sheets are fed into the press, the set becomes more pronounced because each sheet is free to conform to its natural shape. The curved shape was originally given to the paper by being dried in this position or by being dried harder on one side than the other. No amount of stretching or pressing in a pile will permanently eliminate this set.

It is advisable here to mention one condition necessary for curling such as described under (A) and (B), namely, the coherence of the paper. No paper will curl if each individual fibre is free to shrink by itself as in a blotter. It is necessary for the individual fibres to be cemented together, so that shrinkage is transmitted to the paper as a whole. The amount of curl may or may not be proportional to the percentage of cementing material depending on the kind of binder and its method of application.

(C) The curling or sticking action described under (C) is due to static electricity developed by the friction of the moving parts of the printing press. Static, of course, is always worse on cold, dry days. The paper manufacturer cannot stop static in a print shop, but he can help its action on paper. Very dry paper is conducive to static troubles. Paper containing 6-7 per cent. moisture will run perfectly safe under severe static conditions.

Fundamental Causes.

Behind the immediate causes of curling illustrated above we must find the underlying causes in order to achieve success in prevention. We believe, as you will see, that almost every operation of papermaking is involved to a greater or lesser extent. It is apparent that the investigation must find the factors which produce two-sidedness and set and those which cause a sheet of paper to act as a coherent unit rather than individual fibres. Machine dried and loft dried papers must be studied separately, because the final operations may have an important effect. Up to the operation of tub-sizing, however, we may consider all papers under one class.

(A) BEATING AND JORDANING.—The moisture contained in cellulose may be of two kinds: it may be present as a mere physical mixture, or it may be in chemical union with the cellulose molecule. In a beater most of the water present is in mere mechanical contact with the stock, but a little is bound to it by chemical ties, and this we call chemical moisture or moisture of hydration. The presence of a comparatively large percentage of moisture of hydration gives us slow or greasy stock. We all know that mechanical attrition in the beater increases it. Technically speaking, its formation is accompanied by a gelatinisation of the fibre wall. The gel acts as a cementing material holding the fibres together in the web of paper. The moisture of hydration can be thoroughly removed only by high temperature drying; it is the last to leave the paper on the drying cylinders and its removal is accompanied by excessive shrinkage of the fibres and web. Moisture of hydration probably acts in several ways to make paper curl:—

1. It cements the fibres together so that shrinkage and expansion of individual fibres are transmitted to the paper as a whole.

2. Unless it is thoroughly removed on the drying cylinders, the paper produced is liable to excessive shrinkage when exposed to the drying atmosphere of a print shop.

3. A third cause has to do with sizing and will be taken up under that subject.

(B) BEATER SIZING.—Rosin size precipitated by alum acts as a cementing material. It does, however, tend to make paper waterproof and should therefore prevent quick changes in moisture content and consequent curling. Unfortunately the suction under the wire acts to partially remove the size from the wire side. Thus the paper is less waterproof on the wire side than it is on the felt side, and when the finished paper is brought into a drying atmosphere it is reasonable to suppose that moisture leaves the wire side more rapidly.

Here we must again bring in the effect of hydration. The greasier a stock is the better the sizing, but also the more important from a curling standpoint, the higher becomes the vacuum in the suction boxes and roll. The sheet is now more compact, less size is drawn through the sheet and a greater proportion is

*Read at the meeting of the Connecticut Valley Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association, Holyoke.

Digitized by Google

L&M

LITHO ROTARIES

THE PRESSES WITH SPECIAL FEATURES

THESE LITHO ROTARIES have now been in use for many years, and have fully demonstrated their value to practical printers on all classes of work. When designing and developing these presses, our engineering experts collaborated with practical printers in order to give to the lithographic trade the best machines for direct and offset printing.

We specially invite those houses who at present are engaged solely in letterpress printing, and are considering the possibilities of litho machinery in their own business, particularly offset printing, to permit us to advise them in the matter. We shall be pleased to arrange for one of our experts to discuss the matter with any printer who writes us accordingly.

General printers who intend to extend their lithographic departments by installing Litho Rotary Presses should send for full details of the

L&M Direct Litho Rotary

L&M Offset Litho Rotary

L&M Two-Colour Offset Litho Rotary

The L&M Litho Rotaries are made at our Works in Altrincham, Cheshire.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A Specialised Trade Protection Office for Paper Makers, Merchants, Agents, Wholesale Stationers & Allied Trades.

OBJECTS AND POINTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

Enquiries. Precise up-to-date Status Reports furnished by this Society which operates exclusively in your trade.

Collection of Accounts. Trade protection specialisation makes it possible for this Society to render a valuable service in the connection mentioned and, through up-to-date and efficient methods, costs are reduced to a minimum.

Insolvencies. This department will be under the control of an accountant with 15 years' experience in this class of work, and fullest investigations will be conducted and Meetings of Creditors attended free of charge.

The Society will be controlled by a directorate to be elected from the principal houses in the Trade.

Managing Director, Accountant & Valuer: PARKIN S. BOOTH.

Described by the "*Chemist and Druggist*" as "The Live Wire of the Trade Protection World."

FORM OF MEMBERSHIP.

To MR. PARKIN S. BOOTH.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

LONDON OFFICE:
26, 27 & 28, KIMBERLEY HOUSE,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1.
Telegrams: "ASMANIST," CENT. Telephone: CITY 6942/4 (2 lines).

LIVERPOOL OFFICE:
35, 36 & 37, EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
2, BIXTETH STREET
Telegrams: "QUORUM." Telephone: 4330 CENTRAL (Private Branch Exchange)

Sir,

Kindly place our name upon the register of members of the ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED, as from .....192.....to.....192..... and so on from year to year, until notice of discontinuance in writing be given prior to the termination of any year's Subscription, and upon the following terms and conditions:—

CONDITIONS:

The Subscription is annual, payable in advance, and may commence at any time.

All information is obtained from the most reliable sources, but it must be distinctly understood that it is furnished in strict confidence, and is for the sole use of the Subscriber, and is not to be divulged to a third party. The Subscriber will be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from the breach or non-observance of this condition.

Subscriptions are received, all Debt and Status Enquiry Books, etc., are issued, and information is given on the distinct understanding that the Office is not to be held responsible for damage or loss arising from want of sufficient or accurate information furnished to Subscribers, and it is agreed between the Subscriber and the Office that no proceedings shall be instituted against the Office by reason of any information furnished or omitted to be furnished, and the Subscriber further agrees not to give credit in sole reliance upon any information received from the Office except upon his own responsibility.

The Solicitors to whom collection of any debt is transferred by the Office shall be entitled to exercise discretion as to the form of procedure to be adopted in each case, and the Subscriber agrees to ratify all acts done by such Solicitors.

In case of discontinuance, Debt and Enquiry Forms are to be returned to the Office with written notice, before the end of the subscription term

Terms:

Subscription £2 2s. 0d. per annum, entitling the Subscriber to:—

Ten Status Enquiry Forms and ten Debt Forms free of charge.
Further Enquiry Forms during currency of Subscription at 2/- each.
" Debt " " " " " 1/6 "
The Collection of an unlimited number of Accounts at the following rates of Commission:—
5% on amounts recovered up to - - £20 1% on amounts over - - - £100
2½% on amounts over £20 and up to - £100 5% on amounts recovered in Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Isles.
Special terms in respect to Foreign Debt collections and enquiries.
Representation at Meetings of Creditors free of charge.
Searches of the Registers (unlimited) free of charge.
Legal Advice by the Solicitors to the Office upon ordinary business matters free.

(Signed)..... *(Address)*.....

Date..... 192 . *Business*.....

Digitized by Google

probably removed from the wire side. We thus have a sheet more two-sided from a size standpoint and more liable to curl.

(C) ALIGNMENT OF FIBRES.—The shrinkage of fibres is very largely in the cross-section rather than the length. The fibres tend to align themselves on the wire in the direction of travel and since the curl takes place in the direction of greatest shrinkage we almost invariably find paper curling with the curly edge in the machine direction. Longer or harder beating increases the fraying of the fibre ends and decreases machine direction alignment, but because of increased hydration probably does not help curling.

(D) PRESSING AND DRYING.—Pressing may make paper two-sided. The web coming off the wire is smooth on the wire side and rough on the top or felt side. The first press smooths the felt side and roughens the wire side. The second press, which is usually the last on fine paper machines, does the opposite.

We thus may have the paper going to the driers two-sided in two ways, comparatively less size on the wire side and a smooth wire side. It is easy to see that the lack of size on the wire side will cause that side to dry comparatively quickly. It may also be a fact that the smooth wire side gets better contact with the driers than the rough felt side and further develops the two-sided drying. The effect of these conditions would be greater shrinkage on the wire side and a curl set towards that side.

Hard drying is necessary to remove a sufficient amount of the moisture of hydration. If this moisture is not removed on the machine or by further drying before the paper is shipped, it may cause trouble in a dry, hot print shop.

(E) TUB SIZING.—While tub sizes, both animal and vegetable, have the effect of rosin in giving ink resistance, they differ from rosin in one very important quality, namely, that they are not moisture-proof. Everyone knows that both glue and starch absorb moisture and that when they do they expand very appreciably. It is not so evident to the papermaker, but just as true that when they dry out and lose moisture they contract just as much. Investigation shows that both glue and starch undergo greater changes in moisture content and dimension than does cellulose under similar humidity variations. These qualities do no great harm in themselves, but may if their application or dryness is different on the two sides of the paper.

It is now time to divide the discussion into machine dried and loft dried divisions. Let us first take machine dried. We have seen that paper is two-sided as to rosin size and that therefore it is more moisture-proof on the felt side. It is evident that this condition will induce greater absorption of tub-size on the wire side. If now drying is immediate as on machine dried paper, the size has no chance to permeate the sheet and equalise. The drying on the second nest continues to be two-sided and the paper is in a worse condition for curling than before it entered the tub. Now, we not only lack rosin on the wire side, but we have on that side a comparatively larger amount of a substance more hygroscopic and more liable to large dimensional changes than cellulose.

Tub-sizing does not have nearly the effect on loft dried that it does on machine dried paper. In the first place the size has plenty of time to permeate the sheet so that it is more evenly distributed throughout, and secondly the loft drying is not two-sided.

(F) FINISH.—Finish acts to inhibit curling by decreasing the set towards the wire side. This is probably accomplished not by stretching the wire side, as this would give only temporary relief, but by actually pulling the fibres and bonding material slightly apart. We find therefore that highly finished papers like ledgers and flats give little or no trouble.

(G) POLE-MARK.—One of the worst, if not the worst factor, in the curling of loft dried paper is the set given to the paper in drying over a pole. The tub-sizing operation expands the sheet normally about three per cent. In drying, the paper should shrink about the same amount. That part of the paper hanging down below the pole does shrink unrestrainedly, but that part over the pole is prevented by the weight of the sheets in close contact at that point. After drying, this part is larger than it should be and we have a distinct bubble in the sheet which only high finishing such as is generally not allowable in loft dried bonds, will take out. The bubble may seem to partially disappear in a pile of paper; but when small individual sheets are fed into the printing press, it shows up if printing conditions are poor.

Conclusion.

It is clear that if our work has been well done and conclusions properly drawn, practically all operations of papermaking affect curling. To overcome all the obstacles in the way of producing bond paper that "lies flat" seems in view of this an almost impossible feat. The problem is further complicated by the fact that steps taken to stop curl may seriously interfere with other qualities of paper. For example, a soft, poorly sized paper does not curl but lacks bond characteristics. We believe, however, and practical results have proved this, that by directing preventive efforts all along the line of manufacturing, curling can be stopped. Complete success means proper methods of testing, careful instructions to the workpeople, and everlasting watchfulness by the foreman.

Rubber Latex Tests in U.S.A.

A Washington despatch states that at the request of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Bureau of Standards is making an investigation of the effect of adding rubber latex to paper, that a supply of the latex has been obtained, and paper machine runs are being made with sulphate pulp and with a mixture of soda and sulphite pulp. Tests are being made with and without the use of rubber latex, and it is planned to determine the effect of this material on several qualities of paper, and to determine whether the strength qualities are increased.

State of the Dutch Printing Trade.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh in Holland.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (the president of the Master Printers' Federation) who recently attended a conference of the Dutch Master Printers held in Amsterdam under the presidency of Mr. Korthuis, reports that the most important item on the agenda was the matter of the new contract with the trade unions, which it is proposed should come into force on January 1st, 1923, and continue for two years. Its chief provisions are (1) that wages are to be reduced from 1s. 5d. an hour to 1s. 3d.; (2) that working hours are to be increased from 45 to 48; and (3) that master printers are to be allowed (in case of trade falling off) to dismiss such workmen as they please, instead of as at present the latest man taken on. Further, the proposed contract contains a sliding scale for wages according to the index cost-of-living figure, whereas the previous contract only provided for wages increasing. The new contract is the upshot of long discussions, spread over three months, by a mixed commission (under Mr. Diemer) of employers and employees. After considerable debate it was approved by a very large majority and it now only remains for the unions to accept it. Unfortunately the mens' leaders in submitting the contract to their constituents have declined to recommend it, but considerable sections have already agreed to it. The remaining (but largest) section will now ballot on it.

There appears to be a very considerable amount of unemployment among the Dutch printers, from 2,000 to 3,000 being out of work, out of a total of about 18,000, so that the acceptance by the men of the proposal to increase the number of working hours will show that they possess long-sighted economic views.

Mr. Austen-Leigh says that nothing could exceed the kindness and hospitality of his hosts, some of whom he had already met at Namur last July on the occasion of the Belgian conference, and others at the Printing Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall in May, 1921, of which they retained the pleasantest memories and especially of Mr. Bridges' hospitality.

A NEW Belgian monthly journal of the printing trade has appeared under the name of the *Musée du Livre*. A little 8-page journal, with ornamental headpiece and borders printed by offset, it is devoted to the craft of book-production in Belgium and elsewhere.

AMONGST recently elected members of the Federation of British Industries are: Messrs. Barclay and Fry, Ltd., lithographers, etc., makers of decorated tin boxes, The Grove, Southwark, London, S.E.; Messrs. Marsden and Co., Ltd., printers and lithographers, Windsor Bridge, Pendleton; the Credit Index, Ltd., credit guide printers and publishers, 31, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C.1.



654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

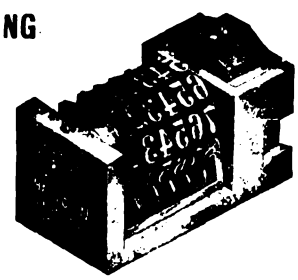
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

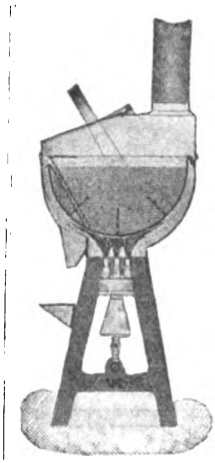
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE CLEAN METAL NO LADLING
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL NO LEAKS

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. Trade VK Mark 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Digitized by Google

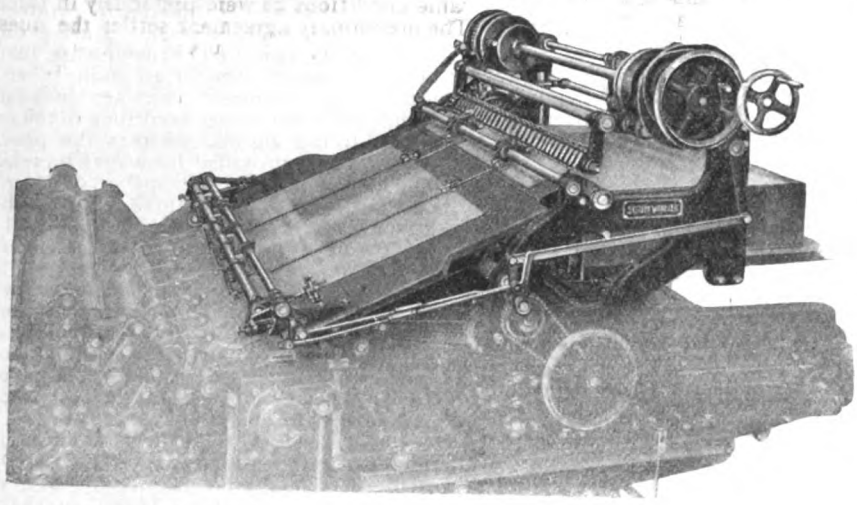
The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is supplied at a price within the reach of every printer The principal reason for not universally adopting automatic feed is therefore removed.

Built in all sizes and can be fitted to any Letter-press or Litho Machine.

INTRICATE mechanism is superseded by simple movements. Fitted in its entirety on the machine, so that access to the latter is not impaired.

Keeps up with the speed of the fastest running machine.



Feeds all kinds of paper from thinnest tissue to cardboard.

Register is assured even at maximum speed.

The only Feeder adaptable for very short runs.

Quick changing from small to large sizes and *vice versa*.

Changing to hand feed in a few minutes.

Purely mechanical Automatic Throw-off when the paper feed is disturbed.

No tapes or friction wheels to smear or mark the sheets, so that excellent colour printing is assured.

The Winkler Feeder is also built with a Stacking Arrangement.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

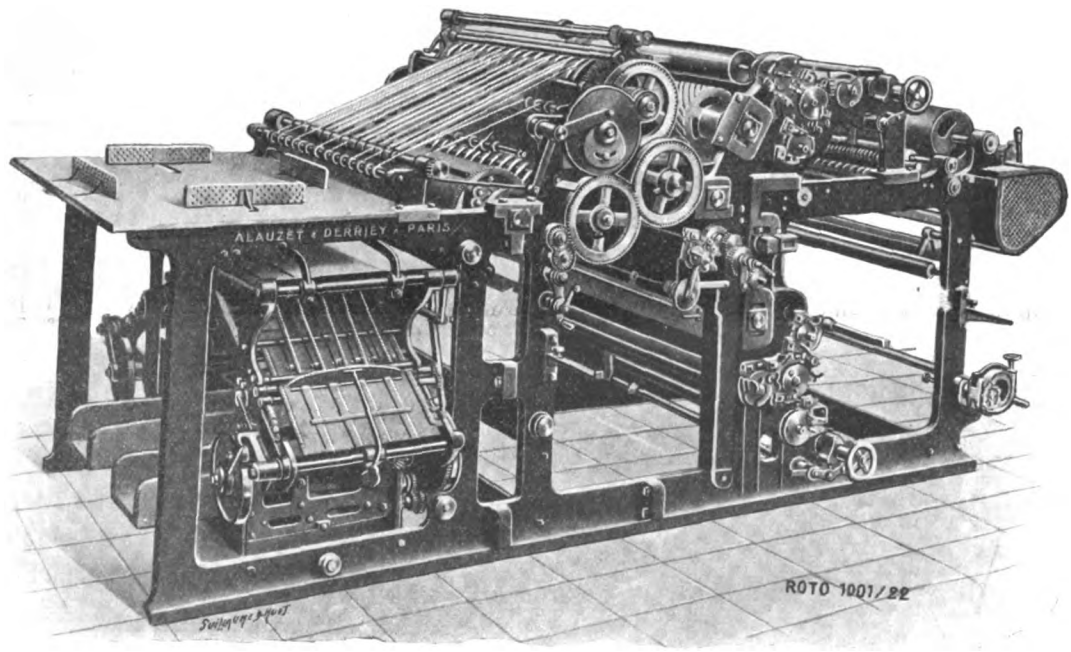
Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

LONDON WAGE-REDUCTIONS.—With the acceptance by the Correctors of the Press of the terms of settlement put forward by the London Master Printers' Association, the whole of the unions in London have now reached agreement, and the second wage-reductions are being made this week.

WE understand that the Lithographers, the Litho Artists, the Machine Rulers, and the Binders have applied to the Federation of Master Printers for a conference at which the wages position in London as affecting their members might be reconsidered in view of recent wage settlements with other unions.

THE Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers met on Wednesday and discussed arrangements for maintaining a vigorous Costing campaign, also the programme for this year's Costing Congress in London which it is hoped will rival in interest the first Cost Congress held when the costing movement was instituted.

MR. F. HEDGER took up his duties as additional organiser to the London Master Printers' Association on Monday last.

AT the first gathering this year of the S.W. London Master Printers' Association—which took the form of a New Year's meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster—Mr. J. D. Wise (the president) was in the chair, and Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, the honoured guest, gave an arresting address on "The Ethics of the Printer." In addition to the various speeches, there was much excellent music and refreshments. A full report will appear in our next issue.

PARTNERSHIPS dissolved of the week include those between: A. J. Shuker and W. L. Hubbard, printers, 93, Dorothy-road, Leicester, under the style of the A.J.S. Press; H. Freeman and F. Freeman, engravers, printers and block makers, 21-23, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C.4, under the style of Freeman and Freeman; Thomas Henry Wilkins, William Donald Hunton, and Allan Bell, advertising contractors, 49 50, Watling-street, E.C.

TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent, Government Press, Bulaq, Cairo, until January 21st, 1923, for the supply of binding and printing material (cloth, ink, gold, etc.); and by the Central Stationery Stores, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, until January 25th, 1923, for the supply of paper and stationery required for the year 1923-24.

"THE PRINTING ART" is the title of an address to be given by Mr. Harold Curwen, director of the Curwen Press, Plaistow, on Friday, January 12th, at 6.30 p.m., at Stationers' Hall, when Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the Federation of Master Printers, will take the chair. Mr. Curwen will have on exhibition examples of his work. The lecture is free to any interested.

THE annual meeting of the Stationers' Social Society is fixed for Thursday, January 4th, at Anderton's Hotel, not January 5th, as was announced.

PROCESS engravers have agreed slight price-reductions effective this month in view of a revised wages agreement.

PROCESS ENGRAVERS' CLUB.—An outcome of discussion which took place at the recent presentation dinner to Mr. Andrew Dargavel is the formation of a club run on social and business lines for the benefit of those interested in process engraving. The first meeting of the club is being arranged for January 9th.

BOOK-PUBLISHING TRADE.—Both the *Publishers' Circular* and the *Bookseller and Stationery Trades Journal* have published classified lists of the books published during 1922. It would appear that, though totals are slightly down upon last year, the book publishing outlook is satisfactory.

AT Marylebone Police Court last week when Mr. G. A. Jennings, unsuccessful candidate for North Paddington at the general election, was examined in respect of alleged frauds in connection with the election, Mr. J. R. Burt, managing director of Morton, Burt and Sons, Ltd., printers, Paddington, stated that Jennings gave orders for the printing of election literature and posters, tendering a cheque which was not met when it was presented.

A BOOKBINDER, George Buckeridge, of Hereford, was remanded at Kingston, on Saturday, on a charge of murdering Mrs. Wilhelmina Eliza Sainsbury, an old-age pensioner, at Pembridge village.

MR. HUGH DELLOW, for 44 years on the London staff of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, who retired in 1919, has died at Biggin Hill, in his 79th year.

THE funeral of the late Sir Edmund Robbins, for more than 37 years manager of the Press Association, took place on Wednesday at Forest Hill Cemetery, there being a very large attendance of prominent newspaper men. Lord Riddell was present, representing the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association, with Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. Mr. Walter Scott, of the *Rochdale Observer*, represented the chairman, Col. Sir Joseph Reed, and members of the committee of management and consultative board of the Press Association. Mr. Robert Keir, chairman of the Newspaper Conference, and representing Sir Alexander Jeans, *Liverpool Post*, was also present. The president and members of the Newspaper Society were represented by Mr. Frederick L. Armstrong, the general secretary, and Sir Roderick Jones, chairman and managing director of Reuter's Telegram Agency, was present. A largely attended memorial service was held in St. Bride's, Fleet-street, where the vicar, the Rev. Arthur Taylor, paid eloquent tribute to the deceased's life-work.

MR. GODFREY WALTER, J.P., for some years manager of the printing department of *The Times*, a director of the Blackfriars Type Foundry, Ltd., and other businesses, who died on September 15th, aged 56, son of the late Mr. John Walter, M.P., and a great-grandson of the John Walter who founded *The Times*, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £95,582, with net personalty £34,652.

THE late Mr. Austin Brereton, of Yew Cottage, Chipperfield, Herts, author and journalist, principally known as the biographer of the Irvings, and formerly manager for Mr. H. B. Irving, who died on November 20th last, aged 60 years, left estate of the gross value of £1,152, with net personalty nil.

THE Inland Revenue Authorities have decided to let the back of dog licences to a firm for advertising purposes.

MR. W. T. MORRELL, a book expert, of Hull, has secured over £900 for a completed set of the Pickwick papers as issued in the original parts.

AT a sale of Baxter colour prints last Thursday a print measuring 5½ in. by 2¾ in. entited "Teeth in Age," was sold to Mr. Etheridge, of Birmingham, for £90, a record price for a small print. Another print, "The Royal Arms," which was sold for £4 a year ago, fetched £33.

TO MARK the completion of a history of 130 years the *Observer* has issued a well-produced souvenir book of which the scope is expressed in its title: "The *Observer*, 1791-1921, a Short Record of 130 Years."

THE annual dinner and smoking concert of the *Daily Chronicle* Publishing Department took place on Saturday at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street.

IRISH WAGE-SETTLEMENT.—Notices had been posted by printing trade employers throughout Ireland, with the exception of Dublin and Belfast, intimating that a wage-reduction of 12s. 6d. would be made, the first instalment to take effect in the week ending December 30th. As the result of negotiations at the eleventh hour a threatened stoppage has been averted, the employers agreeing to make the first reduction of 5s. in the week ending January 6th and to have a conference regarding the subsequent reductions prior to the first week in February. The Typographical Association executive instructed their members in Ireland to accept this position.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAGE STAMPS.—At the home of Alfred Baguet, in Paris, police found a parcel of counterfeit stamps weighing 60 lb., and representing a value of nine million francs (about £145,000), and a complete apparatus for counterfeiting. Baguet was sent to prison for two years.

WE acknowledge and reciprocate the New Year greeting of Messrs. M. C. Modi and Co., of Bombay.

MESSRS. SLATER AND PALMER, of 4, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4, tender their warm appreciation of the loyal support of their numerous customers throughout 1922, and express their hearty good wishes for a prosperous 1923 to them all.

D'ANNUNZIO, it is now formally announced, will found a daily newspaper in Rome.

AN office boy employed by a Paris evening newspaper disappeared on Sunday with a cheque for 30,000 francs.

IN connection with the decision of the Master Printers' Association to reduce wages, a conflict in the Dutch printing trade has begun. At many towns in Holland printing trade workers stopped work on Tuesday.

SWISS PRINTERS' STRIKE.—The printers' strike in Switzerland has resulted (writes a *Daily Herald* correspondent) in a victory for the Printers' Federation, the Swiss union. The printers ceased work because the employers refused to renew the collective agreement, which came to an end in the summer, on the same conditions as were previously in force. The preliminary agreement settles the question of salaries and hours of work in accordance with the terms laid down by the Printers' Federation. The master printers have also been obliged to give way in the matter of re-engaging personnel, their Association having at first declared that only 75 per cent. of the personnel on strike would be taken back. They have now consented not to cut down their staff.

Trade Union Matters.

AMONGST trade union New Year messages published in the *Daily Herald* was one from the London Society of Compositors wishing members of the L.S.C., "Many happy returns of the Jubilee—1848-1923." The L.S.C. message to the general public was: "Before you send your next order to the printers, see that the name of the firm is in the Compositors' Fair List." The National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Rulers' and Paper Workers also sent greetings to "all members and comrades," remarking: "Let our motto for the New Year be—The industry for the organised worker and every worker an organised member of the industry."

A PRESENTATION has been made by the members of the Cork Typographical Society to Mr. D. O'Carroll on his retirement from the presidency after eleven years in that position.

UXBRIDGE branch of the Typographical Association, having made a request to the headquarters of the Association for permission to allow members to take an extra week's holiday, without pay, in order to relieve the pressure of unemployment, have been informed by the Executive Council that such holidays must be a matter for local arrangement, but that, if they be taken, the members will not be entitled to unemployment benefit for the week.

THE Executive Council of the Typographical Association have informed the secretary of the Redhill branch of the Association that, after discussing the case of the manager of a firm who desired to place a youth in different departments for varying periods with a view to training him for managerial purposes, it has been decided that he could only be allowed to enter the composing and machine departments as a recognised apprentice.

MESSRS. T. G. AND J. JUBB, the well-known printers' metals specialists, of Jack-lane, Hunslet, Leeds, have issued for the benefit of their clients a series of three acceptable hanging calendars for 1923. One is a very serviceable tear-off for office use, a pad being mounted on a handsome board, and showing each day's date in large red figures. Another calendar, bearing two months' dates to a sheet, is illustrated by a very clever series of humorous pictures in colour, by Lawson Wood, whilst the third calendar has a series of comic colour drawings by Harold Garnshaw.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (Fool Proof) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
Phone: Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

Digitized by Google

Federation Meetings in London.

L.M.P.A. Approves Levy for Expenses.

By a special general meeting, on Friday at Stationers' Hall, the London Master Printers' Association cordially approved the suggestion to make a levy upon L.M.P.A. members in order to meet the cost of hospitality to be afforded to Federation visitors on the occasion of the annual general meeting and annual cost congress of the Federation, to be held in London at the end of May next.

Mr. A. Langley presided over a small attendance, and was supported by prominent members of the L.M.P.A. Council and others.

Mr. Langley, in opening the meeting, said he was sorry their president, Col. Truscott, was not with them. He was sure their hearts would all go out to him in deep sympathy in respect of the very great loss he had sustained. Proceeding to the business of the meeting, he said it had been customary since the foundation of the Master Printers' Federation to hold the annual meeting of the Federation in the district from which the president of the Federation had been chosen for the year. This year London had been honoured by the selection of their own Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh as president of the Federation. (Applause). He (the chairman) considered, and he thought the meeting would agree with him, that the Federation was honoured in having such a president. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to say, without disparagement to other presidents, that Mr. Austen-Leigh would leave a brilliant record of his year of office, unsurpassed, at any rate, by any president that had gone before. As London had been honoured, London must honour in return, and it was for the purpose of honouring the Federation in acting as hosts to their fellow members in the country that London members were to be asked to provide the funds. He called upon Sir William Waterlow to put the resolution.

Sir William Waterlow then read the resolution, which was: "That this meeting of members of the London Master Printers' Association authorises the Council to levy an amount not exceeding 15 per cent. of each member's last annual subscription to meet the expenses which will necessarily be incurred by the London Master Printers' Association in connection with the annual general meeting and annual cost congress of the Federation in London in May, 1923." Sir William went on to say that he thought the small number of members present probably testified to the fact that there would not be much, if any, opposition to the resolution. As one who had had the privilege of being present at a great many Federation meetings in various parts of England, Scotland and in Ireland, and enjoying the hospitality that had always been extended by the master printers in the towns visited, he had very great pleasure in moving the resolution. He was a little doubtful whether 15 per cent. of their subscriptions would be sufficient, but he thought the Council had been right in fixing the amount at that figure. and in endeavouring to limit their expenditure in connection with the Federation gatherings to the amount which that would realise.

Mr. Fleming (Drake, Driver and Leaver) inquired what the sum raised would be, and the chairman replied that the amount reckoned upon was about £2,000.

Programme of the Annual Gatherings.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell seconded the resolution, and gave some indication of the probable programme of the annual gatherings. He said they proposed in London to follow on the lines adopted by the Scottish alliance, and other alliances in past years. They would begin with a reception (with the necessary refreshments) on the Saturday evening, for which occasion they hoped to be able to obtain the use of the Guildhall. On Monday the cost congress would be held, whilst in the course of that day there would be a motor trip for ladies attending from the country, and the L.M.P.A. would provide the visitors with luncheon at the Hotel Great Central. On the Tuesday would follow the annual meeting of the Federation, also at the Hotel Great Central, the ladies being on that day taken to Hampton Court or other place of interest. On the Tuesday evening there would be the annual banquet—for which those attending would pay for tickets, thus, more or less, covering the cost. On the Wednesday it was hoped to arrange a trip into the country, possibly up the river to visit Eton and other places, finishing with a dance at the Hotel Great Central. On the Thursday golfing enthusiasts might be able to visit various golf clubs in the neighbourhood of London. Details of the programme would be settled later. Mr. Hazell concluded by stressing the benefit derived from the meeting together of master printers from all parts of the country, and expressed the hope that the 1923 gatherings would be the finest ever yet held.

Sir Cecil Harrison strongly supported the motion, bearing further testimony to the hospitality extended to visitors at previous annual gatherings and emphasising the business value of such occasions. He thought that of all the activities of the Federation, the social side had been the most successful, and in some respects, the most useful.

Mr. Reveirs said that whilst he was in favour of doing all they could to provide suitable entertainment, he was in favour of a voluntary contribution, rather than a levy.

The chairman replied that the levy had been a great success in other places. Glasgow, for instance, had found it most successful.

Mr. Hutchings (*Colliery Guardian*) supported the proposition.

Mr. J. H. Williams (treasurer, L.M.P.A.) endorsed what previous speakers had said as to the splendid hospitality provided at Federation gatherings in the last few years, and added that he thought a levy was the only practicable method to adopt.

Mr. Guilford, who said that he thought the amount aimed at by the levy was on the small side, remarked that he was very interested to learn that the council had the Thames Valley in view, and Thames Valley members would feel honoured by the visits proposed.

In answer to a query by Mr. Guilford, the chairman said he thought London members would have to pay most of their own expenses in connection with the gatherings.

Mr. G. Eaton Hart cordially supported the proposition, indicating that he attached very great value to social activities in creating cohesion and co-operation amongst printers and extending the membership of the Federation and the Association.

The chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried *nem. con.*

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A Canadian manufacturing company, which is in a position to export small printers' and bookbinders' machines, job presses, cutting machines, bookbinders' standing presses, etc., wish to get into touch with United Kingdom importers. (Reference Canadian Government Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.)

SPAIN.

The Spanish Mint requires engraving and printing machinery. Further information can be had from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Qaeen-street, London, quoting reference 6103/34/F.L./E.C.

NEW ZEALAND.

An Auckland firm of agents wish to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of soft goods and also printers and bookbinders' requisites, on a commission basis. (Reference No. 668.)

A Christchurch agent wishes to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of fancy goods and stationery with a view to representing them, either on a commission or consignment basis. (Reference No. 669.)

ITALY.

A firm of agents and dealers established in Turin are desirous of obtaining the representation for Italy of United Kingdom manufacturers of raw materials for paper mills (felts, wires, etc.); paper and cardboard (especially fine glazed paper for printing, tissue and fine coloured papers and cardboard). (Reference No. 673.)

SWITZERLAND.

A Swiss agent resident in Zurich is desirous of securing the representation of a United Kingdom firm of paper and cardboard makers who wish to obtain business connections with printing works, lithographic works, account books and ledger manufacturers, cardboard boxmakers, etc. (Reference No. 686.)



German Printing Machinery.

SIR,—With reference to the account of a lecture given by Mr. E. C. Bateman, which appeared in your issue of December 14th, we send you herewith a copy of a letter which has to-day been addressed by this Association to that gentleman.

Yours faithfully,
THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY FOR THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.
By order of the committee,
G. R. COX,
Acting Secretary.
6, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.1.
December 27th, 1922.

[COPY]

E. C. Bateman, Esq., M.B.E., Deputy Director of Printing and Binding, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, S.W.1.

DEAR SIR,—The attention of this Association has been drawn to an account in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of the 14th inst., of a lecture which you gave before the Printing, Binding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

If you are reported correctly, there are certain statements made and opinions expressed by you to which this Association, as representing the English manufacturers of printing and kindred machinery, must take exception, and in view of the important position you hold in a Government department, and the value that may be placed upon your remarks by purchasers of this class of machinery, we consider it necessary to communicate with you upon the matter.

We venture to state that had you made a similar trip in Great Britain, and visited the various works connected with our trade, it would not have been possible to arrive at the conclusions which you appear to have come to. We consider it particularly unfortunate that at the present time, when there is in this country a very large amount of unemployment, anyone holding an important position in the trade should disparage English manufacturers and give encouragement to English purchasers to buy German goods, when similar and perhaps better goods are obtainable here. Unfortunately, there has been little patriotism shown in this country since the war, and therefore that policy needs no encouragement. There are certain classes of printing and bookbinding machinery manufactured in this country which are superior to the German machines, and which has been proved by the fact that the German machines, although manufactured and sold under very advantageous conditions, have not been able to oust the home-made machines from the English market.

We do not wish to use this letter as an advertising medium, and therefore refrain from mentioning any names, but we shall be very pleased to furnish you with the names of English manufacturers of the various kinds of machines in which you were so interested in Germany.

Germany may possibly specialise in certain machines which are not made here; similarly, England specialises in certain machines which are not made in Germany.

In view of the publicity given to your lecture, we propose sending a copy of this letter to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* for publication.

Awaiting your reply,
We are yours faithfully,
THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY FOR THE PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.
By order of the committee,
G. R. COX,
Dec. 27th, 1922. Acting Secretary.

"THE PAPER HOUSE" is a title which Messrs. Martin and Clarke have used during the past year, and we notice they have recently emphasised the claim by a unique sign overhanging the entrance to their warehouse at Joiners' Hall-buildings, Upper Thames street. This new sign is in the shape of a large shield painted white and overprinted "The Paper House" in bold black lettering. At night it might appear that one was looking at an illuminated sign, but a closer view shows that advantage has been taken of the reflected light of an ordinary street lamp.

Digitized by Google

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

The Minimum Charges for Three Lines, with an average of seven words to the line, for Advertisements under the headings given below are as follows (extra lines at proportionate rates):—

	Three Lines s.	d.
Agencies	3	0
Situations Wanted	1	6
Situations Vacant	3	0
Machinery for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0
Businesses for Sale and Wanted ...	3	0
Shares for Sale and Wanted	3	0
Partnerships and Investments ...	3	0

☞ *Three Insertions Charged as Two.*

The following are the rates for Advertisements classified as under:—

	Per Line s.	d.
Sales by Auction	2	0
Tenders	2	0
Patents for Sale	2	0
Legal and Financial Announcements	2	0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4 for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover postage of replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill. Fleet. London.
Telephone 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, REPRESENTATIVE by Wholesale Paper Merchants; one accustomed to negotiating large business with leading Printers and Publishers.—Replies to be sent to Box 14026.

Situations Wanted.

MINDER (Soc.) seeks situation; Wharfedales and Platens; best Jobbing, etc.; 7 years' experience.—127, Leesland-road, Gosport. 14011

Agencies.

PROVINCIAL PRINTER, with up-to-date plant, desires to come in touch with an ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Apply, Box 14027.

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

DOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ⅛-in.—Box 13998.

ONE 8-CROWN 2-REV. HUBER PERFECTING PRESS, with Cross Auto-Feeder; complete with Rollers and Counter/S.

ONE 2-REV. PERFECTING PRESS, by Jules-Derriey, will cut off from reel, print and deliver flat or folded as required from 25-in. by 40-in. to 62-in. by 44-in.; hand feeding if required.

ONE 8-CROWN WHITLOCK MACHINE.

TWO DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES, 22-in. by 38-in. to 42-in. by 61-in., three and four folds; fitted Auto Feeder.

ONE 39-in. SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE, by Wm. Dawson and Sons.

ONE 38-in. DITTO.

THREE EX-QUAD ROYAL WHARFEDALES by Wm. Dawson and Sons.

60 CROWN FOLDER CHASES, 22½-in. by 15½-in. inside.

32 DEMY FOLDER CHASES, 24½-in. by 17½-in.

150 WROUGHT CHASES, 26-in. by 18-in.

150 DOUBLE FOOLSCAP CHASES, 29-in. by 19½-in.

150 CAST CHASES, 26-in. by 18-in.

400 BILL CHASES, 2 pp. Foolscap Folio.

6 pairs FOUNT CASES, 42-in. W. by 23½-in. by 3½-in. deep.

4 pairs FOUNT CASES, 32-in. W. by 24-in. by 2½-in. deep.

Some Single and whole FRAMES, IMPOSING SURFACES, WOODEN GALLEY RACKS, etc.

Immediate delivery can be given.—Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., 1, New-street-square, London, E.C.4. 14023

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOTEX
PROCESS & PLANT
(PATENTED)
Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these
TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.
PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED.
7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

RICHARD HERRING & CO.
LIMITED,
PAPER MERCHANTS
(ESTABLISHED 1855)
Have REMOVED to
27, Upper Thames Street,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams: PAPELERO, CENT, LONDON. Telephones: CENTRAL 7205 & 7206.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK IS KEPT AT ABOVE ADDRESS.

All Enquiries and Orders will have Immediate Attention.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAULT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded £250,000

STANLEIGH
Made in England

Numbering Machines

HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH

23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR F.E.S.PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers. Estabd 1882. Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1879 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 15s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1923.

A Backward Glance.

THE printing trade is probably little inclined to indulge in a long-drawn-out retrospect of a year in which trade depression, wage disturbances and other gloomy features have loomed so large. Yet it is hardly fitting to turn the first pages of 1923—a year of hoped-for better times—without just a glance at some of the outstanding things which the finger of Fate has inscribed upon the book of 1922. One thing writ large on printing trade history of the past year is the matter of wages, a subject which for the greater part of the year has been surrounded with strife, leading to enormous expenditure of valuable time, and culminating in several weeks of disastrous stoppage in the provinces. The crisis is now fortunately at an end, and the trade enters 1923 with ground for confidence that the matter of wages will not this year lead to any considerable upheaval in the industry. The memory of the struggle holds some cause for thankfulness in that the organisations of both employers and employed stood severe strain without disruption, and that the fight leaves each set of participants with the reflection that the other side acted, in the main at least, in a spirit of reasonableness and of goodwill.

* * *

Printing Trade Organisation.

ON the side of organisation, indeed, the year has been a fairly encouraging one. The trade unions in the craft have maintained and even strengthened their already very wonderful solidarity. The employers, too, though faced with immense difficulties in view of the varied character of printers' work, have made as much progress as could be expected in a difficult time. In particular, the Glasgow meetings of the Federation of Master Printers were marked by manifestations of a growing community of interest, which holds much promise for the future, and both the Federation and the London Master Printers' Association have enjoyed statesmanlike leadership that has had its effect in encouraging unity of action amongst employers.

Technical Progress.

EVERY year that passes now must show still further advances in the wonderful efficiency to which the science and art of printing has attained. Considerable progress has been made in 1923 in various branches of process work, and there are other advances in view which are leading some to anticipate quite revolutionary developments in the near future. Technical education, too, keeps pace with increasing knowledge, and London particularly has in the past year seen a notable forward step in respect of technical training facilities. The Select Committee's Report on Government Printing was one good indication of the way in which wider knowledge and improved standards of printing are being established.

* * *

Postal Rates.

A NOTABLE blot on the scutcheon of the printer's year has been the burden of high postal rates, and the immobility of the authorities in respect of such obviously necessary reforms as the modification of the regulation regarding the wording on halfpenny post cards, and the unfair handicap upon senders of British samples. The year brought a most welcome return—largely due to the printing trade's agitation—to the halfpenny postage on printed matter, but there are yet many respects in which our postal services must be improved if they are to perform their due part in assisting to make 1923 a more prosperous year to the country generally than was 1922.

* * *

Postage in 1923.

THE Post Office authorities have already begun their propaganda to show that it is impossible to make any reduction in postal rates without incurring a loss, but the figures that have been issued so far are by no means conclusive. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, who has studied this question very closely, points out that whilst Post Office apologists state that the increase in revenue has been due to changed methods of accounting, no figures have so far appeared to show what the reductions in costs have been during the year. Mr. Kellaway made it clear to the deputation which waited upon him from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades that considerable reductions were anticipated, and there is no reason to believe that these reductions have not materialised. That the volume of printed matter passing through the post has increased since the reduction of postal rates must be evident to every householder. Now that there is some reduction in the cost of printing, and trade is taking a more auspicious turn, it needs only a further reduction in the rates for heavier packages of printed matter to lead to greatly increased use of postal facilities, with consequent benefit to the Post Office as well as to the industry.

* * *

The Paper Market.

THERE was a time a year or two ago when the warning of advance heralded a rush to buy. Things have changed and a different attitude marks the business man of to-day. The belief is in a low level, and there is an irremovable conviction that solid trade is impossible until that low level becomes a stabilised condition in industry. There may be an odd few who temperamentally could not withstand the inducement to speculate at the first sign of a rising market; but the general tendency would be to slacken off except on compulsory commitment and minimised stocks. There is the case of foreign strawboards, for which there was practically no market a few months ago. Then a revival set in; and while orders were moving briskly the market hardened rapidly. For a time all went well and the price rose still higher. From what we gather to-day the demand has fallen off altogether and buyers refuse to commit themselves for forward requirements.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

THE Prince of Wales has consented to preside at the sixtieth anniversary festival next year of the Glasgow and West of Scotland District of the Newspaper Press Fund.

INCLUDED in the New Year Honours List (not yet complete) are a few gentlemen connected more or less closely with the printing trade. Amongst the new Knights is Mr. Frank McCarthy, C.B.E., journalist, of Burmah. An M.B.E. (Civil Division) goes to Mr. Villiers Hart de Keating, editor of the *Mauritius News*, whilst Companionships of the Indian Empire are bestowed upon Mr. John Arthur Jones, editor of the Calcutta *Statesman* and upon Mr. Keshab Chandra Roy, director of the Associated Press of India.

LORD SOUTHWARK will distribute the prizes to the students of the City of London College at the Mansion House on Saturday, January 27th, at 2.30 p.m.

SIR EDWARD HULTON, the proprietor of the *Daily Sketch*, *Daily Dispatch* and many other periodicals), and Lady Hulton have been presented by the staffs of the concern with their portraits, painted by Sir William Orpen.

THERE promises to be a large and representative attendance at the complimentary dinner which is being given to Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., president of the Federation of Master Printers, 1921-22, at the Connaught Rooms on Monday next.

WE tender to Mr. Charles Baker our sincere congratulations on the completion last week of a quarter of a century's useful existence of the *Newspaper World*. It is no ordinary thing for a newspaper proprietor to be able to say that during twenty-five years he has had a contribution in every weekly issue published during that long period.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., was the subject of a short biographical sketch in last Friday's *Daily Herald*, of which newspaper he is now chairman of directors. Due acknowledgment was made of that kindly, "paternal" way Mr. Bowerman has with him, a thing recognised and appreciated by all who know him.

A MARRIAGE is arranged, and will very shortly take place, between Philip A. Waterlow, eldest son of Mr. Edgar L. Waterlow, of Wymondley House, Stevenage, and grandson of Sir Philip H. Waterlow, Bt., of Trosley Towers, Wrotham, and Iris, only daughter of the late Mr. Charles R. Butler, of New Place, Sunningdale, and Mrs. Ernest Fordham, 33, Gordon-square, W.C.

MR. R. R. WHITTAKER, of the literary staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, and formerly of the staff of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, has been appointed editor of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, in succession to Mr. A. E. Grime, who has been appointed manager of the *Yorkshire Post*.



Mr. W. S. Cowell.

WE regret to announce the death, last week, at Ipswich, of Mr. W. S. Cowell, head of the firm of W. S. Cowell, Ltd., Ipswich, printers and stationers. Mr. Cowell, who was 85 years of age, was able to attend his office up to within a few days of his death. In 1875 he inherited his father's business, which was converted into a limited liability company in 1900. Mr. Cowell held the chairmanship of the directorate throughout his life, his co-directors being Mr. H. Hanson (son of the former manager), Mr. W. Kemp and Mr. R. W. Smith. The expansion of the firm has been a notable feature in the history of the borough during the last half-century. Mr. Cowell, though of a retiring disposition, was for a time an active member of the Ipswich Corporation, and was known locally as a keen and generous supporter of religious and charitable causes.

Great "Tuck" Post Card Scheme.

"The Thunderstruck Postman."

Much interest has already been aroused by the big picture post card campaign which Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., have commenced, and which promises to grow to impressive dimensions during the next few months, until the competition closes at the end of April. Preliminary announcement of this interesting campaign was made in our issue of August 10th last, when it was explained that the £5,000 competition was designed to stimulate the general use of picture post cards by the public; to draw attention to the unpopularity of the restriction as to the nature of the five words permissible at the halfpenny rate; to assist dealers in making large sales of "Tuck" post cards (old stock as well as new); and to encourage good window displays by retail stationers. The competition is now being boomed to the general



public by means of all the arts of up-to-date publicity, and when it is stated that the campaign is estimated to cost at least £12,000, it will be seen that important results may be anticipated. We illustrate herewith an example of clever advertising that forms part of the scheme. The picture of "The Thunderstruck Postman," admirably reproduced in colours, will shortly be seen in the form of posters, large and small, which will be spread far and wide on the hoardings throughout the country; it is also being supplied to dealers for window display and distribution in leaflet form. We commend this campaign to the attention of stationers, who will find in it many advantageous features adapted to strengthen their own business whilst at the same time assisting the agitation for further postal concessions, and also helping to boost picture post card popularity, with consequent benefit to all the thousands engaged in a great industry.



"HOW TO BUY PRINTING." New York: Charles Francis Press.

This handsome volume of some fifty or so pages, 10 in. by 7 in.—in cloth boards, with title embossed and bronzed—admirably demonstrates how attractive a printing firm's own publicity matter can be. It has a special interest for us in that it emanates from the big New York printery whose distinguished chief, Mr. Charles Francis, recently visited this country, and made friends with many British printers. Elaborately printed on tinted coated paper, with specially designed borders and ornaments, the book is tastefully planned and beautifully executed. Chief amongst the excellently printed illustrations is a frontispiece showing the New York "sky-scraper" in which the Charles Francis Press has its home. The Charles Francis Press occupies three complete floors of this huge building, which comprises something like two dozen storeys, and claims to be the largest building in the world devoted to the printing and allied trades. Whilst, of course, the Charles Francis Press and its capabilities is frequently brought to the reader's attention in the course of this volume, the various sections are much more than mere publicity matter. They deal in interesting and informative fashion with the many factors which make for good printing and satisfaction to both printer and customer—preparation of copy, the use of illustrations, type-setting, page lay-out, binding, etc.—and should serve not only to attract more customers to this particular printery, but also to educate users of printing so that they may be able to co-operate more efficiently with the printer in the production of creditable work.

A New Type Catalogue.

A handsome and well-arranged quarto specimen book of the type faces produced at the typefoundry of Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., has just been issued, and shows the remarkable resources of this Sheffield foundry in providing everything the printer may want in the way of types, borders, ornaments, brass rule, printing material and appliances and fittings for the modern printing office. The book is divided into sections, and the convenience of this systematic arrangement is enhanced by the provision of indexes, which enable any item in the book to be easily turned up. In this edition many new features have been added and there is a considerable increase in the variety of type and material that is provided for the printer, whilst all the type founts offered are cast on the American point system; point body, point line and point set. Among the faces shown there is a fine range of lining, Baskerville old face ranging from 6 point to 72 point; and some good body founts in Georgian old face, a useful type of a pleasing cut and appearance. There is a fine series of lining old style that covers all the needs of the printer in that class letter, and this is supplemented by the lining modern, which gives a great range of sizes to select from. Ronaldson old style, Chippendale, Clearface Bold, Winchester old style, Westminster old style and Italian old style are all useful faces and indispensable in the printing office where a varied class of work is turned out. The founts of shaded letters, such as Winchester shaded and Spartan shaded will be found useful for display work, and be valuable where delicate effects are desired or where refinement and elegance are essential in a job. Printers will be pleased, too, with the beautiful Runnymede series, which is cast in sizes from 6 point up to 24 point. This noteworthy letter is based upon the writings of the early Italian scribes and will at once commend itself to printers of discernment. Borders, ornaments and such like decorative material is shown in a wide range of styles, and the printer who cannot be suited with the selection offered must be indeed hard to please.

A feature of the volume is the finely displayed pages that show how the type faces may be arranged to the best advantage when setting up jobs; many of these are worked in colours or on tinted grounds and a study of them should give ideas to the display hand. The newspaper founts and heading types shown are of clear cut and pleasing face, and are specially designed for the use of the newspaper printer who should appreciate the selection shown here.

The section of the book dealing with material and office fittings shows a great variety of designs and styles in case racks, type cabinets, dustproof cases and galley and furniture racks and cabinets; while the "Hallamshire" sectional rack for standing matter and storage purposes will appeal to printers who desire to keep their material where it can be easily got at. These racks are built up in sections and can be made of any height required. Imposing surfaces, forme racks, drying racks, galleys and the innumerable articles needed by the printer are here catalogued, as well as platen presses, cylinder machines, proof presses, stitching machines and other appliances used in the printing office.

A revised price list is given so that the cost of any order can easily be ascertained, and there is a suggestion given as to the selection of plant to be ordered for a small printing office doing work up to foolscap folio size.

The volume is well bound and titled in gold; it will form a most useful addition to practical printing office literature.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press (1922), 40s. 6d., 40s. 6d., xd., Pref., 25s., 24s. 9d., 25s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 9d., 22s., Pref. 18s.; Jos. Byrom, 12s. 10½d., 13s.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Ptg. Pfce., 3s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 80s. 7½d., 81s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 9d.; Ilford, 22s. 6d., 20s., 21s. 6d., Pref., 19s.; International Linotype, 62; Linotype, B Deb., 61½ xd.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 21s. 10½d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 4½d., 14s. 6d. xd.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 1½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s.; Warrillows, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 1½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16½ xd., 4 p.c. Pref., 7⅓⅓; Weldons, Pref., 19s. 1½d. xd.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ODHAMS PRESS.—The directors of this company announce to the shareholders that in the usual course a half-year's dividend on the 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares would be paid on December 31st, but they consider it prudent to postpone the payment of dividends until the audited accounts for the current year are available.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend for quarter ended December 31st of 2s. per share (at rate of 40 per cent. per annum), less tax on whole of deferred shares, including new capital.

SUN PAPER MILL.—Final dividend of 2s. per share.

BENN BROTHERS have declared interim dividend of 5 per cent. on ordinary shares; same as a year ago.

HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS.—It had not been possible to prepare balance-sheet as at 30th September last in time for meeting on 30th December. Proceedings were, therefore, of a purely formal character.

NEW COMPANIES.

SOUTH AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £5,000; to collect, complete and publish information respecting South American countries, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. W. Black and C. A. Wharhirst.

HORNER AND READ, LTD.—Capital £200; farmers, publishers, paper manufacturers, cabinet makers, manufacturers of or dealers in vulcanite, celluloid or metal goods, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: W. R. R. Horner and J. B. Read.

DAGUERRE, LTD.—Capital £1,000; advertising agents, specialists, consultants and contractors in all kinds of general advertising, theatrical advertising, illuminated and other signs, sign writing, advertising by novelties or otherwise, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Partridge and A. E. Cartwright.

SILAS BIRCH, LTD.—Capital £3,000; to acquire the business properties of the publication known as the *Educational Times*, now carried on by F. Roscoe, at 23, Southampton-street, W.C. Private company. Directors: F. Roscoe and H. E. Cripps. Registered office: 23, Southampton-street, W.C.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES GAZETTE, LTD.—Capital £2,000; to take over the newspaper business carried on by A. Tournay as the *International Trades Gazette*. Private company. First directors: A. Tournay, W. A. P. D. Anderson and H. C. Sommers. Registered office: 13, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

PAUL SABEL AND CO., LTD.—Capital £30,000; to adopt an agreement with P. P. E. Sabel and H. J. Sherrard, and to carry on the business of paper merchants and paper manufacturers' agents as formerly carried on by the said vendors at 26, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and elsewhere as "Paul Sabel and Co." Private company. Managing directors are: P. P. E. Sabel and H. J. Sherrard. Registered office: 26, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

LONDON TRANSFER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of transfer manufacturer and dealer carried on by A. E. Stone at 29, Paternoster-row, E.C., as the "London Transfer Manufacturing Co." Private company. Subscribers: A. E. Stone and J. H. Stone. Registered office: 28-30, Paternoster-row, E.C.

ANTHONY HOUGHTON (FINE ART CO.), LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; fine art dealers, dealers in pictures, engravings, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Houghton, Ellen Houghton and Lily E. Houghton. Registered office: 128, Friar-street, Reading.

WORLD TRADERS SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £500 in 10s. shares; shipowners, general importers and exporters, etc.; power is also taken to carry on the business of publishers, printers, advertisement contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: T. W. H. Sarll and Capt. W. J. Chads.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

W. H. HORWOOD, LTD. (printers and stationers, London).—First debenture dated December 8th, 1922, to secure £200; charged on the company's property, present and future including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. E. Heiron, 155, Eastern-road, Brighton. Also second debenture of even date, to secure £200; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncapital. Holder: W. Couchman, 6, Alfaxton-avenue, South Tottenham, N.15.

CLARE, SON AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, newspaper publishers).—Deposit on December 13th, 1922, of deeds of 9, High-street, Wells, Somerset, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parr's Bank.

CLOISTER PRESS, LTD. (Heaton, Mersey).—Issue on November 30th, 1922, of £2,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

THROSTLE CO., LTD. (paper bag manufacturers, manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 in November of debentures dated February 8th, 1922, securing £750.

L. P. BARNES, LTD. (musical instrument manufacturers, publishers of sheet music, books, etc., Tunbridge Wells).—Satisfaction in full on December 2nd, of debenture dated January 31st, 1922, securing £500.

UNITED PRESS.—A debenture dated November 30th, 1922, to secure £9,343 17s. 7d., has been registered by the United Press, Ltd. Property charged: The property, present and future, including uncalled capital, of the company for the time being. Holder: M. C. Steedman, of Arkley Court, Arkley, Herts (a director of the company).

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re WM. GALLOWAY KYLE, publisher, Malory House, 16, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.—The public examination of this debtor was held recently at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. Registrar Francke, the accounts showing liabilities £2,166 and a deficiency of £1,189. In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that in March, 1908, with £200 capital he commenced business as a book publisher under the style of "Erskine MacDonald" at 17, Surrey-street, Strand, removing to Malory House in September, 1913. Then in March, 1916, he transferred the business to "Erskine MacDonald, Ltd.," receiving as consideration 466 ordinary £1 shares and 200 founders' shares of 1s. each. He had since acted as managing director of the company, his failure being due to the loss of a libel action brought by him against the petitioning creditor and his liability for costs amounting to £994. The examination was concluded.

French Paperstock Co.

Mr. Justice Eve, in the Chancery Division on the 20th ult., appointed a receiver for the French Paperstock Co., Ltd., upon the application of Becker and Co., Ltd., the holders of the sole debenture.

Mr. Peel, for the applicants, said the respondent company appeared and consented. There were pending contracts, and the amount of the mortgage debt was £8,700.

His Lordship appointed a receiver with liberty to act at once upon giving the necessary security.

New British Patents.

Applications.

August, J. R. C., and Hunter, E. K. Letterpress printing. 34,139.
Backhouse, H. T. Sheet feeding machines. 34,310.
Bamber, W. Folding display boxes of cardboard, etc. 33,774.
Duerden, S., Robertson, J. K., Strachan and Henshaw, Ltd. Paper-bag making, etc. machines. 33,820.
Kebbell, J. F. Cartons, etc. 33,925.
Parlabean, D. P. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 34,361.
Thompson, W. P. (Crane and Co). Safety paper. 33,828.
White, A. E. Picture books. 34,270.

Specification Published.

1921.

Allen, H. C. Engraving machine for use in the production of etched plates. 189,842.

1922.

Bamber, W., and Cropper and Co., Ltd. Boxes of cardboard or the like. 190,061.
Foster, J. Y., and Foster, F. Inking mechanism for printing presses. 190,041.
Hinterdorfer, F., and Rona, J. Apparatus for leaving plain places in the ruling of ruling machines. 174,619.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

Polygraphische Ges. Process for producing reproducing means for indirect flat printing. 190,145.

CANCELLATION of the contract under which the *New York Times* and the *Chicago Tribune* were to have paid £40,000 for the American serial rights of Mr. Lloyd George's memoirs has created a sensation.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Michles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

OFFSET PRINTING
LARGEST PLANT OF ANY TRADE HOUSE IN LONDON.
LINOTYPE & TWO-COLOUR :: OFFSET MACHINES. ::
FOSH & CROSS, LTD.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.
22 to 26 PAUL STREET,
2 to 16 SCRUTTON STREET,
FINSBURY, E.C.2.

Digitized by Google

Calendars, Etc.

A DISTINGUISHED and tasteful hanging calendar reaches us from Messrs. Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd., of Salisbury-square, E.C., the well-known manufacturers of printing ink, varnish and fine colours. A board measuring 19 in. by 14 in., delicately tinted and printed, serves as a mount to a finely reproduced aquatint showing an interior view of the Guildhall, London. A tear-off pad at the foot bears each day's date in large black numerals, together with a Shakespeare quotation, the whole making an artistic and useful adjunct to the office wall.

A VERY handsome and substantially produced calendar comes from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., the well-known engravers and printers of Southwark Bridge Buildings, Southwark, S.E. Surrounding the monthly tear-offs there is displayed in an artistic manner a scheme of intricate ornamentation characteristic of this firm's special class of work. As was the case last year, the calendar again includes the month of January for the following year.

ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, LTD., of Portugal-street, W.C.2, have issued a very creditable hanging calendar, the tear-off monthly sheets of which bear a most interesting series of views of the various departments of this up-to-date printing office. Each sheet carries not only one month's dates in large size, but also the other eleven months in miniature, and a distinguishing feature is the addition of the well-known "At-a-Glance" sliding marker, whereby the day's date can be marked out from the rest of the month.

MESSRS. MACAIRE, MOULD AND CO., LTD., printers, of 17, Crouch Hill, Finsbury Park, are sending their friends a couple of products of their own printing which are of a distinctly serviceable character and which, by their design and execution, speak well for the office producing them. The one is a large hanging calendar with tinted paper board tastefully printed in two colours and pad of monthly tear-off sheets printed in the same two colours, with the month's dates in large and legible type. The other item is a useful diary pad, with tear-off sheets, allowing for a week's entries to a sheet.

MESSRS. JAS. BROADLEY, LTD., lithographic and letterpress printers, engravers and account book makers, of Accrington, issue a serviceable calendar in tear-off sheets of a month to a sheet, the dates standing out in white upon a dark blue ground.

FROM Messrs. E. A. Braddick, Ltd., of 9, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4, we acknowledge receipt of an office calendar of the hanging type, with daily tear-off pad carrying the date in very bold red numerals. This firm sends also a new year price list, giving particulars and prices of letterpress printers' materials, including frames, dust-proof type cabinets, furniture, chases, imposing surfaces, and many other printing office requisites.

FROM the London School of Printing, Stamford-street, S.E., comes a neat hanging card calendar having on its reverse side calendars of both 1923 and 1924 complete, the obverse bearing an artistic lithograph, and the whole giving good evidence of sound printing craftsmanship.

A DESK memo. calendar comes with the compliments of Messrs. Grosvenor, Chater and Co., Ltd. At the top of each sheet is usefully printed the dates for the whole month.

THE "Forward" Diary and Engagement Book for 1923 (Chas. J. Forward and Son, Ltd.), London, is compact and well bound and fits nicely into the waistcoat pocket.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.



B. DELLAGANA & CO., Ltd.

PRINTING BLOCK MAKERS BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS.



Specialities:

"DELLANICK" (Reg'd) The Hardest and Sharpest Plates (Nickel-Steel Shell, not Plated Electro).

"STEELETTO" (Reg'd.) The Cheapest Plates (Steel and Nickel Printing Surface).

ELECTROS and STEREOS

Of the same quality as for over 80 years—THE BEST ONLY.

PROCESS BLOCKS Unsurpassed.

Our aim is that our products and service shall like our TRADE MARK be BEAU IDEAL.

LONDON: 11, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4; Telephone—HOLBORN 207.

14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, E.C.3. Telephone—AVENUE 5589.

MANCHESTER: 62, Greengate, Salford. Telephone—CENTRAL 640.

LIVERPOOL: 35, Atherton Street. Telephone - BANK 3532.

Get in Touch with Home and Colonial Buyers

By Advertising in the Only Weekly Trade Journal Published in the United Kingdom for the Printing and Allied Industries.

The **British & Colonial Printer & Stationer**

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Advertising Rates together with Specimen Copy on application to the above address.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY

The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.

Representative for Great Britain:

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2

Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

Lloyd Memorial Home, Deal.

Christmas Festivities.

The Christmas festivities at the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home at Deal deserve more than a chronicling of the usual Christmas gaieties on account of the change of matronship that has occurred through the unfortunate illness of the late matron. Miss L. M. Gray was beloved by all who had the privilege of her acquaintance, and her many friends are inviting donations to be sent to 80, Blackfriars-road, S.E., where the secretary of the Home will receive these expressions of their sympathy until March 1st.

With the desire to initiate the new matron into what has been aptly described as the freemasonry spirit of the trade, a party visited the Home to spend the holidays with the large number of their less fortunate comrades compelled by illness to pass their Christmas in a convalescent home. The party was received in the same kindly manner that had made the late matron so popular. The large dining-room, under the direction of the engineer, Mr. Chas. White, had been prettily festooned with chains and other decorations, and it gave one the real feeling of homely gaiety. Two long tables, with floral decorations displaying artistic taste, contained all the delicacies expected at this festive time of the year.

The matron, Miss L. Gye, at the head of one table was supported by the secretary and Mr. W. Bell (a member of the committee), the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. E. F. Clark, representing the patients as their "captain." Mr. Alfred W. Paul, presiding at the head of the second table was supported by Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer and Mr. Alf Hudson, who together with their ladies and other friends made up the visiting party.

Mr. Paul, in proposing the matron's health, said it was most gratifying to find that Miss L. M. Gray had been succeeded by so genial, talented and capable a lady as Miss L. Gye. He congratulated the committee on their selection and on behalf of all present thanked the new matron for the very able way she had catered for the largest gathering held in the Home at Christmas time. It was evident that the staff had done their utmost and that harmony existed between them and their matron. The toast was enthusiastically received.

Miss Gye, in response, said it was gratifying to know that her efforts were appreciated. She had done her best to welcome the visitors and to make the patients feel at home and happy. It was her first Christmas as matron of the Home, and she naturally thought of the one who had for many years past taken charge of these gatherings. As they all knew, Miss Gray was ill; she would like, with the permission of all present, to send her the compliments of the season accompanied with the sincere desire for better health and increased happiness in the new year. The suggestion was very cordially endorsed. The matron then proposed that the compliments of the season should be sent to their chairman, Mr. Wm. Trobe McMullon, which was also agreed to. Miss Gye, in conclusion, expressed the hope that her first Christmas at the Home might be the precursor to many, and possibly even more enjoyable and memorable, Christmases still to come.

Mr. Harding, as a patient, desired to say how the matron had made them all feel immediately at home by her cheery reception. As they entered the Home they realised that they would find a friend in the smiling matron receiving them.

Mr. Alf Hudson said that thanks were due to the secretary for the excellent manner he had engineered the function. Mr. H. F. Parker was known to nearly all the athletic associations in the metropolis and greatly respected for the immense good he had been able to do in connection with the charities attached to the printing and allied trades. His name was a household one and there was no exaggeration in stating that he was in every way worthy of the respect and esteem that he had won in that connection. As the secretary of the Home he had done marvellously and deserved the gratitude of patients and subscribers alike. His fertile brain could be traced at the back of many functions designed to benefit the Home and the members of the printing craft. The toast was received with musical honours, the entire staff winding up with the "house howl," somewhat like the "cubs' howl" of the Boy Scouts.

The secretary, Mr. H. F. Parker, in reply, said that all that had been done was with the one idea to show no distinction, but to be useful and to make all equally happy. The Home could not be a success unless one and all gave of their best—secretary, matron, staff, committee and patients alike. Large as this building was, it had proved far too small for the demands made upon it. A wing of 40 beds was absolutely a necessity, and as a result a dinner would be held on Saturday, March 10th, at the Hotel Cecil, over which Mr. J. Gomer Berry had kindly promised to preside. The tickets for the dinner were only 10s. 6d. each, and the committtee heartily invited anyone who wished to be present to buy a ticket and so help the good work along. The wing was to be dedicated to the memory of the officers and men of the printing and allied trades who fell in the Great War. It would be one of the largest memorial schemes in this connection, and as the home sheltered so many of the wounded boys who returned ill and disabled, it was a most fitting place to perpetuate the memory of their fallen comrades. The estimated cost of this wing was £24,000, which demonstrated the importance of the memorial scheme. In conclusion, he thanked the 72 persons present for the kind way they had received the toast, and thanked the matron and the sister of the Victoria Cottage Hospital for the honour of their company on this occasion.

"The Captain," Mr. E. F. Clark, in proposing the health of "The Visitors," said that the star turn of the evening had been Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer, who not only had made a series of original sketches, including those of the secretary and matron, but had also sung some very excellent humorous songs. Mr. Alfred W. Paul had been very humorous and entertaining, and he must also mention Miss I. Hudson and thank her for the talented services as accompanist and as a valuable contributor to the programme. It was invidious to mention all by name, so he invited the company to drink to the health of the visitors.

Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer, in response, said that this Christmas house party will live long in the history of the Lloyd Memorial Home and incidentally in the memory of the new but now thoroughly established matron's first Christmas there. It had been a genuine pleasure for him and his friends to spend the Christmas with the matron and staff from the annexe, who had been thoughtfully invited by Miss Gye to share with the members of her own staff in the good things provided for them by the committee. Mrs. A. Dimmock was sister to the late matron, Miss Gray, and the lady in second command at the Annexe was the mother of Miss I. Haste, the late assistant matron. The staff of the two homes thus meeting together augured well for the continued prosperity of the Lloyd Memorial Home, in whose welfare he was now keenly interested.



Photo by J. Meek, Deal. *Block presented by John Swain & Son, Ltd.*

A Photograph of the Merry Party.

Arthur O'Connor Pension.

A new pension has been added to the list of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and is to be named "The P.M.A. (Arthur O'Connor) No. 1 Pension." This is paying a great honour to the secretary of the Printers' Medical Aid Association, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, whose energy in the London printing industry is so well known. He primarily founded the Printers' Medical Aid Association, and in addition has been a strenuous worker in the London Society of Compositors, having served upon the Executive, the News Committee and innumerable conferences. He has also represented them at the Trade Union Congress, the Labour Party, the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Printing Trades Federation, the London Trades Council and similar bodies. He is a Freeman of the City of London, and represents the Parish of Cranham upon the Romford Rural District Council and the Romford Guardians.

Digitized by Google

A HARRIS

ENVELOPE AND CARD PRESS

WOULD

SAVE YOU MANY POUNDS!

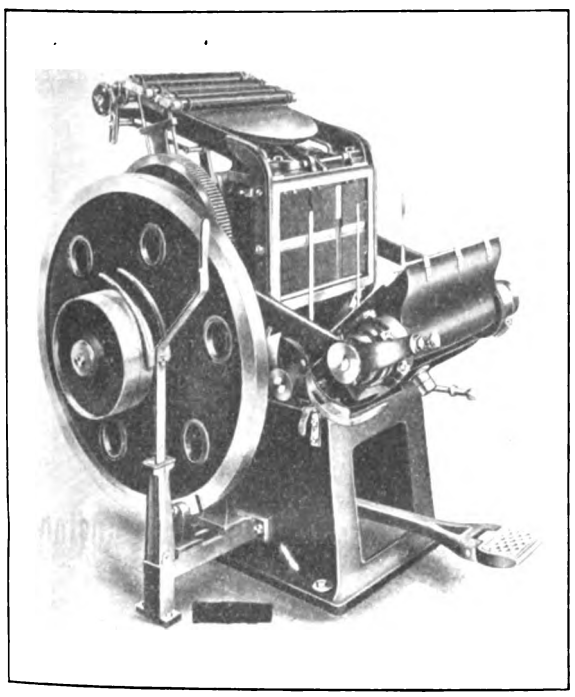
The Harris Blanker is a high-speed Rotary Press with a simple and positive suction feeder for printing envelope blanks in the flat after being die-cut and before being folded. It will handle the complete range of standard envelope blanks; has an automatic suction feeder, packer delivery, and attains a speed of 12,000 per hour.

Call and see it at the Showrooms of

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.

PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,

43 and 44, Fetter Lane, London E.C. 4



The SUPERIORITY

of the

TIP-TOP PLATEN MACHINE

is in the

Perfect Impression and Register.

The platen and the base and vertical bed are cast in one solid piece.
Superior inking apparatus of newest type.
High speed and light and noiseless running.
Adjustable runners and **camless drive of roller carriage.**
Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.

It enables you to tackle anything from a hand-bill to the best class of half-tone and three-colour work.

Sole Agents:

Can be Seen in London and Provinces.

William J. Light & Co., Ltd.,

36-38, Whitefriars St., Fleet St.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: **3839 Central.**

Telegrams: **Winkolight, Fleet, London.**

Digitized by Google

Hand-Made Papermaking.

Some of the Processes Described.

From time to time there have been predictions that the manufacture of hand-made paper was on its last legs; but far from the industry dying out it holds a very firm place in this country. Hand-made paper is a specialised part of the industry, and the demand for its products is now rather on the increase, though perhaps not in the same ratio as is the case with machine-made paper. In recent issues of the *Tovil News*, which is published by Mr. J. Barcham Green and Mr. F. A. Brett, Hayle Mill, Maidstone, there appeared a series of interesting sketches illustrating the various processes, and Mr. H. Barcham Green, who was responsible for the sketches, also contributed short descriptions of the processes illustrated.

We have also received from Messrs. J. Barcham Green and Son some particulars of the method of the manufacture as carried out at Hayle Mill, which, it is interesting to note, was built in 1806 and was taken over by John Green in 1810 for the production of hand-made papers, which have been manufactured by the Green family ever since.

To go a little more into the history of the firm, it may be mentioned that in 1839 John Green's nephew, John Barcham Green, took over the business, and on his death in 1883 his son, Herbert Green, who is now the principal, inherited the business. In 1914, Mr. Herbert Green took his son, Mr. John Barcham Green, the present junior partner, into partnership. When the mill was originally built, there were only two vats, but in 1875 the fifth vat was added.

The Process of Manufacture.

Linen and cotton rags are the fibres used in the manufacture of hand-made papers. Great care is taken in their treatment. They are twice dusted and three times sorted, before being boiled in open tanks without pressure. As the rags are of the highest grades, very little chemical treatment is required, so that the original strength of the material is retained.

In the first of the accompanying illustrations there is depicted a girl engaged in the operation of cutting the rags against a knife, while the bag in the picture is provided for the reception of hooks, eyes, buttons, and the various assortment of foreign matter that comes forward with the material.

The second process is the important one of boiling the rags, in open tanks, as stated, without pressure. The stirring stick which is here used, is a bar of copper. After boiling, the rags are again sorted by girls, who throw out any impurities that are left, such as buttons, rubber, black cotton, etc.

The washing of the rags if done in an old-fashioned machine specially constructed to rub out the fibre without destroying the strength, a little bleach being added at the same rime to brighten the colour.



FIG. 1.—CUTTING RAGS BY HAND.

Beating.

The beating of the raw material is carried out in the old type of Hollander and is continued for from ten hours for a good loan paper to 1½ hours for the softest filter paper. From the beater the pulp passes to the chest, and through magnetic separators which extract any minute pieces of iron. Thence the stuff passes through a patent sand trap, which, it is interesting to note, has been evolved by Mr. John Barcham Green, the junior partner already mentioned.

Making the Sheet.

After being subjected to the treatment of a knotter to arrest all knots and strings, the half stuff flows into the vat. Here we come to one of the most interesting processes in the manufacture of hand-made paper, for it is at this stage that the vatman dips the mould into the pulp and by shaking the mould produces the film of pulp known as waterleaf. This is the most difficult movement of the whole hand-made process, and Fig. 2 shows a vatman in the act of manipulating the mould. When the vatman has given his expert "shake," the mould is pressed by the coucher on to a felt, to which the film of pulp sticks. The clean mould is then passed back to the vatman, who repeats the operation of forming the film.

The next stage in the operation is to press the paper between the felts and subsequently to separate them and pile them into packs, which in turn are taken to a hydraulic press and kept under pressure for 12 hours.

The packs have then to be parted, sheet by sheet, an operation which is performed by girls. The paper is then again pressed for 12 hours, and once more parted, only to be again pressed. The object of the parting of the sheets before they are dried is to give an even surface and at the same time to assist in the drying.

The paper is then hung in the loft to be dried by air. If a glance is taken at the loft drying operation, it will be seen that the sheets are suspended in order to be again acted upon by the air. The effect of this method is to give the hand-made papers what is described as a leathery feel.

Process of Sizing.

When dry, the paper is allowed to stand a little while to absorb moisture, and when mellowed it is sized. The wet paper now stands in heaps for a day, when it is parted once or twice and then dried in the loft, being subsequently resized and once more parted before the final drying.

The paper is now allowed to stand in heaps, and, if possible, is exposed to the open air. When it has reached the desired state it is taken to the "picking" room to be looked over by girls, who pick out any specks and knots. The glazing process follows, this being carried out by rolling between zinc or brass plates. The paper is then taken in hand by the "layers," women of great experience who lay out defective sheets, which are sorted by second layers into "retree" and "broken." Thus there are three grades of hand-made paper, namely, good or perfect, retree, and broken.

Special features of hand-made paper mills are imitation parchment, filter papers, bank note papers (which have been made at the Hayle Mill for about 60 years), account book papers and so on. In regard to blue laid account book papers these have been made by the Green family for over 100 years.

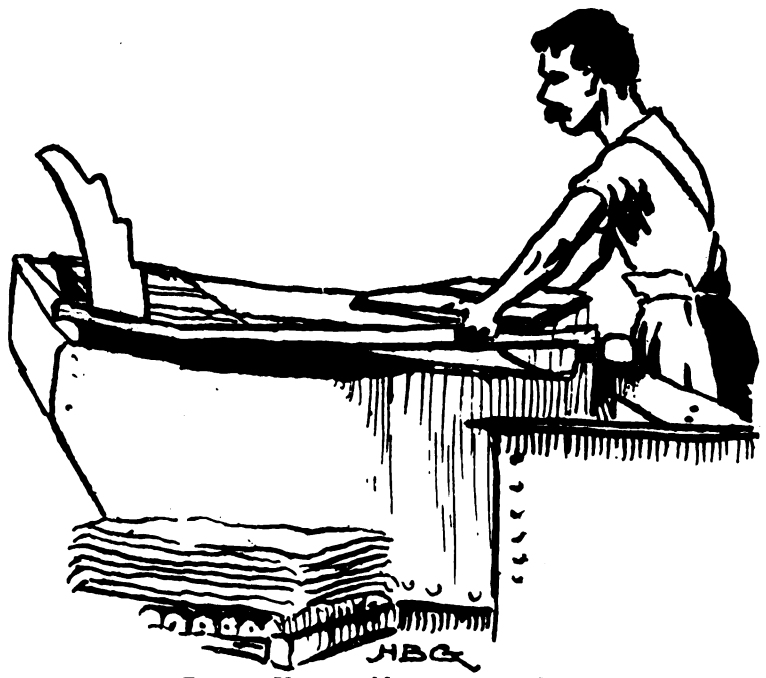


FIG. 2.—VATMAN MANIPULATING MOULD.

It is interesting to note that the output of the Hayle Mill is about three or four tons per week. The personnel of the staff of a hand-made mill, of course, does not change very frequently, and at Hayle Mill there are 24 workpeople who each represent the third generation, the craft having been handed down from father to son. In fact, there are five employees who represent the fifth generation.

Digitized by Google

The . . .

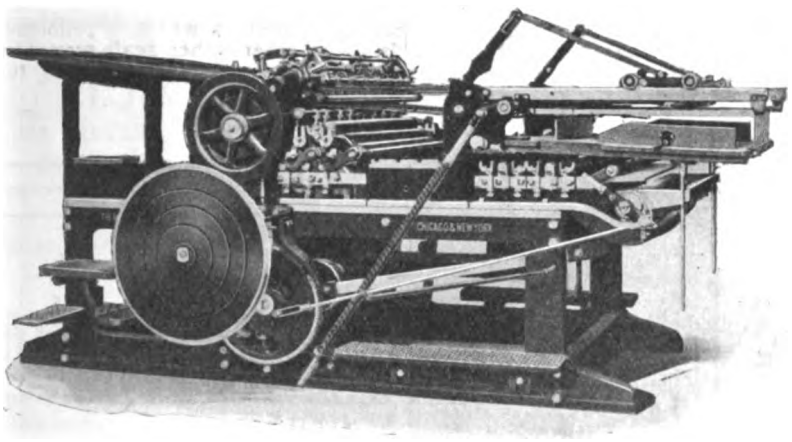
American Miehle Company's Three-Roller Two-Revolution Press.

SPECIFICATION.

Type matter locked in Chase, 24 in. × 38 in.

Largest sheet which can be delivered, 26½ in. × 41½ in. (approximately Double Royal).

The Inking arrangements on this machine are adequate for all requirements. The Three-roller Press has a pyramid of eight rollers and riders over the forme, three of the rollers being inkers.



Gear side view of the American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-Revolution Press.

Over-all measurements:

Width 7 ft. 10 in.

Length with sheet delivery 12 ft. 3 in.

Practicable speed per hour 2,400.

× ×

THE American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-revolution Press will handle satisfactorily every class of work undertaken by the Jobbing Printer. It will print the heaviest and lightest formes with equal ease. It registers to a hair and delivers faultlessly. It is an American Miehle Company's Press, and is in no way inferior to that Company's regular Four-roller machine and bears the same high reputation.

This machine can be seen running by appointment.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 4493. Telegrams: MIEHLEPRES, FLEET, LONDON.

USHER & CO.

USHER-WALKER, LTD.

Makers of the finest Printing Inks, Rollers and Roller Composition

FOR HOME AND EXPORT. Specially made to suit all climates and conditions.

¶ Our Rollers are used in producing the Leading Newspapers and Magazines, and have a longer effective life than any other.

¶ Our "*Vigeo*" Composition is absolutely infusible.

¶ Our Inks are the best value obtainable for Letter-press, Litho, Offset, Tin-Printing, Die-Stamping and every conceivable process.

TRY OUR GOLD BRONZE INKS.

Our monthly House Journal "The Printers' Engineer" is full of interesting information appertaining to the above trades. It is mailed gratis and post free to employing printers at home and abroad. We shall be glad to add your name to our mailing list. Send us a post card to-day.

33, BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET STREET - - LONDON, E.C.4

'Phone: Central 941-2-3. Wires: "Usher Company (Fleet), London."

Digitized by Google

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Printing Inks Printing Inks

LETTERPRESS ROTAGRAVURE LITHO

INKS THAT PRINT!

"WINSTONE'S"

THE PROGRESSIVE SUPPLY HOUSE

MATERIALS FOR ALL PRINTING PROCESSES

B. WINSTONE & SONS, Ltd.

'Phone: Central 8630 4 Lines **100-101, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.4** *Telegrams: Fulgency, Fleet, London*

Printing Inks Printing Inks

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Exclusively TO THE TRADE.

Gold Medal Award LONDON, 1921.

'Phone: CENTRAL 11841.

A Trial Order Solicited.

LITHOGRAPHY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Posters, Show Cards, Labels, Maps, Plans, Cheques, Share Certificates, Copper Plate Printing, Photo Lithography, etc., etc.

Best Work Only.

WHITEMAN & BASS (Litho) LIMITED,

15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

"The Durable"
Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

When Writing Advertisers
☛ PLEASE MENTION ☚
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

H. W. McKENZIE
VALUER to the PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
Business Negotiations. *Technical Reports.*
114-115, Holborn, London, E.C.1
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 1605.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.
President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P
Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing Bookbinding Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.
A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.
Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are admitted on the same subscription basis.
Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.
DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £2,000
London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents



For Best Quality Printing
INKS at Reasonable Prices
Write to:—
The London Printing Ink Co, Ltd.,
10, Camomile St. Bishopsgate, E.C.3.
Telephone: 198 AVENUE.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
S, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
☛ WANTED or FOR SALE. ☚
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

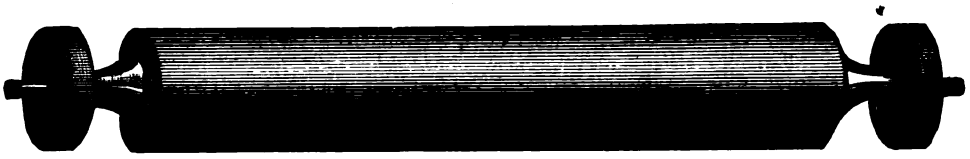
Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

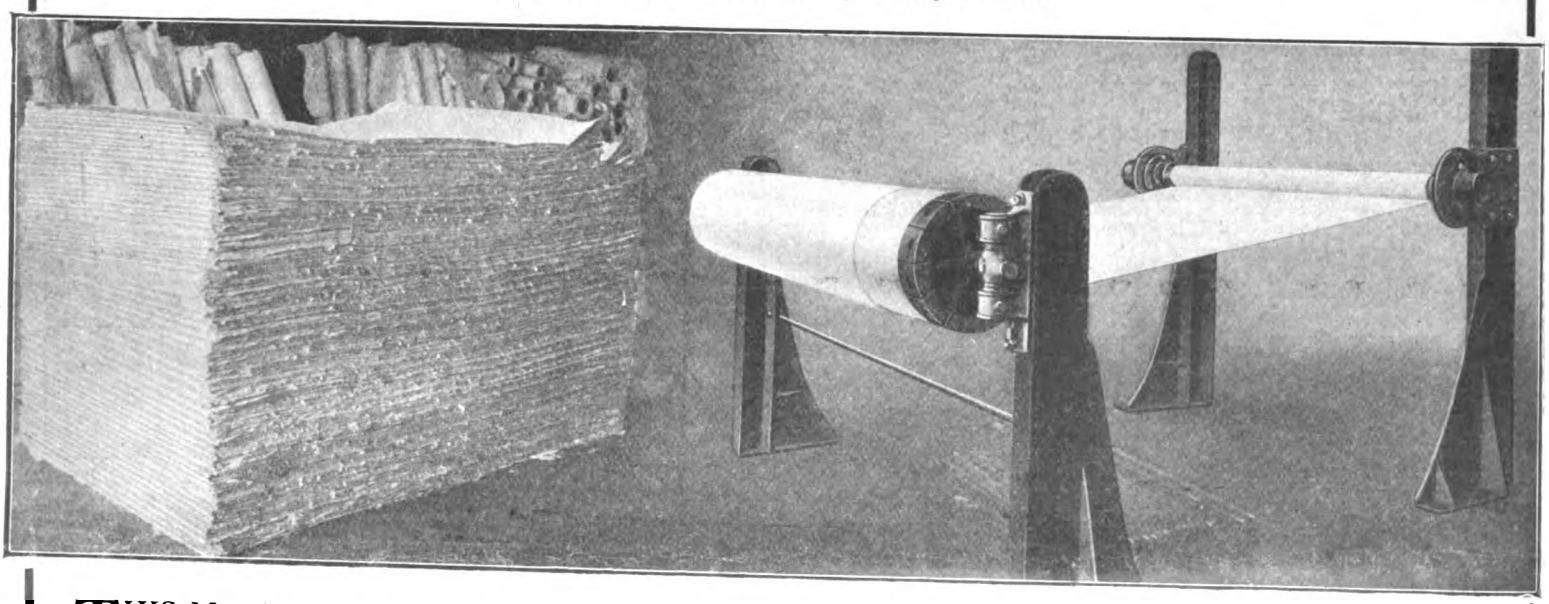
"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Jan. 4, 1923.

Digitized by Google

UNIV OF

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

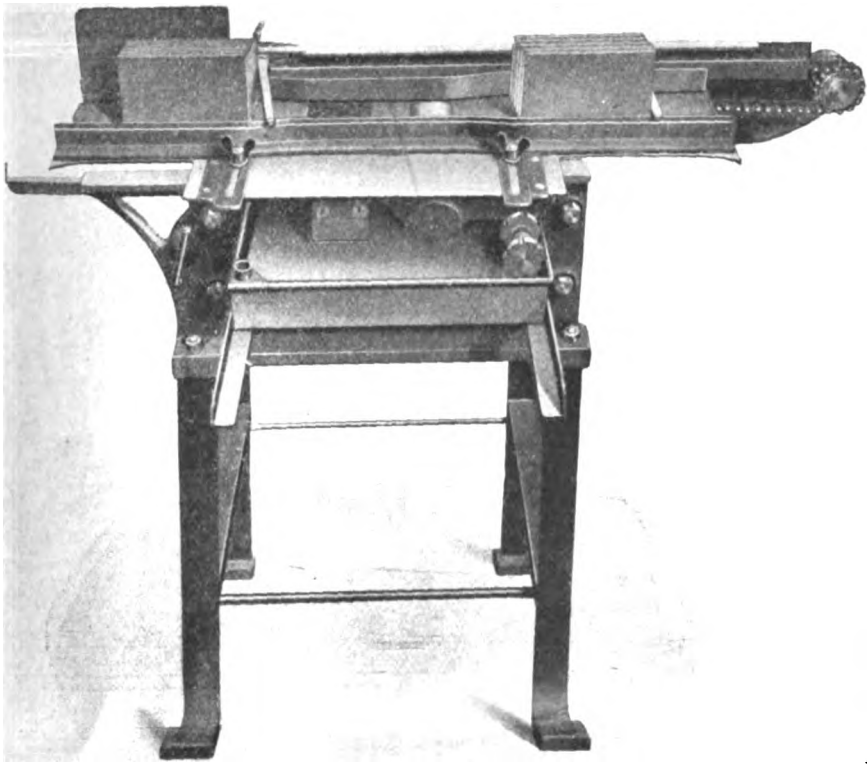
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 2. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 11, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of:—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

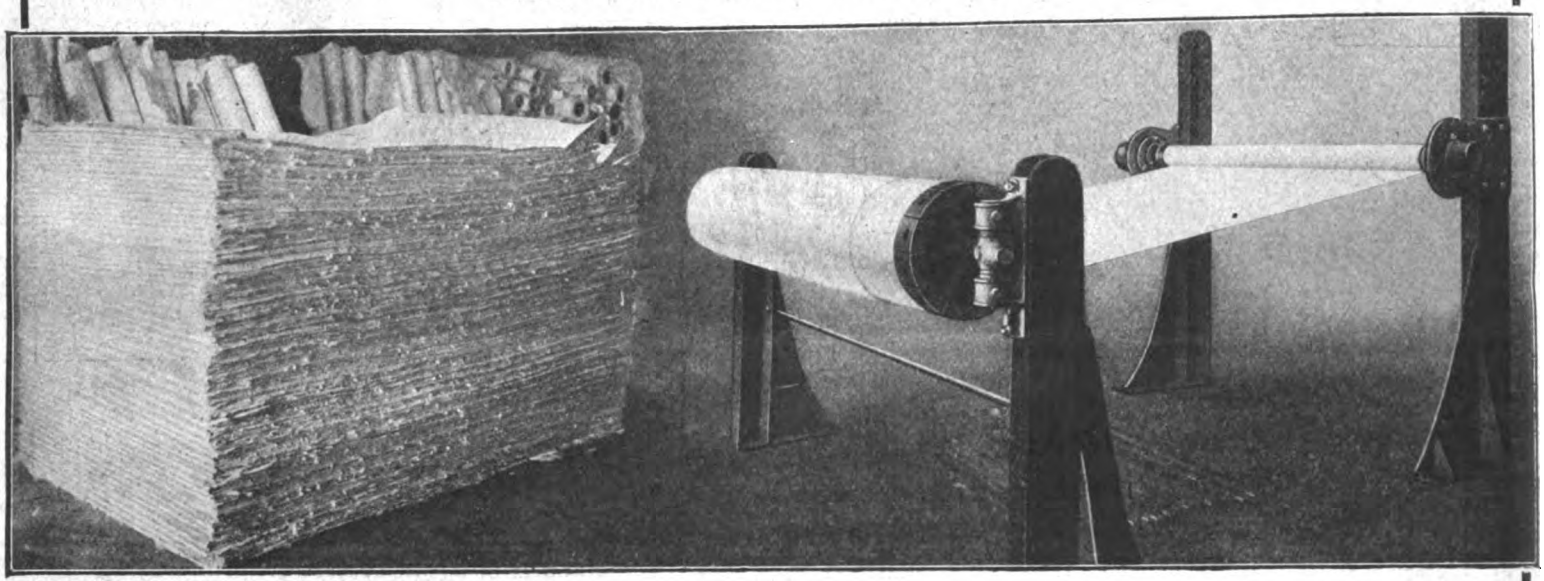
1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. **Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."**

Digitized by Google

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.
2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.
4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers,* **Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX**



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;
30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams:* SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER.

SP SP

SLATER & PALMER'S

"GUARDS" SCARLET INK

L'press 4/- per lb.
Litho 4/6 ,,

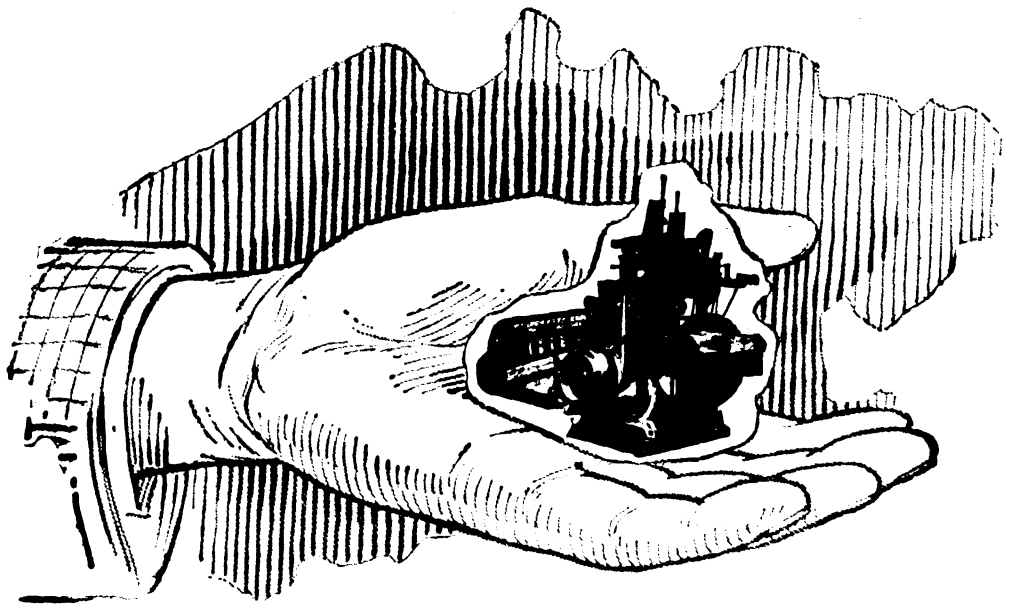
IS A MOST STRIKING & EFFECTIVE SHADE, & AT ITS MODERATE PRICE IS EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. ***Try it!***

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Digitized by Google



This machine will mean more business for you

Ask any Envelope Manufacturer what he thinks of the "Leader." This Efficient, Absolutely Up-to-date Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine is one of the Greatest Modern Time and Labour Savers. It produces per minute in one operation, 150 Perfectly Made Envelopes Gummed on the Flaps, Folded and Dried. *Speed*, *Reliability*, *Economy* —these Things will Count in Production in the Good Times which are certainly ahead of us.

The "Leader" is made by a firm with 60 Years' Experience of the Manufacture of Envelope Making Machinery, so you can depend upon getting only the Best Possible Results. May we send you our prices, together with full particulars? A Post Card will bring a reply which will interest you.

THE "LEADER"

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LTD.,

31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:

DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd.,
Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

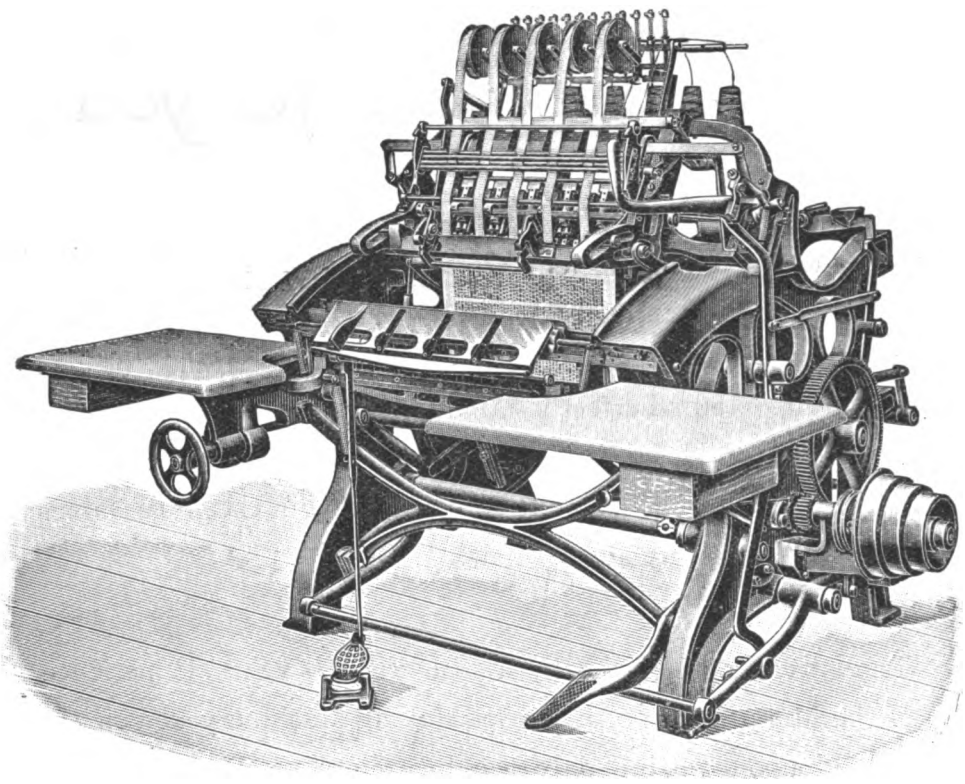
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress and Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1. 'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 2. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 11, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Ethics of the Printer.

By GEORGE EATON HART.

Theodore Roosevelt once said that every man owes some of his time to the rebuilding of the profession to which he belongs, which all of us heartily agree with. But how few, comparatively, are there who are ready to make a real sacrifice in so worthy a cause! It cannot surely be urged that it is impossible, because the opportunities of service are so numerous and widespread, and as we live our lives and learn the lessons of life our very experience teems with opportunities, large and small, for passing on to others some of the knowledge which is accumulated through the growing years as they pass: it may be in a kindly word of advice, an inspiring word of praise, or even a remonstrance, or an emphatic reproof; it may be to impart to our fellows the value of education, and to inspire a young man's ambition to excel, guiding his mind and his hand by which craftsmanship and efficiency methods can be handed down to growing generations.

In respect of this alone, how much we are indebted to our fellows for whatever success we may achieve—to whatever position we may have attained! It is, then, in this spirit that I am addressing you, with a whole-hearted hope that some of the ideas and precepts, which I venture to offer, may in some small way tend to the uplifting of our craft, the cohesion and co-operation of my fellow members, and, above all, the well-being and prosperity of the printing industry.

The Printer's Character.

I suppose that as an industry our brethren are about as honest and upright and honourable as any other, but that is not saying very much. If I look back 30 or 40 years I should be rather inclined to believe that perhaps the printers were a little worse than most. There were plenty of good printers, but, compared with the present knowledge of business, of costing, and efficiency methods, we were indeed in a parlous bad way. No printer's job was safe from stupid competition from one month or year to another. It reminded one of a dog gnawing a bone, which is quickly seized by another dog, and yet another, each time the bone becoming smaller.

But since the growth of the M.P.A., the education of the printer, and, above all, the establishing of the Costing System, there has come a better understanding, brought about by co-operation and getting together to discuss and to combine for the prevention of that curse of ignorant competition which only a few years ago threatened the very extinction of the industry—a competition exhibiting some of the direst forms of business jealousy, which in itself is evidence of a low state of craftsmanship, and cowardly timidity of enterprise, leading oftentimes to actual criminal bankruptcy. For, in the aggregate, an industry depends upon its general excellence, which is impossible when blind and jealous competition is practised.

An address delivered on Tuesday of last week at a meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association.

The Bad Old Days.

These matters are of great concern to us who remember the bad old days, when profits were practically nil, with all the incumbent anxieties and poverty. Very few printers could buy new plant; they were even unable to replenish and supply material for the production of their output. Quality suffered, whilst economic production was out of the question. It broke the back of the master, and took the heart out of the workmen. It was not surprising to know that the master's only resource was to bring down wages, and thus beggar himself and the workman. Even in the early days of the linotype machine the entire advantage—and considerably more—was given to the consumer, owing to this fear of competition. Why I knew as a fact that linotype composition was sold at 6d. per 1,000 and a farthing allowed on return of metal!

It was not very surprising, therefore, that having been driven to the last ditch of poverty, printers began to realise the need of co-operation, and endeavoured to put the Masters' Association on a better foundation. The London Association was reconstructed, and the greater Federation of Masters throughout the entire country has brought into being a fellowship and a confidence in each other, which has developed a cohesion of interests which are mutual. The Costing System came and opened the blind eyes, and reciprocity and goodwill have been established. Don't for a moment imagine that the good work is completed. The tide is only at the flow. The uplift of the printer, great and small, depends upon himself. He needs Mr. Wise's enthusiasm for the great benefits which the Costing System ensures. I will endorse every word of Mr. Wise's eloquent testimony, seeing that I have established the Federation System in half a dozen of the largest printing businesses, with most gratifying results.

Wise Co-operation.

There are none so blind as those who will not see, and none more stupid than he who refuses to count his cost. If it were only the individual himself who suffered, it would not matter much, but his ignorance and obstinacy affects each one. We are maintained by our industry. Crass competition will ruin any industry. I don't mean that we are to bolster up inefficient plants or numskulls of printers, but to use our utmost endeavours to assist each other to obtain efficiency by intercourse, by education, by co-operation, and by study of the Golden Rule, which teaches us to do unto others as we would they should do to us. Neither do I mean that our friends and customers should not share the benefits of the latest machinery and best methods, but it is unreasonable to think for a moment that the whole, or even the greater part, of the benefit of our enterprise and brains, and capital, belong to him.

Year by year, as this co-operation continues and grows, the greater will be our prosperity, and the greater will be our efficiency, so that the apparently wide divergence of cost which frequently occurs between two houses, will be entirely removed, and a really just and useful competition set up, namely, not the lowest cut price, regardless of cost, but the best product and service, mutually advantageous to both buyer and seller.

There are, however, some points in connection with this cohesion and co-operarion which it is well to emphasise. There must be restraint, and there must be confidence in each other. The printer who has linotypes cannot be expected to support a price for hand work, neither should a printer using flat machines only, expect a rotary printer to charge his customers the higher price. He should, if possible, employ the specialised house to do the work for him, so that the customer might realise the benefit of specialised production. This principle applies to so many sides of the printing business, and is a matter which, for want of restraint and better understanding, has led to a good deal of difficulty and bad feeling.

Importance of Costing.

Costing, however, does play an enormous part in the success of any industry, and this, with the universal gathering in of all printers to the Federation, must be relied upon as the only means of lasting prosperity. The outstanding defect of the printer has been ignorance of cost and general business methods. He is probably a fine printer, and in his enthusiasm for his craft, and his anxiety to excel, loses his business balance, and, therefore, when a Costing System, such as the Federation System, is introduced, let the printer grip it to his heart and mind. It is not an individual system, but common to the whole body of printers. Its adoption can be made to suit any kind of business, and with that co-operation which I have emphasised, facilities are readily given to discuss all the minutiæ of cost, because it is on a common basis, whereby the costs of every department of a printing works may be compared and discussed, to the obvious advantage of each.

Digitized by Google

TYPOGRAPHY LINOTYPE

You can set *direct from the keyboard* any job on the Linotype in faces and bodies from 5-pt. to extended 36-pt.

The Linotype is built with varying magazine and distributor equipments to suit individual printers. In this way the user only pays for what he has actual use for, and can extend the equipment when necessity arises.

Over 43,500 Linotype composing machines have already been made and delivered to almost every part of the world. Thirty-six years' knowledge and experience are behind every Linotype sold to-day.

If you are in doubt concerning the best Linotype equipment for your purpose, send us samples of your work so that we can advise you accordingly.

Linotype and Machinery Limited

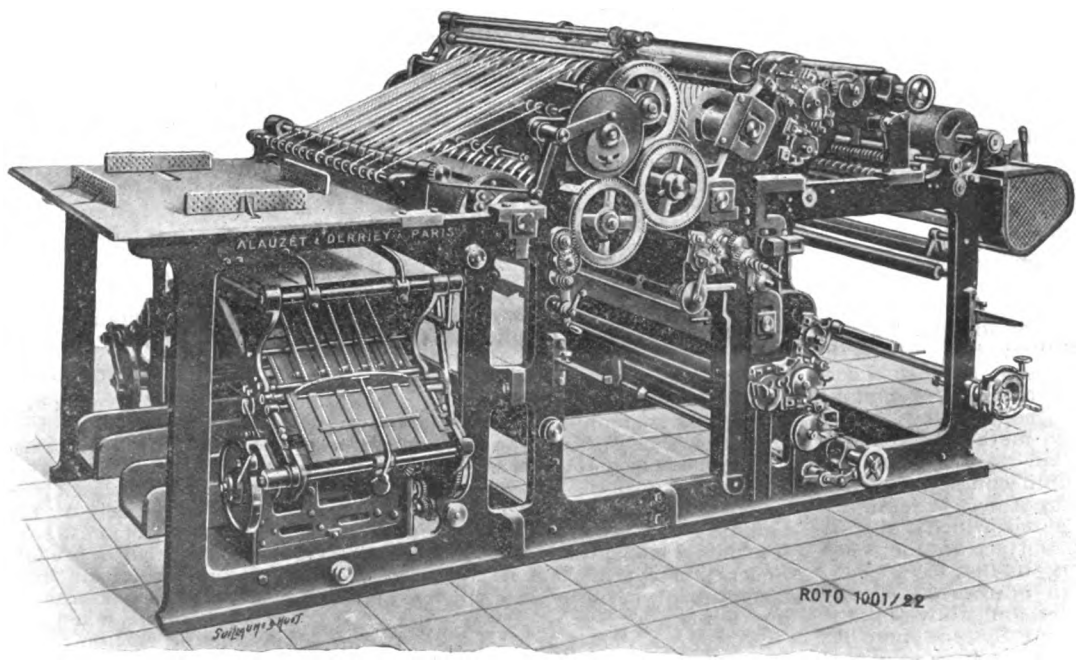
9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

Digitized by Google

A Code of Ethics.

Our American friends are keenly alive to this, and some of the reports of the recent Convention in Toronto, are full of enthusiasm for both the better cohesion, and the universal adoption of the Costing System throughout America. Our American friends, too, not only enthusiastically bind themselves together for their mutual interest, but each one subscribes to a code of ethics set forth as a condition of membership. The following are a few of the items, and it would be as well for us to consider such a code of ethics :—

"That no sales below cost of production shall be made."

"That the firms which are members of this Group shall adopt a Standard Costing Accountancy and the rules for estimating adopted by themselves."

"That the spirit of courtesy, fair dealing and co-operation shall govern intercourse between members, and that information given in confidence by one member to another in any matter of business shall not be divulged to customers or others, or used in any way to the detriment of a member."

"Members shall not steal help from each other by promises of excessive rewards."

Non-Federated Unfairness.

In conclusion, I would ask, is it fair—is it honest—for printers standing outside the Association, to take all the advantages which that Association has given, and is giving, in watching the printer's interests nationally, in the matter of education, in regard to maintaining fair prices, and in its manifold dealings with trade unions? Is it fair, I say, that these outsiders should enjoy the undoubted advantages which the Association gives, and to which they neither contribute a penny, nor lift a finger?

Still, it is for us who believe in the value of co-operation to do everything possible to extend its usefulness. United we stand fast—divided we fall.

The Printing Trade in Russia.

A Little-Organised Industry.

Outlining the position of printing trade workers in Russia, *Russian Information and Review* states that a section of printing workers has recently been formed on craft lines, groups being organised where more than fifteen members of the section exist. The Central Bureau is in touch with thirty-nine provincial sections.

Wages policy hitherto has been carried out very irregularly and apart from the trade unions. The dispersed and disorganised condition of printing workers has made it impossible to insist upon the specific needs of journalistic and literary workers. The Central Bureau has studied the economic situation of literary work and the existing wages scales have been overhauled. They have now been published as decisions of the Commissariat for Labour and the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions. Printing works are now beginning to regulate the condition of their workers by means of collective agreements. The Central Bureau has worked out a typical collective agreement, which has received the approval of higher trade union bodies, and has been distributed to the localities. The Bureau, in conjunction with the People's Commissariat for Labour, has drawn up a list of special clothing and special foods to be supplied to printing workers, and this has been included in the typical collective agreement.

According to the information of the Central Bureau there are about 1,000 unemployed printing workers, but as they are distributed among various unions measures against unemployment are rendered difficult. So far, unemployment has occurred solely in the capitals and is not known in the provinces. Firms are still not accustomed to hiring workers through the labour exchanges and, consequently, workers do not apply to the exchanges. The fight against unemployment is, therefore, waged by sending workers from Moscow to the provinces where there is a demand for printing workers. Assistance to the unemployed members of the section is given by the trade unions in the usual way, as to all members of the union of Educational Workers.

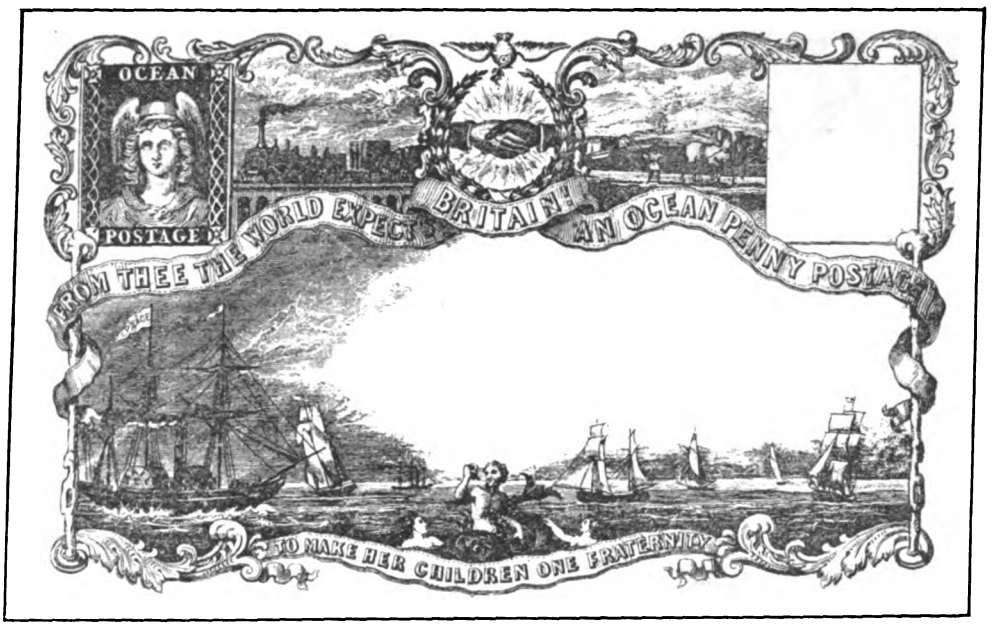
PRINTED books and geographical maps may be imported into French Togoland free of duty.

Pictorial Stationery & Postal Rates.

Interesting Presentation to Mr. A. E. Goodwin.

The idea of pictorial stationery, notably picture post cards, very naturally links itself at the present time with the question of postal rates, since picture post card postage has been and is a prominent item in the campaign for cheaper postal facilities. Visitors to the headquarters of the Federation of Master Printers may now have an opportunity of inspecting a rare example of pictorial stationery no less than 83 years old, itself an historical link between pictorial stationery and the demand for cheaper postage

The example referred to is an envelope printed in 1840 by the well-known firm of Valentine, of Dundee, to-day one of the largest producers of picture post cards in this country. The envelope bears an elaborately engraved design (reproduced herewith), the aim of which was to call attention to the advantages of universal penny postage. From this design it will be noted that the promoters of that old-time postal agitation believed that the introduction of ocean penny postage would further the interests of British trade—a belief which is shared to-day by those who, both in the printing trade and outside of it, are demanding the return of the penny post for letters, the reintroduction of the unrestricted halfpenny postage on post cards, and a general cheapening of our postal services, which are such a vital factor of present-day industry. This pictorial envelope is, we understand, one of very few remaining copies of the 1840 issue, a rarity now valued by collectors, this issue being claimed to be the earliest example of pictorial stationery ever printed in this country.



An 1840 Example of Pictorial Stationery.

The envelope has been sent by Messrs. Valentine to Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, in recognition of the very useful work which Mr. Goodwin did last year in connection with the agitation for postage reduction. The envelope is mounted and enclosed in a frame bearing a tablet which reads: "Reduction in Postal Rates, 1922. Presented to Mr. A. E. Goodwin by Messrs. Valentine and Sons, Ltd., in appreciation of his services." It now hangs in the offices at 24, Holborn, and, though a relic of efforts made in the time of our grandfathers on behalf of cheap postal facilities, it is almost as appropriate to-day as when first printed. It should serve as a silent mentor to present-day printing trade leaders, continually drawing attention to the great part which the postal services play in the promotion of the printing industry and the general commerce of this country.

MESSRS. LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED send us a pamphlet which makes impressive demonstration of the excellent effect of Ronaldson type as set by Linotype for book, magazine and catalogue printing.

Printing in South Africa.

The Troubles of the Trade.

Though printers in this country have much to grumble at in the way of bad trade, high costs of production, price-cutting and lack of organisation amongst employing printers, it would seem that printers in South Africa find themselves up against still greater difficulties of the same kind.

South African master printers met in November in annual conference, and from reports of the proceedings as published by the *South African Printer and Stationer* we gather that the general feeling was that the printing industry out there is passing through the worst period of depression in its history and shows no sign of early recovery.

Organising Master Printers.

A step towards the much-needed strengthening of organisation amongst master printers has been taken by the engagement for the first time of an organising and costing secretary, who has, we understand by this time landed in South Africa. He is said to be "one of the finest of printing organisers," with a "considerable reputation" in the United States, Canada, England and Scotland.

We note that one of the troubles of employing printers in South Africa is the small proportion of really efficient men amongst linotype operators. Efforts are being made to establish grades of ability, with graded wages.

In South Africa, as here, organisation of the printing trade is much hindered by the different conditions ruling in regard to newspaper and periodical work as compared with the jobbing trade.

Marking Imported Printing.

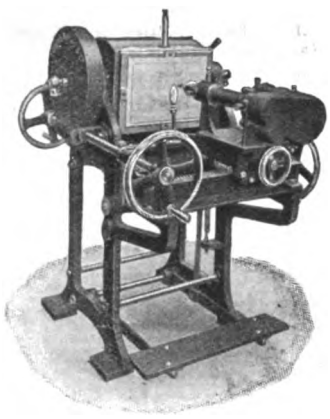
The large proportion of printed matter imported is another of the troubles of the South African trade, and although the printers there do not demand protection by tariff, we note that the National Industrial Council of the Printing and Newspaper Industry has passed a resolution calling for the imprint to be made obligatory on imported printing. The terms of the resolution were as follows:—"That the Government be requested to insist on the country of origin being plainly shown on all printed matter imported from overseas by persons, agents, firms, companies or corporations carrying on business within the Union, and, further, that the Government be immediately approached with the request to put the Imprint Act of 1859 into operation; that imported printing be considered as falling under the Act; that the Act be made applicable to the whole of the Union as soon as possible; and that, if the Act proves defective in any particular, amending legislation be introduced next session."

ONE resolution I have made and try always to keep is this: "To rise above little things."
—JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Digitized by Google

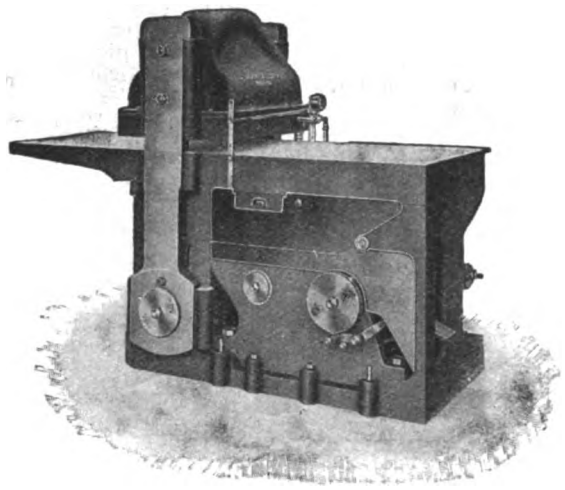
WINKLER Stereotyping Machines

SWISS MANUFACTURE



COMBINED ROUTER.

For Curved and Flat Plates. With Horizontal Cutter and Water Cooling.



AUTOMATIC MOULDING PRESS.

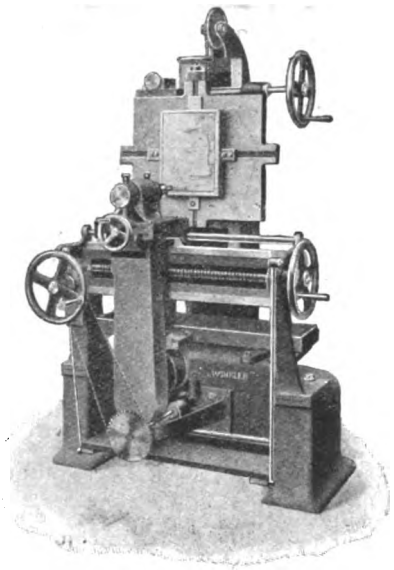
For Fine Art and Newspaper Moulds.

Electric or Steam Heated—for Dry or Wet Flong. Improves moulding results. Equals in capacity 3 Pneumatic Presses. Eliminates the Mangle. Restricts Moulding and Drying to one machine. Saves type, time, labour, power and fuel.



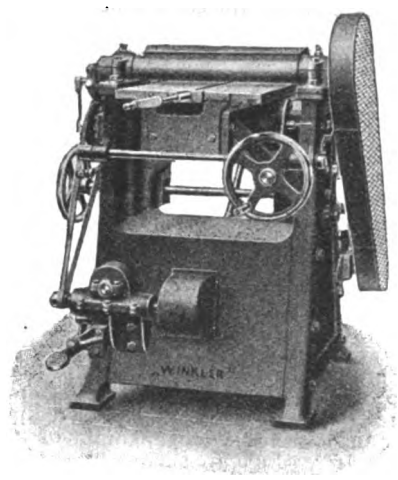
AUTOMATIC MATRIX DRYER.

Electrically or Gas Heated. The entire attendance consists in opening and closing the door of the drum.



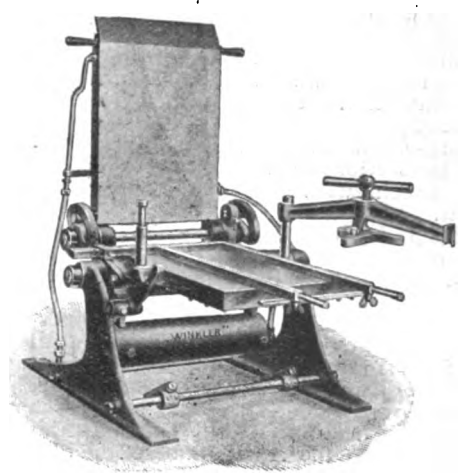
ROUTING MACHINE.

For Flat Plates. With Horizontal Cutter.



BACK MILLING MACHINE.

With reciprocating Rotary Cutter. Automatic movement of table. Unexcelled precision of work. Saves make-ready. Eliminates the roughing machine.



BALANCED CASTING BOX.

With Electric Heating and Water Cooling. For type-high and pica plates.

BRITISH AGENTS:

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.

36-38, WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839.

Telegrams: "Winkolight, Fleet, London."

Sole Agents in the U.K. and Colonies for

WINKLER, FALLERT & CO., S.A., BERNE.

and

Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg A.-G., Augsburg.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

WITH regard to process rights in the printing of Treasury notes, we understand there is a likelihood of further and very interesting litigation in the near future.

PARTNERSHIPS dissolved of the week include those between E. F. Hyde and A. V. Hyde, proprietors and publishers of the *Fish Trades Gazette*, 28, Monument-street, London, E.C., under the style of E. F. Hyde and Sons; H. J. Fearnley and N. G. Wilson, printers and stationers, 29, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.4, under the style of Fearnley, Wilson and Co.

CRAFT LECTURE.—In continuation of a series of technical lectures arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, an address on "The Printing Art" will be given by Mr. Harold Curwen (director, the Curwen Press, Plaistow), at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, E.C., on Friday, January 12th, 1923, at 6.30 p.m. The chair is to be taken by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the Federation of Master Printers. Mr. Curwen will have on exhibition examples of printing.

OWING to the bursting of a jar of nitric acid a lad named Cottle was severely burned last week at the works of Messrs. Goodman, printing machinery and ink manufacturers, of Crane-court, Fleet-street, by whom he was employed.

MALVERN Urban District Council have adopted the Health Resorts Act, 1921, to come into operation in the district on March 1st, 1923. Under this Act the governing body has the power to levy a penny rate for advertising.

IN the King's Bench Division, where work starts when the courts meet to-day, there are several libel actions in the special jury list including two newspaper actions, Clery *v.* the *Daily News*, Ltd. and another, and Jeal *v.* the *Daily News*, Ltd.

JUDGMENT for plaintiff for £20 and costs was given in Exeter County Court on Tuesday in a case in which William Mogridge, a labourer employed by the City Council, had sued the *Daily Express* and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., for £20—£4 a week for five weeks—in respect of a cycle accident, towards which the Assurance Corporation sent a cheque for £4 "in final settlement," which Mogridge returned. Judge Terrell said the defendants set up defences that the action should have been against the Assurance Corporation and not against the newspaper company, but he found that the contract was with the newspaper company, and not with the Assurance Corporation.

PRINTING of diaries for use of members has been discontinued by Marylebone Guardians, who hope thereby to save £100.

PRINTED by hand, and containing spelling mistakes, bogus 10s. notes are reported to be circulating at Dundee.

KAISER POST CARDS.—Announcement is made that the first picture post card of the ex-Kaiser and his wife officially photographed at Doorn, is about to be placed in the markets of all countries at once. The card is to be issued by the firm of Weenenk and Snel, of The Hague, and it is understood that large consignments are now ready for the English market. The publishers are stated to have paid £2,000 for the world rights of reproducing the photograph in post card form. A few days ago they wrote to Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., offering them the English rights of sale. Sir Adolph Tuck told a *Daily News* reporter that he had replied, declining to have his firm associated with the sale of the post card.

AS A police inspector was passing the shop of Thomas Chandless, printer, in the Broadway, West Hendon, last week, an explosion was heard, and the window was blown out into the street. Fire was then seen to have broken out, and two people living over the shop were aroused, and were able to escape by the back of the premises. When the fire was extinguished the charred remains of Chandless, a man of 31, were found in the printing room.

PRESSURE on our space compels us to hold over for next week's issue a report of last week's meeting of the South-west London Master Printers at which Mr. George Eaton Hart delivered the address on "The Ethics of the Printer" reported on a previous page.

MR. W. B. HAMMOND, managing director of the Birmingham Lithographic Co., Moor-street, Birmingham, died on Wednesday, January 3rd, at Berrow, near Ledbury. The funeral took place at Bradwood End, Birmingham, on Saturday and was largely attended. Mr. Hammond was prominent as a Freemason.

THE death is announced at Nuneaton of the Rev. David Asquith, aged 78. Originally a ribbon weaver Mr. Asquith studied at Spurgeon's College, London, and later held appointments at Brixton and Nuneaton. Subsequently he gave up the ministry and became a journeyman printer.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Hugh Dellow, who retired from the London staff of the *Newcastle Chronicle* in 1919. He was apprenticed as a printer to Messrs. Mark and William Lambert, the then proprietors of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*. When the paper was sold to the late Mr. Joseph Cowen, the boy had the option of continuing his apprenticeship, and elected to do so. Mr. Cowen observed his industry and grit, and eventually gave him a position on the editorial side of the newspaper.

MRS SAWYER, 84, widow of the first proprietor of the *Wellingborough News*, was burned to death at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, on Thursday afternoon.

THE death occurred at Basford on Friday of James Albert Wood, one of the directors of the well-known firm of Messrs. Wood, Mitchell and Co., Ltd., printers and lithographers, of Hanley.

THE death is announced of Mr. W. E. Ferguson, a Manchester journalist, who had been for some three years on the sub-editorial staff of the *Manchester Evening News*.

THE late Mr. William Palmer, B.A. (53), editor of the *Bedfordshire Times*, formerly editor of *Hazell's Journal*, left £3,725.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM JOHN MAYELL, of Euston-street, St. Pancras, wholesale newsagent, left £35,442.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, the Postmaster-General, received on Monday a deputation from the Empire Press Union, who desired to obtain a statement of the Government's policy with regard to an Empire wireless system. Lord Burnham (president of the Empire Press Union) introduced the deputation, which was sympathetically received.

AT the meeting of the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce on January 17th, the Exeter Association will advocate the re-introduction of Inland sample post as it at present exists for foreign or colonial post, and modification of inland post restrictions for printed papers.

AT the meeting of the Geographical Association in London on Friday Lord Edward Gleichen, the vice-president, appealed for support for the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, of which he is chairman. Was it (he asked) Kiau-Chau or Kyow-Chaw, Bucarest, Bucharest or Bukarest? Monthly lists of place names had been issued, but there was a danger of the committee's work ceasing through lack of funds. An income of about £500 a year was necessary to keep it going.

IT is reported from Holland that printing trade employers have decided on a lock-out to begin next week and that in the meantime the strike movement is spreading.

ANOTHER Italian daily paper has just begun publication in New York. Its title is the *Corrière d'America*, and the editor is Signor Luigi Barzini.

THE *Independance Belge* has been acquired by a group of Liberal politicians, and M. Alfred Madoux has been appointed its chief editor. He will continue to act also as chief editor af the *Etoile Belge*.

NATIONAL troops on Saturday night raided the premises where the *Republican Bulletin* is printed, and captured the whole of the printing press, together with a quantity of ammunition and a machine gun.

WE acknowledge and reciprocate the season's greetings sent us by Mr. Louis Flader, editor of the *Photo Engraver's Bulletin*, Chicago.

MESSRS. LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED have now issued a well illustrated folder, giving particulars of Linotype Model Six, which has been specially arranged for the rapid composition of text and display matter up to 30 or 36 pica ems wide in bodies from 5-point to 36-point. It is equipped with two distributors and four magazines.

The Guillotine Peril.

Mr. Chas. H. Gillett, instructor of the bookbinding class at the Merchant Venturers' Technical College Workshops, Bristol, sends us the following forceful communication:—

"Reading in your popular journal of the unfortunate accident in which a cutter, employed by a Glasgow firm, lost both his hands, I am made to wonder—for the hundredth time—why the manufacturers of 'guillotines' still overlook the obvious necessity for an adequate safety device to minimise these too numerous occurrences.

"The long-standing method of fixing a 'safety' lever just below the table of the machine, and that for hand manipulation, in my humble opinion borders on the ridiculous. Of what use is such an arrangement to the man who has both hands caught by the automatic clamp? To get an idea of what is required, let us follow up the features of an accident similar to that previously mentioned. The man is about to cut a small quantity of paper (you will note my reason in saying *small* quantity), and after placing it against the guide, he discovers a sheet or two out of position. Naturally, the correct procedure is to take out the paper and 'knock-up' again; but to save time he passes both arms under the knife with the intention of placing the sheets into position with his fingers. By some means the machine is accidentally started, and before the cutter can realise his precarious position, the clamp is upon his arms. Now, of what use is the 'safety' lever as it is placed to-day? Absolutely useless! The cutter's hands are held by the clamp and his right foot is probably on the clamp-treadle.

"It seems to me that a genuine safety device can be worked with the lever in such a position as to be easily put in action with pressure from the outside of the right knee. I say the *right* knee for the simple reason that it is more automatic in its action than the left, and besides, the left leg is carrying the whole weight of the body."

A STRIKE of members of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers, Machine Rulers and Bookbinders against the introduction of non-union labour is in progress at the three works of Messrs. Samuel Jones, gummed and coated papermakers, of Peckham-grove, Peckham, Upper Thames-street, and Bridewell-place, E.C. About 300 men and women are affected.

A STRIKE of printers in Lyons has commenced, and newspapers are affected.

THE *Wigan Observer* celebrated its seventieth anniversary on Saturday.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (Fool Proof) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
Phone: Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for cut-throat Printing

OFFSET PRINTING
LARGEST PLANT OF ANY TRADE HOUSE IN LONDON.
LINOTYPE & TWO-COLOUR :: OFFSET MACHINES. ::
FOSH & CROSS, LTD.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.
22 to 26 PAUL STREET,
2 to 16 SCRUTTON STREET,
FINSBURY, E.C.2.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Parent Association's January Meeting.

At the January meeting of this Association, held on Tuesday of last week at the "Old Bell," Holborn, a short but interesting business agenda was followed by an enjoyable smoking concert arranged by the lecture and entertainment committee. There was a good attendance, with the president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, in the chair.

On the reading of the minutes of the December meeiing, Mr. A. W. Hart again raised the question of the relationship of the general fund to the local fund, and said his question at the last meeting had not been understood. What he wanted to get at was the amount of unemployment money paid out to Parent Association members during the year ending October 30th. The general fund report, to which he had been referred, did not meet the case, as the figures therein were up to April only.

The general secretary replied, explaining the difference between the position in London and in the Centres, the latter having to prepare only one balance-sheet in the year, whereas London had to produce two, one in April for the general funds and one in October for the local fund.

A new member was duly elected in the person of Mr. M. J. Odell (W. H. Smith and Son, Stamford-street, S.E.1; overseer—composing department). Mr. J. W. Tilley, elected at the previous meeting, was now present for first time, and both Mr. Odell and he received a personal welcome from the president.

Annual Dinner to be Revived.

The next business was a recommendation by the Council "That the Association Dinner be revived." This led to some interesting discussion, ending in agreement to revive that enjoyable function.

The general secretary explained that the council had discussed the matter and thought it desirable that the dinner should be revived. They had, however, not proposed any date nor gone into the matter of the probable charge. He thought a moderate estimate of the cost would be about £50, which would include the sending of invitations to the Centres. The Council thought that before embarking upon the dinner they should circularise the members by means of reply post cards, whereon it would be necessary simply to fill in whether or not members intended to be present. He moved: "That the Association Dinner be revived, and that the Council take such steps as they deem necessary to that end, the Council to circularise members to ascertain what measure of support would be accorded."

Mr. A. H. Wilson seconded the motion, expressing the hope that if the dinner were revived invitations would be extended to ladies.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried *nem con.*

Mr. Wilson, at the suggestion of the chair, put as a separate proposition his suggestion that if there were sufficient support to justify the holding of the dinner, ladies should be invited.

Mr. J. J. Smith seconded.

Mr. Bateman recalled a previous occasion on which, he said, it had been proposed and carried that ladies should attend the dinner, but only two ladies had been present.

Mr. W. H. Gill thought that that had been due to misunderstanding as to ladies being admitted.

Mr. G. Phillips recalled that before the war the deficit of the annual dinner had worked out at something like £30. He thought the general secretary was right in reckoning it now at £50, but if they invited ladies that amount would be doubled.

Mr. Whittle explained that he calculated that about £50 would cover the expenses, including invitations to ladies from the centres.

The chairman said he thought the deficit would be between £60 and £80.

A query having been raised as to whether the attendance of ladies would be popular, Mr. E. H. Berryman pointed out that members' recollections of previous annual dinners dated back to before the war. Since that time many important events had occurred, and ladies were now in a position much nearer to equality with men than they were 20 years ago.

It was agreed that the dinner should not be held on a day other than Saturday.

The proposition to invite ladies having been put to the vote, it was carried by a majority of over two to one.

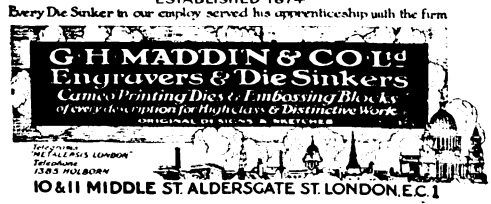
Business having been thus concluded, a beginning was made with the smoking concert, which was heartily enjoyed by those present. The novelty of the evening was a series of clever sleight-of-hand tricks by Mr. J. A. Esler, whose skill in making coins materialise out of the air, causing playing cards to appear and disappear, and various other illusions, thoroughly mystified his audience. Other items by Mr. Esler included some quick-change impersonations of illustrious people, characters in opera, etc., also some bewildering manipulations of folded paper, which was made to assume a surprising variety of shapes. Mr. Russell Coultart's tenor or baritone songs received applause thoroughly well merited; he uses a fine voice with great feeling, and chooses some excellent pieces. Songs by Miss Bertha Willmott and Miss Lily Davis, though in very different vein, were also cordially received, the former being an exceptionally vivacious comedienne. Mr. Harry Hawksbee also gave several songs, including his quaint character piece, "The Poetical Tramp." The pianist and accompanist was Miss F. Martyn.

A vote of thanks to the artistes, moved by Mr. S. A. Dawson and seconded by Mr. J. Acton, was cordially carried.

The president wished all present a happy and prosperous New Year, members then joining hands in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

SUBSCRIBERS to the Printers' Pension Corporation will find in the candidature of Mrs. Fanny Allen a good opportunity of bestowing any spare votes they may have for disposal. Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Mr. R Allen, who was a subscriber to the Corporation funds, is seeking election in March, and has the strong recommendation of a large number of prominent gentlemen.

MESSRS. B. WINSTONE AND SONS, LTD., the well-known makers of printing inks and printers' sundries of all descriptions, send us a hanging wall calendar which by virtue of its striking colour scheme stands out in distinction from all other calendars which have this year come our way. The Winstone ship, in brilliant scarlet, is seen progressing over the waves surrounded by a pseudo rainbow of very vivid hues. Whilst startling in execution, the whole design is pleasing and bears striking testimony to the brilliance to which the present-day ink-maker can attain.

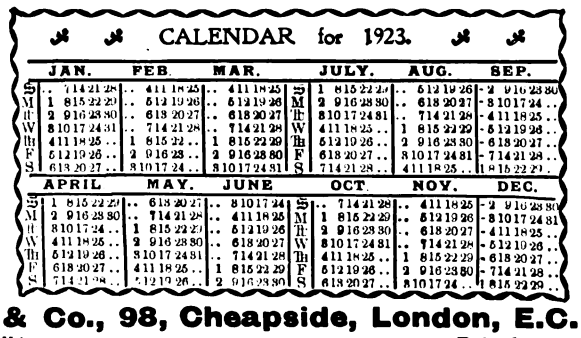


CALENDERS 1922-23. ELECTROS and STEREOS.

For Use as ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.

Write for Sheets.

85 Different Sizes and Designs.



We have all Soldan's Stock Art Electros. No. 45, 4/6

C. H. READ & Co., 98, Cheapside, London, E.C. (H. PERRY.) Established 1850. Telephone—Central 11708.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines:—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous,

One Insertion **3/-**
Three Insertions... ... ... **6/-**

For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted,

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions... ... ... **3/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements,

Per line **1/-**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Financial.

PRINTER willing to take Financial Interest in Important Publication can secure Printing Order.—Write, Box 379C, care Smiths, 3, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. 14028

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

DAWSON'S TWO FEEDER WHARFEDALE NEWS MACHINE, for sale, flyers with cutter, bed 65 in. by 49 in., ink slab 60 in.; also MENTGES NEWS FOLDER, No. 2 868, folds 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages, with paster, trims top of page.—Caldicotts "News" Office, Gainsborough. 14032

DOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ⅝-in.—Box 13998.

QUAD DEMY FURNIVAL DIRECT LITHO ROTARY, in thorough condition; for immediate disposal.—For particulars and appointment to view, apply Box 14031.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

Machinery Wanted.

HAND-PRINTING PLATEN wanted (Second-hand), good condition, must be cheap.—E. Warren, 75, Trehurst-street, Clapton, E.5. 14030

Miscellaneous.

CARBON PAPERS!!! Box containing 100 sheets, foolscap size, Black or Purple; price 4s.; special quotations for dozen lots.—Apply, Box 14029.

Digitized by Google

WASTEFUL OPERATIONS

are admitted to be the Greatest Obstructions to Profits

THE costliest element in the production of Photo-Mechanical work is the workmen's time. Save time and you save money. Save time and improve quality and you make money. The formula is simple enough and it is no secret.

In making use of the service rendered by Pictorial Machinery Ltd., you have it within your power to standardise Process Photography in a manner that will prove most helpful to you. Standardisation of Process Photography means standardisation throughout the shop.

"Pictograph" and "Lithotex" plant and devices simplify the work, lighten the worker's task, improve quality. There is plenty of evidence at hand to verify these statements.

Pictorial Machinery Ltd., are craftsmen working for craftsmen. They maintain an Instructional Staff of expert process men. They make fine Cameras and Stands—the "Pictograph" Camera Outfit has received the highest praise. Agents for the Douthitt Diaphragm Control, the true friend of the Camera operator.

"Pictograph" Standard Chemicals are reliable standardised products guaranteeing the uniformity of solutions.

"Pictograph" Pedestal Lamps, Economical Negatives, Collodions are all products manufactured solely by Pictorial Machinery Ltd.

- Write -

PICTORIAL MACHINERY LIMITED

for information,

7, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telegraphic Address : "Pictograph, London." 'Phones : Central 3215 — 3216.

Digitized by Google

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,
36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.
Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Write or 'Phone—Telephone No. CITY 9582

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process. Artists and Designers. Estabd 1882. Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAULT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—**Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.**

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded £250,000

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1870 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1923.

A Prince of Printers.

WE believe the whole of the printing trade is gratified to learn of the compliment paid to Mr. James MacLehose by way of the dinner which we report on another page, a function which the present president of the Federation of Master Printers fittingly characterised as "a signal honour." During his term as Federation president, Mr. MacLehose earned the respect of the entire industry, trade unionists as well as employers, and his example of statesmanlike leadership remains a valued possession of the craft. The Scottish Alliance had forestalled the Federation by presenting the late president with his portrait, painted by a distinguished Scottish artist, and Mr. MacLehose declined to accept any further tangible recognition of the high services he had rendered. Those services were not confined to labour negotiations, and his powerful advocacy of the claims of the printing trade for fair treatment in the matter of postal rates and railway rates are notable amongst the many activities for which his name will long be honourably remembered.

* * *

Indispensable Advertising.

NOT every firm in our own industry is yet fully alive to the place which advertising plays in present-day business. Non-advertisers would do well to ponder the striking object lesson provided this week by the announcement that the famous blacking firm of Day and Martin, immortalised for the readers of Dickens, is likely to pass into new hands, and that the decline in the fortunes of this world-renowned house is attributed, in part at least, to the cutting down of their one-time extensive use of printers' ink on the hoardings and in the printed page. To achieve success in the trading conditions of to-day it is necessary not only to produce satisfactory goods and to render satisfactory service, but it is essential also to tell prospective customers about it—and to keep on telling them.

Industrial Welfare.

OF all the influences which have been at work in industry during the past four years the industrial welfare movement is perhaps one of the most significant. Directed by a council comprising a member of the Royal Family, captains of industry and leaders of labour, and including among its members the most influential firms in the country, the Industrial Welfare Society can claim a record of usefulness at least equal to that of any voluntary organisation. In that fact is to be seen the secret of the results, far-reaching and involving considerable amendments to current industrial policy, which have been achieved. For industry, as regards its personnel, is working out its own salvation. There is no path of roses to the peace of industry which is essential to the re-establishment of British prosperity. No legislation can remove that spirit of suspicion and antagonism which is the most effective barrier to industrial progress. The Industrial Welfare Society believes that now, when trade conditions are poor, is the time for putting the industrial house in order. The Society's programme in brief is the safeguarding of the health, safety and general well-being of the workers. The sneer of "coddling" is both easy and unintelligent, for it is obvious that, apart from any humanitarian considerations, the financial loss to both employers and workers through sickness and accidents is enormous. The movement appears to be infectious. In one small town in Lancashire of less than 20,000 inhabitants there is an extensive scheme in connection with collieries, another—probably as large—in cotton mills, and a third organised by a firm of manufacturing chemists. It is encouraging to learn that the accident prevention service which is being developed for its member firms by the Industrial Welfare Society is arousing considerable interest among all classes of manufacturing concerns. Each official report on accident statistics which is issued reveals the terrible risks which are encountered by the careless worker. It is impossible to underestimate the importance of educating the workers in safe practices. The number of killed and injured in industry runs well into six figures every year and the result is untold misery for the workers' families, and enormous financial loss through lost time and compensation adds further obstacles to national productivity.

* * *

Australia and Canadian Paper.

NEWS is now to hand which purports to give the result of the negotiations which have been undertaken with a view to obtaining for Canadian pulp and paper more favourable treatment in Australia. It will be remembered that when a preference was given to British paper, our Canadian friends at once took the matter up with a view to obtaining similar concessions. It was for this purpose that the Hon. James Robb, the Canadian Minister of Commerce, went to Australia. Apparently he has now completed his task successfully. At all events the preliminaries for a reciprocal trade treaty are said to have been arranged, the main provisions of which, it is understood, are that Canada grants preference to Australian dried fruits, receiving from Australia similar concessions for Canadian pulp and paper.

MESSRS. SLATER AND PALMER, the printing ink makers of 4, Wine Office-court, London, E.C.4, send us a wall calendar which carries a month's dates to the tear-off sheet, the sheets bearing also half-tone illustrations showing the effect of specified shades of S. and P. ink. They send also a useful diary pad each tear-off sheet of which has ruled sections for six day's entries, with the month's calendar in a top corner, a handy addition at the back of the pad being complete calendars for 1922, 1923 and 1924, together with a selection of postal regulations.

Digitized by Google

Mr. James MacLehose Honoured.

Brilliant Function at the Connaught Rooms.

The dinner given at the Connaught Rooms on Monday evening in honour of Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D.—president of the Federation of Master Printers, 1921-22—proved a brilliant and thoroughly successful function, serving to make very impressive demonstration of the high respect entertained for Dr. MacLehose by his colleagues in the printing industry and of their appreciation of his untiring efforts and successful work during his term of office as president of the Federation.



Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D.

About 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner, the party being thoroughly representative of the Federation's widespread activities. At the top table were: Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., and Mrs. MacLehose, Mr. Alexander MacLehose, Mr. Norman MacLehose, Miss MacLehose, Miss A. MacLehose, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Sir Frederick and Lady Macmillan, Mr. E. G. Arnold, Sir William Waterlow, Sir James and Lady Owen, Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. V. Knapp, Sir Meredith Whittaker, Brig.-Gen. W. Wright Bemrose and Mrs. Bemrose, Mr. Alfred F. Blades, Sir Cecil Harrison, Mr. E. W. Humphries, Mr. Harry Cooke, Mr. Robert Wilson and Mr. W. B. Wykes.

At other tables were—to mention only a few well-known names: Mr. F. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr. H. C. Bolton, Mrs. and Miss Bolton, Mr. J. R. Burt, Mr. C. Clay, Col. G. C. K. Clowes, Mr. W. A. Clowes, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. D. Greenhill, Mr. and Mrs. G. Eaton Hart, Mr. C. T. Jacobi, Mr. and Mrs. A. Langley, Mr. P. D. Michael, Mr. G. Reveirs, Mr. J. R. Riddell, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, Mr. G. S. Unwin, Mr. W. Whyte and Mr. A. Williamson.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the present president of the Federation, was in the chair and proposed the health of the guest of the evening. He alluded in eloquent terms to the splendid services of Dr. MacLehose, his speech being brimful of witty references, which were fully appreciated by those acquainted with the inner working of the Master Printers' organisation.

In reply, Mr. MacLehose referred to the work done by the Federation during his year of office, including the arrangements for a reduction of wages. Speaking of the relations between employers and employees, he said that much had been said in the pulpit and occasionally in the Press about the alleged ill-will that was assumed to exist between the two parties. He would like to say very emphatically that he saw none of this. The questions discussed at conferences with the trade unions were highly contentious, but much was gained by these frank discussions. Not only were settlements eventually reached with all the trade unions, but he would always be proud to remember that, although for many months it fell to him to preside at these constant conferences with more than a dozen trade unions, and that the interests of a quarter of a million workpeople were involved, he had not once to call anyone to order or to ask for the withdrawal of an angry word. He was constantly impressed with the desire of both sides to arrive at a reasonable solution of the particular problem in front of them. Employers and employees were rowing in the same boat, and real progress could only be made if all pulled together. Referring to the question of unemployment insurance, Mr. MacLehose said the conditions to-day were very different from those obtaining a few years ago. Then some people held that every capable workman in the printing industry could find employment. That might or might not have been true a few years ago, but certainly it was not so now.

Sir James Owen, president of the Newspaper Society, proposed the toast of the Federation of Master Printers, and Lieut.-Col. H. R. Fletcher responded.

The guests received copies of an excellent photogravure portrait of the guest of the evening, and the occasion was marked also by a folder quaintly produced in old-fashioned style containing the menu, toast list, etc., this being "Imprinted at London, by S.B., dvvelling at the sign of the Falcon in New-ſtreet sqvare, near to Fetter Lane."

Personal.

SIR WILLIAM and Mr. J. Gomer Berry have recently appointed Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, managing director of St. Clements Press, their technical adviser in connection with the whole of their printing establishments, with offices at 186, Strand. Mr. Hart will in no way relinquish his interest in, or control of, the St. Clements Press.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. John Murray the Fourth, head of the world-famous publishing house, who has just completed the jubilee of his association with the firm, which he joined on January 1st, 1873.

MR. A. E. MIST, the general secretary of the Stationers' Social Society, has been made the recipient of a little surprise testimonial. Recognising his whole-hearted work on behalf of the Society, the president (Mr. Lionel Savory) and the members of the various committees decided to give him a tangible token of their appreciation. Accordingly they presented him with a silver sugar caster and cream jug.

MR. J. PENDEREL-BRODHURST, who for 17 years has been the editor of the *Guardian*, has been the recipient of a handsome gift in silver on retiring from that position. The gift was handed over by the managing director, Mr. W. J. B. Odhams.

MR. WILLIAM HEENAN, who was for more than 50 years a member of the editorial staff of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, recently underwent a serious operation and has left the private nursing home after making a satisfactory recovery.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The January meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the president (Mr. A. W. Hunt) occupying the chair. The attendance was not quiet up to the usual standard, but in spite of this a most interesting evening was spent, a paper being read by Mr. Geo. A. Eden on the subject of the "Church Organ," the author being the late Mr. Thomas Vine, who was for twenty-six years organist at St. James' Presbyterian Church, Wood Green.

Before the actual business commenced the president took the opportunity of extending to the members on behalf of the executive and himself the greetings of the season.

After the reading of the minutes, which were confirmed, several items of correspondence were submitted.

In one letter included in the correspondence it was shown that a member had been able to secure a situation, and the secretary said he was sure the members would feel grateful to Mr. A. S. Long for having brought the vacancy to the notice of the Association.

Mr. A. C. Ware, one of the stewards for the Bohemian Concert to be held on February 3rd at the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall, said the arrangements for that event were completed, and that the tickets would be ready in a few days.

The secretary next read an appeal on behalf of the Lloyd Memorial Home from Mr. H. F. Parker. Mr. J. Lee proposed and Mr. A. J. Daines seconded that a sum of four guineas be granted. The proposition was carried.

The paper was then read by Mr. Geo. A. Eden. It dealt in an interesting manner, first with a description of the intricate construction of the organ, and then with its inception and early association with many well-known cathedrals, churches and halls.

In a subsequent discussion, to which the President, Messrs. Aves, Daines, Cox and others contributed, it was clearly evident—though varying views were expressed as to the merits of the church organ—that the lecture had been of a very instructive character.

Testimony to this was shown by the hearty vote of thanks which was afterwards tendered to Mr. Eden for bringing the subject before the members.

Before closing the meeting the chairman announced that the annual dinner had been fixed to take place on April 21st at the Connaught Rooms.

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

British Pre-eminence in Bible Binding.

It is fitting that our own nation, which has distinguished itself above all other peoples in its reverence for, and popularisation of the Bible, should hold the foremost place in the material craftsmanship of printing and binding which goes to the multiplication of copies of the "Book of books." It is no exaggeration to say that the workmanship to be seen in British-produced Bibles stands as the high-water mark of the printing and binding achievements of the whole world. Of the printing we are not here particularly concerned, though the best Bible printing done in this country is surely a model of what such work should be. One recalls the minute care bestowed upon the accuracy of the printed word—the Oxford University Press going so far as to offer a guinea to anyone who can point out a misprint. Moreover, the pitch of delicacy and perfection of impression to which letterpress printing attains in the production of the small-volume Bibles on paper of the thinnest of substances yet strong and opaque—this, surely, can hardly be surpassed.

It is, however, of bindings that we are primarily thinking at the moment, and here too any one who is familiar with the skilled labour that goes into the covers of the best British-made Bibles must realise how difficult it would be to outshine the craftsmen who do this work. Indeed it would seem that other nations—even the emulative United States—are content to leave the laurels in this class of work to the binders on this side of the Atlantic.

Of the various binderies in this country which handle Bible work it would be difficult to single out one as the most meritorious. The bindings done by the leading Bible printers come at once to mind. Some fine work is carried out at the bindery connected with the Oxford University Press, though we believe most of the binding of Oxford Bibles is done in London; a big expansion of the Oxford bindery is, however, promised for the near future. The Cambridge University Press is in a somewhat similar position, only a little bookbinding work being done at Cambridge and the bulk in London. Then, of course, magnificent Bible work is done by the large bookbinding department of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the King's printers, as well as by a number of other firms.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting establishment associated with Bible binding is one which now, we believe, no longer has its own bookbinding department, though in the past it held a unique position in the field—we refer to the house of Samuel Bagster and Sons, Ltd., of Paternoster-row. This famous Bible house claims that its own history is the history of the Bible in its present form, and the firm's association with the Bible is connected not only with the printing of the contents but also, in most meritorious fashion, with the binding. In regard to the inside of the book, by the way, it is interesting to recall in passing that the use of India paper was first made, not by the Oxford University Press, as is commonly supposed, but by the house of Bagster. The first Oxford Bible on India paper was produced in 1842, whereas Mr. Robert Bagster recalls that in the year 1828 the Bagster House printed an edition on this paper. It so happened that in the year 1909 Mr. T. G. Larkin, who for 42 years has been connected with the house of Messrs. Cromptons, of Bury and London, who are the manufacturers of the celebrated "Cambridge" India paper, was inspecting the Bagster early editions of the Bible, and in the particular one referred to was found the following inscription: "This book was one of the two copies printed on India paper for Lord Spencer, date 1828. One copy of this print was sent to Lord Spencer, the second being our file copy." Thus Messrs. Bagster had in their possession an edition on such paper 14 years before the edition of the Oxford Press. In the Rylands Library in Manchester is Lord Spencer's copy, which was originally in the Althorpe Library.

Besides being first in the field in this matter of paper, the Bagster House has pioneered some valuable binding developments. It was in 1816 that Mr. Samuel Bagster, founder of the firm, introduced what has since become so familiar a feature of the Bible, namely, the flexible binding. Before that date all Bibles had been bound with open backs—stiff unyielding, easily broken, and not adapted to lie open. Mr. Bagster made the notable innovation of a flexible tight back, and, by sewing the sheets with a very thin thread, or with silk, secured strength whilst preserving flexibility. The modern Levant morocco, now so common, was then but little known, and he not only used the Turkey grain, but for some years used prepared seal skins, and most of the covers so much admired for the "pin-head" grain were really seal skin and not morocco.. Many of these books were most daintily blind-tooled by hand. Messrs. Bagster have been awarded no less than six medals for flexible binding.

Not every bookbinder knows the origin of the well-known "Yapp" or "Yapped" style of binding. Here is another important innovation which has to be credited to the house of Bagster. It originated in 1865, when Mr. Yapp, an intimate friend of the Bagster family objected to having the corners of his Bibles cut in the style known as "circuit." The new method was named after Mr. Yapp, and soon became universally popular, until at the present day it is calculated that at least nine-tenths of Bibles are so bound.

Other Bagster innovations include the introduction (both in 1892) of Bibles with index on fore-edge and Bibles with button fastening.

It was an enthusiastic love for the Bible that led the first Mr. Samuel Bagster to specialise in Bible production, founding the firm to which the bookbinding trade owes so much. Doubtless it is the British love for the same sacred writings which has given our nation its pre-eminence in the binding of Bibles, a distinction, be it hoped, which future years will see not only maintained but enhanced.

Bookbinding Notes and News.

A Difficult Trading Year.

The bookbinding industry is looking to better results from 1923 than were secured from last year's trading. Not many houses can have emerged from 1922 with a respectable profit, and indeed it is to be feared that the great majority of them must have incurred actual loss. With cut prices, profitable manufacture may result, provided there is a full reservoir of orders. But when idle machinery and cut prices work together profit is a hopeless proposition. Unfortunately, a greater part of the price cutting is being done unconsciously, because exact costs are unknown. It remains for the auditor to demonstrate results. This should be a humiliating position for any business house with any pretence to organisation and control. Not for one moment do we pretend that a system of cost finding and recording will show accurately the result of a period of trading; what it does do, however, is to give a clear and concise indication of what may be expected and the reason why.

A New Year's Resolve.

If there is any New Year's resolve on the part of the bookbinder, it should be to charge out work on a paying basis. That involves knowing the basis. If there are any who do not know it, it is the number of hours a job takes and the cost per hour for doing it—apparently something that every binder in business will claim to know out and out, but in reality something which it has taken twelve years to evolve a plan for finding out approximately. So that if a binder resolves to make his work pay, he by inference resolves to investigate and understand his costs. That is home work of an interesting order, which puts a pleasure into business.

Wages and Other Costs.

The wage drop which took place in the provinces last week marks the last instalment but one towards stability. Taken all round, bookbinding costs are firm and level. Wage drops were accounted for long ago, and costs of production apart from the wage factor are steady and stable. Rents, rates, power, light, heat, salaries and all the elements that go to make up departmental and overhead on costs are not in the least likely to strike a downward track of any noticeable decline. Looking around the markets, one finds the same condition visible, and no marked downward tendency can be anticipated in any direction. Such a state of affairs should inspire confidence on the part of the consumer, and it should strengthen the hands of the bookbinder in his buying of materials. It is well known that a lot of work has been held back on account of price and prospect, while among the larger users of books stocks are low. There is every incentive now to go ahead, and we believe that, granted no unfavourable development, the industry will find each succeeding one a better month of trade.

The Leather Market.

Leather prices are where they were last month and where they have been for the best part of a year. As usual, there are a lot of clearance offers about following stocktaking, some of them of real value and others requiring careful examination. The shrewd buyer tests on appro. before committing himself to leathers from a list and all reputable merchants willingly accede to his requests.

Paste Price Reduction.

From January 1st the price of white paste in the moist form is reduced to 14s. per 2 cwt. cash, a concession which will be appreciated by bookbinders and boxmakers generally.

Board Prices.

Foreign strawboards are quoted round about £9 15s. per ton for 6 to 18 oz. with the usual 25s. per ton extra for heavier weights in the unlined variety. Linings are twice the price of pre-war. First quality glazed leather-boards are listed at £18 10s. per ton, second quality at £18. White wood pulp boards are firm at £20 per ton and stocks are low.

Textile Materials.

Calicoes are on offer at prices ranging from 5¼d. to 7d. per yard 36 in. wide. For bookbinders' account book linings of good quality

Digitized by Google

5¼d. is about the right figure. Cheaper grades for boxmaking and common lining are available at special offers. Bookbinders are anxiously hoping for a general drop in textile materials, but current information does not justify anticipation.

Fancy Papers.

Fancy papers are available in wonderful variety for both boxmaking and bookbinding. The most dainty and effective grades are those of French origin on which a reduction was recently announced. German speciality papers at cheap rates are once again a prominent feature of the fancy paper trade. The most serviceable and cheap popular line that we know is the production of an English mill.

Binding and Printing Material for EGYPT.

With reference to the requirements of the Government Press, Cairo, which invites tenders for the supply of binding and printing material required for the year 1923-4, we are informed by the Department of Overseas Trade that tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Government Press, Bulaq, Cairo, up to noon on January 21st, 1923, and will remain in force for twenty days from that date. A tender deposit or letter of guarantee is required. Local representation is essential. To United Kingdom firms unrepresented there the Department will be pleased to give the names of firms in this country with branches in Egypt who may be prepared to handle tenders on behalf of third parties.

A set of the documents relating to this contract, as well as samples of binding materials, can be seen by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 45), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. An additional set of the documents is available for loan, in order of application, to those firms who are unable to inspect them in London.

IN connection with the Stationers' Mutual Benefit Society, Mr. T. J. Hunt is arranging to hold a committee dinner at the Falcon Hotel, Gough-square, on Saturday, February 3rd.

A Peep at a Warrington Bindery.

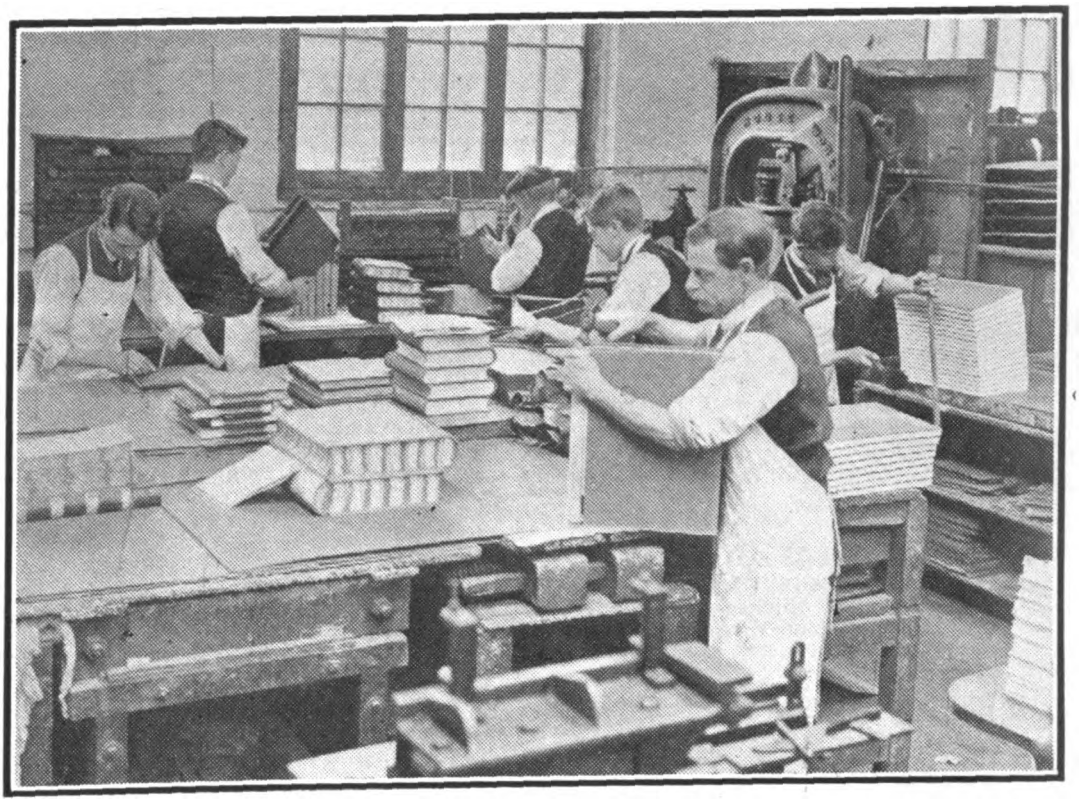
Works of Messrs. Mackie and Co., Ltd.

The works and offices of Messrs. Mackie and Co., Ltd., constitute one of the best-known buildings in the county borough of Warrington, and were opened by Lord Winmarleigh in 1880. This well-equipped and up-to-date printing and binding establishment is best-known locally as the headquarters of the series of *Guardian* newspapers so popular in South Lancashire and Cheshire, but its activities have brought it fame much further afield than its home counties, and several Government Departments figure amongst its widely scattered clientele. The Guardian Press this year completes its first 70 years of existence, the firm having been established in 1853, and to mark the occasion it is issuing a neat booklet giving a brief account of its history with illustrations of its numerous departments.

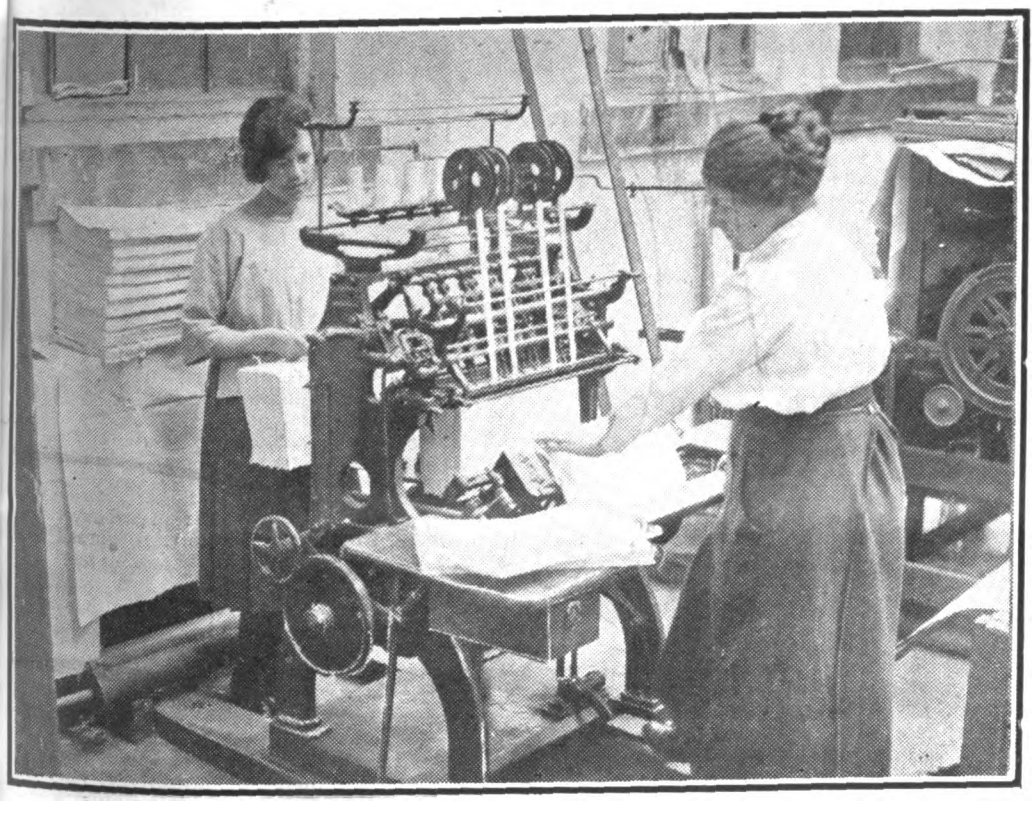
We are able herewith to show, by courtesy of the company, two views taken in their bookbinding department, views which give an exceptionally natural and lifelike impression of actual bookbinding workshop conditions. Messrs. Mackie and Co. are rightly proud of their bindery, which is a very successful section of the works and covers both letterpress and stationery binding. They turn out a big quantity of account books for which they claim exceptional quality and durability, due to the excellence of materials and the sound workmanship employed. All kinds of bookbinding are executed, library binding being a speciality, for which large consignments of books are received from all over the country.

The managing director of Mackie and Co., Ltd., is Mr. J. C. Coppock, the well-known and popular vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers.

The firm has a London office which is situate at 173, Fleet-street, E.C 4.



Some of Messrs. Mackie & Co.'s Craftsmen at Work.



A Book-work Sewing Machine: Messrs. Mackie & Co.

MESSRS. D. AND E. CROSS, bookbinders, of 51, Lambs Conduit-street, W.C.1, who have hitherto specialised in law binding, have recently extended their premises and installed additional machinery, and are now able to execute orders for wholesale bookbinding.

NICKERSON BROS.
(ESTABLISHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship St, London, E.C.2.
and Alscot Rd, Bermondsey, S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards),
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.

THOMAS BROWN,
English Gold Leaf.
Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.
Brown and White Blocking Powder.
Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.
BEST PRICES GIVEN.
7, ALBION STREET, MANCHESTER

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, Pref. 24s. 6d.; Jos. Byrom, 14s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Ptg. Pref., 4s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 86s. 10½d., 88s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk. (New), f.p., 94, 94½; John Dickinson, 24s. 9d., 25s.; Ilford, 20s. 0d., 21s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 7½d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s.; International Linotype, 62, 63½; Lamson Paragon, 19s. 3d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 17s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 64¼ xd., B Deb., 64¼ xd.; George Newnes, 15s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 7½d. xd.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 103; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 9s. 6d., 10s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 80s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 10½d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d.; Warrillows, 11s. 1½d., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s., 18s. 7½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16¼, 15¾, 16 xd, Prefd, 10⅜, 10¼; Weldons, Pref., 20s.3d., 20s. 3d. xd.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WARRILLOWS.—Interim dividend on 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares has been paid.

NEW COMPANIES.

OLIVE ISMAY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Olive W. Ismay, and to carry on the business of photographers, photographic printers, photo-lithographers, colour process and half-tone engravers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: Olive W. Ismay and Doris W. Burnett. Registered office: Harlequin Studio, 2, St. John's Wood-road, N.W.8.

A. A. LUCAS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers of agents for and dealers in leather and fancy goods, flat papers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. A. Colliard and E. F. Harvey.

MARTIN HOPKINSON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £10,050, in 10,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 6d. each: to carry on the business of publishers, book and printsellers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, art journalists, etc., and to adopt an agreement with C. Whittingham and Griggs (Printers), Ltd. Private company. First directors: M. Hopkinson, G. S. Williams and P. H. Lee Warner. Registered office: 6, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

WOLVERHAMPTON BOX CO., LTD.—Capital £12,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of cardboard box manufacturers, recently carried on by William Gibbons and Sons, Ltd., at Fryer street and Broad-street, Wolverhampton. Private company. First directors: H. S. Gibbons, C. C. Gibbons and R. T. Hallchurch.

K. D. SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire secret processes and patent rights in the United Kingdom, Ireland or abroad, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. First directors: J. H. Procter and T. H. Smythers.

WALLROCK PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in 3,000 preferred ordinary shares of 10s. and 5,000 deferred ordinary shares of 2s.; to adopt an agreement with C. L. Wallace-Wallrock and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. L. Wallace-Wallrock and L. J. Edwards. Registered office: Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.

COOPER AND HUMPHREYS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of fine art, technical and commercial photographers carried on by G. W. Cooper and H. Humphreys at 71, Newman street, W., as "Cooper and Humphreys." Private company. Directors: G. W. Cooper and H. Humphreys. Registered office: 71, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

FRANK CROSSLEY AND SON, LTD. (paper mill agents and general paper merchants, etc., London).—Debenture dated December 11th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due not exceeding £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holders: Mrs. A. J. Crossley, 33, The Drive, Chingford.

COLLEYS, LTD. (manufacturers of tramway and other tickets).—Debenture dated December 20th, 1922, to secure £14,000, charged on 3-12, Marine-street, Bermondsey, S.E., and the company's other property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: J. S. Phillips, 25, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4, and W. H. Gillet, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BRADFORD AND COUNTY CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS CO., LTD.—Mortgage and as collateral security thereto a debenture both dated November 29th, 1922, to secure £40,008 and further advances, charged on certain land and premises in Bradford and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society.

COOKE AND NUTTALL, LTD. (papermakers, etc., Horwich).—Satisfaction in full (a) on November 30th, 1904, of debentures dated February 20th, 1901, securing £500, (b) on November 30th, 1917, of debenture dated April 7th, 1914, securing £1,000 and (c) and (d) on October 3rd, 1918, of debentures dated June 24th, 1913, and April 7th, 1914, securing £3,000 and £3,000 respectively.

COOKE AND NUTTALL, LTD. — Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital dated December 12th, 1922, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank.

F. SHARRATT AND CO., LTD. (box manufacturers, printers and manufacturing stationers).—Debenture dated December 19th, 1922, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present or future, includiug uncalled capital. Holder: H. O. Field, St. Heliers, Avenue-road, Highgate, N.6.

JOHNSON, RIDDLE AND CO., LTD. (printers, London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on December 21st, 1922, of debenture dated October 21st, 1902, securing £30,000.

VASE PRESS, LTD. (Northampton).—Charge on certain land and premises, etc., at Thrapston, Northampton, dated December 23rd, 1922, to secure £900 and further advances. Holder: A. C. Finchin, 2 and 3, Charterhouse-square, E.C.

securing the contract for the present printers; but, whatever was the service this specimen rendered in this respect, it undoubtedly was the means of drawing the Treasury's attention to my process and of giving them an idea for the design also.

During the war I received a semi-official notification from the authorities that any mention of my process in connection with paper money printing might be taken to be an infringement of the Defence of the Realm Act. This I thought particularly unfair under the circumstances, as it denied me publicity at a time when publicity in this respect might have been an advantage. I think most printers will remember my medal specimen sheet.

Thanking you for allowing me to take up your space with a somewhat personal matter, which, however, I think will be of some interest to the printing trade.

Yours truly,
FREDERIC T. CORKETT.

Wallington,
December 31st, 1922.



German Printing Machinery.

SIR,—I beg to forward herewith a copy of my reply to Mr. Cox's letter which appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of January 4th.

Yours fathfully.
E. C. BATEMAN.

[COPY]

G. R. Cox, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades.
6, Holborn viaduct, E.C.1.
January 6th, 1923.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., and in reply thereto may at once say that in the remarks I made during my recent lecture to the Printing, Binding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, I had no wish to disparage English manufacturers of machinery for the printing and allied trades. I believe that in many classes of such machinery they are unrivalled, and should like to think they were in all. Unfortunately, I believe they are not, and if the opinions I expressed have the result of rousing the members of your Association to the real position, then the expression of them will have been well worth while.

I mentioned but one class of machines as being superior to the English-made article, and another class as being superior to any make. This latter class, although in fairly common use by English printers, is not, I think, made in this country at all, but is imported from Germany and America.

With your statement that "Germany may possibly specialise in certain machines not made here," I do not disagree, but, at the same time, when there is obviously a demand for them in this country, I do not understand why their manufacture is left to the foreigner. If our English manufacturers are content with this position, it is useless to ascribe a want of patriotism to the English purchaser who, desiring the most efficient machine procurable, is forced to buy from abroad.

The conclusions I have arrived at may be wrong—I hope they are, but, although I have not had the pleasure of visiting the various works connected with your trade in Great Britain, I may claim, from visits paid to exhibitions and to very many and some of the largest printing works both in London and provincial towns, to have a fairly good knowledge of what English printing engineers have done and are doing.

I am, yours faithfully,
E. C. BATEMAN.

British Treasury Notes and the Corkett Art Intaglio Process.

SIR,—There is an old proverb regarding the last straw and the camel's back, and I think to-day, the last day of the old year, that last straw has arrived, for to-day I receive from an old friend in the trade a letter asking for a subscription to his pet fund. He very nicely says, as a hint evidently for me to wake up and think, "now you ought to subscribe to our fund, if for no other reason than that you have made so much money in the past out of printing ration tickets and paper money . . . as every one knows."

Now, I know it is common knowledge that my process of art intaglio was used as stated, and is being used in printing the present 20s. and 10s. Currency Notes, but it will surprise most folks to know that I have never made a cent or received any benefit or consideration whatever either directly or in any way indirectly from either the printers or from anyone else for the use of my printing process for the aforesaid work.

In 1914, early in the year, I produced and circulated to the trade and to the public a portfolio of specimens of my process and among these sheets was one representing a number of medals. As one of these medals was the present King's coronation medal, it was necessary to obtain his Majesty's permission to use same, and I received an appreciative letter from the Controller of the Household giving the requisite permission. On this same sheet was also a representation of the House of Commons. I am told that this sheet, which had been greatly admired by the authorities, was mainly instrumental in

(*Concluded at foot of preceding column.*)

Digitized by Google

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Exclusively **TO THE TRADE.**

Gold Medal Award LONDON, 1921.

'Phone: CENTRAL 11841.

A Trial Order Solicited.

LITHOGRAPHY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Posters,
Show Cards, Labels, Maps,
Plans, Cheques, Share Certificates,
Copper Plate Printing, Photo Lithography, etc., etc.

Best Work Only.

WHITEMAN & BASS (Litho) LIMITED,
15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,

PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'
ESTD. 1840. BINDERS. Phone CENTRAL 716.

LOOSE LEAF BINDING ..a.. Speciality.

Send us your enquiries for
LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.

11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C. 4,
and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E. 1.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department,
"Selling by the Printed Word,"
every month.

PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

E. P. WOODMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

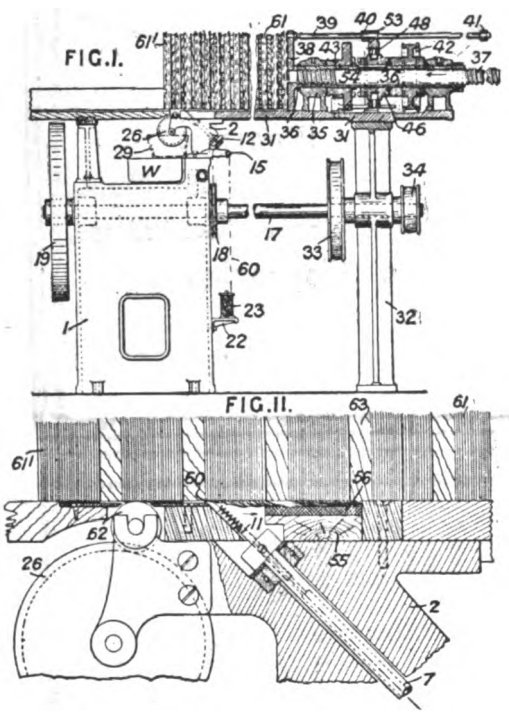
Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Bookbinding Machinery.

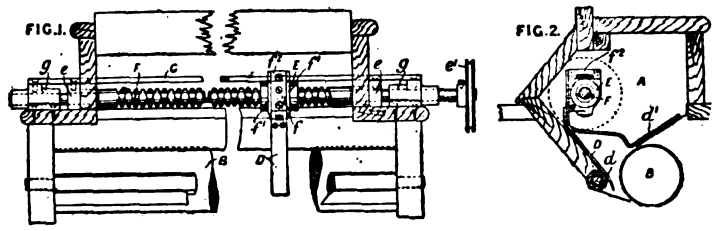
In a machine for binding books, pamphlets and the like, through the single sheets of which one or more threads have been previously drawn, a rotatable twisting member is provided to catch and twist the ends of the threads projecting in a row from the back of the book or the like; a feeding apparatus is also provided which advances a block of books over the twisting member and automatically returns to its starting position to receive another block. As shown in Fig. 11, a number of suitably threaded book blocks 61 with distance pieces 63 are placed upon a plate 31 against a butt-plate 38 with their threads projecting downwards. The butt-plate, connected to a threaded spindle 37, is advanced by the rotation of an internally threaded sleeve 36, and the book blocks are fed forward over a slot containing a wooden block 55 carrying a felt pad 56 to strip the threads backward. The advancing threads are engaged by a twisting member 11 mounted



upon a hollow rotating spindle 7 within a bracket 2. A thread 60 fed from a bobbin 23, Fig. 1, upon a bracket 22 passes through a guiding hole in a rod 15 and thence through the hollow spindle 7 which has a grooved driving pulley 12 at its lower end. The frame 1, 32 of the machine supports a driving shaft 17 carrying a driving wheel 19 and pulleys 18, 33, 34. The pulley 18 is arranged to drive the pulley 12, and the pulleys 33, 34 drive pulleys 43, 42 respectively, loosely carried upon the sleeve 36. A central coupling piece 46 slides upon a key 54 on the sleeve 36, and by means of a pivoted forked arm 48 is arranged to engage either of the pulleys 33, 34. An arm 39 attached at right angles to the butt-plate 38 has collars 40, 41 screwed upon it on either side of a piece 53 attached to the pivoted arm 48. The butt-plate is advanced, when the coupling piece 46 engages the pulley 42, until the rear book block is in the position 61^1, when the collar 41 strikes the piece 53 and throws members 46, 43 into engagement for the reverse motion which continues until the collar 40 strikes the piece 53; this puts the coupling piece into a neutral position to allow more book blocks to be placed upon the plate. The twined threads are glued in passing over a wheel 62 in contact with a glue-conveying sheave 26 dipping into a glue pan 29 heated by an electrical device W. In a modification, the twisting member comprises a hollow tube having end teeth cut in its periphery, instead of the wire spiral shown. The central thread 60 may be dispensed with if necessary. The machine may comprise four twisting members with their accessories, the spindles being arranged in pairs and provided with engaging pinions to produce rotation in opposite directions. The inventor is Mr. G. Isliker-Brauen.

Bronzing.

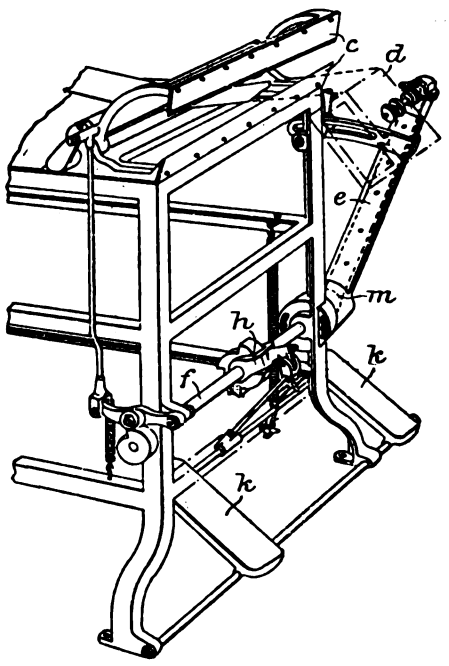
According to an invention patented by G. Walshaw and Field, Sons and Co., Ltd., the bronze powder receptacle of a bronzing machine is provided with a stirrer adapted to traverse to and fro from end to end within the receptacle. As shown, a hopper A of the



usual kind having a distributing roller B is provided with bearings *e* for a double worm F driven from a part of the machine by a pulley e^1 and carrying a self-reversing nut-member E to which is fixed a stirrer D provided with extensions *d*, d^1, Fig. 2. The member E is in two parts f^1 secured together by screws and enclosing a swivel nut *f*, a cap f^2 fixed to its top engaging a guide rail G fixed to bearings *g* mounted on the worm F and to bearings *e*.

Boxmaking Machines.

An invention patented by Mr. T. Bishop relates to a boxmaking machine of the type in which a rotatable frame *d* for supporting the box during the process of covering or banding with paper is mounted in alinement with the usual pasting rolls and shears *c* on an arm *e* mounted on the bottom spindle *f*. In the construction according to the present invention, the bottom spindle *f* is operated by



intermittent quarter revolutions either from a spring-returned treadle *k* acting through a pawl *h* or by means of a connecting rod reciprocated from a power shaft. The frame *d* is driven from the spindle *f* by a chain and sprocket gearing *m*, enclosed in a casing, the arm *e* being made hollow to enclose the chain. The chain and sprocket gearing may be connected to the frame *d* through a free-wheel mechanism.

Printing Inks.

Under an invention patented by Mr. K. J. Smidt and R. Jaeger, printing ink is made by treating waste sulphite cellulose lyes with nitric acid and a catalyst, preferably metallic copper or zinc, the product being used with colouring matters such as prussian blue and cinnabar, or being treated with sulphuric acid before the first reaction is completed to produce a black ink.

Millboards from Wattle Bark.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. A. T. Masterman, D.Sc., of London, covering improvements in the manufacture of millboard and similar substances. The idea is to use wattle bark and similar waste refuse of the tanyards. The waste bark is crushed, broken, softened and disintegrated in an edge runner, where it is treated with a solution of sodium carbonate or other alkali, the fibres being isolated and the greater part of the tannin extracted. By the addition of alkali the period of treatment is shortened. A mixture of waste paper pulp is added in such proportion as is desired, *e.g.*, 20 to 30 per cent. of the weight of waste paper, and the mixed pulp is then beaten for about two hours with water at 45 to 50 degrees Cent. At about half way through the treatment in the beater a proportion of engine size may be added to obtain special physical characteristics in the millboard, and in the final stage of the operation in the beater alum is added in the usual way until precipitation of the sizing ingredients is effected. By means of the invention it is claimed that millboard is produced which is light, non-conductive to heat, and of less weight than the board made from waste paper alone. It is further claimed that the cost of production is relatively small.

New British Patents.

Applications.

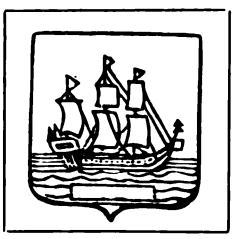
Artus, H. W., and Phelph, A. J. Envelopes. 34,668.
Backhouse, H. T. Sheet feeding machines. 34,768.
Bailey, E. A. Means for driving cylinder of printing machines. 34,578.
Bland, J. P. Apparatus for applying paper wrappers. 34,457.
Brown, E. B., Brown, M. H., and Drake, F. A. Wrappers, etc, for cakes. 34,701.
Cogon, Y. B.-L. Ruling, etc., apparatus for cylinder, etc., printing machines. 34,658.
Dring, J. B. Folding boxes. 34,486.
Elsworth, T. F. Printing machinery. 34,734.
Graseby, R. C. Punching devices for cardboard, paper, etc. 34,834.
Hutton, E. Ink-wiping attachment for converting letterpress printing machines into photogravure printing machines. 34,572.
Jackson, W. J. Mellersh-. (Gordon Machine Co) Machines for packing boxes, cartons, etc. 34,645.
Jackson, W. J. Mellersh-. Machines for packing bags, envelopes, etc. 34,654.
Jameson, T. G. Paper knife, letter opener, etc. 35,084.
Muir, P., and Muir, Reddell and Co. Note books. 34,842.
Wade, C. T. Attachment for stop finger blades of printing machines. 35,089.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Magazine locating means of typographical composing machines. 190,293.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Distributing mechanism of typographical machines. 190,294.
Koppe, A. T. Vacuum pressure devices for photographic contact printing apparatus. 190,275.
Molins, W. E. Machines for producing printed labels or tickets from a continuous strip. 190,202.

Digitized by Google



THE

"SHIP"

BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS

TO THE TRADE.

32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL
LONDON,
E.C.1.

Telephone: 13812 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

You can rely on Bumsted Paper Bag Making Machines

The fact that one firm uses 41 Bumsted Machines is a tribute to their superior construction and high-class workmanship.

Read this testimonial:—

15, GLODWICK ROAD,
OLDHAM.
October 5th, 1922.

Messrs. BUMSTED & CHANDLER,
Hednesford.

DEAR SIRS,

We shall further consider the question of new bag machines when general conditions improve, but you can be assured we shall not fail to consult you, as the machines you have supplied us with in the past have given us every satisfaction.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. & J. WILD.

May we send you full particulars of Bumsted Paper Bag Making Machines?

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.
HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE
ESTABLISHED - - - 1873
Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags. Hednesford"

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS

OF

PRE-WAR QUALITY

AT

POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

DOW & LESTER

BOOKBINDERS

FORESTERS' HALL PLACE
CLERKENWELL ROAD
LONDON, E.C.1.
HOLBORN 430

Digitized by Google

The Printing Crafts' Guild.

"System in the Composing Room."

In the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, the president (Mr. John Taylor) gave a lecture recently on the subject of "System in the Composing Room." During his discourse he said a common phrase amongst letterpress printers was "the composing room does not pay," the usual addition being that all the profits are obtained from the pressroom, therefore it does not matter so long as the profit and loss account shows a favourable balance, this end justifying the means; or, to put it in the vernacular way, "What is lost on the roundabouts is made up on the swings." Each department in a printing office ought, he said, to be self-contained and the days of rule-of-thumb discarded. If the product of a department was undercharged it was possible for it to secure a surfeit of such work, whilst, on the other hand, if it was overcharged by not knowing the costs, orders would assuredly be lost to a competitor who knew his costs. When a composing room was found unprofitable an attempt should be made to find out the source of such deficiency.

It was a very easy matter to lay down a set of rules, but very difficult to carry them out, owing to so many things preventing their smooth working. Efficiency could be defined in two ways, namely—(1) High percentage of result by scientific methods; and (2) extermination of unnecessary movements. Thus, one could see that the keystone of good management was "Order." The lay of the type cases was variable, some times in the same office, and he did not see why there should not be a universal lay. Whenever a compositor entered a new office he should be given a plan of the cases, and there should be at hand a specimen book of types; also, each compositor should have an alley to himself and be furnished with a supply of spacing material from 6 point to 12 point, thick and thin leads, and a quantity of brass rule. A certain amount of time should be allowed a new comer to study where the various founts of type were ranged, because if he happened to be a temporary hand he probably would not be particular where he placed his distribution if he could not conveniently find the right cases. Where a composing room received its light from side windows, the frames should be so arranged that the light came over the shoulder of the compositor when standing at his frame. As to the proper height of mounted cases there was a difference of opinion, but it was found most convenient to have the lower end of the lower case in line with the elbow. Much had been written about point line and standard line, and although it might have been an advantage to the compositor, yet it spoilt the artistic formation of many downward characters. The British typefounders did not recommend standard line for various reasons. In the choice of types the letters should be simple and void of undue thick and thin lines, and leading between types should not be required for legibility. Every printer should decide upon type faces to suit the requirements of his office, and then order strong founts from 6 point to 60 point of the most useful faces. For example, Cheltenham light face, medium, bold and italic would prove useful. When ordering new type a good guide was to order, say, 6 point, 6lbs.; 8 point, 8 lbs., and so on. Where an office made a speciality of a few series the work from that office had a distinctiveness. Leads should be 1, 2, 3 and 6 point, and double medium rule should be on 2 point body to save time when building up 6 point and other sizes.

Scarcity of type and materials was a common occurrence in many printing offices, and masters should not upset the peace of mind of compositors by having to hunt around, and further, picking time should not be charged to the customer. Too much material was a source of danger, because regular and systematic distribution was neglected. In large offices there was a special staff for distribution; and in smaller offices sometimes the whole staff would be put on distribution for a day, in others the first hour each morning was set apart. Taking the offices of the country the time booked on distribution and clearing was far too long, the average being 40 per cent. of composition time. In the storing of pages some offices had a large bench for all proofing or printing matter, the disadvantage being the finding of the required page and the probability of having to move a number of pages to get to the right one; others used cardboard and built up the pages, and when a particular page was required several pages had to be moved to obtain it. The best system was the interlocking racks, each space having a three-ply galley, and the building could go on for a considerable height, whilst any page could be pulled out without disturbing the others. Those racks could be marked A, proofing matter; B, distribution matter; C, printing matter. For locking-up, many printers still believed in the old method of sidestick and wooden quoin, but these did not give accuracy when locking up for register work. The best mechanical quoin was oblong, and by use of a carriage key the wedged-shaped centre pressed out the sides so that there was a firm grip without any fear of slipping or pulling the border of a job out of square. The time-saving page-fastener had tape attached to an angle-piece and one lap around and tightening made the page firm. It was simpler than tying cord four or five times around the page. The storage of blocks should be in dust-proof trays, customers' blocks being kept separate from the house blocks. The trays should be numbered, also the blocks, and the impression pasted on the guard book should be numbered to correspond.

The lay-out was a vital point, as much time was lost on composition; even where good craftsmen were employed. The overseer or leading hand should lay out so that a distinctive style of print was issued from that office; and they should aim at simplicity in design and know how to omit ornamentation. Where such work was done the greatest economy was made.

DISCUSSION.

Messrs. R. Bates, J. W. Menzies, E. Fisher, J. H. Nuttall, Edmonds and several others having questioned the lecturer on various points, Mr. Taylor, replying, said the lay-out should indicate the character of the man, and one man's idea should govern a job right through so as to obtain a distinctive style. For the washing of formes paraffin should first be used for cleaning, and after removal of wooden printing surfaces a certain soap and plenty of water used for final cleaning. Where nothing but mechanical quoins and cabinet furniture were used the unsightly sidestick and wooden quoin drawers could be put to better service. The block registering device would permit of a 3,000th below and 5,000th above type high according to the requirements of the pressman. The question of pie was a great annoyance in many offices where quad boxes could be found full of anything except the quads for the fount. Some offices arranged that the top right-hand corner of each case be used for dumping wrong founts, and periodically they were cleared out and distributed.

WEE MAC.

BOARDS
LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.
DEXTRINE
AND
COLD GLUES.
Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.
Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.
BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.
HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.



FLAT BED OFF-SET.
Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.
Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.
Name..... .....
Address (in full).. .....
.....
..... *19...*
Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

PLEASE NOTE.

WE CAN quote you very low prices for all styles of binding in Cloth, Leather, or any other material, also for Portfolios, Cases, Loose Leaf work, Reading Cases, and the like to any design you may require and on the shortest notice.

Should we be favoured with an enquiry it shall receive our best attention, and if you require any samples we shall be pleased to forward same, and if deemed necessary to offer any suggestions.

We feel sure our prices will prove advantageous to you, and that you will have no fault to find with the workmanship, which we are confident will please.

BEST AND NEWEST MACHINERY.

WEBB, SON & CO., LTD.

Established 1790.

Telephone No. CLERKENWELL 3144/5 (2 lines). Wholesale Bookbinders and Loose Leaf Specialists, Telegrams: "RELIEUR, BARB, LONDON."

WARWICK HOUSE, 294, CITY ROAD, E C.1.

Eventually

YOU WILL USE BELL'S RELIANCE

Multicolour Printing Preparation

which has been proved beyond a doubt by thinking colour printers to be the greatest cost and time saver ever known to the colour printing trade, and which gives perfect results.

Why Not Now?

London — *SOLE AGENTS:*

W. G. MONNERY & CO., Ltd.,
9, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.
'Phone: City 5341.

Lancashire, exclusive of Liverpool—

HENRY PARRY & CO.,
40, Chapel Walks, Liverpool.
'Phone: Bank 3498.

Liverpool, Cheshire and North Wales –

F. W. HALL,
22, Lord Street, Liverpool.

Customers outside these districts please apply at present direct to—

BELL'S RELIANCE MULTICOLOUR PRINTING PREPARATION, Ltd.,
SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES,
'Phone:— HOLBORN 231. 17, TOOKS COURT, CURSITOR ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel
Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould)
For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: Badoureau, Fleet, London
Telephones: Cent 246, Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.,

Directors: R. A. BARTLETT - A. E. EARL.

Printing Ink, Varnish and Dry Colour Manufacturers.

Sole Manufacturers of the well-known "Drylio" Inks.

PRINTERS' SUNDRIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION.

8, HYTHE ROAD - LONDON, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden. Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

London Sales Manager—FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstones).

Digitized by Google

Wholesale Bookbinders.

LEATHER and CLOTH.

BAILEY BROS., Ltd.

Established 1861.

Clarendon Buildings,
Ronalds Road, Highbury, N.5.

Telephone—North 462. Telegrams—"Bookbindery, Nordo, London."



Make a Good Impression!

An unrivalled experience and technical knowledge enable Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., to produce Printing Inks of the first quality for the latest processes and with the greatest range of tints, colours, consistencies and drying properties.

Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers, and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice if desired.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Agents for Australia:—
MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.

IT PAYS

to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!* The following is one of many unsolicited testimonials we have recently received.

Under date of May 10th Mr. E. P. Woodman, Managing Director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., writes:—

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1855.

For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

Directors:
ALBERT WILLMOTT.
A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)

Secretary:
A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bank 5414-5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd., for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES
} **Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.**

A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— By MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE,
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

When Writing Advertisers
☛ PLEASE MENTION ☚
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

H. W. McKENZIE
VALUER to the PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
Business Negotiations. *Technical Reports.*
114-115, Holborn, London, E.C.1
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 1805.

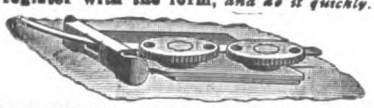
Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens,
Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

Anything in Colour!
Better, Quicker & Cheaper
than can usually be obtained.
— PICTORIAL —
LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS
(in sheets up to 44 by 64 inches)
For Shipping, Railways, Pleasure Resort Announcements, Cinemas, etc.
We do the Job Complete, or will be pleased to assist you with any part of it.
We also undertake every kind of
Colour Printing, as Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, Coloured Supplements, Magazine Insets, Children's Picture Books, Picture Post Cards, View Books, etc.
We are also publishers of
Chromo Almanacs and Card Calendars, Pictures for Box Tops, Advertising Fixture Sheets, and numerous other items. Ask for Catalogues.
TAYLOR BROS.
THE TRADE COLOUR PRINTERS. LEEDS.
Telephone: 24396. Wires: "Almanac," Leeds.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents



For Best Quality Printing
INKS at Reasonable Prices
Write to:—
The London Printing Ink Co., Ltd.,
10, Camomile St. Bishopsgate, E.C.3.
Telephone: 193 AVENUE.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

VULMOS FIBRE
CUTTING STICKS
and BOARDS.
MOSSES & MITCHELL, Ltd.,
122/4, Golden Lane, London, E.C.1.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
☛ WANTED or FOR SALE. ☚
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google



TRADE MARK ON EVERY CARD



NONE GENUINE WITHOUT

Is your Tuck's Postcard waiting to be collected by the Postman?
If not – why not?

IT IS SO EASY BY ANSWERING A SIMPLE QUESTION. TO WIN ONE OF THE £100 PRIZES OR ANY OF THE OTHER 999 PRIZES IN OUR

£5000 POSTCARD COMPETITION

There is no Entrance fee!

OR FROM PRINTED RULES & LIST OF PRIZES FREE AT ALL STATIONERS.

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON. E.C.4

January opens the Campaign

for the most important four months of Tuck's Competition, which closes April 30th

The above advertisement and hundreds of Press references will reach millions of readers in January & February. A 16-sheet coloured Poster (120×80) of this THUNDERSTRUCK POSTMAN will be exhibited on the hoardings all over the Kingdom.

Two other sizes of this telling Poster by ALFRED LEETE (printed in colour) 30×20 and 20×15 inches will be supplied for Window and Shop Display to all dealers exhibiting a Competition Stock Cabinet of Tuck's Postcards.

If you have not already done so send us your order for a £5/5- or £10/10- Cabinet containing but a single packet each of artistic and popular Postcards, without delay.

COMPLETE ADVERTISING MATTER SENT WITH EACH CABINET.

BENEFIT BY THIS NATIONAL POSTAGE COMPETITION AND ENSURE YOUR PICTURE POSTCARD TRADE FOR YEARS TO COME.

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD

T. G. & J. JUBB

wish

Old and New Customers

the

Compliments of the Season.

T. G. & J. JUBB, Hunslet, Leeds. Established 1859

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.

London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER"—"FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

When writing Advertisers, Please mention **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Jan. 11, 1923.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

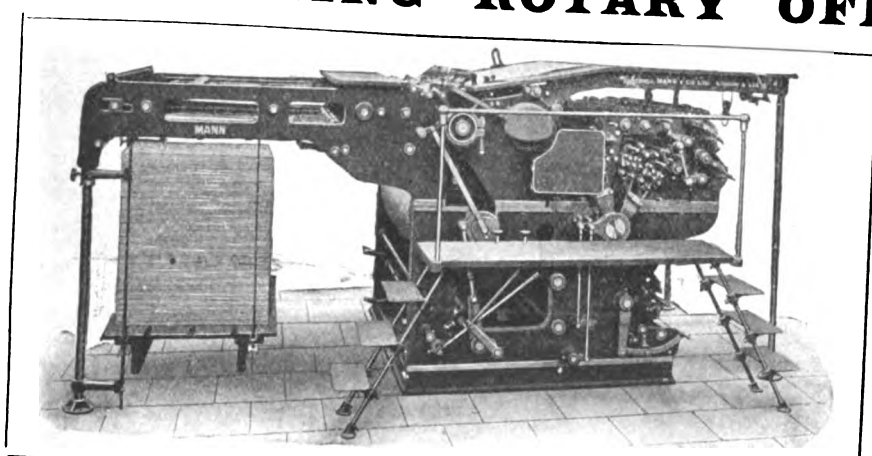
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 3. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: JANUARY 18, 1923 EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE MANN PATENT TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE



PRINTS

(a) Two Colours on Front,

or

(b) A Different Colour Back and Front,

or

(c) Same Colour Back and Front,

or

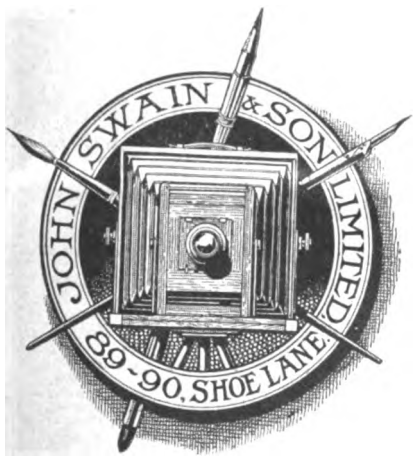
(d) Single Colour One Side Only.

MORE THAN 200 MACHINES AT WORK ON:

NEWSPAPERS. CATALOGUES. SHARE CERTIFICATES. BONDS. NOTES. SHOWCARDS. CARTONS. LABELS. POSTERS. MAPS. PLAYING CARDS. ETC.

Full particulars from:—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD., HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD. LONDON, W.C.1



Three complete engraving plants – fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works: 89 & 90 SHOE LANE, E.C.4 And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet

Digitized by Google

WALKER BROS.

USHER-WALKER, LTD.

Printers' Engineers, Complete Furnishers, Valuers, &c.

Everything for the Printing, Bookbinding, Carton, Box-making and Allied Trades.

SPECIALITIES:

LAUREATE AND COLT PLATEN PRESSES.
JOHN THOMSON CUTTING AND CREASING PRESSES.
PREMIER TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.
POTTER ROTARY OFFSET PRESS.
RELIANCE WHARFEDALE, ETC., ETC.

We always have a very large stock of Rebuilt Machines of all kinds ready for immediate delivery. Fully guaranteed. Low Prices.

Our monthly House Journal "The Printers' Engineer" is full of interesting information appertaining to the above trades. It is mailed gratis and post free to employing printers at home and abroad. We shall be glad to add your name to our mailing list. Send us a post card to-day.

33, BOUVERIE STREET,
FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Phone: Central 941-2-3.
Wires: "Precisencss (Fleet), London."

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name..... .....

Address (in full).. .....

.....

..... 19...

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 3. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 18, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Printing Art.

Mr. Harold Curwen Lectures at Stationers' Hall.

Something of the thrill of the ideal, the inspiration of craftsmanship that is the joyous self-expression of the honest craftsman—such was the main purport of the lecture on "The Printing Art" delivered on Friday by Mr. Harold Curwen (director of the Curwen Press, Plaistow) at the Stationers' Hall. The lecture contained also helpful technical information and advice, and, although Mr. Curwen does not cultivate all the arts of the orator, his message was perhaps the more effective in that it was the plain speaking of one who had something definite to say and said it without embellishment. The address, like the style of printing which the speaker advocated, was well fitted to its purpose.

An interesting feature of the occasion was the display, on one side of the hall, of a miscellaneous selection of printing, chosen to illustrate uses of materials and principles of design as advocated in the lecture.

A large audience was presided over by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the Federation of Master Printers, whilst on the platform were also Mr. Edward Unwin, Mr. J. D. Wise, Mr. F. Colebrook, Mr. J. R. Riddell, and others.

In introducing the speaker Mr. Austen-Leigh emphasised the fact that Mr. Curwen's subject was not the printing trade, the printing industry, or even the printing craft, but "The Printing Art." No one, he said, was better qualified to speak on printing as an art than Mr. Curwen. There was just a doubt in his own mind as to whether Mr. Curwen was a printer, or not rather an artist who had chosen typography as the medium in which to express himself. He was glad, however, that Mr. Curwen believed in business methods, believed in costing, and therefore did not sell as "common or garden" printing the products of his art.

The Decay of Craftsmanship.

Mr. Curwen began with a reference to the historic hall in which the meeting was held and, referring to old-time craftsmanship, recalled people's familiarity in bygone days with the tools of various crafts. He remarked that one of our greatest handicaps to-day was that, apart perhaps from the trade in which we might be engaged, we did not know how anything we bought and used—furniture for instance—was made. Even in a man's own trade he was probably familiar with only one section. It was unfortunate, for instance, that compositors were discouraged from learning machining, binding and so on; it was vitally important that the operative should have knowledge of other sections of the craft so as to be able to visualise the work as a whole.

Stressing the value of pleasure in one's work, the speaker said that the great products of past craftsmanship now in our museums, were not made for exhibition—that was the wrong motive—but were made by workers whose joy was in the work itself, and whose work consequently was good.

The difficulty at present in the printing craft was that we did not learn at the outset the simplest elements of the things we worked with. We tried to run straight off, and never learned to work. He had found, for instance, that it was extremely difficult to get a perfectly simple straight proof in a hand press—one with a good impression, even all over. Yet that was the most elementary thing, and until that was done a man could not possibly understand how to work a machine. The same thing applied far more in lithography, where we had people making designs in water-colour, or poster-colour on paper, when they had probably never seen a lithographic stone; thus we got wrong technique, designs that could never be properly reproduced in the process for which they were intended.

All work inevitably expressed the worker's character—a disturbing thought or a pleasant thought, as the case might be. The guiding principle for the production of good work was just to tackle each job in the most simple and straightforward way, without having any aim of making something striking, something different, something new. Every job came up in new conditions, with new requirements. If it were carried out in a perfectly simple and direct way, with straightforward and good materials, variety enough would come of itself.

Printing Types.

Turning to the subject of printing types, the speaker recalled the fact that in the days of the early presses a man, before he could become a master printer, had to cut a set of steel punches for his own type, as there were no typefounders. That made him study the alphabet. To-day production was so easy that we hardly needed to think about it at all. Type, to look well, could not be designed as one drawing, about 6 ins. square per letter, and then photographed to any size. Nor could it be designed with ruler and compasses. It must be drawn by a man fond of lettering for its own sake, who had studied carefully, and who drew with that freedom of self-expression which came only out of knowledge of lettering. Each character must be drawn several times for different sizes, and should be drawn practically the same size as to be reproduced.

To-day master printers were under very great disadvantages. The industrial revolution, the coming of the machine, had altered the whole way of doing things. We had big factories instead of craft shops, and the man in control of a factory had to devote a large proportion of his time to trivial things, things not fundamental to production—profit and loss accounts, wage agreements, hours and such things—degrading to the soul and an utter waste of time. Yet these things had to be done. That was why he, in the early days, was a very keen disciple of the costing system, and still ran it for all it was worth. It was a most valuable thing, because it enabled people to free themselves almost entirely from the figure side of their businesses and to devote 90 per cent. of their time to thinking about how they were doing their work.

If a master printer had studied lettering under a leading lettering authority, and had tried to draw an alphabet—no matter how badly—he began to know what was good lettering and what was not. This was an economic advantage, as he would be able to choose a few of the best types and not be continually buying new and perhaps "stunt" faces.

Proceeding to criticise "stunts" of all kinds, the speaker referred to binding materials, paper or the like made to imitate skins or paper made to imitate cloth. These things, he said, deceived nobody, and they were nothing like as attractive as a perfectly honest material which did not pretend to be what it was not. Letters printed in facsimile type-writing came under the same criticism.

Like imitations of materials, imitations of designs were also condemned. Copying printed jobs, the speaker said, was futile; it led to stagnation, and fine work could only be done by one who thoroughly understood what he was doing. Of the best work it could be said that it looked as if it just "happened." This was because it had no stunt effect, but conveyed the impression that it was simple, peaceful, sane and right.

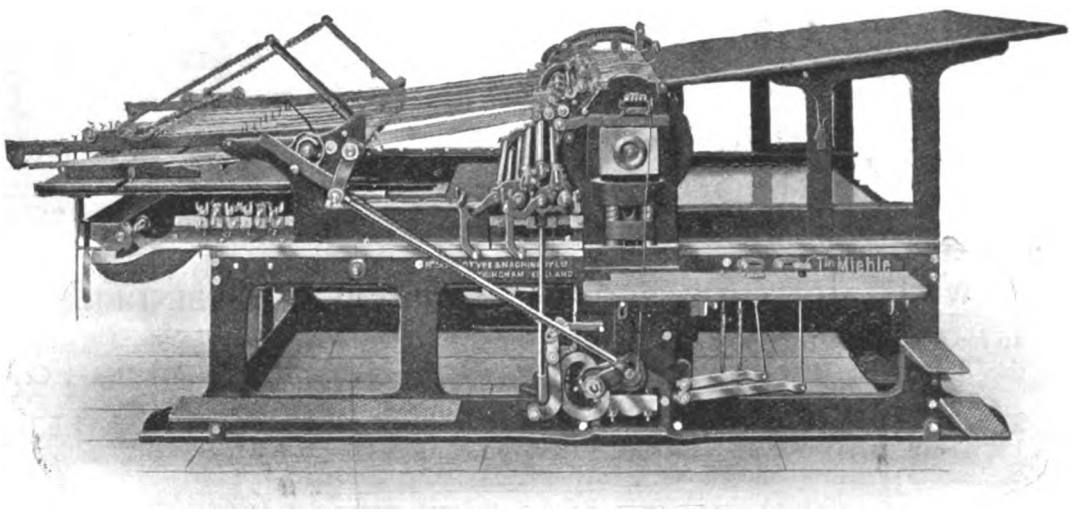
Paper.

The same principle should be applied to the choice of a paper. Even a tiny piece of fine paper always looked like fine paper, whereas a large piece of paper made to imitate some other material looked common, and would always look common. The impression conveyed to the recipient by a small piece of printed matter really choicely produced was enormously better than that conveyed by a huge thing done vulgarly.

Paper, he said, had in recent years been finished out of all recognition as paper. Calendering, for the purpose of photo-process printing, had largely caused the murdering of good paper. Yet it was possible, as he had examples to show, to do good half-tone work on a cheap paper not coated nor highly rolled. It was true the results were

Digitized by Google

There is no reason why you should not have your share of the highest class of letterpress printing—when you have a Miehle two-revolution press.



The press that "advertises itself" also advertises its user by raising the standard of his single and three- and four-colour work.

The Miehle *is manufactured by Linotype and Machinery Limited at their Works in Altrincham, Cheshire.*

It is built in six sizes, from double demy to ex. eight crown.
For full particulars write to the Head Office of the Company.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED, 9 Kingsway, London, W.C.2

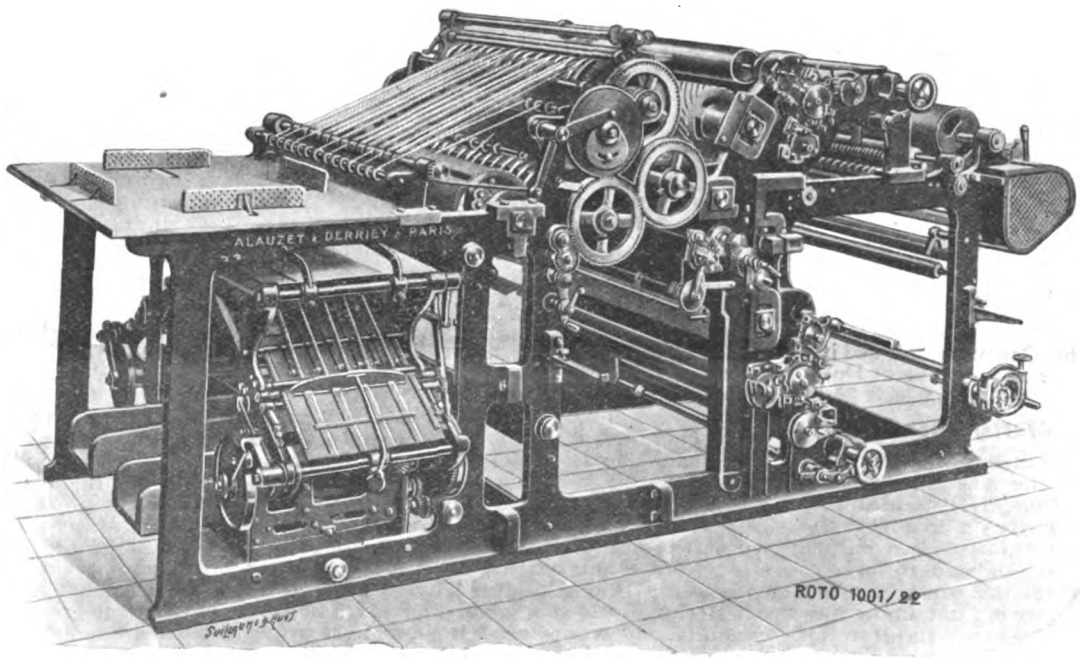
Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

Digitized by Google

not quite so sharp as on coated paper, but the general effect was better, more sympathetic.

Referring to the production of half-tone blocks, the speaker put in a plea for less artificial photography. He deprecated the usual painting-out of natural reflections and then painting-in others. He thought that by the use of backed plates and a tidy workshop it should be possible to take simple "portrait" photographs of articles to be illustrated, with very little retouching.

Photo-Offset Printing.

Applying his ideas regarding simplicity and naturalness to other printing processes, Mr. Curwen dealt particularly with photo-offset, and deprecated the attempt to make this process do the work of letterpress or other kinds of printing. It should be used, he said, for its own natural advantages. One thing it gave was a mottled machine texture appearance in flat colours which, instead of being eliminated, should be utilised. Photo-offset could also be used to advantage in covering paper with heavy colour, yet leaving fine, clear-cut whites. Moreover, one could get with this process more transparency and luminosity of colour, though perhaps not so much depth. Also fine copper-plate printing could be done by photo-offset with wonderful sharpness and delicacy.

Study-Courses in "Truth."

An interesting suggestion made was that there ought to be courses of instruction for printing students in the principles of true-to-nature craftsmanship. Carefully-chosen craft enthusiasts—"even, if necessary, in long cloaks and sandals"—should be got to lecture for those who loved their craft for its own sake and would attend the courses apart from their regular training.

It would have been interesting, had time permitted, to have heard from some of those present, criticisms or comments upon the statements made and views expressed. But as time was advanced, the chairman permitted only questions, and after brief replies to queries by Messrs. Carr, Colebrook and Stuart, a vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. Wise and seconded by Mr. Unwin, after which a similar vote was given, on Mr. Curwen's proposition, to the chairman.

Passing of the DeVinne Press.

The passing of the DeVinne Press, through the giving up of its plant as a going concern, and the projected sale of its physical assets marks the end of one of the most famous printing houses of its day and generation in America, says the New York *Publishers' Weekly*. Theodore L. DeVinne was its founder and inspiration, and through him and by him the printed sheet became the product of an artist rather than the job of a journeyman.

Coming as a youth from Stamford, Conn., where he was born, he started as a compositor in the shop of Francis Hart and Co., where he became known as "Tom Devine." This was in the days before the Civil War. DeVinne, the silent and studious, rose step by step, as foreman, superintendent and partner, until on the death of Mr. Hart he took over the business, and the firm became Theodore L. DeVinne and Co., afterwards reorganised as the DeVinne Press. Then began the development of a standard that registered the best in typography, and made him and the Press famous.

As printers to the Century Co. from its inception forty years ago until 1919, the DeVinne Press was known far and wide for its faultless output, and its artistry was further evidenced in many of the privately printed books of the Grolier Club, of which Mr. DeVinne was at one time president. His studies in the improvement of typography led to the publication twenty years ago of three volumes, "Correct Composition," "Title Pages" and "Modern Book Composition," that are still standards on the subject.

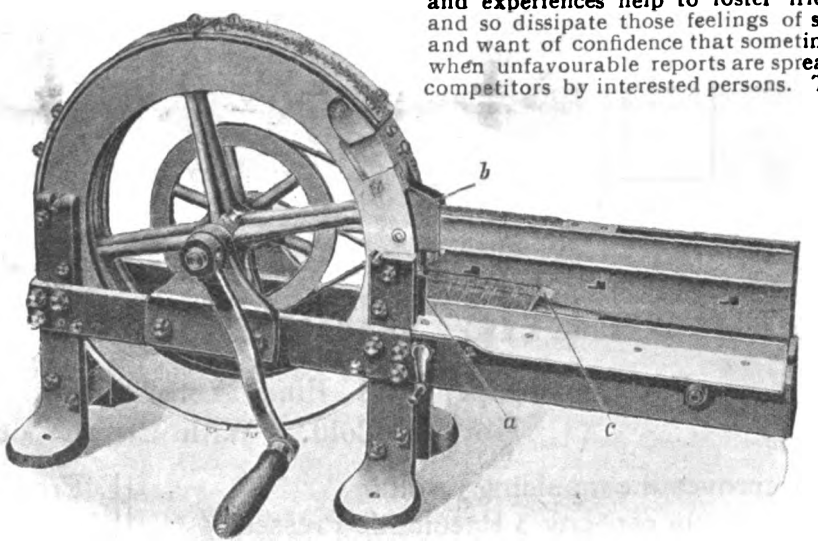
When DeVinne died in 1914, the vital thing of the plant seemed to have passed, and when later on the Century Co. withdrew the production of its magazine and books from the Press, the end was in sight, and few in the trade were surprised at the final collapse of a famous firm.

MR. J. C. STAIRS, who is retiring from bill-posting at Leighton Buzzard, succeeded his father 45 years ago. His grandfather also did the work, which has been in the family for 100 years.

Cleaning Linotype Matrices.

To obviate the slow and tedious process of cleaning by hand the matrices of a Linotype or similar typesetting machine, the interesting apparatus illustrated herewith has been put on the market under the name of the "Benaco."

The accompanying illustration is a front view of the machine. The matrices are placed in a pack in the slot "a" whence, by means of the slide "c" they are automatically fed at the correct speed into the wheel which conveys them through the metal brushes and delivers them thoroughly cleaned into the upper slot "b." No powder, benzine or other cleaning medium is required, it being merely necessary to put in the matrices and turn the handle. It is intended that matrices should be passed through the machine every two to four weeks so as to be kept in perfect condition. The cleaning is quickly done, a fair speed being given as 200 a minute. The machine which is of very substantial appearance, is ordinarily constructed in cast iron, with a series of fine brass wire brushes, but it can also be made in aluminium so as to be easily portable.



"Benaco" Matrix Cleaning Machine.

Nottingham's Printing Trade.

Nottingham printers pride themselves on being conversant with the latest developments in the trade, and during the past year quite a lot of new and up-to-date machinery has been installed—says a writer in the *Notts Journal*. A very large new printing establishment that has been built during the year is that of Messrs. T. Forman and Sons on Hucknall-road. Far from looking askance on the starting of new establishments, the leading firms engaged in printing in Nottingham rather welcome their advent, feeling that the pressure of a number of big printing businesses in the city will be not only to Nottingham's benefit but also to the benefit of the rest of the printing trade.

Somewhat apart from the letterpress printing, and yet of no less importance, is the lithographical and colour printing side of the industry.

While, during the past twelve months, there has been no abnormal increase in this section, it is pleasing to be able to record, on the other hand, that there has been no decrease.

Several large and important firms in Nottingham and district have, especially towards the latter end of 1922, been more than usually busy in the production of calendars, both for business firms and for places of worship. During the trade depression which has to some extent been raised, firms, and more particularly one-man businesses, owing to the stringent need for economy, had to discard the well-established practice of presenting their customers with such reminders, but it can be noted with satisfaction that this practice this season has been revived to a great extent with material benefit to the printing trade of Nottingham.

The Process Engravers' Club.

The inaugural meeting of what is to be known as the Process Engravers' Club was held at Ye Olde London Restaurant, Ludgate-hill, on Tuesday of last week, and proved a very interesting and instructive meeting, 33 members being present.

The purpose of this club is to bring together members of the process engraving trade from all parts of the country, in order that they may become better acquainted with each other, and by mutual interchange of ideas and experiences help to foster friendships, and so dissipate those feelings of suspicion and want of confidence that sometimes arise when unfavourable reports are spread about competitors by interested persons. The outstanding feature of this club will be its sociableness, for it is intended to develop that side of it to its fullest extent, though, of course, the technical and business side will not be neglected, but will be discussed, and courses of procedure decided upon.

An enjoyable supper was provided at 6.30, after which the business meeting, which consisted of the final passing of the rules, the election of officers, etc., was proceeded with.

Mr. F. S. Perry, of the Direct Photo Engraving Co., in proposing the health of the president, said it was evident there was a very general desire that the president of the Process Engravers' Federation (Mr. Andrew Dargavel) should be the first president of the club. He spoke of the ungrudging service the president had given to the Federation, and said that by request he had interviewed Mr. Dargavel, and had obtained his consent to occupy that position for the present year, though he regretted that a previous engagement prevented his attendance. When this was put to the vote, it met with a very hearty response.

The following were appointed the first vice-presidents: Mr. Carl Hentschel and Mr. F. E. S. Perry. Mr. Knighton was appointed treasurer, and Mr. T. C. Eamer hon. secretary. The committee consists of the following: The officers and Messrs. Anning, Bellingham, Coombs, Huggins, Parrack, Scrivens, Smythe, and Vincent.

The chairman then called upon Mr. T. J. Eamer, of the Marshall Engraving Co., to tell of his experiences and the impressions gained during his recent visit to the process engraving houses of the U.S.A. and Canada.

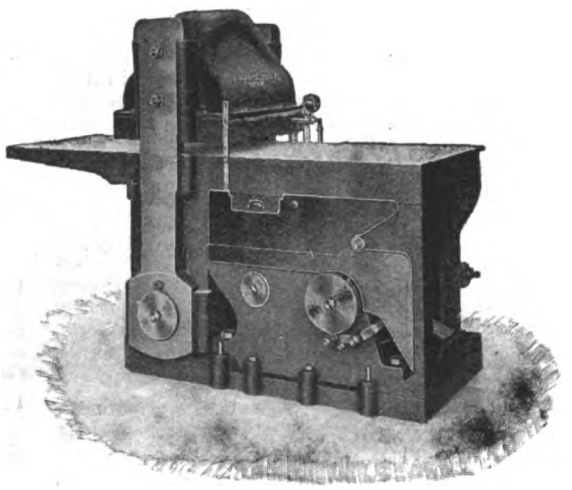
In an interesting address lasting over an hour, Mr. Eamer explained the methods being used in the U.S.A. shops, and showed specimens of the work they were producing and manufacturers' illustrations of the various kinds of apparatus in use, some of them rarely seen in this country, others costing sums which seem prohibitive to process engravers here. This address was greatly appreciated, and created so much interest that Mr. Eamer promised on some future occasion to discuss in more detail technical points that may be of interest to the members, and as far as possible to answer the queries put to him.

It is the intention of the club to meet on the first Tuesday in each month, when subjects of topical interest will be discussed, and it is earnestly hoped that everyone interested in the productive side of process engraving will become members.

EXCELLENCE is never granted to man but as the reward of labour.

Digitized by Google

Swiss Manufacture.



Can be seen working in London and Provinces.

WINKLER
Automatic Moulding and Drying Press

For Newspaper and Fine Art Moulds, *Dry and/or Wet Flong,*
Hot or Cold. With Electric or Steam Heating.

Improves the moulding results.
Equals in capacity 3 Pneumatic Presses.
Eliminates the Mangle.
Restricts Moulding and Drying to one machine.
Saves type, time, labour, power and fuel.

Produces, in conjunction with Light's "PHOTO-TONE" Fine Art Flong, Half-tone Matrices of finest screens so accurate that Stereos cast therefrom are facsimile to originals.

SOLE AGENTS:

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON. E.C.4.

'Phone: Central 3339. Telegrams: "Winkolight, Fleet, London."

SP SP

SLATER & PALMER'S

"GUARDS" SCARLET INK

L'press 4/- per lb.
Litho 4/6 ,,

IS A MOST STRIKING & EFFECTIVE SHADE, & AT ITS MODERATE PRICE IS EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. ***Try it!***

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

LONDON LITHOGRAPHERS' WAGES. — The Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers has applied to the Federation of Master Printers for a conference at which the position in regard to the wages of their London members might be considered, and we understand that a conference has been arranged.

THE Commissioner of Police has taken out summonses under the Lottery Act against J. Weiner, Ltd., lithographers, of Long-acre, W.C., relating to the Poster Ballot Competition, conducted and guaranteed by that firm, in aid of the Combined Hospitals Appeal.

HALFPENNY POSTAGE.—To a deputation promoted by the National Chamber of Trade, requesting the removal of restrictions on the postage of halfpenny matter, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Neville Chamberlain) on Tuesday replied that he had had under consideration a proposal to try to meet the complaint which had been made by an extension of an hour in the latest time for posting. Some discussion followed, and the deputation having expressed the view that the step proposed would not be adequate to remove the grievances complained of, the Postmaster-General promised to give the matter further consideration.

THE Imperial and Foreign Corporation announce that owing to heavy over-subscription the offer of 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares in Cassell and Co., Ltd., was closed early on Wednesday morning.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the *Lady's Pictorial and Sporting and Dramatic* Publishing Co., Ltd., was held at the Connaught Rooms, on January 10th, to pass resolutions reducing the capital from £350,000, divided into 35,000 preference of £5 each, and 175,000 ordinary of £1 each, to £77,291 7s. 6d., divided into 35,000 preference of £2 each and 174,993 ordinary of 10d. each. The reduction is to be effected by cancelling paid-up capital unrepresented by available assets to the extent of £3 in respect of each of the preference, and to the extent of 19s. 2d. in respect of each of the ordinary.

MR. J. H. ROBERTS, manager of the *New Statesman*, states, through a news agency, that it is not true that there is any prospect, as has been suggested in the Press, of the amalgamation of that journal with the *Nation*.

BRISTOL Master Printers' Associatian, which has resumed membership of the Home Counties' Alliance, arranged for yesterday (Wednesday) a special meeting, at which Mr. G. S. Unwin (president, Home Counties' Alliance), Mr. P. D. Michael (secretary, ditto), and Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation Master Printers), were expected to be present.

LAST Thursday Mr. H. J. Haddock, managing editor of the *Rochdale Times*, took the chair at a very successful smoking concert and supper held by the Rochdale Printing and Kindred Trades Guild. About 200 members attended at the Clock Face Hotel, Lord-street, Rochdale, the concert being given by members of the Guild.

THE Lithographers' Auxiliary are holding a bohemian concert under the auspices of the Printers' Pension Corporation at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on January 29th. The chair will be taken by the executive, and an excellent programme has been arranged.

MESSRS. HULTON'S NEW PREMISES.—Some interesting particulars are given in the *Builder* of new premises which are to be erected at Manchester for Messrs. Hulton and Co., the well-known newspaper proprietors. The frontage of the new building will cover a distance of 200 feet, and the floor area will be about 19,500 square feet, nearly twice the area of the present premises.

THE Stationery Office announces that the price of the Daily Verbatim Reports of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons will be reduced to 6d. net beginning with next Session.

THE *Lancet* will complete its centenary this year. The first number appeared on Sunday, October 5th, 1823, the founder being Thomas Wakely, who was then 28.

THE death took place on Sunday at Chester of Mr. Arthur Edward Ward, head of the well-known firm of Chester bookbinders. Mr. Ward succeeded his late father in the bookbinding business, which was one of the oldest in the city. He was well known in musical circles in the city and district.

THE death is announced at Basford (Staffs.) of Mr. James Albert Wood (59), a member of the firm of Messrs. Wood, Mitchell and Co., Ltd., printers, of Hanley. At the age of 11 he entered the employ of Allbut and Daniel, printers of that town, being apprenticed as a compositor, and later he became the firm's chief traveller. After 28 years' service Mr. Wood became a partner in the new firm of Messrs. Wood, Mitchell and Co., Ltd., Oriel Works, Hanley. Mr. Wood was a member of the local Master Printers' Association.

MR. RICHARD PELTON, J.P., passed away at Tunbridge Wells last week in his 90th year. Coming to Tunbridge Wells about 65 years ago, Mr. Pelton bought a small stationery and printing business, which he considerably extended, and when he retired, 15 years ago, it was one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the town.

MR. G. F. MUNFORD, a well-known Somerset journalist, died recently at the age of 94, a week after he had retired from the editorship of the *Western Gazette* and *Pulman's Weekly News*, which he had held for 28 years.

THE Rev. Dr. James Hastings, D.D., of Aberdeen, originator and editor of the "Dictionary of the Bible" and other important works, and founder and editor of the *Expository Times*, left personal property in Great Britain valued at £11,202.

THE late Mr. John Henry Welch (66), of West Kirby, and of Liverpool, chartered accountant, for many years secretary of the Liverpool and District Master Printers' Association, left (net personalty £3,659) £8,730.

THE issue is announced of a four-volume work—"A Monograph of the Pheasants," by William Beebe—which claims to be one of the most expensive ever published, bare cost of production being about £30,000 and total costs about £80,000. A notable point is that, though the book is of American origin, it is stated that the extremely fine printing needed for the reproduction of the coloured plates necessitated the work being entrusted to London. It has been successfully carried out by Messrs. H. F. and G. Witherby, of Holborn, who have specialised for many years in this kind of work.

BUSINESS EXHIBITION.—A "Business Efficiency Exhibition" will take place at the Central Hall, Westminster, from February 7th to 17th next, and will be officially opened by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., Postmaster-General, on February 7th, at twelve o'clock.

IN the organisation of some of the trade groups of the British Empire Exhibition there has been a little unavoidable delay, but it is expected that before the end of January communications from the technical committees will have reached the traders in the following, among other, industries:—Printing, paper and stationery, and books. Traders who may not receive the committee's invitation are asked to communicate with the Exhibition authorities at 16, Hobart-place, S.W.1.

ADVERTISING CONVENTION. — Mr. F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson, one of the leading advertising specialists in America, who has come to this country as chairman of the Investigation Committee, appointed by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, to investigate the practicability of holding a great international advertising convention in London next year, stated last week that since his arrival in London, and his association with the Thirty Club, he regards it as almost certain that next year the first real world's trade convention will be held on this side of the Atlantic.

WELSH ADVERTISING.—At a representative meeting of the Cambrian Resorts Association, held at Barmouth last week it was announced that the Great Western Railway had decided to subscribe £1 for each pound subscribed by watering-places between Aberystwyth and Pwllheli, with a view to booming the resorts in the daily Press. A resolution was passed that the Association should again adopt newspaper advertising as their principal medium during the coming season.

AT Bangor, last week, Bertie Roberts (22), Bangor, pleaded guilty to stealing £9 from the *Daily Post* and *Echo* office, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, allowance being made for his youth, and for the fact that he was the eldest son of a widow.

ACKLAND Central School, Kentish Town, has received as a war memorial a printing press, and the scholars are beginning the study of type-setting and printing.

THE school magazine of St. James's School, Taunton, is printed by the children from movable rubber type, and illustrated by woodcuts of their own cutting.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was born on January 17th, and American printers are joining with other sections of the community in commemorating the birth of a great printer.

GERMAN PRINTING PRICES.—In consequence of New Year increases of wages and continued rise in costs of materials, the German printers' organisation announces that existing prices have to be increased 50 per cent.

AUSTRALIA AND GERMAN BOOKS.—Customs Proclamation (No. 71), dated October 18th, 1922, revokes the prohibition of the importation into Australia of bibles, hymn books or other books or printed matter printed in the German language and intended for use in the Lutheran Church in Australia.

OPERATING through a new literary journal, the *Giornale di Poesia*, and through posters and other publicity mediums, the Italian Fascisti are declaring war upon authors whose writings they regard as immoral.

PRINTERS' wages in Russia are reported as being greatly benefited as the result of the adoption of collective agreements. Returns for August show an increase to nearly double the wages current in January, representing a return to nearly the pre-war scale.

THE Moscow province printers' trade union, after an investigation, has discovered that a third of its registered unemployed members were not members at all. Many were engaged in other employments, and even in speculation, while drawing unemployment pay from the printers' union. As a result of striking off the register these bogus printers, the union is now in a position to increase its benefits to its genuine unemployed members.

A COMPANY has been formed with a capital of 220,000,000 crowns for the printing of bank notes. The majority of the shares are in the hands of the Hungarian Government, the remainder being taken by Messrs. Orel Fussli, of Zurich.

THE Department of Overseas Trade has issued a report on the Economic and Financial conditions in Venezuela (September, 1922), by Mr. H. H. Beaumont, H.B.M. Minister at Caracas (1s. 1½d. post free from the Stationery Office).

THE Swedish Board of Trade's statistics for 1921, which have now been published, show that pulp and paper are now the most important Swedish export goods, these commodities forming 26·2 per cent. of the total exports, while timber represents only 17·5 per cent., compared with 25 per cent. in 1913, when pulp and paper represented 17·5 per cent.

IN regard to Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co.'s type specimen book, which was recently favourably reviewed in our pages, the company desires us to mention that it is not altogether a new production, parts of that substantial volume having been printed before the War. Thus type buyers must not assume that specimens issued earlier are necessarily now superseded.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

W. Ewart and E. Bliss (professionally known as C. Gordon), under the style of Kingsway Music Publishing Co., at 10, Denmark-street, W.C.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

J. P. Maffuniades (a firm), 31, Paxton-road, Tottenham, Middlesex, general printers.

E. Carr, 21, High street, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, printer, in partnership with Arthur Dixon.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT (Fool Proof) MELTING POT.
No Depreciation after TEN YEARS' Working.
Not Hundreds, but Thousands Installed.
Imitators Warned Against Monometer Patents.
Non-Oxidation—Patent. Temperature Control—Patent. Water Cooled Ingot Mould—Patent.
All Working Parts Patented, and Designs Registered.
Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.
Phone: Gerrard 3655. Savoy House, Strand, London.

Digitized by Google

Recent Photo Litho Developments.

Lecture by Mr. R. B. Fishenden.

Mr. R. B. Fishenden lectured at the Central School of Art, Birmingham, on Thursday, January 11th, before a large and representative audience of printers, on "Recent Developments in Photo Lithography." The walls of the large lecture hall were covered with an interesting collection of modern examples of photo offset work.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Fishenden said that the wide range of new effects, as well as the relatively low costs, explained the increasing use of the litho offset process at the present time. So long as the lithographic industry could use only flat bed machines it was doomed to decay, but the introduction of metal plates and more particularly of rotary machines and the offset principle, has made lithography a serious competitor of letterpress work.

Scope of Offset-Printing.

Offset, he said, can produce results which are equal or superior to letterpress in any kind of job, other than actual type printing in which the quality of impression can be obtained only by letterpress. Photo lithography is an essential factor in the development of offset printing. Although the old methods of transferring have been considerably improved, even the most skilful transferrer cannot produce results equal in sharpness to those which are printed down photographically direct on to machine plates.

Ordinary line work presents little or no difficulty, and in the reproduction of letterpress formes the work is frequently further simplified by eliminating the making of negatives, the formes being printed down from specially prepared impressions by the Vandyke or other black and white reversing process. Books are also reproduced by the use of an ingenious patented process which makes it possible to work without camera negatives from pages printed on both sides. These aspects of the subject are of great commercial importance.

Offset and Half-Tone Illustrations.

One of the many advantages of offset printing is the opportunity it gives to print half-tone illustrations on cartridge, bank, or other non-coated papers. Many forms of illustrated books and catalogues are necessary, and there can be no doubt that this method of half-tone printing will have a great future. "Art" or coated paper has many faults, but its use is essential in letterpress printing if the best results are required from the blocks.

The application of half-tone to offset work has led to the perfection of a number of so-called "high-light" processes which give automatic results only to be equalled by blocks that have been fine etched.

In the past, lithography was the only practicable process for commercial colour printing until the three-colour process took away a large amount of the work. Now another change is arriving, when the three colour process is being adapted with great success to offset printing. So far, only a few firms in this country have been able to solve the problems involved, but to achieve success is purely a question of perfecting methods and training staffs.

Duplicating Register Work.

Apart from the processes of photo-lithography themselves, several valuable machines have been introduced which enable register work to be duplicated with far greater accuracy and speed than was formerly possible.

Many of the large lithographic houses have already installed complete equipments for this work, and if the photo-engraving industry does not prepare to meet the requirements of the smaller firms, it will lose a large volume of business in the future.

PRINTING MACHINERY FOR N.Z.—H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Dominion of New Zealand, in his recent report on commercial conditions in the Dominion, states that the bulk of New Zealand's imports of machinery during 1921 came from the United Kingdom and the United States, the respective shares being £1,997,698 and £1,241,118, as compared with £1,251,012 and £1,037,922 in 1920. In printing machinery the U.K. exports were valued at £51,858 (as against £21,231 in 1910), and U.S. exports at £39,277 (as against £25,709).

A Difficult Year Ended.

Leeds Printer's Retrospect.

A review of the past year in the printing trade is contributed by Mr. J. A. Stembridge, vice-president of the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association, to the excellently produced special "Trade Review" number of the *Yorkshire Post*.

The year 1922, he writes, will long be remembered by the printing trade. Depending as it does on the prosperity of other trades, the general industrial depression affected it severely, and during the greater part of the year there was a pronounced shortage of orders, resulting in strenuous competition and price-cutting. A slight improvement in trade was noticeable towards the end of the year, but a considerable increase in the number and volume of orders will be needed before all the Leeds printers can say they are working at full pressure.

Mr. Stembridge next proceeds to outline the history of the wages struggle, in connection with which came the serious stoppage in the provinces. Apropos of this he remarks: "The jobbing printers received wonderful support from the newspapers, many of whom ceased publication, others issuing emergency editions which were triumphs of ingenuity. Their action helped materially towards the settlement, and will live long in the memory of the jobbing printers." The article then continues as below.

Paper and Machinery.

Paper continued to fall in price during the year, to the benefit of the buyers of printing, but many mills are reported to have worked at a loss. Rumours are current of probable increase in price of papermaking materials, but it is hoped that prices of paper will not harden during the coming year, and thus possibly retard the expected improvement in trade. It is to be regretted that the prices of process blocks have not been materially lowered, much catalogue printing having been held back on that account. Printing machine makers are now realising that increased output is necessary in these days of high costs, and many new and improved machines are available. Reports of new processes to supersede type-setting are discussed with great interest by the trade, and interesting developments are promised in the New Year.

State Printing Works.

In view of the expiration in June next, of the three years' probationary period for the Harrow works of His Majesty's Stationery Office, it is interesting to note that a loss of £32,000 was the result of 9½ months trading as disclosed in the recent report of the Auditor-General. This loss has to be borne by the taxpayer, and would have been avoided by letting the Government printing by contract to private firms. No further argument is needed for the closing down of this unnecessary and costly factory. Many of the new Members of Parliament feel very strongly that drastic action should be taken, and searching questions on the matter have been continually on the question paper of the House of Commons.

Printers throughout the country view with grave concern the various proposals for the installation of municipal printing plants. With the unprofitable results of the Government experiment before them, and considering the large capital expenditure required to equip a moderately sized printing works today, public bodies will be ill-advised even to contemplate such a step.

Postal and Railway Rates.

A welcome, though slight, reduction in postal rates came into force on May 29th, and an immediate benefit was felt in certain sections of our industry, notably the picture post card trade. The restriction in the hours of posting for half-penny stamped communications such as delivery notes, advices and invoices, is a distinct disadvantage to the trading community, and to printers in particular, whose work is so frequently of the "rush" order, resulting often in the goods being delivered before the advice arrives. Further concessions are being pressed for.

Reductions to the extent of 25 per cent. have been made from the 100 per cent. advance on pre-war rates for certain classes of traffic, but the rates for "smalls" are still exceedingly high, and add unduly to the cost of our product. Hopes are entertained that from the economies in working owing to the railway grouping further advantages in rates may result. They are long overdue.

Leeds is fortunate in its Printing School, which has a national reputation. In addition to its ordinary courses for apprentices and ambitious journeymen, splendid work has been done in training ex-servicemen as linotype operators under the scheme of the Ministry of Pensions. Mr. S. E. Bottomley and his able staff, in addition to their duties as teachers, find time to do much research work, which is and will be of immense value to the industry.

Printers and Postal Rates.

Further Reductions Demanded.

At the last meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades representatives of the Federation of Master Printers brought forward the question of further reductions of postal rates, particularly the rates for printed matter and post cards. Mr. E. W. Humphries moved that the Postmaster-General be asked to receive a deputation as early as possible, and this was supported by Mr. E. H. Dennis (Scarboro) and others. The request since sent forward by the joint secretaries of the J.I.C. has been acknowledged by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and it is expected that the deputation will be received in a few days.

It is gratifying to learn that the restriction with regard to the posting of printed matter by 3.30 is likely to be rescinded or a later hour substituted. There is plenty of evidence that in many industrial centres the work of sorting would be much facilitated if this differentiation of posting times were removed. The main complaint of the printing trade, however, is that whereas a postal packet of printed matter ranging from 2 oz. to 16 oz. now costs 33⅓ per cent. more than in pre-war days, heavier packages sent at printed matter rate show an increase of 75 per cent. It would be of material benefit to the printing industry if the postal rates on heavier packages were reduced. Many printers are also complaining of the excessive postal charges on parcels, as an extra pound now adds 4d. to the postage, as against 1d. pre-war—an increase of 300 per cent. Packages of printed matter are usually well packed, and can be conveniently handled, and the fact that it is now cheaper to send heavy catalogues, for instance, by passenger rail rates than by parcels post needs to be brought home to the Post Office authorities.

London School of Printing.

Staff Dinner.

For a number of years the staff of the printing school have met for an annual social gathering. This year the function was held at the Connaught Rooms when amongst those present were the Right Hon. Lord Riddell, president of the School; Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, M.A., president of the Federation of Master Printers; Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., chairman of the School and president of the London Master Printers' Association; Mr. W. J. Pincombe, J.P., L.C.C.; Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association; Rev. A. Taylor, M.A., Vicar of St. Brides; and Messrs. E. B. Judd, W. Stevens, G. A. Eden and J. R. Riddell, principal of the School, who presided.

A pleasant evening was spent with songs and speeches, all of which were on a very high level. The concert party was under the direction of Mr. Herbert Townsend, and speeches of an inspiring and helpful nature, lightened by many touches of humour, were delivered by Lord Riddell and Messrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, W. Howard Hazell, W. J. Pincombe, T. W. McAra, Rev. A. Taylor and the principal, all of whom reviewed the prospects of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades from different aspects. There can be no question of the success of the School so long as the spirit manifested at this social gathering is maintained. The School is fortunate in having so many good and influential friends behind it and the work it undertakes.

Digitized by Google

Printers and Co-operation.

Discussion by the South-West London Association.

As mentioned briefly in our last issue, the first gathering of the South-West London Master Printers' Association in 1923 took the form of a New Year's meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster. Although a good deal of the social element was introduced, the members heard a very interesting address from Mr. George Eaton Hart on "The Ethics of the Printer," which was reported in our last week's issue, and a very interesting discussion ensued.

Mr. J. D. Wise, president of the Association, wished everybody a very happy and prosperous New Year, and in extending a cordial welcome to Mr. George Eaton Hart, passed a very high eulogium upon him for his long and varied work in the printing industry. As a compliment to Mr. Hart, representing as he did a large periodical and newspaper printing house, Mr. Wise traced the development of the newspaper press in this country, beginning with the first publication in 1702. The president went on to envisage the prospects for the New Year. So far as they could see, they had a greater chance of peace this year than at any time since the Armistice, and without peace, of course, there was no chance of prosperity. After observing that labour was dear, Mr. Wise insisted that they must make as economical a use of the labour they employed as was possible. They must see that there was no wasted time, and to that end it was necessary to organise their works. Urging master printers to exercise every possible economy, Mr. Wise advised them to build up a balance in the bank or on their books rather than put every penny into their plant.

In extending a welcome to the visitors, the president singled out Mr. Hedger, the new organiser, who, he said, was a craftsman of experience and would be of great assistance to the local associations in London. There was also a kindly word for other visitors, including Mr. W. J. Mizen (North London).

Mr. Eaton Hart then gave his address.

At the conclusion, Mr. Wise emphasised the points of co-operation and costing which had been touched upon by Mr. Hart. He thought they could increase their profits if they did not attempt to do work which was beyond their equipment. It was essential that members of the Association should know what each of them could economically and profitably produce, so that if they were over-run with work or if a job came along which was too big for them they could pass it on to some other printer. That would be a beneficial arrangement all round.

Mr. J. R. Burt (North-West London Master Printers' Association) paid a warm tribute to the respect which the whole industry entertained for Mr. Eaton Hart, and went on to urge the importance of co-operation among printers. He referred to the value of the local Associations, which had brought about a wonderful change in the relations of master printers. At their meetings they had members of the industry meeting round the table consulting and assisting one another, whereas formerly each one suspected and fought his neighbour. When he first came into the printing industry it was regarded as the most cut-throat trade in London or the country, but they had improved upon that. Although they were not yet perfect they had been able to increase the membership of the London Master Printers' Association from 300 to 1,100, which was largely the effect of the different local organisations. With a large percentage of the firms in London still outside the Association they had much work to accomplish in the direction of organisation and co-operation.

At the invitation of the president, Mr. G. W. Young proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Eaton Hart, who was to all master printers an example and an inspiration. Whilst in agreement with the views as to the importance of costing, the speaker emphasised the necessity of providing for a profit. In this respect, he said, it sometimes paid not to accept a job.

Mr. Simnett, in seconding the resolution, spoke of the practical organisation of the London Master Printers' Association, which carried its work into every district of London. The speaker went on to refer to the small attendance at the district meetings compared with the total membership. For instance, they had something like 100 in the South-West Association, but they never got half of them at any one of their meetings. If their brother printers would only realise the tremendous amount of help they could be to one another they would place more importance upon attendance. By meeting together they would get rid of the feeling of suspicion, and they would help to smooth away the difficulties which were constantly arising. With the aid of co-operation and the costing system, they would be able to help their craft enormously. They wanted not only a thousand out of the two or three thousand printing establishments in London on their membership roll; they wanted every one of them. It was possible to make the industry not only an interesting, but a profitable one, and they could do that by supporting the Association and its branches.

Mr. E. G. Cole, vice-president, supported the resolution, remarking that his father had worked as a journeyman under Mr. Eaton Hart in the late 70's.

The resolution was very heartily carried.

Mr. G. Eaton Hart, in acknowledging the resolution, observed that they could not obtain prosperity unless they had confidence in one another. Co-operation should mean something more than supporting one another in regard to prices. Their monthly meetings ought to be a means of enlightenment and general uplifting. In his estimation there was only one competition that should exist, that was to serve their customers better, to produce better work, and to produce it more cheaply, but, above all, to help one another to make their offices efficient. Thus the only competition should be that little bit of personality which belonged to each individual.

Mr. Eaton Hart went on to urge the necessity of instructing the young people who entered the printing industry, and remarked that the most despicable thing was to be jealous of the ability of one in a lower grade.

The social entertainment provided was of an attractive character, and Mr. Kent and Mr. F. H. Cole were warmly thanked for their efforts in this direction. In addition to Mr. Spring, the following contributed: Mrs. J. M. Gaskell, Mr. Wesley J. Tee (Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd.), Mr. Gordon Marsh and Mr. W. G. T. Long (at the piano).

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

NETHERLANDS.

An agent at Amsterdam is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom producers of wax paper in rolls and sheets, paper bags, laced papers, folding boxes, etc., and also manufacturers of advertising tape. (Reference No. 701.)

SWITZERLAND.

A firm established in Neuchatel is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery and fancy leather goods. Correspondence should be in French. (Reference No. 20.)

A firm in Basle is desirous of representing United Kingdom exporters of heavy chemicals. (Reference No. 21.)

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines:—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous,

One Insertion 3/-
Three Insertions... ... ... 6/-
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted,

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions... ... ... 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements,

Per line 1/-

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone 8407 City.

Financial.

PRINTER willing to take Financial Interest in Important Publication can secure Printing Order.—Write, Box 379C, care Smiths, 3, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2. 14028

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

DAWSON'S TWO FEEDER WHARFEDALE NEWS MACHINE, for sale, flyers with cutter, bed 65 in. by 49 in., ink slab 60 in.; also MENTGES NEWS FOLDER, No. 2 868, folds 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages, with paster, trims top of page.—Caldicotts "News" Office, Gainsborough. 14032

DOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ⅝-in.—Box 13998.

QUAD DEMY FURNIVAL DIRECT LITHO ROTARY, in thorough condition; for immediate disposal.—For particulars and appointment to view, apply Box 14031.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing; Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

Machinery Wanted.

HAND-PRINTING PLATEN wanted (Second-hand), good condition, must be cheap.—E. Warren, 75, Trehurst-street, Clapton, E.5. 14030

Miscellaneous.

CARBON PAPERS!!! Box containing 100 sheets, foolscap size, Black or Purple; price 4s.; special quotations for dozen lots.—Apply, Box 14029.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAULT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded £250,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1877 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.
Tel.: "Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 3407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 15s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1923.

Printing as an Art.

THE lecture by Mr. Harold Curwen, to which we devote our front page this week, was greeted with very cordial expressions of appreciation, and we gather that his audience as a whole heard the address with pleasure and with a large measure of agreement with the sentiments expressed. There are probably some who would wish to join issue with Mr. Curwen on the subject of the proper sphere of photo offset, or on other technical points touched upon. Such discussion is very desirable. There are doubtless many others who, on hearing the enunciation of the general principles which the speaker advocated, will retort at once that these ideas are all right for private presses and the like, for people who have not an inartistic public to please, but that the printer who is dependent upon his customers for his bread and butter has to satisfy those customers rather than gratify his own artistic sensibilities. To this class of objectors the reply of the craft enthusiast is that there is already a growing demand for simple and "honest" printing, printing bereft of all meretricious embellishments; that the customer can, moreover, be educated to appreciate such printing and that the printer who is brave and wise enough to press for purer standards is likely to reap his eventual financial reward besides gaining the satisfaction of advancing the progress of the printing art. The revival of the craft spirit is at any rate a healthy and promising symptom of the present era, and we wish well to every spokesman of this very worthy cause.

County Court Printing.

WE are glad to hear that the Federation of Master Printers is taking up with the Treasury the question of County Court printing. It will be remembered that some time ago official inquiries were sent out to the registrars of the various county courts indicating that changes were contemplated in the style and size of the printed forms employed, and that it was thought that a saving would ensue if these were supplied by H.M. Stationery Office instead of, as in many instances hitherto, by local firms. The proposed change does not appear to meet with the approval of many of the registrars, as although it is possible that by altering the forms some slight economy may ensue, this may involve heavier expenditure on clerical work if local details have to be filled in instead of being printed. There are thousands of formes standing in printing offices throughout the country, and it would appear to be not quite fair to these printers that this work should be taken away from them without giving them an opportunity of quoting for the new forms required.

Converting the Printer's Devil.

ENTERTAINED to luncheon last week, prior to the commencement of a "mission" campaign in London, Gipsy Smith, the revivalist preacher, is reported to have referred to the power of the Press, and exclaimed, "If we could get hold of the printer's devil and turn him into a saint, it would be a great thing." By "printer's devil" the good gipsy can hardly mean what we mean—the humble factotum of the print shop, more often sinned against than sinning, and having mighty little to do with the wielding of the "power of the Press." The preacher probably has his eye on some devil higher up in the establishment, perhaps the inspirer of editorial shortcomings. Or can he be thinking of that other devil, the unseen and mischievous sprite who seems so often to get busy just when there is a special rush for press, and who amuses himself by multiplying the numerous little mistakes and accidents incidental to printers' type, formes, machinery and other apparatus, thus causing many connected with the noble mystery of printing to break good resolutions? Any revivalist who could exorcise or convert that particular devil would indeed be conferring great benefit upon a sorely-tried craft.

Latex In Paper.

TO THOSE who possess paper judgment, there is a noticeable distinction in the feel of paper with and without latex, but practically no difference in appearance. Tests reveal an advantage in elasticity, breaking strain and folding strength. Where these qualities are desirable the paper may be considered an improved product if latex helps to impart and increase them. Where they are unnecessary, latex is only an advantage if it does not add to selling cost. In the end paper sells largely on quality, and an improved quality levels itself out at a market price corresponding to its quality, especially if the factors constituting the quality are tangible, obvious and necessary to the purpose of the paper. If latex helps a pulp board to fold without cracking, the board might bring a higher price; but the manufacturer would have to specify that characteristic for the notice of the user. We believe there is a future for that form of paper selling publicity which sets before the paper buyer the physical and inherent features of the stock in question. If latex adds another 100 to the folding capacity of a loose-leaf ledger sheet, or if it adds 10 lbs. per square inch to the bursting strain of a rope brown or kraft wrapping, there is the basis of sales persuasion. Those papermakers and merchants in search of selling methods might find a fresh field in the region of physical constants. It counts a lot in the mind of the buyer and consumer to be told that such and such a paper will fold so many times without breaking, or that it will rub and crease to such an extent without revealing puncture. In short, the time is ripe for the papermaker to tell and demonstrate to the consumer and the printer what his paper will do and what the printer can do with it.

WORK should be regarded as a privilege and not as an affliction.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, who sailed on the "Olympic" last week, is to spend some time in New York, on his way to Jamaica for the Empire Press Conference.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, president of the Federation of Master Printers, is expected to attend the annual dinner of the Huddersfield Master Printers' Association to-morrow (Friday).

IT is anticipated that Mr. W. Howard Hazell, who has accepted nomination, will be formally elected by the council as president of the London Master Printers' Association to-day (Thursday) and will take up his duties on February 1st.

MESSRS. G. EATON HART, R. B. Simnet, G. Poulton, J. Brigenshaw, J. A. Drewett and W. J. Mizen all took part on Tuesday in a discussion on recent labour negotiations, at the January meeting of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association. Some account of the proceedings, which were largely of a private character, will appear in next week's issue.

MR. A. CHADWELL and Mr. W. Bullett were re-elected president and secretary respectively of the Electrotypers & Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association at the annual meeting of that body at St. Bride Institute on Tuesday. A new rule was adopted at the meeting creating a new office of vice president, and to fill this Mr. J. Black (Spottiswoode and Ballantyne) was unanimously chosen.

MR. ALBERT J. PAGE (of the London and Norwich Press), was last week presented with a handsome half hunter keyless gold watch by the Norwich Brethren of the Ancient Order of Druids, for his untiring work as secretary in promoting Druidism in East Anglia.

MR. J. C. SQUIRE, author, and editor of the *London Mercury*, has accepted an invitation from the Darlington Burns Association to propose the "Immortal Memory" at this year's celebration.

MR. T. WATKINS, the editor of the *Western Daily Press*, has been presented with a clock and an illuminated address in celebration of his golden wedding and of his jubilee of service with that journal.

MR. DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE, author of "Printing Types, Their History, Forms and Uses," and owner of the Merrymont Press in Boston, has been awarded the Graphic Arts Medal for the most meritorious work exhibited in the Honor Hall at the Boston Graphic Arts Exposition. The medal was originally made for the association's printing exhibition in 1920, and the award of the medal to Mr. Updike is its first bestowal since 1920.

MR. KARL A. BICKEL has been elected president of the United Press of America. It was Mr. Bickel who secured for the United Press the series of articles by Mr. Lloyd George now being published.

MR. T. TREVOR POTTS (chemist to Messrs. Robert Fletcher and Sons, Ltd., Stoneclough, Lancashire), will address the members of the Manchester Division of the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association, on January 30th, his subject being "Notes on the Resistance of Paper to Tearing."

MR. G. C. SWANN, who recently resigned from his position with Spicers, Ltd., after 43 years with James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., as their Manchester representative, has now taken up an appointment with Butt Bros. and Cooke, Ltd., Manchester.

IN connection with the election of Mr. Chas. W. Davidson as president of the Stationers' Social Society, it may be recalled that the house of Davidson has long been represented in the Association by Mr. Chas. W. Davidson himself and by Mr. G. S. Weeks, who for over 50 years has been with the firm in Upper Thames-street.

Trade Union Matters.

THE L.S.C. JUBILEE.—The London Society of Compositors is congratulating itself, and rightly so, upon completing this year an unbroken history of seventy-five years without a break. Plans are being considered for giving due celebration to the achievement.

A T.U. SUGGESTION.—Though rejoicing in a jubilee, the L.S.C. cannot congratulate itself on absence of unemployment, and the January issue of the Society's journal refers pessimistically to the prospects of improving trade. An interesting point is made in this connection in respect of uneven distribution of the work available. "It is curious," says the writer, "how business varies between one house and another. Many firms have been too busy for words, with the walls literally bursting with the overflow of work; yet others there are where business was never so quiet, and where short time takes the place of overtime. Here, it seems to us is an anomaly that might receive attention at the hands of the Master Printers' Federation. Could not the work, by some domestic arrangement, be more equally distributed? As the matter stands, the union secretary is rung up one minute for an extension of overtime, and, refusing, leaves the manager swearing at the other end of the 'phone; and the next minute he is on with someone else, who, for lack of orders, wants to put his men on a forty-hour week—in which case it is the secretary who is left swearing. Cannot the J.I.C. do something to stop this—not the swearing, which is a purely personal matter, but the unequal distribution of work?"

"NATSOPA" AFFAIRS.—The ballot taken on the proposal of a complete revision of the rules of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants resulted in a decision in favour of revision, the majority being 2,561. The following officers of the Society are among those elected by ballot for 1923: President, Mr. G. T. Bevan; chairman, Mr. W. Tidmarsh (unopposed); branch secretary, Mr. C. Hollis (unopposed).

AMALGAMATION PROPOSALS.—The desirability of the amalgamation of the Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society and the National Society of Operative Printers has been under consideration for some time past. A draft agreement has been prepared, and is now being considered by the executives of the two societies. After amendment and approval the scheme will be submitted to a ballot of the members.

THE members of the Typographical Association have rejected by a large majority a proposal to hold a special delegate meeting to discuss questions arising out of the strike last summer. The executive council had warned the members that the funds of the Association had been greatly depleted during recent months.

THE executive council of the Typographical Association have had under consideration the report of the secretary of the Belfast branch that a firm had introduced boys other than recognised apprentices on monotype casting machines, and requesting the council to give permission for the members employed at such office to refuse to handle any matter produced from the machines by this labour. The executive council decided that members must not instruct boys in the working of the monotype caster unless they were recognised apprentices.

SOME difference has arisen between the Typographical Association and the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Society as to which union's members should do the work of mounting plates. The secretary of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Society has informed the Association that his society could not cencede their claim to such work, and added that his executive felt very keenly the fact that the T. A. allowed members both to encroach on stereotypers' work and to cut the agreed wage rates. A conference between the two unions has been arranged to discuss the subject.

THE general secretary of the Scottish Typographical Association has reported to his Executive Council the receipt of a circular from the Ministry of Labour concerning the local administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, and intimating the continuance of the present grant of 6d. in the pound on disbursements. The general secretary has replied to the Ministry accepting the rate of payment under protest, and intimating that it would be impossible to carry on administration if the allowance were further reduced.



MUSIC ENGRAVING AND PRINTING: AN HISTORICAL AND TECHNICAL TREATISE. By William Gamble, F.O.S., F.R.P.S. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Pages 167 + x.; about 8 ins. x 6½ ins. Price 21s. net.

Mr. William Gamble, who is well known to readers of this journal as an expert in the process section of the printing trade, confers a notable benefit on the printing and musical worlds simultaneously by the production of this important volume, which the publishers announce as "The first and only book on Music Printing in the English Language." Both printers and musicians will find here much to interest and inform.

Of rather unusual, squarish format, the book is excellently printed on good paper and is copiously illustrated with examples of printed music from the earliest times to the present day, and of tools, apparatus and processes employed in music printing by the various methods.

The scope of the book is necessarily wide, and calls for the extensive technical knowledge which the author possesses, for, as is here pointed out, almost every possible method of printing and many kindred arts have been pressed into the service of the music printer.

The first few chapters are mainly historical, dealing with the different methods of representing musical sounds and the development of the application of the art of printing to the production of music. The craft of music engraving is then dealt with in considerable detail, processes and tools being illustrated and explained. The author next passes on to lithographic multiplication of copies, typographic music printing, stereotyping and electrotyping of music. A specially notable chapter reviews "Various Suggested Improvements in Music Printing," with particulars of many interesting innovations, including the recent music typewriters. Another chapter deals with the application of photo-mechanical processes to music printing, and a final chapter explores the position of British music engraving, arriving at the happy conclusion that there are ample facilities in this country for producing all the music needed, and of a quality quite equal to the foreign product

Doubtless there will prove to be a few errata to be corrected in a later edition (one of these is the word "Manul," printed in the index as "Manual"), but from a cursory examination of the book we gather that the work has been well done and that both in matter and manner this volume will be found worthy of the unique position which it apparently holds in the bibliography of its subject.

"PHOTOGRAMS OF THE YEAR." London: Iliffe and Sons, Ltd. Paper, 6s. net; cloth boards, 8s. net.

This is the only international annual of its kind devoted to the pictorial side of photography, and the present issue sustains the high reputation the publication has secured in the past. It is a handsome volume, including upwards of 100 reproductions beautifully printed as art plates, that will appeal to every lover of pictures, and at the same time teach many useful lessons to all who have to do with picture production, whether as photographers or printers. The growth of this branch of work with the camera is evidence of the wider recognition of pictorial photography, and the examples given show what big possibilities there are in this direction. "Photograms of the Year" is international in its scope, and in every part of the globe where the camera is used it exerts its influence in providing inspiration and guidance to all who have realised the possibilities of the camera as a means of artistic expression. The literary portions of the volume have been contributed by authorities in this country, the Colonies and abroad, and will be found to have informative and suggestive value.

THE *Bookplate*, the journal of the English Bookplate Society, appears in its issue dated December, 1922, as No. 1 of a new series, edited by James Guthrie. It is published at the Pear Tree Press, Flansham, near Bognor Sussex.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 38s. 9d., 39s. 3d., Pref., 24s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.,) 21s. 9d., 22s. 4½d., Def., 5⅛, 9⅛, Pref., 17s. 9d.; Jos. Byrom, 14s. 7½d., 14s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 90s. 10½d., 89s. 4½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 92, 93⅛, ditto New, f.p., 93; John Dickinson, 24s. 3d., 24s. 7½d. 24s. 9d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 79, 80½; Ilford, 20s. 7½d., Pref., 19s.; *Illustrated London News*, 3s., Pref., 13s., 1st Deb., 54½; International Linotype, 62, 63¾; Lamson Paragon, 19s. 1½d., Pref., 17s. 1½d., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s.; Linotype, B Deb., 63; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s., 23s.; New Pegamoid, 7s.; George Newnes, Pref., 15s.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 104½; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 3d., 8s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 9s. 10½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 8os.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 23s. 1½d., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 9d., 23s. 1½d.; Warrillows, 10s. 1½d., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s., 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16½, Prefd., 10½; Weldons, Pref., 18s. 9d.

NEW COMPANIES.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPORT TRADE DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £100; to carry on the business of advertising and publicity agents, particularly with regard to the development of the export trade of goods of British manufacture to the British Colonies and dependencies and elsewhere. Private company. Subscribers: J. E. Powell and W. H. Dearman.

W. P. DICKINSON AND SON, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (2,500 10 per cent. cumulative preference and 7,500 ordinary); to take over the business of letterpress, lithographic and general printers, contracting and general stationers, etc., carried on at the Post Office Printing Works, 59, High-street, Maidstone, as "W. P. Dickinson." Private company. First directors: W. P. Dickinson, E. P. Dickinson and P. F. Buggs. Registered office: 59, High-street, Maidstone.

J. BARTON-FAITHFULL, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by Mrs. H. Barton-Faithfull, at 95, Addison-road, Kensington, W., as "J. Barton-Faithfull" and to carry on the business of white lead, printing ink, oil and turpentine manufacturers and dealers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: Hildred Barton-Faithfull and H. G. Read.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES, LTD.—Capital £500, in 2s. shares; to acquire any interests in any advertising and publicity devices, signs and novelties, and to carry on the business of advertising and publicity agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. E. Lees and A. R. E. Pain.

COAL AND IRON PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. G. O'Connell and to develop and turn to account the *Coal and Iron and By-Products Journal*, carried on by the said vendor at 37 and 38, Temple Chambers, E.C.4. Private company. Permanent directors: H. L. Scott, J. G. Dalzell and J. G. O'Connell. Registered office: 37 and 38, Temple Chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.4.

ALEXANDER COUTTS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by A. E. Coutts, at 199, Upper Thames street, E.C., as "Coutts and Hillary," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in loose leaf books, binders and equipment, account books, paper and stationery, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. E. Coutts and F. Mason. Registered office: 199, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

SELFIXA CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; to carry on the business of manufacturers, and patentees of and dealers in advertising signs and devices, and removable or permanent adhesive letters, figures, etc. Private company. First directors: A. J. Coast and L. A. Rand. Registered office: 8, Southampton-row, W.C.

LONDON CALEDONIAN PRESS.—London Caledonian Press, Ltd., was registered as a private company on January 5th, with a nominal capital of £5,000; to carry on the business of printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, stereotypers, electrotypers, etc. First directors: Rt. Hon. John Hodge, P.C., M.P., A. Pugh, J. Baker, E. G. Day and W. F. Moss. Registered office: 74, Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.1.

FORD PAPER WORKS (1923), LLD.—Capital £124,700 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with the Ford Paper Works, Ltd., and E. W. Edwards, the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business of paper and paper pulp or half-stuff manufacturers and dealers, stationers, envelope, account book, cardboard and railway ticket manufacturers, dealers in parchment, etc. First directors: L. G. Chater, G. Clapperton, S. B. Dunster, E. W. Edwards and R. C. Wakefield. Registered office: 36, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

GEOFFREY HOLLAND AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with G. Holland and W. M. Smith, and to carry on the business of art and utility advertising, advertising consultants, contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: F. C. Horrocks, J. E. Horrocks, G. Holland and W. M. Smith. Registered office: 32, Investment-buildings, Lord-street, Liverpool.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

A. W. LESLIE AND CO., LTD., wholesale paper merchants, printers, manufacturing stationers, etc., London.—Debenture dated December 19th, 1922, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. E. Finch, 10, Silent-street, Ipswich.

PATRICROFT IRLAM AND CADISHEAD BILL-POSTING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on November 30th, 1920, of debentures dated April 23rd, 1906, securing £650.

ECCLES PATRICROFT AND DISTRICT BILL-POSTING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £250 on November 30th, 1921, of debentures dated February 20th, 1904, securing £400. (Notice filed January 6th, 1923.)

CROYDON TIMES, LTD.—Particulars filed of £15,000 debentures authorised December 28th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the whole amount being now issued.

COPELAND-CHATTERSON CO., LTD. (manufacturers of loose-leaf ledgers, etc., Stroud, Glos.—Satisfaction in full on December 15th, 1922, of mortgage dated November 19th. 1921, securing not more than £5,000.

COPELAND-CHATTERSON CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £8,000 debentures authorised December 15th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

G. F. LAYBORNE AND CO., LTD. (printers and stationers, Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Debenture dated December 18th, 1922, to secure £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

ALDINE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on January 1st, 1923, of second debentures dated March 27th, 1907, securing £10,000.

WILLMOTT AND SONS, LTD. (machine rulers, printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £3,000 second debentures authorised December 5th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £2,200.

LOWE AND BRYDONE (PRINTERS), LTD.—Issue on December 11th, 1922, of £4,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

IVY MILLBOARD CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated December 8th, 1922 (subject to prior mortgage dated November 2nd, 1922), to secure £100, charged on Tovil, Maidstone. Holder: J. J. Argles, 12, Mill-street, Maidstone.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re CECIL WM. MALLINSON, publisher, 20 Bucklersbury, E.C.—The public examination of this debtor was held recently at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing total liabilities £3,211 (unsecured £2,211) and assets consisting of a one-third interest in partnership assets and a commission note for £500, both returned as of uncertain value. The debtor stated that in June, 1920, he entered into partnership with the owner and publisher of a weekly insurance journal known as the *Review*. He borrowed £1,000 and with it purchased a one-third share of the profits of the business, which was continued until last September, when, on the application of a creditor, a Receiver for the partnership was appointed under an Order of Court. Witness attributed his failure to extravagance in living and heavy interest on borrowed money. The examination was concluded.

Re ARTHUR EDWARD TOREAU DE MARNEY, publisher, 12A and 13, Clifford's Inn, E.C.—The public examination of this debtor was held recently at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing total liabilities £2,603 (unsecured £2,534) and assets, "book debt," £50. The debtor stated that he had carried on business for some years as advertising agent, and for twelve months subsequent to June, 1915, he published a monthly newspaper called *Russia*. In February, 1922, he produced a weekly newspaper styled the *Sporting Illustrated*, but through want of capital he was compelled to cease publishing it in June last. Witness attributed his insolvency to loss incurred in connection with the publication of the *Sporting Illustrated*, law costs, interest on borrowed money and to loss on the sale of furniture. He admitted that he knew he was insolvent in March, 1921, and that he had since incurred liabilities to the extent of £470. The examination was concluded.

THE St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., have given notice that the company will redeem the debentures issued on March 16th, 1922, at the expiration of six months from the date of the notice, that is to say, on June 1st, 1923.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

OFFSET PRINTING
LARGEST PLANT OF ANY TRADE HOUSE IN LONDON.
LINOTYPE & TWO-COLOUR :: OFFSET MACHINES. ::
FOSH & CROSS, LTD.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.
22 to 26 PAUL STREET,
2 to 16 SCRUTTON STREET,
FINSBURY, E.C.2.

Digitized by Google



Printers and Paper Tyranny.

SIR,—How much longer is the printer going to be dictated to by papermakers and powerful combinations or corporations which make some product for which they want to create a market? Of course the pressure is indirect, but it is none the less serious for the printer. Soon the printer will require no knowledge or skill in purchasing paper.

The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, or even the local publican comes to the printer with a sample of paper he has received from a papermaker, and requires his twopen'orth of letter headings and a packet of paper for his wife on this paper and will have no other. The smaller printer cannot afford to refuse his fellow-townsman, so agrees to do it. When he comes to purchase the paper he finds he has to put so many reams into stock to supply a job which takes five quires. But the limit is reached when the local tax collector, who has himself received a beautifully printed selection of paper, demands a high-priced watermarked paper for rate books.

We have now gone a step further, and every wild-cat company, copying the substantial firms, demands that its stationery shall contain such and such a product—before any definite result has been obtained as to the advisability of using such product in the class of paper required. Somebody will be putting up Smithfield to insist that all papers they use are animal sized! and the building trade demanding the use of sawdust in all papers they use!

Yours, etc.,
WHOLESALE STATIONER.

A Technical Library for the London School of Printing.

SIR,—May I once again be accorded the privilege of your columns, this time to make an appeal for books on printing and kindred subjects?

At the London School of Printing it is desired to form a technical library of practical value, which will have an influence on the careers of those who aspire to become efficient printer craftsmen. Rare or valuable books are not asked for, although examples of work done during the various periods which mark the evolution of printing will be welcomed as useful acquisitions of educational value. We aim at compiling a library of books which will inspire the embryo printer to study the history, romance, and technique of his craft.

We have been fortunate in obtaining the support of the publishers of technical literature, and the library will contain the latest printing journals and periodicals, and, with the contribution made by the now defunct Institute of Printing and Kindred Trades, a nucleus of a library is provided which, it is hoped, will in time become a bureau of information and knowledge for the printing trades throughout the world.

Will those friends who decide to make gifts of books to the "University of British Printing" previously send information as to their character. It is not our wish to have a number of duplicates (which may be found useful elsewhere).

Hitherto, when friends made us offers of books, they had to be refused, pending the obtaining of suitable accommodation in which to keep them. We are now fitted up in this respect and are quite ready to receive such gifts, which, with the characteristic generosity of those in the printing industry, will, we are sure, be forthcoming.

Kindly allow me to take this opportunity of inviting those interested in technical training to visit the new School, which is now getting into working order.

Yours, etc.,
J. R. RIDDELL,
Principal.

London School of Printing and
Kindred Trades,
61, Stamford-street, S.E.1.
January 16th, 1923.

Disabled Ex-Service Men for Printing Trade.

SIR,—A few months ago you were kind enough to give publicity to the need for securing apprenticeship vacancies in employers' workshops for disabled ex-service men who had received, or were receiving, institutional training in the printing trade under the appropriate scheme drawn up by that trade.

In respect of our requirements for the next year, there is a special need for offers of apprenticeship vacancies for bookbinders, lithographers, and process workers, and offers of such vacancies during the next six months would be very greatly appreciated. At the same time we should be very glad to receive advance offers of apprenticeship vacancies in any section of the trade, which will fall due during 1924, in order that men may be placed for their institutional training during this year, and have jobs to go to when their technical training expires. During the past year approximately 100 men have been admitted to institutional training, and a further 100 have been transferred from their technical training to workshop berths.

Many expressions of satisfaction continue to be received from employers who have taken these men, and it is hoped that the sympathetic assistance which has been given by the trade during the past year will be, if possible, increased during 1923, in order that the work of re-establishing these men in civil life may be speedily and satisfactorily completed.

I shall be very glad to supply any further particulars either to yourself or to any of your correspondents, and all communications should be sent to the address below.

Yours, etc.,
E. D. NUTTALL,
Secretary
National Trade Advisory Committee
Printing and Kindred Trades.
Ministry of Labour,
Training Department,
1, Sanctuary-buildings,
Great Smith-street, Westminster,
London, S.W.1.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Cole, A. Fibre board boxes. 264.
Copeland-Chatterson Co., Ltd., and Mann, A. Loose-leaf books, binders, etc. 35,322.
Cox, E. A. Stencil printing machines. 35,368.
Cropper, D. L. Cartons, etc. 144.
De Witt and Co., Ltd., E. C., and Gregory, F. E. Folding cardboard boxes. 422.
Mann and Co., Ltd., G. Printing machinery. 35,199.
Newlands, O. Books. 35,145.
Schade, J. Loose-leaf binders. 75.
Thompson, W. P. (Phœnix Hermetic Co.). Process of drying lithographed metal plates. 279.
Wade, H. (American Multigraph Co.). Printing formes. 35,338.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Atkinson, T., and Day, H. C. Automatic metal type distributing machines. 190,318.
Bullock, C. A. H. Printing presses. 190,544.
Cartwright, J. T., and Clowes, T. Cardboard or the like boxes or cartons. 190,508.
Chambon, L. Machines for making folding paper or cardboard boxes. 190,775.
Halden and Co., Ltd., and Halden, J. B. Variable speed gear, more especially intended for electric photographic printing or copying machines. 190,758.
Knight and Co., Ltd., C., and King, J. S. Loose-leaf ledgers and the like. 190,549.
Mills, T. J., and Morris, E. T. Means for slitting paper in printing machines. 190,548.
Reavis, W. E. Book sewing machine. 190,773.
Robinson, L. D. Apparatus for printing on cylindrical tins, canisters, or the like 190,618.
Rowe, E. Method of and apparatus for printing both horizontal and perpendicular lines in conjunction with type. 190,511.
Wilson, H. W. V., and Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd. Inking apparatus for printing machinery. 190,557.

1922.

Cahen, S. Manufacture of artificial boards. 180,320.
Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd. (Liberty Folder Co.). Paper and the like sheet folding machines. 190,675.
Jackson, J. E. Evans-. (Hesser Maschinenfabrik Akt. Ges.). Device for folding paper bags. 190,958.
Jackson, J. E. Evans-. (Hesser Maschinenfabrik Akt. Ges.). Devices for folding or flattening paper bags. 190,959.

Trade Publications.

MARKING PHOTOS FOR BLOCKS.—Many useful hints to users of blocks are to be found in the pages of "Marshall's Message," issued by the Marshall Engraving Co. of 12-14, Farringdon-avenue, E.C.4. One of these relates to the marking of photographs from which blocks are to be made. "Be careful," it is remarked, "how you mark instructions on the back of a photograph. If it is necessary to write on the back, use a soft pencil and without pressure. The best method of marking instructions is to indicate them on a piece of plain paper, and when completed attach it to the back of the original and fold over the face thereof." The advice is driven home by an illustration in which is reproduced a photograph just as it came to the blockmakers. The customer's marks on the back were so heavy that the impression was reproduced on the block.

GOOD CATALOGUE PRINTING. — A copy which we have seen of a new catalogue of electric light fixtures by the General Electric Co., Ltd., is notable for the excellence of its illustrations, and we are interested to learn that the bulk of this catalogue, illustrations and letterpress, was produced by Messrs. John Swain and Son's rotary gravure process ("Swaingravure.") The result seems to us to offer much encouragement to printers thinking of installing facilities for machining this class of work, and such may be glad to know that the house of Swain specialises in the preparing of cylinders for machine gravure printing, such cylinders being supplied already etched and ready to put on the machine.

MESSRS. R. A. BARTLETT, LTD., of 8, Hythe-road, London, N.W.10, send us a new specimen book of their printing inks. This takes the very handy form of a small loose-leaf volume, and whilst containing examples of a large number of Bartlett colours, together with a price list, it allows plenty of room for the addition of further samples. We learn that, in order to meet the night requirements of printers Messrs. Bartlett have just arranged a night telephone service, their number being 1848 Willesden.

MESSRS. THE T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN CO., of 63, Hatton-garden, E.C.1, have just issued No. 2 of "Sheridan Sheaves," a neat pamphlet which includes informative and interesting general reading matter in addition to particulars of the latest Sheridan machinery.

MR. EDWIN W. EVANS, auctioneer, valuer and fire loss assessor, of 150, Fleet-street, E.C.4, has issued a new brochure dealing with fire insurance matters. In the event of a fire, a detailed valuation by an independent authority will save considerable worry and loss. Not only on the question of insurance, but in regard to costing, income tax and rating purposes an inventory will be found of the utmost value. It may be mentioned that Mr. Evans has carried out valuations in all parts of the country to the satisfaction of his clients.

A CALENDAR reaches us from Messrs. G. and G. Ponton, printers, engravers, etc., of Glasgow and Edinburgh, in which colour photogravure has been utilised to provide the picture, which is a reproduction of a painting by James Kay, R.S.W., of the Market Place, Copenhagen. The excellence of the result, with its bright colours and pleasing contrasts, is a fine example of what is already being done by this very promising process.

WE have received from the publishers, the Print Collectors' Club, 5A, Pall-mall East, S.W.1, a copy of their excellently produced volume, "French Etchings from Meryon to Lepère," by Campbell Dodgson, C.B.E., Hon. R.E. It is a crown quarto of 32 pages, with 12 illustrations in collotype, quarter bound cloth.

SOME very up to-date and attractive advertising matter reaches us relative to the Correspondence School of Typography, Farnborough, Kent, the principal of which is Mr. W. E. Chadwick.

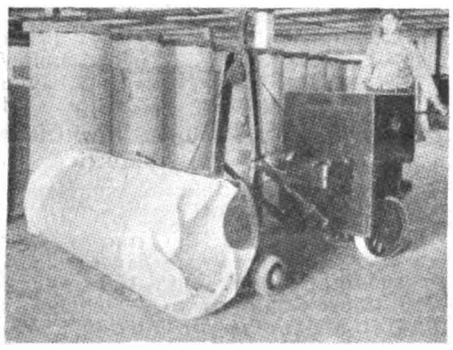
VOTES and interest are being solicited on behalf of Mr. William Notcutt Race, aged 73 years, compositor. He was apprenticed at Woolby's, Ipswich street, Stowmarket, and Hayman, Christy and Lilley; afterwards was employed at Crockford's, Greenwich, for 24 years, Boot and Carpenter's 5 years, *Electrician* 13 years, and the Bank of England for a period of 6½ years.

Digitized by Google

Easy Handling of News-Print Reels.

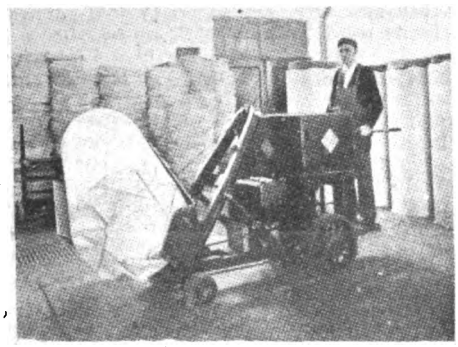
A Useful Electric Truck.

The handling of news-print reels has been rendered an easy matter by the Elwell Parker Electric Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, which has designed and built an electric truck for the purpose. The sole agents in this country are



ROLL IN APRON.

Gillespie Partners, Ltd., 80, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3. The truck picks up, carries, and deposits huge news print rolls with wonderful facility. A man, standing on the rear of the truck, by the manipulation of a few handles or buttons, directs the whole of the operations and guides the truck to any part of the paper mill or warehouse. The truck

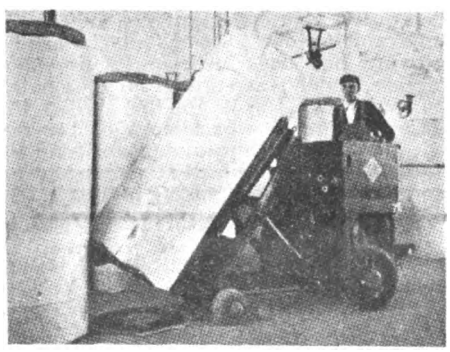


ROLL BEING REVOLVED INTO UPRIGHT POSITION.

handles 70-in. rolls, or their equivalent in small rolls, without hazard or effort and will deal with as many as 100 to 200 rolls per day.

The equipment consists of the power end of an electric freight car type battery truck, hundreds of which have been used by various railroads for the past ten years.

The power end of the truck consists of a heavy steel hot rivetted frame carried on springs over a steel, full floating type drive axle with a worm gear driven by a direct connected motor receiving current from a storage battery



STACKING NEWS-PRINT.

located immediately above the motor and carried on the truck. The capacity of this battery will be found sufficient for the usual day's work, the size cells or plates being determined by the mill requirements.

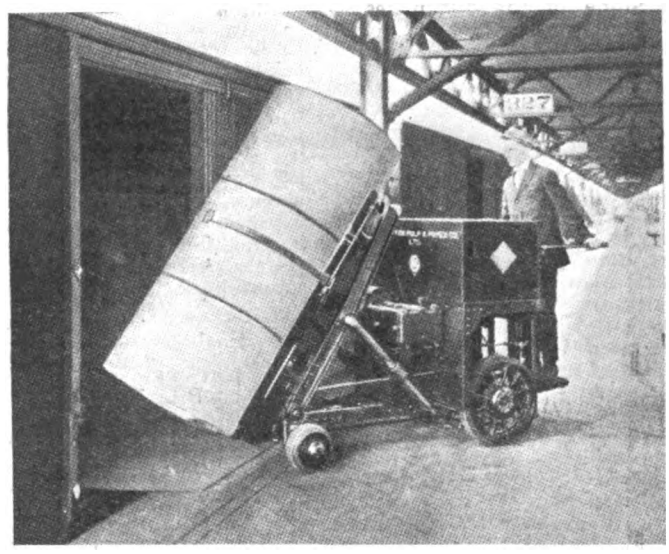
The 21½ by 3½ drive wheels steer as well as move the outfit. The power controller is of the self-returning to neutral type, with an interlocked battery switch or circuit breaker which makes it impossible to operate the truck from the floor and is only operative when the driver is in position to control it. If in operating he steps off or for some reason must release controls, the truck will stop within its own length when travelling at full speed—automatically.

There are no fuses on the truck to blow out should the truck be overloaded. On the other hand, the motor will take all the power the battery will deliver without signs of distress. If the truck is overloaded it will stop. It may be driven in either direction.

The roll carrying mechanism consists of a heavy, perfectly balanced steel apron with a chisel into which news-print is rolled. A telescoping quadrant bar is furnished to slip around the roll in the apron if of small size. This apron is attached to a heavy steel casting revolving on large ball bearing and which is supported by a rocking, structural steel A frame pivoted on special axle fitted with two 10½-in. by 5-in. rubber tyred steerable wheels.

With the apron on the floor, the news-print is rolled into it, either one 72-in, two 34-in., or three 24-in. The operator standing at the rear of the truck closes the switch. The apron with the horizontal roll is lifted up six or eight inches as the cable rocks the A frame, which supports it, back toward the truck. As the A frame is pulled back, it rests on a pair of special coil springs. The reaction in these springs is such that as the cable continues to wind in, it revolves the apron and news-print into an inclined position with the load back over the truck wheel base. When it reaches this position, it trips a switch and the hoist motor stops. An especially designed lip keeps the roll in the apron when in a carrying position.

To set the roll on end, it is only necessary to start the hoist motor and let out the cable. The distribution of weight is so finely worked out that the roll moves into a vertical position and is set on the floor in front of the truck. The special end chisel on the apron is of such a design that it can be inserted with small assistance beneath the end of the roll without tearing the end wrapper.



CONVEYING NEWS-PRINT TO RAILWAY.

To Define Standard News-Print.

Efforts are being made by the customs division of the United States Treasury Department to define standard news-print paper in order to formulate rules governing its free admission into the country, under the new Tariff Act, according to a press report.

Standard news print paper is on the free list of the new Act, but the Treasury has met with some difficulty in determining what kind of paper should be considered "standard news print" when imported. Questionnaires have been sent out by the customs division to publishers who are large users of news-print paper, and their replies are expected to furnish the basis for the Treasury's decision, although it is expected that a hearing may be necessary before the question can be thoroughly threshed out.

IN virtue of a Costa Rica Presidential Degree dated September 26th, boxes of tin-plate or cardboard destined exclusively for packing ground coffee for export may be imported into Costa Rica without payment of Customs duty, provided that they are marked, lithographically or otherwise, in such a manner as to be unsuitable for other purposes.

Paper Containers.

Wider Use Advocated.

Since the Armistice, paper-container makers have been able to devote better material and workmanship to this product, and it is now safe to assume that the use of the composite container for powdered goods will grow as rapidly in this country as it is doing in America, says *The Times* (Trade Supplement). Manufactured in standard sizes for recognised weights and quantities, it will be possible for the container maker to keep a stock with confidence. These containers can be labelled by means of a very useful little machine, and in view of the big demand being experienced in the Dominions for this form of package, there should be many openings for the introduction of a machine which will produce automatically a conical container for export.

One important outcome of the round paper container is the paper barrel, which is simply a tube of paper glued and wound round a mandrel corresponding to the diameter required. The resilience and strength of this paper shell are amazing when compared with its lightness (no mean advantage in these days of heavy railway rates). The packer of chemical and other powders will be attracted by the fact that this paper barrel is sift-proof. Pilferage, too, is a virtual impossibility. In appearance it is clean and attractive, and the seeker after advertisement's adventitious aid may use paper of his own distinctive colour.

Wrappers for Bread.

A new market has been found recently for waxed paper in the wrapping of bread. This method of keeping bread free from contamination will prove of real value to the nation, if only to prevent the loaves being handled from the bakery to the consumer by vanmen and boys whose hands are not too clean. Each loaf can be sealed in a waxed or thin-glazed transparent greaseproof bag. The latter could be made from a 16-lb.–17.-lb. paper and attractively printed in bronze blue at an entire cost of ⅛d. or less for a 2-lb. loaf. Not only would this form of bread container be grease-resisting and impervious to dirt, but its printing would also be an effective advertisement.

A simple mechanical contrivance could be fitted to any baking plant, so that as the finished loaves were drawn out of the oven they would be taken along linen travelling bands to a series of grippers holding open the mouths of the paper bags to receive the bread, and then carried aside or below to make room for the next set of grippers and bags. A device similar to that on sweet and caramel wrapping machines could then twist the filled bag, or another machine could seal the waxed paper round the loaf, and the bread is ready for delivery with the guarantee that no human hands have touched it. As most large bakeries have machines which handle the flour, mix the dough, and bake the bread automatically, the entire process could then be advertised as free from human touch until the purchaser removes the loaf from the container. This is but another form of paper container which would have a ready export sale.

Digitized by Google

A Master Printer's Difficulties.

"The master printer who desires to be in advance of his fellows as regards the conditions under which work is done must do so by himself being content to work harder and to live more sparely than the average master does. If he really desires progress, this will not be a matter of sacrifice—he will enjoy it. Sometimes he will be tired and disappointed by failure, but taking all things together his life will provide himself and others far more enjoyment than is the lot of the average employer." So says Mr. J. Edward Francis in the course of an interesting article in the London Society of Compositors' little monthly, the *London Typographical Journal*.

In enumerating some of the difficulties which face the employer who is out to do his best for his workpeople, Mr. Francis speaks very frankly. "What is a living wage?" he asks. "That depends upon the individual and his circumstances. Some men can live on very little and do a lot of useful work; they are the biggest assets to society. It is suggested, however, that anything below £4 15s. a week for a man with a wife and two dependent children is not a living wage, and the same is true if for man we read woman—as is more often the case than is realised by most people. People can exist below that, but I doubt the average person being able to live. One of the difficulties facing a master printer to-day is to provide such a wage. It is rendered the more difficult because a man is not allowed, if he is a trade unionist, to take less even if he has no dependents, and if that amount has to be found for all the difficulty is to find more for those who need more. What is called the 'Dependent Fund' is the best solution suggested so far."

"What are decent conditions?" he continues. "The first decent condition is that an employee shall not be haunted by the fear of unemployment. The small employer has great difficulty in avoiding this, largely because of trade union rules. These rules insist than an employee must only do a certain bit of the work connected with the industry and none other. For instance, an employee is working on a monotype keyboard. There may be no 'copy,' but the worker is not allowed to help in correcting the matter he or she has already set, but must remain idle while somebody else is called in to do so. That is just one instance—there are many others. There was a case of a man capable of being a layer-on, a machine minder, a gas-engine cleaner and repairer, and a monotype caster attendant—being forced by a trade union to leave his job rather than keep it by being useful on more than one of the jobs which he was capable of doing. The man who was thus forced to leave had learned all he knew in the firm as a boy and before he became a trade unionist."

THE "Tribune Tower" will be the name of what is intended to be the world's most beautiful newspaper building. It will be a skyscraper of cathedral-like construction built to house the *Chicago Tribune*, the design being by Mr. John Mead Howells, of New York (son of the late William Dean Howells, the novelist), who wins the £10,000 prize offered by the *Chicago Tribune* in its architectural contest.

WRITE OR 'PHONE CENTRAL 426 & 427.
CABLES AND TELEGRAMS: "FETHPAPMIL, FLEET, LONDON."

HENRY FEATHERSTONE

13, WHITEFRIARS STREET,

FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Paper Agent

. . and . .

Merchant.

Specialities:

News and Super-Calendered Papers

In REELS or REAMS.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.


Trade Mark.

B. DELLAGANA & CO., Ltd.

PRINTING BLOCK MAKERS BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS.


Trade Mark.

Specialities:

"DELLANICK" (Reg'd) The Hardest and Sharpest Plates (Nickel-Steel Shell, not Plated Electro).

"STEELETTO" (Reg'd.) The Cheapest Plates (Steel and Nickel Printing Surface).

ELECTROS and STEREOS

Of the same quality as for over 80 years—THE BEST ONLY.

PROCESS BLOCKS Unsurpassed.

Our aim is that our products and service shall like our TRADE MARK be BEAU IDEAL.

LONDON: 11, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4; Telephone—HOLBORN 207.

14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, E.C.3. Telephone—AVENUE 5589.

MANCHESTER: 62, Greengate, Salford. Telephone—CENTRAL 640.

LIVERPOOL: 35, Atherton Street. Telephone—BANK 3522.

Digitized by Google

More Latex Experiments.

Book, Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Investigations into the use of rubber latex in the manufacture of paper have been undertaken by the Paper Section of the Bureau of Standards (Department of Commerce), U.S.A., and the results are tabled by Mr. Merle B. Shaw (associate technologist), and Mr. Geo. W. Bicking (papermaker).

The source of the rubber latex used in the work done by the Bureau of Standards was from the 500 gallons of latex coming from the East Indian plantations to the United States Department of Commerce through the assistance of Mr. Kaye.

The most convenient method for analysing rubber latex for mill information is as follows:—First determine weight of 5 cm. of latex as delivered from a 5 cm. pipette. To 200 cm. of distilled water in a beaker add 10 cm. of dilute acetic acid (125 cm. glacial with 300 cm. water), bring solution to a boil, then add 5 cm. of latex from pipette drop by drop into the boiling solution, stirring continuously. Filter through a prepared weighed Gooch crucible, wash with warm water until free from acid. Dry it at a temperature of about 70 degs. F. and weigh as rubber.

Papermaking Equipment Used.

The experimental papermaking equipment available for this work consisted of a 50-pound wood tub beater with iron bars and plate; a 4-plate screen and a 29-inch Fourdrinier machine with wire 33 feet long, having two presses, nine 15-inch dryers, a small machine stack of 7 rolls and a reel.

Book Paper.

The raw material used in this work was commercial bleached sulphite and soda pulps. The first thing done was to make a book paper without latex in order to establish a method of handling stock in the beater and on the machine; also, to have a paper to use as a basis for later comparisons when using latex or any other material which might change the quality of the paper. The weight adopted as weight of paper to make was a 20 pound paper on a folio basis.

The percentage of pulps used in book paper runs was 50 per cent. sulphite and 50 per cent. soda with 3 per cent. of size figured on the total weight of pulp. Alum was added and in every case the stock in the beater was acid to litmus paper. The length of time the stock was in the beater was from four and one-half to five hours. This time allowed for the handling of roll carefully and leaving the fibres with all possible strength, yet being in proper condition to give a well formed sheet of paper on the machine.

The machine treatment, or handling of paper machine, was constant or as nearly so as possible, the stock and how it performed on the wire being the guiding point. The speed at which the machine was run in nearly all cases was between 40 and 45 feet per minute.

The following tests were made on the different papers: Weight (25 x 40-500), weight (17 x 22-500), bursting strength, thickness, ratio of bursting strength to weight (25 x 40-500), breaking strength, elongation, tearing strength, folding endurance, per cent. of ash, per cent. of rosin, per cent. of rubber, number and identification of specks, and sizing quality. The method of making these tests are given in Bureau of Standard Circular No. 107, except the methods used in determining rosin, rubber and sizing quality of the paper. These methods as yet have not been standardised. Great difficulty has been encountered in getting a complete extraction of rosin and rubber from the paper and a separation of the two materials. The work of developing a method is still in progress. The sizing quality of the paper was measured by the curl and Stockigt methods, more as a comparative test, but in a modified form. From data thus collected it was hoped comparisons could be made and effects due to the addition of latex noted.

Adding the Latex.

After making the first run of book paper and establishing the best method of treatment in the beater and on the paper machine, the question of using latex was taken up. The first method of handling was to add diluted latex a short time after furnishing the beater, since one claim made was: "Where the paper is machine sized the latex may be added before, or after, the size and alum, the condition being that sufficient alum is added to throw out the size and rubber completely." This would allow the latex to become intimately associated with every particle of the beaten fibre before the addition of size. It was thought by following the latex with size that not only the fibres but also the small globules of rubber would be surrounded by the size, and then when thrown out or precipitated with alum there would be a greater sizing effect and retention of the rubber in the paper.

The latex for this run was diluted with twenty times its weight of water and filtered through a fine cloth. (The cloth as a filtering medium was not very satisfactory, gumming or filling up of pores making it necessary to wash the cloth many times. After having the rubber technologists of the Bureau examine the latex it was thought desirable to use a 100 mesh screen. This was used in all other runs.) The filtered latex was added to the beater one-half hour after starting up, but not until the stock had been tested for acidity and alkalinity. The stock being neutral, the diluted latex was added very slowly, so as to get a thorough mixing almost at once. The size was added fifty minutes after the latex. Before the alum was added the stock was examined, and small particles of coagulated rubber were noticed, especially in the stock rolling up in back of the beater roll shaft. Some time after the alum had been added, larger particles of rubber were noticed, but it was decided to continue and make the run.

During the run rubber particles were found in the screen stock, press rolls became sticky, and dryer rolls, especially the first roll, were covered with rubber. The calender rolls also became sticky, and the number of rubber particles gathered on them marked the paper badly, giving it a pitted appearance. The strange thing about the run was that the rubber apparently did not stick to the machine wire or felts.

The whole system was then thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned, after which many runs were made and different factors changed. The method which gave the best results under the conditions was adopted. This was as follows: The stock for the machine was prepared, including the size, and then, just before dropping it to the chest, the beater roll was raised and the diluted latex added. The latex, diluted with water one to thirty (making dilution approximately 1 to 100 when figured on rubber content), was screened through a 100 mesh screen, and added to the beater very slowly, fifteen minutes being allowed for this process. Five minutes after having added the latex the alum was added, and five minutes later the stock was dropped to the chest. The time elapsing before the stock went on the machine was about fifty minutes, during which time the stock was continually being agitated in the machine chest. The above treatment allowed sufficient time for a complete coagulation of the rubber.

Machine runs were made using latex enough to give 1 per cent. and 2 per cent. of rubber, figured on the stock. There was no difference noticed in handling of the machine in making these runs, except that the couch and first press rolls became more sticky when running stock containing 2 per cent. rubber. The material collecting on the first press roll was not removed by the doctor, this condition making the surface of the roll rough, which is against all good mill practice. Some of the material was scraped off the first press roll, and after air drying an analysis of it was made. A double extraction on the material was made, first with acetone and then chloroform. The results showed that 60·5 per cent. was soluble in acetone and 11·5 per cent. was soluble in chloroform. (Resins are soluble in acetone and rubber in chloroform.)

The test data collected on the different runs did not show any definite improvements in paper to which latex had been added. The differences were those ordinarily found in any paper. The bursting strength varied one point or more; sometimes the run without latex would test higher than the one with latex and *vice versa*. Tearing strength, folding endurance, breaking length and elongation showed the same conditions as bursting strength. However, the paper having latex in it seemed to be better sized and to take a better finish.

The following statement made it seem advisable to make runs using clay in paper, with and without latex: "It is apparent that the loading matter, such as china clay, will be better retained in a latex paper with lessened loss in the backwater." One run was made without latex using 20 per cent. clay figured on the pulp. The paper had an ash of 10·3 per cent. Another run was made using the same amount of clay but in addition enough latex was added to give 2 per cent. rubber figured on the total weight of pulp and clay. This paper had an ash of 10·4 per cent. These two percentages show that there was no increased retention of clay due to the addition of latex.

Paper containing latex after being made and standing a few days had an odour which would be objectionable to users of paper. One machine run was made having machine broke from other runs for stock, the furnish being 60 per cent. paper with latex and 40 per cent. paper without latex. The finished paper was a very good sheet, having only a few more rubber specks than other paper containing latex.

In this investigation no attempts were made to study the effects of Jordanning the stock, the use of white water in furnishing the beater, or recooking paper containing latex.

Wrapping Paper.

The raw material used for wrapping paper was commercial unbleached sulphate pulp. The handling of the stock was the same as in book paper runs except that a longer time for beating was necessary. This time was established by making a run without latex. The increased length of time in beating gave a real "slow" stock, and when latex was used with it, the paper seemed to handle better on the machine than the book paper runs containing latex, in that it did not stick to the rolls.

Machine runs were made using latex enough to give 1 per cent. and 2 per cent. rubber figured on the stock. The same physical and chemical tests were made on wrapping paper as on book papers.

The test data collected showed that there was no definite improvement in the paper containing latex over that without latex.

Writing Paper.

The raw material used for writing paper was old cotton towels, cooked in our small rotary cooker, washed and bleached.

One run was made without latex, with size and handling similar to book paper runs. The finished paper was not very strong and it was thought hardly worth bothering with but the following statements made it seem advisable to give it a trial: "A paper may be too weak or made largely of waste paper; here rubber latex will give necessary strength." Consequently a run was made with enough latex added to give 1 per cent. rubber figured on the stock.

The latex in this run was mixed with the size solution (and diluted with water to give a ratio of 1 to 30) before being added to the beater. The reason for this was that in many cases sodium resinate soap has been found to make colloids more stable.

The results of this run were very satisfactory in that the paper was a well formed sheet, with very few rubber specks, better

Test Data.

	Book Paper					Wrapping Paper				Writing Paper	
	Blank a	1% Rubber b	2% rubber a	Blank with Clay c	Clay and 2% rubber c	Blank c	1% rubber c	Blank d	2% rubber d	Blank c	1% rubber c
Bursting strength—points ...	17·7	18·4	20·2	15·2	14·4	50·0	47·4	41·1	54·0	17	19·2
Ratio " " to wgt. (25 x 40) %	31·6	32·7	35·9	24·5	24·1	86·7	81·6	94·1	95·5	28·5	32·5
Breaking length, yards:											
Machine	3,739	3,666	3,884	3,202	2,795	7,620	7,712	8,789	8,143	3,186	3,556
Cross	2,230	2,069	2,445	1,711	1,821	4,280	4,217	4,133	4,568	2,075	2,175
Tearing strength, grams:											
Machine	35·8	36·6	37·4	35·5	36·7	94·6	96·2	83	68·7	53·6	50·0
Cross	36·9	40·4	38·4	36·6	37·2	92·2	90·4	92	80·4	49·8	51·7
Folding endurance, double folds:											
Machine	7	6	10	4	4	3,447	4,013	3,140	3,837	12	16
Cross	5	5	6	3	3	3,190	3,449	2,473	2,950	7	10

a—Average of two runs and retests.
b—Average of three runs and retests.
c—Average of test and retest on one run.
d—The beater treatment in these two runs was the same, but different from the first two runs on wrapping paper.

Digitized by Google

sized and having a good finish. The disappointment was that there was hardly any increase in the strength of the paper over the run without latex. Whether the improvement can be credited to latex is doubtful as an experimental error of testing or slight differences in the conditions of the stock could account for the above variations.

Conclusions.

The test data seem to indicate a slight increase of bursting strength on book paper. The variation of the other strength qualities seem to be within that of testing and of different runs.

Paper Prices Hardening.

It is now common knowledge that prices are hardening, says *Paper and Progress*, the house organ of Strong, Hanbury and Co., Ltd. Several mills have withdrawn all prices, which speaks for itself, while others are already quoting for and booking orders at increased figures. To what extent this will affect prices to the printing and allied trades it is somewhat difficult at present to predict. Phenomenal as it may seem in view of the foregoing notes, there are a few grades where costs have actually decreased.

The prospects for the coming year are undoubtedly good, but as the paper, printing and allied trades are to such a large extent dependent on other industries, the revival may be a little slow; but with so many hopeful signs in all directions we firmly believe it will be sure.

Paper Box Trade.

In a circulated review of trade in the past year, the Leicester Chamber of Commerce refers optimistically to the state of the local paper box trade.

The quantity of cardboard boxes used (it is remarked) must always be governed by the general condition of the staple industries of the city. There are, in addition, a large number of users outside the staple trades and it is quite safe to say that the progress made in Leicester in designs and quality is second to none in the kingdom and business has generally been good throughout the year, comparing the conditions ruling in other centres. The folding or collapsible box is also made in Leicester in huge quantities, which are increasing each year. Now that the railway companies have accepted the modern anti-pilferage packages and boxes this industry has been established here, and as the demand for these packages increases so the industry must grow. Leicester is well equipped with the most modern machinery for the turn out of up-to-date rigid boxes, collapsible boxes containers, and packing cases.

CHINA CAP

.. AND ..

THIN PRINTINGS

APPLY TO:—

E. M. FELLS & Co.

14, Upper Thames Street,

LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams (Inland):—KRAFTIGEN, CENT, LONDON.
,, (Foreign):—KRAFTIGEN, LONDON.
Telephone:—4742 CENTRAL.



654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

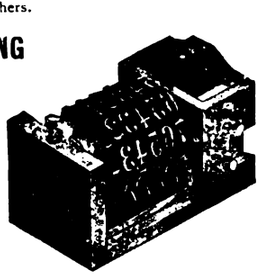
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

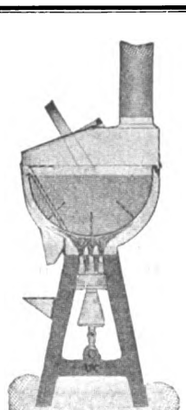
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No 54321
Impression of Figures

Full particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. Trade VK Mark 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1.

Digitized by Google

Stationers' Social Society.

Election of Officers at the Annual Meeting.

Mr. Lionel Savory, the retiring president, was in the chair at the annual general meeting of the Stationers' Social Society held on January 5th at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. There was a goodly gathering, and the proceedings were of an interesting character.

Balance Sheet.

The balance sheet, which was submitted by Mr. A. E. Mist, the hon. secretary, disclosed a satisfactory state of affairs, the cash in hand and on deposit representing £190.

After Mr. Matt. Henry had raised the question of outstanding subscriptions, the balance sheet was adopted on the motion of the chairman.

A Treasurer and a Larger Committee.

Mr. J. W. S. Johnston then moved an alteration to Rule No. 1, *viz.*, "That the officers of the Society shall be increased by the addition of an hon. treasurer and also that the committee shall be increased from 7 to 10."

Moving the resolution, Mr. Johnston mentioned that this matter had been considered by the committee some time ago. Having had the pleasure of assisting Mr. Mist for the last two years and having noticed the enormous progress which the Society had made during that period, it had been forced upon his mind that it was impossible for Mr. Mist or himself, with all the various duties they had to perform, to get in all the outstanding money. Mr. Mist, of course, carried out all his work with wonderful assiduity, but in spite of his having written to every member four times there was still a large amount outstanding. If the hon. secretary was to be worried with this matter, it stood to reason that he could not devote the required attention to other affairs of the Society which he (Mr. Johnston) considered more important. The committee had, therefore, come to the unanimous decision that a treasurer should be appointed to take over the entire finances of the Society, apart from the work of the trustees. In the matter of a treasurer, the name of Mr. Steele, of Spicers Ltd., had been suggested; and after being approached by Mr. Kennett, Mr. Steele had kindly consented to accept the office. The committee felt they would be very fortunate in having the assistance of a gentleman like Mr. Steele. (Hear, hear.) Again, in view of the much increased membership of the Society, which had now reached over 400, it was thought that there should be larger proportionate representation on the committee, and, therefore, it was suggested that the committee should be increased from 7 to 10.

Mr. G. S. Weeks seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Cup Replicas.

According to notice, Mr. M. Relph moved the following resolution: "That the replicas of the golf and bowls cups be given out of the funds of the Society."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. W. Davidson Elected President.

The chairman said it was now his pleasant duty to propose as their new president Mr. Chas. Wm. Davidson. It was at the unanimous wish of the whole of the committee that he (Mr. Savory) was asked to approach Mr. Davidson and ask him to allow his name to be put forward. If they went through the whole of the paper trade he was sure they could not find a better man or one who was more respected than Mr. Davidson, who would prove an ideal president. Hear, Hear.)

Mr. Iago seconded the nomination, and the election of Mr. Davidson was unanimous.

Mr. Davidson, who was cordially received on rising to reply, said he appreciated very highly the honour which the Society had done him, and he desired to thank the members very heartily. He would accept the position with very great pleasure indeed, and would do his utmost for the Society. He thought with the help of all the members they might look forward to a very pleasant year. (Applause.)

The Trustees.

Mr. P. S. Porteous proposed that Mr. Cayzer and Major Craster be re elected trustees. Both these gentlemen had certainly done their work very well, and they kept a careful watch upon the expenditure.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. Johnston then formally proposed that Mr. J. T. Steele be elected hon. treasurer, remarking that he was an excellent man for the position.

Mr. Weeks seconded, and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

Tribute to the Secretary.

Mr. William Whyte said he had very much pleasure in proposing that Mr. Mist be re-elected hon. secretary. They all knew, and none better than those who worked with him on the Committee, what a tremendous amount of zeal Mr. Mist brought to the work, and how thoroughly well he looked after all of them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Johnston seconded, and the chairman, desiring to add a word on his own account, said he did not know what the Society would do without Mr. Mist.

The resolution was enthusiastically carried.

Mr. Mist, in acknowledging the resolution, thanked the speakers for their kindly references to himself. He should have very much pleasure in carrying on and doing his utmost for the Society.

New Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Mist proceeded to say that he believed it was the privilege of the hon. secretary to nominate his assistant. It was with very great regret that he had to announce that Mr. Johnston found himself unable to continue in office, and he (Mr. Mist) was particularly sorry, because Mr. Johnston had been a most valuable assistant during the past two years, both to himself and to the Society. Mr. Mist added that he was able to propose a gentleman for the position whose name he was sure would be well received—Mr. Jesty. (Applause.) Mr. Jesty had promised to come along and assist in directing the affairs of this Society, and he (Mr. Mist) therefore claimed the privilege of nominating that gentleman as his hon. assistant secretary.

The chairman expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Johnston who had done an enormous amount of work, and it was to the regret of all of them that he was obliged to give it up.

Mr. Jesty was unanimously elected.

The Committee.

Nominations were then received for the committee, and the following were elected by ballot: Messrs. M. Relph, G. E. Oswick, J. W. S. Johnston, L. E. Lewsey, A. E. Brown, P. W. Kennett, Wm. Whyte, P. S Porteous, E. M. Fells and Harrison Savory.

On the motion of Major Craster Mr. G. H. Wilkinson and Mr. A. E. Jennings were appointed auditors.

Mr. Williams formally proposed that ladies be invited to the next winter dinner. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Weeks and cordially carried.

Thanks to Ex-President.

Major Craster proposed a hearty vote of thanks to their retiring president, Mr. Lionel Savory, not only for his conduct in the chair that evening, but on the many occasions on which he had officiated as their president. They were very much indebted to Mr. Savory for his active interest in the welfare of the Society, and they wished him a very prosperous and happy New Year. They hoped he might long be connected with the Society, which was second to none in the paper trade. (Applause.)

Mr. Porteous, in seconding the proposal, wished to associate himself very heartily with the sentiments Major Craster had expressed.

Mr. Fells, as one who had been associated with the Society for many years, and was the oldest member of the committee, he thought, in the room, supported the motion. They could all congratulate Mr. Savory on the work during the year, especially in his encouragement of the social objects of the Society.

The resolution was very cordially carried.

Mr. Savory, in acknowledging the vote, said his year of office had brought him very great pleasure.

A TABLE prepared by Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., shows that during the past year two public newspaper companies were registered with a total capital of £5,400,000 and 51 other companies representing a capital of £589,600. Companies representing publishers were two public, with £11,100 capital and 76 others having a total capital of £389,855. Stationers were represented by three public companies (£620,000) and 182 others (£1,312,620).

Mr. Chas. Wm. Davidson.

The New President of the Stationers' Social Society.

Mr. Chas. Wm. Davidson, the new president of the Stationers' Social Society, is the fourth generation of the family which has carried on papermaking in Aberdeenshire for over 100 years A director of C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., he has charge of the London office at 23, Upper Thames-street. He is a great-grand son of the original Chas. Davidson, his father, Chas. Davidson, being the eldest



Photo, Elliott & Fry, Ltd.

MR. CHARLES WM. DAVIDSON.

son of William Davidson, who was a son of the founder of the business.

Mr Chas. W. Davidson has been associated with the firm since about 1886, a short period in the office of a firm of chartered accountants intervening between the time he left school and his entering the paper trade. In order to become acquainted with the practical manufacture of paper, he went into the mill at Mugiemoss, where he spent two or three years. In 1889 he first came to London, where he spent about a couple of years, and subsequently, after two years in Leeds, proceeded to open a paper warehouse in Edinburgh in 1894. There he remained until 1911, when he came to London, and joined the management side of the business under his uncle, Mr. Alexander Davidson, who, it may be remembered, died in 1920. Mr. Chas. Davidson then succeeded his uncle in the management of the London headquarters.

Members of the firm of C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., have been associated with the Stationers' Social Society for many years, Mr. John Mackie, a former director of C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., who died in July, 1911, having been president in 1897. Mr. Mackie, by the way, was also at one time president of the Association of Wholesale Stationers. Mr. Chas. Davidson himself has also been a member for many years, but has hitherto not taken a very prominent part in public affairs. While in Edinburgh he was a member of the Committee of the Papermakers' Association before the amalgamation of the Scottish and the English organisations. He also joined an Edinburgh Lodge of Freemasons, and is an old member of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifle Brigade (Vol.) Royal Scots, with whom he served as an officer for several years.

The firm of C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., was established in 1796 at Mugiernoss, and has attained a foremost place in the paper industry of this country. In addition to extensive paper mill plants at Mugiemoss and Bucksburn producing a great variety of papers, there are warehouses at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool and London, together with connections in Australia. The centenary of the foundation of the firm was duly celebrated in 1896, the limited company having been formed previously in 1875.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
[illegible], HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

H. W. McKENZIE
VALUER to the PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
Business Negotiations. *Technical Reports.*
114-115, Holborn, London, E.C.1
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 1805.



J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
[illegible] Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
LONDON ADDRESSES.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

For Best Quality Printing
INKS at Reasonable Prices
Write to:—
The London Printing Ink Co., Ltd.,
10, Camomile St. Bishopsgate, E.C.3.
Telephone: 193 AVENUE.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L MARLER
[illegible]ARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
[illegible]ook out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cauneck Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.
MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS can have their Indexes made to their Own Standards without delay.
EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities.
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."
Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

VULMOS FIBRE CUTTING STICKS and BOARDS.
MOSSES & MITCHELL, Ltd.,
122/4, Golden Lane, London, E.C.1.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:—Museum 5227.

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

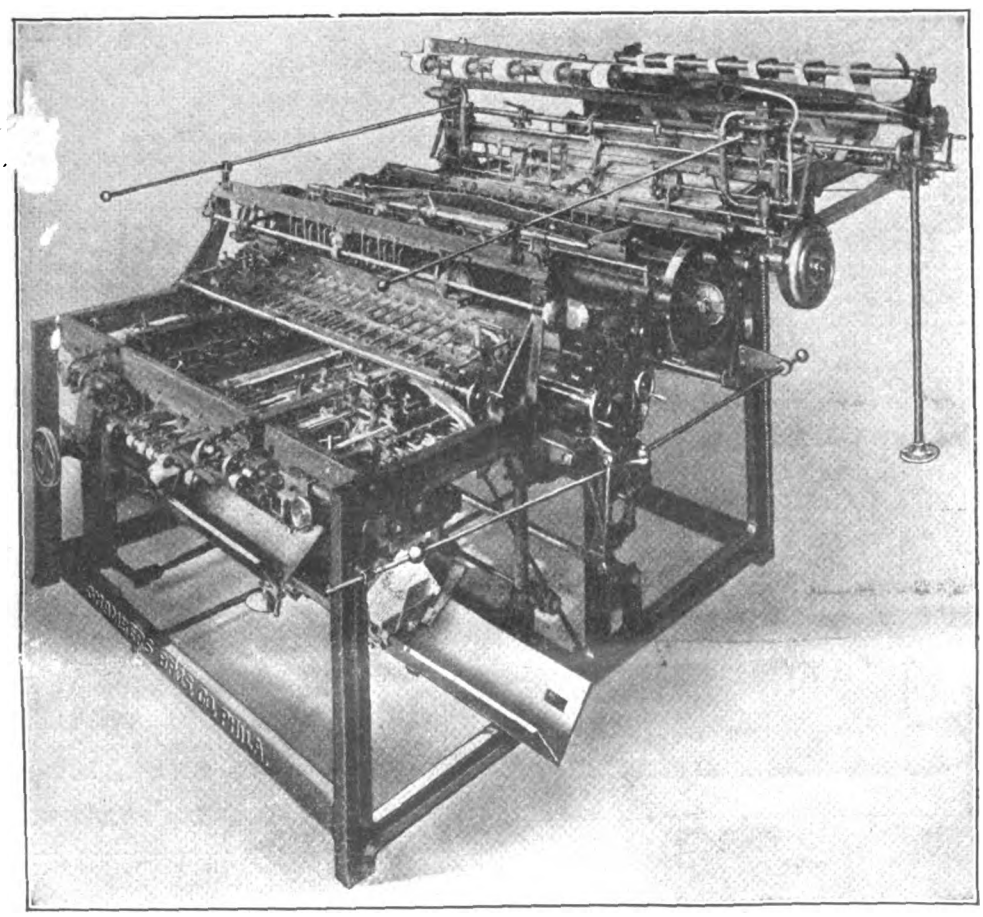
For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Jan. 18, 1923.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.
1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

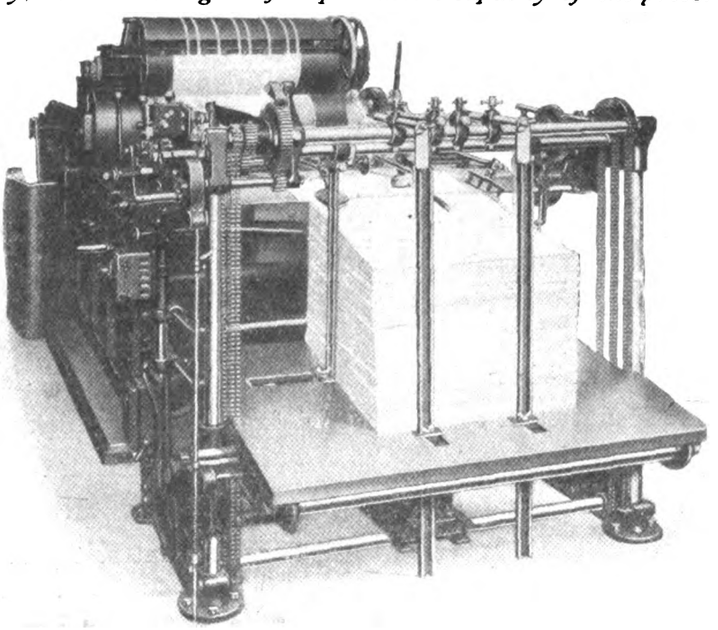
VOLUME 92. NUMBER 4. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 25, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"SLOGGER"

METHOD IS THE BEST

and is purely automatic. A labourer can load up the feeder before the machine-minder's time of starting in the morning, so ensuring a full run for the day In the case of shorter runs the loading can be done during meal times or while making ready, thus obtaining the full productive capacity of the press.

JOBS from letter-press to any colour work.



SPEEDS to suit any press.

STOCK from tissue to board.

RUNS from 500 upwards.

"Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is a pile feeder which stands on the floor at feed end of the press, and is made of a suitable height for the press to which it is attached. (Capacity of pile board is only 20" less than highest point of press lay board).

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

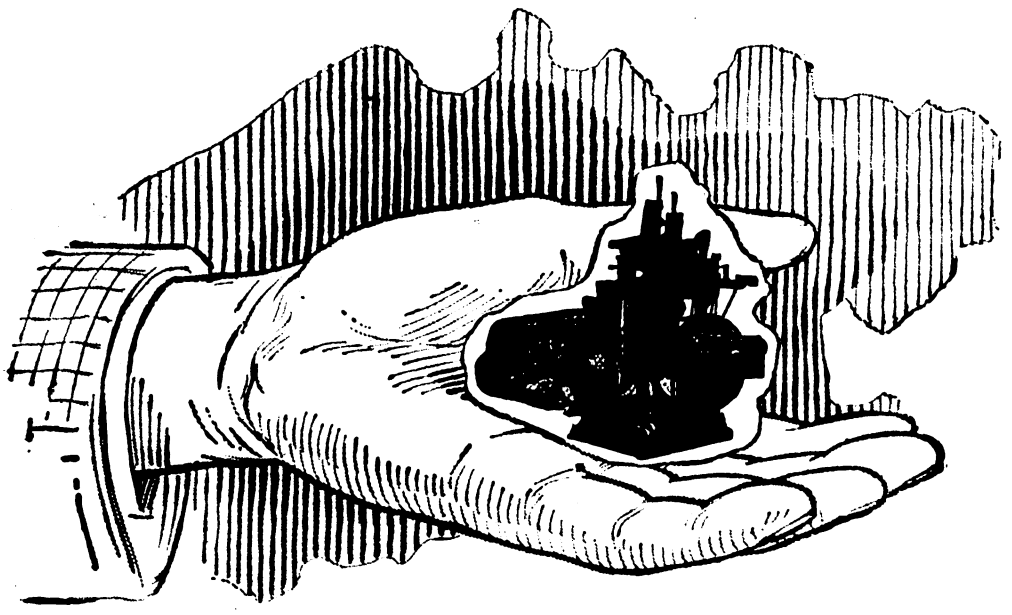
H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google



This machine will mean more business for you

Ask any Envelope Manufacturer what he thinks of the "Leader." This Efficient, Absolutely Up-to-date Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine is one of the Greatest Modern Time and Labour Savers. It produces per minute in one operation, 150 Perfectly Made Envelopes Gummed on the Flaps, Folded and Dried. *Speed*, *Reliability*, *Economy* —these Things will Count in Production in the Good Times which are certainly ahead of us.

The "Leader" is made by a firm with 60 Years' Experience of the Manufacture of Envelope Making Machinery, so you can depend upon getting only the Best Possible Results. May we send you our prices, together with full particulars? A Post Card will bring a reply which will interest you.

THE "LEADER"

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LTD.,

31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:
DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd.,
Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 4. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JANUARY 25, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

New President of the L.M.P.A.

Interview with Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P. (Chairman, Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.).

By electing Mr. W. Howard Hazell to the principal place in its ranks, the London Master Printers' Association confers the highest honour it has to give upon one who has long been marked out as eminently fitted for leadership. In the negotiations with the trade unions and in many other directions, Mr. Hazell has shown himself a man of outstanding intellectual ability; he is one of the most fluent and able speakers amongst the employing printers of the country, and we gather also that his colleagues regard him as a man of exceptional integrity and straightforwardness—qualities which are especially desirable in the leader of a trade organisation.

A Pioneer of Costing.

Without rehearsing the numerous useful services with which Mr. Hazell's name is associated (a recital of these will be found in our issue of March 31st, 1921), we may recall the predominant place he has taken in connection with the development of scientific costing. Mr. Hazell has long been regarded as an authority on the subject of printers' costing, and is the author of several books which hold the position of standard works of their kind. One of these, "The Federation Costing System," has passed through no less than six editions. Mr. Hazell is ever ready also to speak on the subject of costing, and he can claim to have travelled many thousands of miles in his efforts to carry to printers everywhere the gospel of scientific cost-finding.

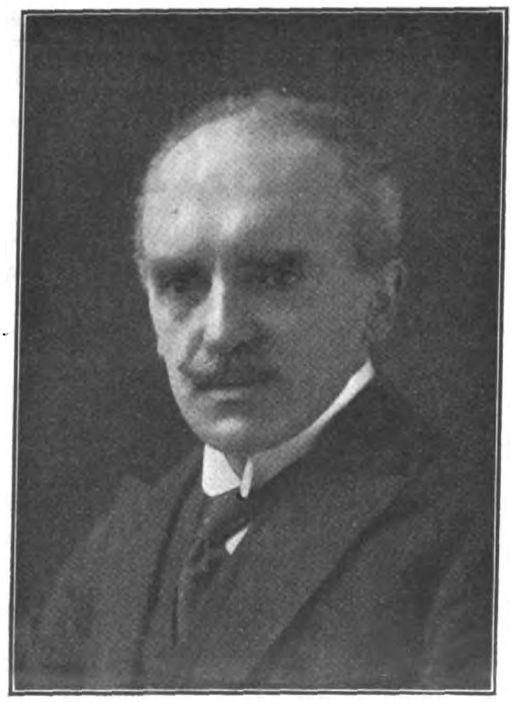
Optimistic Trade Outlook.

Immediately on his election as president, Mr. Hazell was good enough to grant an interview to a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, who found him taking a hopeful view of the probable course of trading conditions during his term of office.

Mr. Hazell is one of those who believe that the slump in trade has definitely passed the bottom of the curve and that trading conditions generally are now definitely on the mend. He looks accordingly for increasing demands on the services of the printing industry, which is very quick to respond to any general improvement in trade. One great advantage of this would be the possibility of reducing the large amount of unemployment now unfortunately existing amongst printers.

Printing Trade Desiderata.

The great thing that printers need now, said Mr. Hazell, is a year of stabilisation of wages, so that customers may know what their work is going to cost, and so that employing printers can plan their trading schemes and make their contracts without the uncertainty that has been so troublesome a feature of the past. His hope is that 1923 will prove to be a year not of disputes and difficulties but of constructive effort and general progress, particularly a year of development of the real usefulness of the London Master Printers' Association in promoting trade, assisting technical education, and furthering various movements for the benefit of the printing industry as a whole.



Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P.

A very satisfactory feature, he remarked, was the fact that the L.M.P.A. was steadily increasing its membership. He looked to the day when every master printer would be in the Association, for then the L.M.P.A. would have a stronger voice in the affairs of the trade. Some printers thought the subscription was a serious expense. He always looked upon it as the most profitable expenditure his company made. The activities of the L.M.P.A. and the Federation were of enormous advantage to all engaged in the printing trade, and but for these bodies there would be no organisation with authority to speak for the whole industry. Much good had accrued from the organised efforts made in connection with railway rates, postal rates, the costing campaign, debt collecting, negotiations with Government departments on many occasions, besides the negotiations with the trade unions, and this was possible only if there were a strong organisation of employers, for the majority of these matters could not possibly be dealt with by individual printers.

The Joint Industrial Council.

A query as to the Joint Industrial Council elicited the fact that Mr. Hazell has hopes of extended usefulness for that body, which has already done much to justify its exrstence. He hoped, he said, that efforts would be made to find as many points as possible on which employers and labour representatives could agree and discuss in friendly and helpful fashion, and try to minimise the various points on which there was disagreement.

Technical Education.

Mr. Hazell's name has, of course, been long associated with the cause of technical education for printers. A good friend of St. Bride School, to which he gave his services as examiner in costing and estimating besides helping in various other ways, he was chairman of committee of that school, and now serves in a similar capacity for the new London School of Printing. His zeal in this direction is evidently unabated, and it will doubtless be one of his aims as L.M.P.A. president to do all he can to foster the provision of technical education for all engaged in the printing trade, and particularly to assist the London School of Printing. This institution, he claims, is now the finest printing school in the country, provided as it is with a magnificent equipment of machinery and other requisites for up-to date practical training suited for all classes of workers, not excluding sons of master printers or labourers.

Not only as Justice of the Peace for the County of London, but also in his private capacity as company director and employer of labour, Mr. Hazell has shown himself a very able man of affairs, with a keen interest in civic, industrial, and social problems, and we think that it augurs well for the printing industry that he should now be given a greater measure of influence in shaping the attitude of the employers to current questions. We have every hope that Mr. Hazell's leadership will prove a factor making for growing efficiency in the master printers' organisation, and at the same time tending towards general trade betterment.

Digitized by Google

TYPOGRAPHY LINOTYPE

You can set *direct from the keyboard* any job on the Linotype in faces and bodies from 5-pt. to extended 36-pt.

The Linotype is built with varying magazine and distributor equipments to suit individual printers. In this way the user only pays for what he has actual use for, and can extend the equipment when necessity arises.

Over 43,500 Linotype composing machines have already been made and delivered to almost every part of the world. Thirty-six years' knowledge and experience are behind every Linotype sold to-day.

If you are in doubt concerning the best Linotype equipment for your purpose, send us samples of your work so that we can advise you accordingly.

Linotype and Machinery Limited

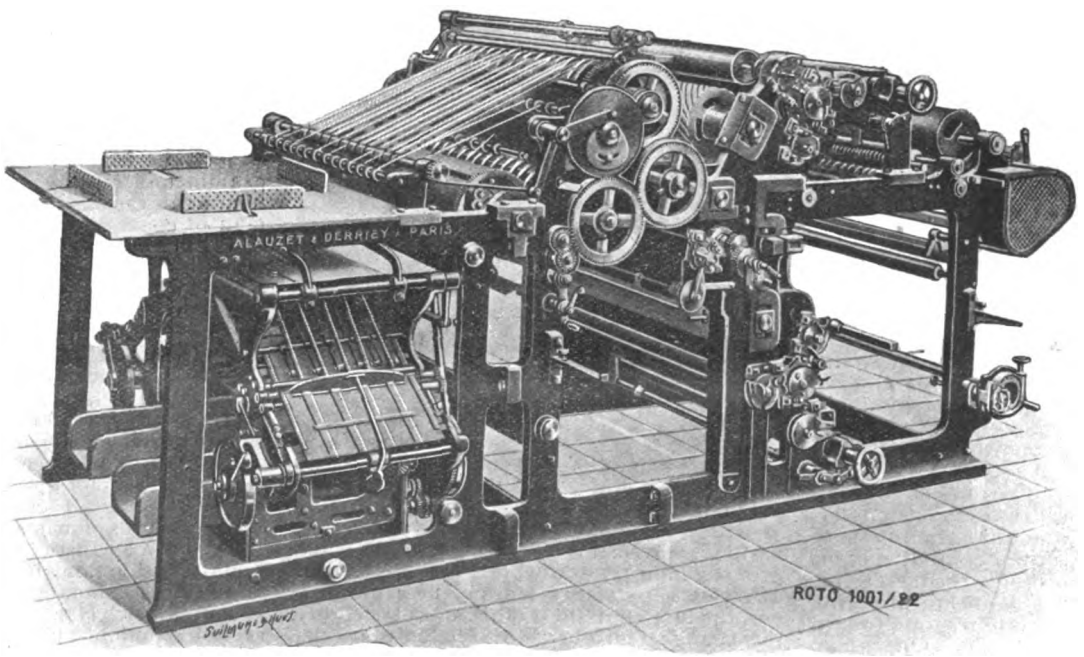
9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

Digitized by Google

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting.

This twenty-four years' old Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday of last week at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the president, Mr. A. Chadwell, occupying the chair. Some of the older members present felt no little pride in the fact that it was through their efforts that the Association was founded and also that it had become an organisation of such usefulness to the foundry overseer.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, Mr. A. E. Wood proposed an alteration to Rule 5, which was as follows: "The affairs of the Association shall be administered by the executive council consisting of president, vice-president, two trustees, treasurer, secretary and seven councillors to be elected annually."

In moving this alteration Mr. Wood said that as the rule stood at present it did not give them a vice-president, but the new rule, if adopted, would enable them to elect a man who could occupy the chair when the president was not able to be present.

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. Filkins and carried.

Mr. A. E. Wood next proposed the re-election of Mr. A. Chadwell as president. He was sure they all regretted Mr. Chadwell's absence from the chair at several of their monthly meetings during the past year. They knew his absence could not be avoided, and he was sure he was voicing the feelings of the members when he said there was no one they would more prefer to see occupying the presidential chair than Mr. Chadwell. He had worked hard for the Association, and by his efforts had been largely instrumental in making it what it was to day.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. G. W. Sharvell and unanimously carried.

Mr. Chadwell briefly returned thanks for the further honour the members had placed upon him.

Mr. Wood next proposed Mr. J. Black as vice-president, which was seconded by Mr. C. H. Ward, and heartily endorsed.

Mr. Chadwell proposed that Mr. W. Bullett should retain his position as secretary.

This was seconded by Mr. W. H. Crosby and unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. G. W. Sharvell, jun., Mr. W. Longley was re-elected treasurer.

Mr. F. LeGrys and Mr. G. W. Sharvell were re-elected trustees.

Nominations were next asked for members of the council and the following were elected *en bloc*: Messrs. J. Craske, W. Crosby, W. M. Forsyth, H. Filkins, J. Parker, G. W. C. Sharvell and A. Wood.

Mr. J. Craske next spoke on Mr. H. Crossland's idea of the Association holding a small informal dinner for members only, and after some discussion, confirmation was given to the decision passed at the last meeting that such a function should be held.

It was further decided that the event should take place early in March, and that Messrs. J. Craske, H. Crossland and A. E. Wood be asked to act as stewards.

Mr. Chadwell thought it would be a good plan, as this was to be quite an informal dinner, if one of the members not holding any office in the Association were asked to take the chair.

Mr. W. Bishop, after considerable pressure, consented to act as chairman.

The president drew attention to the next Auxiliary concert on February 5th, and hoped the members would give hearty support to Mr. Wood, who was taking the chair on that occasion.

Mr. Sharvell proposed that five guineas be granted from the funds of the Association in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Filkins and agreed to.

Mr. Wood, in returning thanks said his pensions "stunt" of raffling gold watches among the various chapels was meeting with success. Up to the present thirty-five of these had been disposed of, and he wished to extend his thanks to the chapels that had already given support to his scheme.

Discussing the securing of a chairman for the Auxiliary concert in March, Mr. W. C. Warren advocated two journeymen undertaking the task. By that means they would be more likely to get the rank and file of the trade to take a greater interest in the welfare of the Auxiliary. Mr. Warren considered that it was not altogether a question of getting money; they had done remarkably well in that respect. The trade had supported him excellently with his own festival list and Mr. W. J. Light had also been very successful. Greater interest individually amongst the members of the trade in the aims and objects of the Corporation, he thought was very important.

Mr. Sharvell proposed that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mr. J. Parker who had recently met with a serious accident to his hand while overlooking machinery.

Mr. Warren seconded, and wished Mr. Parker a speedy recovery.

Mr. Bullett announced that at the next meeting of the Association on February 20th they were to be addressed by Mr. E. W. Smith, a director of British Furnaces, Ltd., on the subject of "Fuel Economy." He hoped for a large attendance of members and friends in the trade who would be interested.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

J.I.C. of the Papermaking Industry.

Lighting in Paper Mills.

A number of interesting subjects were dealt with at the meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Papermaking Industry recently.

Considerable time was occupied in discussion of a labour difficulty which had arisen, and the council unanimously decided on a course of action, which, it was hoped, would prevent the matter proceeding to extremities.

At the request of the Home Secretary, the council considered what investigations could be made as to adequate lighting of various processes in the papermaking industry. Miss Rose E. Squire, O.B.E., who was a member of the Home Office Departmental Committee on Factory Illumination, attended and addressed the council. It was decided that steps should be taken in conjunction with the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association to carry out some research on the subject.

The Safety First Committee presented an interim report, and was instructed to continue with the compilation of data for the purpose of issuing a pamphlet of hints and instructions on safety first in the paper mill.

American News-Print.

Giving November statistics of American news-print production, the News-Print Service Bureau (N.Y.) states: The 48 reporting companies produced 209,680 tons, and shipped 209,127 tons during November. Production exceeded shipments by 553 tons. Production figures include 1,878 tons of hanging, of which 608 tons were made in Canada.

The average daily production of news print paper by mills reporting for November amounted to 95·3 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1920 or 1921, with allowances for new machines.

Comparing production during the first eleven months of 1922 with that of the same period for 1921, the United States companies reporting show an increase of 233,394 tons, or 25 per cent., the Canadian companies an increase of 259,860 tons, or 35 per cent., and the total of all the companies reporting shows an increase of 493,254 tons, or 29 per cent. Strikes at the mills in 1921 partly account for the big difference in production during these periods.

Stocks during November decreased 366 tons at United States mill points and increased 828 tons at Canadian mills. Total stocks of all reporting mills amounted to 30,269 tons, or 462 tons more on November 30th than on October 31st, and were equivalent to 3·6 days' maximum production.

THE first number of the *Woman Journalist*, the new magazine of the Society of Women Journalists, has just made its appearance. Amongst those sending messages of congratulation are Viscountess Burnham (president of the society), Viscount Burnham, Lord Riddell, Sir William Berry and Lady Brittain (chairman of the council).

Paper Handling at the Docks.

Price-Cutting Alleged Against Port of London Authority.

Trouble has arisen among the paper trade wharfingers of the Port of London, and the P.L.A. is alleged by members of the paper trade section of the wharfinger industry to have started a rates war.

The P.L.A., after withdrawing its representatives from the Wharfingers' Paper Trade Committee has, it is stated, proceeded to cut the price for unloading ships in competition with the wharfingers to an extent that promises to jeopardise seriously the interests of the latter.

From a responsible quarter the *Westminster Gazette* learns that the Port of London Authority claims to have justification for the action taken, on the ground that the agreement in force between the Port Authority and the paper trade wharfingers had been broken by the latter, and that this infraction cancelled all prior arrangements and left the Port free to undercut the prevailing rates.

Mr. J. Spurling, a well-known wharfinger, complains of the P.L.A., acting as wharfinger, competing with other wharfingers with public money. "On December 1st last," he says, "having without warning or explanation seceded from the Wharfingers' Paper Trade Committee, the Port Authority reduced the rates for unloading ships from 13s. 9d. and 18s. 1d. to 12s. and 14s. respectively. I admit that the previous rates, fixed during the boom of 1919, were too high, and I had already suggested some reductions. During this boom a number of wharfingers came into the business. They did not join the section and have been undercutting the agreed rates; and the Port of London Authority has blamed us for their action.

"It is generally feared that the new rates will prevent wharfingers from getting a livelihood. The Port Authorities can quote exceptional rates because generally they can dispense with lighterage costs, and the December reductions are out of all proportion to those on other classes of goods. Members of old established wharfingers have become alarmed, for it is feared that the attack upon the paper trade industry may be but a forerunner to a general onslaught."

London wharfingers, it appears, are divided into three sections—produce, wood and paper.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Banks, J. N. Means for photographic production of typographical printing surfaces. 742.

Bugler, A. V., Delafons, T. A., and Linotype and Machinery Limited. Sheet-delivery mechanism of printing machines. 743.

Claybourn, L. W. Forming printing plates. 968.

Craik, C. H., and Ford and Co., Ltd., A. W. Note books, writing pads, etc. 666.

Curle, G. L. Type-line casting machines. 595.

Fischer, E. Machines for printing and making paper bags. 706.

Ichida, K. Rotary multi-colour printing presses. 953.

Johnston, T. R. Rotary intaglio printing machines. 563.

Linotype and Machinery Limited. Means for photographic production of typographical printing surfaces. 742.

Mann, A. Loose leaf binders, etc. 750.

Pardo, E. A. Box-making machines. 1,137.

Sutcliffe, F. Manufacture of books. 1,162.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Nash, W. E., and Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Leading mechanisms for type composing machines. 191,256.

Stephen, E. Means for detaching and delivering lengths of paper or the like from a roll. 191,111.

THE *Investors' Chronicle* is the first newspaper ever printed on rubber latex paper. Appropriately the journal marks the occasion with a supplement in which interviews appear with many heads of the rubber industry.

Digitized by Google

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.



Make a Good Impression!

An unrivalled experience and technical knowledge enable Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., to produce Printing Inks of the first quality for the latest processes and with the greatest range of tints, colours, consistencies and drying properties,

Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers, and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice if desired.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Agents for Australia:—

MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY

The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.

Representative for Great Britain:

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2

Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

Get in Touch with Home and Colonial Buyers

By Advertising in the Only Weekly Trade Journal Published in the United Kingdom for the Printing and Allied Industries.

The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Advertising Rates together with Specimen Copy on application to the above address.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.,

Directors: R. A. BARTLETT · A. E. EARL.

Printing Ink, Varnish and Dry Colour Manufacturers.

INKS THAT PRINT WELL!

PRINTERS' SUNDRIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION.

8, HYTHE ROAD - LONDON, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden. Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

London Sales Manager—FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstones).

Specimen Book on application.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

COUNTY COURT PRINTING.—A deputation from the Federation of Master Printers is seeking opportunity to ask the Treasury that before the work of County Court printing is transferred to the State printing works at Harrow, tenders should be invited from the private firms which have hitherto held the contract.

THE question of wages in the printing ink industry has been under consideration, and no decision has been reached, the matter to come up again at the end of three months.

WHAT is known as "The Great Poster Competition" occupied the attention of the magistrate on Monday at Bow-street, when Joseph Weiner (principal of J. Weiner and Co., Ltd., printers, of Long-acre, W.C.) and Captain Arthur Elliott were charged with publishing a proposal for the sale of tickets in a certain lottery. Mr. Muskett (for the police) described the Poster Competition in connection with advertisements, and said that no less than £5,000 had been deposited by the promoters of the scheme. Prizes were offered ranging from £3,000 to £1. The facts were not disputed, the question at issue being whether the scheme was a lottery. The hearing was adjourned.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co. is called to consider a proposal to convert the existing £19 ordinary and £10 first preference shares into ten £1 ordinary and ten £1 first preference shares.

A SIGN writer named Harold Sharp, aged 21, was sent for trial by the Hull magistrates on Friday on charges of forging and possessing spurious pound Treasury notes, and possessing paper resembling banknote paper.

BRIGHTON MASTER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION (which in a paragraph last week was erroneously referred to as the Bristol Association), has resumed membership of the Home Counties Alliance and held on Wednesday of last week a most successful meeting which augurs well for the future of the organisation in the Brighton district.

UNDER the auspices of the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, a concert in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind will be given to-morrow (Friday) evening at Prince's Hall, Lambeth Baths, Kennington-road. Well-known concert artists have promised their services, including the "Palestinians" Concert Party from the Queen's (2/24th London) Regiment, who performed in Palestine, Egypt, and France during their war service.

CAXTON HOME, LIMPSFIELD. — Financial support accorded this printing trade institution was satisfactorily reported on at the January committee meeting. After meeting all liabilities on the ordinary convalescent work, a sum of £600 has been paid off the War Memorial Wing debt. The loan from bankers now stands at £1,800, and donations to reduce this amount will be welcomed. The annual meeting of the Board of Representatives will be held at St. Bride Institute, E.C., on March 10th next.

GIVING details of disputes in the printing, paper, etc., group of trades, the *Labour Gazette* states that there were eight of them in 1921, 3,000 workpeople being involved, the aggregate duration in working days being 4,000. In 1922 there were 14 disputes, involving 16,000 workpeople and representing an aggregate duration in working days of 276,000.

JUDGMENT is awaited in respect of an action by Mrs. Winifred Lamond (professionally known as "Hetty King"), London, against the *Daily Record*, Glasgow (Ltd.), for £3,000 in respect of alleged slander by means of an alleged invented interview.

THE *Kettering Guardian*, a Conservative weekly newspaper established in 1882, announces that it is ceasing publication, together with its allied journals, the *Northants and Hunts Gazette* and the *Wellingborough Post*. The copyrights have been acquired by the proprietors of the *Kettering Leader* and the *Wellingborough News*, with which journals they will be amalgamated.

WHATEVER may be the oldest newspaper, there can be little doubt, says a writer in the *Daily Mirror*, as to which is the one with the longest name. That distinction may surely be claimed by the *Farnham, Haslemere and Hindhead Herald, Alton Mail, Bordon and Longmoor Journal, Liphook and Liss News, and North Sussex Advertiser.*

AN exhibition of prints and drawings from the collection of Mr. Harold Hartley, representing "Book Illustration of the 'Sixties," which is open in the basement of the Tate Gallery, consists of 364 prints and drawings, going back in time as far as Thomas Bewick and coming down to the present century. It is to remain open for the whole of this year.

THE quarterly meeting in London last week of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, presided over by Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, M.P., passed a resolution pressing for a return to penny postage, and for charges on telegrams, cheque stamps and receipt stamps at pre-war rates.

THE death took place last week of Mr. Frank S. Lees, one of the oldest and best known journalists in Flintshire, associated with the *County Herald*, Holywell, for upwards of forty years.

THE late Mr. George James Ralph, of Lintrathen, Eastwood-road, South Woodford, a director of Messrs. John Gordon and Sons, paper manufacturers, who died suddenly at an installation meeting of the Papyrus Lodge at the Hotel Cecil on November 1st, left £5,142.

MR. JOHN HAWORTH PILLING, of Fair View House, Rawtenstall, mill manager, late chairman of board of directors, North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., left £43,588.

DR. TEMPLE, Bishop of Manchester, has become a vice-president of the Simplified Spelling Society.

INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS—A letter inviting the support of journalists for the Institute of Journalists has been issued bearing the signatures of Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Robert Donald, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Sir Philip Gibbs, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. F. Peaker, Sir Owen Seaman, Mr. J. A. Spender, Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, and Mr. Charles Wells.

THE annual meeting of the Northern District of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on Saturday at Newcastle. The secretary, Mr. J. N. Back, read the annual report, which recorded a membership of 107, an increase of five on the year. The committee was re-elected, with one or two alterations; and Mr. J. N. Back was re-appointed hon. secretary and cordially thanked for his services during the past year.

ON Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst., the children of the workpeople of Fry's metal foundry were entertained to a New Year's party by the office staff. Over 40 children of all ages from six months to fourteen years as well as their parents were present. The programme included tea, games, a Punch and Judy show, a ventriloquist and a distribution of toys from a Christmas tree by Father Christmas. Mr. and Mrs. John Fry, together with other guests were present during the afternoon and the entertainment was a great success.

THE report in an evening paper that a salary of £1,500 a year will be offered with the post of general secretary to the Trade Union Congress, which Mr. C. W. Bowerman is to vacate this year, is entirely unauthorised. Speculations as to probable candidates or salary at the present moment is pure guesswork.

AN UNFORTUNATE PAPER DEAL.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on January 16th, before Mr. Registrar Mellor for the public examination of Frank Charles Thomas, photo-engraver reproducer, 47, Milton-street, E.C. The debtor failed in October last with total liabilities £2,122 (unsecured £1,444) and net assets valued at £173, after deducting £208 for payment of a preferential claim for rent. Replying to Mr. V. Armstrong, official receiver, the debtor stated that he commenced business in January, 1914, and traded with success until June, 1920, when he accepted a verbal order for ten tons of paper, which he purchased and sold in September, 1920. The price to be paid by his customer was £1,238, but between the date of giving the order and that of delivery there was a great slump in prices. His customer repudiated the order, and witness resold the paper at a loss of about £650. That loss caused him to obtain a loan from a professional moneylender, but he continued to trade until last September, when the landlord distrained and re-entered into possession of the premises. Witness attributed his failure and insolvency to the loss on the paper transaction, and to decline in trade during the last two years. The examination was concluded.

EXPORT OF PRINTED BOOKS.—Printed books were exported from Great Britain during the twelve months ended December to the extent of 276,765 cwts. (of the value of £3,171,834). In the previous year these exports stood at 272,967 cwts. (£3,436,649), whilst in 1920 (twelve months) they reached 286,514 cwts. (£3,770,191).

THE report of the British Manufacturers Representatives' Association of South Africa (Inc.) for 1922 reports a satisfactory increase of membership, being raised to 433 by 62 during the twelve months. Reference is made to the various sample-rooms opened in Durban, Queenstown and East London.

NEW YORK'S PRINTING COSTS.—Cost of book production in New York is heightened still further by an increase of $6 per week given to machine minders on January 1st. The Printing Pressmen's Union is pressing for increases to feeders and other press-room workers, with whom agreements terminated on January 1st.

PAPER bags are used for the sale of coal in the United States, and legislation is being put forward in Massachusetts to regulate their contents.

OFFICIAL U.S. figures show that the average monthly export price per pound of newsprint for September declined somewhat, compared with August, the figures for the former month being 4.4 cents and for the latter 4.7 cents. The figure for September a year ago was 5.3 cents.

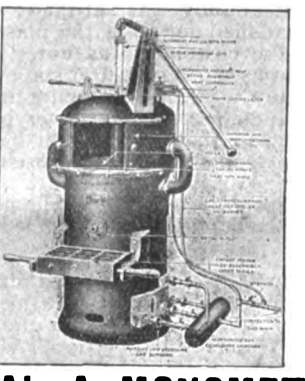
IN September last 3,800 tons of paper goods and printed matter were imported into Russia, of the value of 858,000 gold roubles (calculated on 1913 prices).

The "Daily Chronicle" COMPANIONSHIP.

The annual dinner of the *Daily Chronicle* composing room staff was held at the Manchester Hotel, E.C., on Saturday night. About 90 were present. Among the company were Mr. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., M.P. (chairman, United Newspapers (1918), Ltd.), Brigadier-General E. B. Cuthbertson (general manager), Sir Howard Spicer, and Mr. J. H. Parham (business manager). Mr. J. Syred (father of the chapel) presided.

The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. J. G. Lyon, and replied to by Mr. McCurdy. General Cuthbertson proposed "The Chapel."

A presentation of an inscribed gold watch was made to Mr. Slyth, late deputy printer, to mark the completion of 44 years' service with the firm.



INSTAL A MONOMETER.

£2000 per annum saved
in metal alone by using a MONOMETER FURNACE.

A large London Printers' have found by test that they get 48½ lbs. less dross per ton of metal melted with a Monometer Furnace.

They melt 8 tons per day, so a direct saving of over £5,000 is effected.

Just calculate how much you melt per day and see what you will save.

Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.

Head Office and Works: **Barrow-in-Furness.**
London Office: **Savoy House, Strand, W.C.**
'Phone: GERRARD 3655.

Digitized by Google

The Recent Labour Negotiations.

Master Printers' Frank Discussion.

The Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London at their January meeting on Tuesday of last week were successful in securing the presence of a number of prominent printers to deliver addresses on the subject of "Impressions Gathered at the Past Labour Negotiations by Representatives of Various Sections of the Trade." Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was prevented from being present, as was also Mr. A. Bonner, but speeches were delivered by Messrs. G. Eaton Hart, R. B. Simnett, G. Poulton, J. Brigenshaw, J. A. Drewett and W. J. Mizen.

The audience was a small one, but included a number of well known gentlemen, amongst them being Mr. A. Langley, vice-president, and Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association; also Mr. F. H. Cole, hon. secretary, South-West M.P.A.

The chair was taken by Mr. S. Sidders, president of the West and North-West Association. The speakers expressed themselves in rather intimate fashion—at times specifically in confidence—and it was evident that it was their wish to speak as frankly as practicable, with a view to improving the conditions of future labour negotiations.

The opening part of the proceedings was of a social character, refreshments being served from 7 p.m., the meeting proper commencing at 7.30. Routine business was first briefly transacted. One new member was elected to the Association, and the secretary read a communication received from Mr. Howard Hazell, drawing attention to a class in salesmanship which was starting at the London School of Printing. Mr. Hart took the opportunity to support Mr. Hazell's remarks by expressing his own opinion of the great value of special training for printers' salesmen.

Mr. G. Eaton Hart.

After some introductory remarks from the chairman, Mr. Hart addressed the meeting as representing the newspaper and periodical houses. He began by explaining the very difficult position in which the employers in this section of the trade found themselves when the negotiations reached a point where employers were asked to post notices. He went on to say that the trade owed a tremendous amount ef gratitude to those gentlemen who had sacrificed their time, day after day and week after week, to look after the affairs of master printers generally. He knew some of the strenuous times they had gone through, and he took the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the sacrifices made by those gentlemen, particularly the president of the Federation of Master Printers. He thought that they all should feel they ought to emulate the services and sacrifices that had been rendered on their behalf. He wished the employers throughout the country could have come to a single agreement with their workpeople. As it was, one section had been set against another, and in the variety of settlements which had resulted it was found that nobody was satisfied; the men were not satisfied nor were the masters, and certainly the customer was not. The only possibility of securing a better state of affairs in the future was for employing printers to get closer together and bring everybody into their ranks, so that they might be able to stand firm, man to man, and insist upon a proper return for their work, certainly refusing to undertake any work of which they did not know the actual cost.

Mr. R. B. Simnett.

Mr. Simnett, representing magazine and general houses, said he thought the negotiations cast no reflection upon the London Master Printers' Association, which he thought had done the very best that any Association could possibly do in the difficult circumstances. He thought that the principal point that had to be attended to in view of the future was to contrive that master printers belonging to the various groups—newspaper houses, periodical houses, houses combining periodical and job printing, and purely jobbing houses—should come closer together and understand better one another's difficulties. He did not know whether the work of solidifying these different groups could best be done from headquarters, but he threw out the suggestion that the head office should appoint an organiser, not for the purpose of getting in new members—that was being efficiently done by the present organisers—but a man who would make a special study of the London printing trade and get every printer in London listed according to the group to which he belonged. This would help in getting these groups solidly formed, and strengthen their position when they came to negotiate with the unions. He referred to the excellent organisation of the Leipzig master printers, who had not only built themselves a magnificent building but who were so organised that every new idea and every new development in machinery was taken first to headquarters for the benefit of the trade; moreover, their prices were absolutely uniform. If such an organisation were possible in Leipzig, it should certainly be possible for London to bring its organisation to something of the same level.

Mr. G. Poulton.

Mr. Poulton (representing the open and non-federated houses) began his address by expressing, as did several other speakers, his great appreciation of the ability and enthusiasm shown by Mr. J. R. Burt, the secretary of the West and North-West Association, in his efforts to assist the various Associations in London. After expressing his approval of the constructive tone of the previous speaker's remarks Mr. Poulton proceeded to a severe criticism of the councils of the London Master Printers' Association and the Federation, which he alleged were lacking in constructive policy. He thought the main desideratum was that the Federation council should frame a policy—and there were men on the council well able to do it—and then send out their representatives to carry that policy into effect. He thought their difficulties were purely a matter of organisation and ought to have been solved long ago. It was a mistake to split up the negotiations; the whole Federation should fight as a unit, and make it one of its first points that it was going to settle labour troubles as one Federation.

Mr. J. Brigenshaw.

Mr. Brigenshaw (litho and jobbing), as president of the South-East Master Printers' Association, expressed the thanks of that Association to Mr. Burt for the assistance he had given them. He confined his remarks chiefly to the litho section of the trade. He urged particularly that, before wage negotiations with the unions were entered upon, more time should be given by the employers to finding out the views of the trade, considering their position and collecting the necessary data.

Mr. Brigenshaw's criticisms about insufficient consideration of matters discussed in the negotiations brought Mr. Hart again to his feet, with a reminder of the very great amount of time and study that had been given to certain matters, as, for instance, the linotype piece scale. Mr. Hart went on to refer to the periodical minimum scale now under discussion, and suggested that it was not fair to leave such work to the officials and to subcommittees, and that an expert ought to be engaged who would undertake the handling of such questions as these.

Mr. Brigenshaw pointed out that he had meant to suggest that the same careful consideration should be given to wage negotiations as to the matters Mr. Hart had mentioned.

Mr. J. Drewett.

Mr. Drewett (suburban news and general) said that the outstanding impression he had of the labour negotiations was of the patience and perseverance certain gentlemen had shown during the last four or five years, and especially Mr. Austen-Leigh and Colonel Truscott. In respect of one point Mr. Hart had stolen his thunder, as he had intended to suggest the engaging of a technical expert who would be able not only to work out facts and figures, but also to advise members, and to deal direct with the organiser of a union, and thus sometimes to avoid taking to 24, Holborn questions which could be settled on the spot.

Mr. W. J. Mizen.

Mr. Mizen (general jobbing) after a further expression of appreciation of Mr. Burt's services, referred to the high cost of printing, the introduction of substitutes for printing, and the competition of Continental printers. He thought that whilst much must be said for the time and work which their representatives had put in to arrive at the position that had now been reached, some better system of negotiation was required. Some of them had hoped that the Joint Industrial Council would be their League of Nations, but they had found that all the J.I.C. was able to do was to offer suggestions and recommendations. What they required was a tribunal or mediator agreeable to both sides, and whose decisions both sides would agree to abide by. The J.I.C., now an established part of the trade and a representative body, should be vested with power, with perhaps the addition of a referee to give a final vote.

The Root of the Matter.

After the chairman had spoken appreciatively of the various speeches delivered, Mr. Burt suggested that they should defer further discussion to next month's meeting. He said that the main thing they had heard that evening was not so much that 24, Holborn was at fault as that printers individually were at fault in failing to support their organisation—a sentiment which was received with general applause. He thanked all the speakers for their services, and extended an invitation to the next month's meeting.

Mr. Langley associated himself with Mr. Burt's expression of thanks, taking the opportunity to point out that it was at London's own request that the negotiations regarding London wages were carried on separately from those regarding the provinces.

The chairman then brought the meeting to an end, reiterating the invitation to resume the discussion next month.

The Vertical Miehle Explained.

Lecture at Liverpool.

With Mr. J. H. Manley (C. Tinling and Co.) in the chair, a large audience gathered last week at the School of Art, Liverpool, to hear a highly instructive and interesting lecture by Mr. W. A. Myles (secretary of the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), on the American Co.'s Vertical Job Press, the new jobbing machine referred to at some length in our columns a little time ago.

In introducing the machine, Mr. Myles stated shortly the reasons that governed its design and the field it was intended that the Vertical Press should reach. The claims made for the press were also stated and the lecturer proceeded to explain the essential features of the press, illustrating his well-spoken and clear explanations by a series of lantern slides.

The very many advantages derived from the ingenious arrangement of the full crank driven and counterbalanced bed and cylinder reciprocating vertically in a two piece single joint framework resting on three points of support were carefully pointed out. The accessibility of the machine and its wonderful simplicity and convenience of handling were appreciated, and its perfect registering qualities were emphasised by a representative selection of samples of various work which included some admirable four-colour specimens; these samples created much interest. The very few adjustments required to change over from one job to another were naturally appreciated by the pressmen, and the ease with which the few adjustments could be made clearly showed how the distinctive characteristic of the machine, namely, its high productivity, was brought about.

That the explanations of the chief features of the Vertical Press had been very closely followed was evidenced by the pertinent questions dealt with by the lecturer and the discussion that ensued.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and the lecturer, as well as to Mr. Henry Dodd, the president of the Letterpress Machinemen's Guild to whose initiative and enthusiasm the lecture was chiefly due, a highly successful meeting was brought to a close.

ANOTHER successful staff gathering was held on Saturday of all those associated with the firm of Charles Birchall, Ltd., the proprietors and publishers of the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, advertising agents, general printers and bookbinders, etc. This year's gathering, like those of recent years, was held at the Britannia Rooms, Cunard Building, Liverpool. The attendance from every department was fully representative, and the "outposts"—the branch offices, London, Cardiff, Newcastle, Glasgow, and so on—had their stalwarts well in the front rank. Mr. Birchall was supported by Mrs. Birchall, J.P., and other members of the family, and Mrs. Birchall presented the prizes at the whist drive, which was part of the evening's entertainment.

Digitized by Google

LITHOTEX
"Step-and-Repeat" Developments.

Demonstration, and a Visitor from China.

Some important developments have taken place recently in connection with the Step-and-Repeat machine as used in the Lithotex process, and to explain these to interested visitors a demonstration was given last week by Messrs. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., of 7, Farringdon-road, E.C.1.

To indicate briefly the direction of the new improvements, one may point first to the new Lithotex Electrical Time Clock device, a contrivance entirely obviating the counting of seconds by the operator and the use of the bulb and tube, the timing being done entirely by electrical control. The shutter opens and closes instantly, giving exact timed seconds which are repeated automatically. This cuts out all the question of variation of exposure and consequent variation of negative. Negatives can now be obtained absolutely the same throughout the whole area of the plate,



Mr. K. Begdon.

no matter what the size may be or how many exposures there may be. This has been one of the greatest requirements of the Step-and-Repeat machine, and this improvement has taken three years before a thoroughly tried-out satisfactory method could be obtained.

The instrument specially seen was the No. 2 instrument, being specially built for Australia, and this instrument has an extra large lens; the lens on the standard Step-and-Repeat machine is 6 in., but the lens of the No. 2 machine is 9½ in., it thus being possible to project larger images and to start from a larger unit negative, which means for half-tone screen images that quite large images can be obtained without any enlargement of the screen. For certain work such as magazine covers or for long labels, long cheque tints which have to be printed at one operation, or all things of large areas in the printing trade, the No. 2 machine will be found equally facile as the previous machine has been for smaller images.

The dials on the new instrument are very much larger, the lettering with the figures appearing in white on a black ground, and the handles being also much easier to manipulate. A very striking feature in the new improvement is the placing of the magnification controlling wheel in front of the instrument; hitherto it has been underneath the instrument in the middle. The operator can now sit more comfortably, and regulate the instrument at greater ease. The same remark applies to the squaring up of images. This can also be done by manipulation from the front of the instrument. A number of other improvements relating to the unit holder and system of focussing are noticeable, whilst an adjustable negative holder taking practically any size multi-negatives is a feature of the new instrument.

These points of improvement have, we think, placed the Step-and-Repeat machine very much further along the path to perfection, and those who have appreciated the instrument in the past will certainly welcome the new possibilities. Observers particularly admired the general skill by which the larger requirements had been catered for, and the instrument was, in the general opinion of the visitors, a very admirable piece of engineering work.

An Inquirer from China.

One of the most interested of the visitors, by the way, was Mr. K. Begdon (portrait herewith) who has come to this country on matters of printing trade interest as representative of Messrs. Arnhold Brothers & Co:, Ltd., the big import firm of Shanghai. Mr. Begdon not only inspected the new Step-and-Repeat machine, but has also visited Messrs. Sharp and Sons of Leeds, where the Lithotex and Printex processes are in use for the production of textile rollers. Messrs. Arnhold have, we understand, taken up the sole agency for Lithotex plant in China—that vast awakening country whose teeming millions, now rapidly adopting the English language and culture, are beginning to provide a market for printing supplies to which British manufacturers would do well to pay increasing attention.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines:—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous,

One Insertion 3/-
Three Insertions... ... ... 6/-
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted,

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions... ... ... 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements,

Per line 1/-

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone 8407 City.

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

DAWSON'S TWO FEEDER WHARFEDALE NEWS MACHINE, for sale, flyers with cutter, bed 65 in. by 49 in., ink slab 60 in.; also MENTGES NEWS FOLDER, No. 2 868, folds 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages, with paster, trims top of page.—Caldicotts "News" Office, Gainsborough. 14032

DOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch ½-in.—Box 13998.

QUAD DEMY FURNIVAL DIRECT LITHO ROTARY, in thorough condition; for immediate disposal.—For particulars and appointment to view, apply Box 14031.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

Machinery Wanted.

HAND-PRINTING PLATEN wanted (Second-hand), good condition, must be cheap.—E. Warren, 75, Trehurst-street, Clapton, E.5. 14030

Miscellaneous.

CARBON PAPERS!!! Box containing 100 sheets, foolscap size, Black or Purple; price 4s.; special quotations for dozen lots.—Apply, Box 14029.

LARGE STOCK Good Quality TYPEWRITER CARBONS, Foolscap and Quarto; low price to clear.—Box 14035.

Tenders.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich is prepared to receive TENDERS FOR PRINTING for a period of three years from April 1st, 1923.

Printed forms of tender and conditions and schedules of requirements, with "Standard Prices," can be obtained and samples seen at the Town Hall, Greenwich-road, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week-days (Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 12 noon). A deposit of One Guinea will be required, which will be returned to the Depositor on his sending in a bona-fide tender.

The Contract will contain a clause providing for the adjustment of the contract price according to any variation in the cost of labour and/or material.

Tenders, on printed forms, sealed up, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Printing" must be sent to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Greenwich, before 10 a.m. on Thursday 1st March, 1923. An undertaking to the effect that the person tendering will pay such rate of wages and observe such hours of labour as are considered just and fair in his various trades must be signed by each person tendering as part of his tender.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

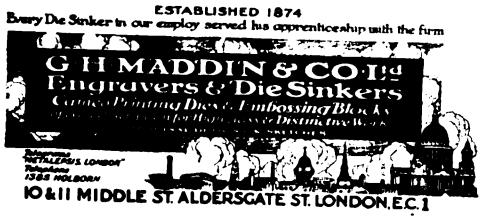
FREDERICK J. SIMPSON,
Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.10.
January 18th, 1923. 14034

Patents, etc.

THE Proprietors of Letters Patents No. 26,514, 1911, relating to "IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF DESIGNS ON PAPER OR THE LIKE," No. 2,401, 1914, relating to "PROCESS OF PRODUCING COLOUR PRINTS," No. 1,144, 1914, relating to "IMPROVEMENTS IN PRINTING PROCESSES," and No. 103,120 relating to "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING COLOUR PRINTS" desires to dispose of the Patents or to grant Licences to interested parties at reaosnable terms with a view to the adequate working of the Patents in Great Britain.

Inquiries to be addressed to the PATENTEE, AKTIEBOLAGET HASSETT, JARPEN, SWEDEN.

14033

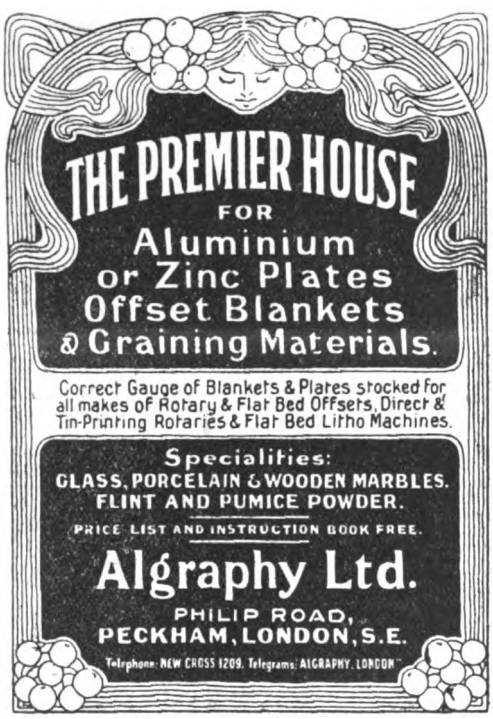


Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAULT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded
£250,000





THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1877 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: "Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 15s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 5 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1923.

Printers and Postal Rates.

IT is satisfactory to learn the Postmaster-General has consented to receive, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, January 31st, a deputation from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades of the United Kingdom, on the question of a further reduction in postal charges, particularly with regard to printed matter and post cards. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, joint secretary of the J.I.C., has been doing good work of late in getting publicity in the Press for the printers' views of the need for reduced postal rates. The deputation now arranged should do further good in focussing public attention upon the points in regard to which revised postal rates are required. It is understood that the deputation will press for a return to the pre-war rates for printed matter, by which two ounces could be sent for ½d. Now only one ounce can be sent for ½d. It is true that before the last Post Office Estimates were introduced, the rate was 1d. for only one ounce, but although printers are grateful for that reduction, that, unfortunately, does not affect the very large proportion of packages and catalogues weighing over one ounce. On some of the heavier packages the increase over pre-war rates is no less than 75 per cent. The deputation will also ask that the post card rate be reduced from 1d. to ½d. It is true that the last reduction from 1½d. to 1d. has been of great benefit to the picture post card trade, but the regulation as to the sending of five words of greeting for ½d. is so hedged round with conditions as to make it of little value. It seems clear that in these directions at any rate the Post Office could move with a good prospect of making little or no loss of revenue whilst certainly enhancing the utility of the postal services.

* * *

Printing Competition from Germany.

A CIRCULAR and folder have been received by buyers of printing throughout the country from one of the largest factories in Germany advertising best service in paper, print and postage at low cost. The claim is made that the factory has at present in press large contracts for school books, novels, catalogues, etc., for England, among other countries. We have known of novels and catalogues coming from Germany in abundance, but it is new and disturbing to hear of scholastic stationery coming over. It is pointed out in the circular that German paper is somewhat lower priced than English; but it is stressed more particularly that where our workman gets 92s. 6d., theirs, on the basis of Exchange ruling, get 12s. It is quite right for any German house to go out after business, but any English firm that is content to send orders abroad and see our own country with its present state of employment should sell its goods abroad.

* * *

Paper Imports Still Rising.

PAPER and cardboard imports into the United Kingdom last month reached 1,053,425 cwts., an amount which represents increases of 317,260 cwts. (43 per cent.) compared with December, 1921, and 378,522 cwt. (56 per cent.) over the corresponding month of 1920. The c.i.f. value of the month's imports stood at £1,114,335, an advance of £78,602 (7·5 per cent.) contrasted with December, 1921, and a decline of £575,780 (34 per cent.) compared with the same month of 1920. The quantity and value of the imports during last year and and the two previous years were as follows:—

	Cwts.	£
Jan.-Dec., 1922 ...	11,071,879 ...	12,374,275
" " 1921 ...	6,782,563 ...	11,601,455
" " 1920 ...	12,940,286 ...	30,243,744

Compared with the twelve months of 1921, last year's arrivals show a big increase of 4,289,316 cwts. (63·2 per cent.) in the quantity received, and in value an advance of £772,820 (6·6 per cent.). Against the twelve months of 1920, however, declines are recorded both in regard to quantity and value, viz., 1,868,407 cwts. (14·4 per cent.) and £17,869,469 (59 per cent.). The following figures mark the increases which took place during the past twelve months in the most important items included in the import list compared with the previous year: Printings, 3,832,358 cwts. (34·6 per cent.), an increase of 1,076,890 cwts.; strawboards, 2,966,880 cwts. (26·7 per cent.), 1,340,226 cwts.; packings and wrappings, 2,818,436 cwts. (25·4 per cent.), 1,285,572 cwts.; millboards, 879,182 cwts. (7·9 per cent.), 375,731 cwts.; and coated papers, 97,475 (·8 per cent.), 38,172 cwts. With regard to the countries sending printings to the British market during the twelve months' period, we find Newfoundland to be by far the largest supplier, her consignments (1,108,757 cwts.) indicating an increase of 363,037 cwts. compared with 1921. The next country on the list is Norway, with 649,291 cwts., an excess over the previous year's contribution of 76,530 cwts. Consignments from Sweden, although bulking largely, amount to 573,219 cwts. and show an increase of only 458 cwts. The position occupied by Canada is a much improved one, that Colony's supplies having risen from only 5,203 cwts. to 189,681 cwts. Germany and Belgium, however, have sent less of this class of paper, the former country's shipments having dropped from 97,273 cwts. to 93,761 cwts., and the latter's from 73,518 cwts. to 26,687 cwts. With regard to the imports of packings and wrappings during last year, the premier place is taken by Sweden with 1,058,478 cwts., an increase of 426,295 cwts. compared with the preceding twelve months. Norwegian supplies (641,514 cwts.) have been coming along freely, and show an advance of 379,785 cwts. compared with 1921. Packings and wrappings from Finland continue to show a consistent expansion (from 204,560 cwts. to 282,740 cwts.), while those from Germany (166,267 cwts. to 381,901 cwts.) and Canada (17,584 cwts. to 116,876 cwts.) indicate that a much bigger business has been transacted than in the previous year.

IT is better to err on the side of initiative than inactivity.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

THE PRINCE OF WALES will preside at the diamond jubilee dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, W.C., the date of which has now been fixed for Thursday, May 10th.

SIR HERBERT E. MORGAN has accepted the chairmanship of an influential Appeal Committee which has been specially formed.

WHEN H.R.H. the Duke of York, at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday, presided over the festival dinner in aid of the funds of the Industrial Welfare Society, given by Colonel and Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, those present included: Sir William A. Waterlow, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Mr. G. A. Isaacs.

SIR WILLIAM BERRY, speaking as the principal guest at a luncheon held under the auspices of the London Commercial Club, at which Mr. Alfred Edwards presided, said he thought we had in this country a newspaper Press which would stand comparison with any other Press of any country. The Americans were of the opinion that our papers were superior to theirs.

MEMBERS of the Thirty Club of London on Thursday entertained Mr. F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson, the American representative of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, at dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant, amongst those present being many representatives of the newspaper and printing trades, including Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, Sir Ernest Benn, Mr. J. S. Elias, and Mr. Valentine Knapp.

MR. F. O. ROBERTS, M.P., has been made a life member of the Northampton Trades Council. He has seen it grow from an affiliated membership of 6,000 to 25,000.

WE extend hearty congratulations to Mr. F. W. Bridges, of the *Caxton Magazine*, on completing, on Wednesday last, fifty years' active association with trade journalism.

MR. WALTER JOHN WILDEN HART—who is a director of the firm of Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd., printing ink and varnish manufacturers—has been elected fourth Warden of the Worshipful Company of Felt Makers, of which the next Lord Mayor, Col. and Alderman Sir Louis Newton, is a member.

THERE was a gathering of all the staff of Messrs. Dee and Co, Ltd., on Friday evening to say good-bye to Mr. A. E. Rayment in the factory which he inaugurated and managed for so many years. On behalf of those present, Mr. G. S. Stockman, the managing director, presented Mr. Rayment with an illuminated testimonial. He referred to the recipient's service of over 36 years with the firm, a longer connection than that of any one else. There were additional gifts from other members of the staff.

MR. RAYMENT, with his elder son, has joined his brother's business as a wholesale manufacturing stationer, at 63, Stamford-street, S.E.1.

AT the first annual dinner of the *Daily Telegraph* editorial staff, held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, on Saturday evening, Mr. James Macintyre, on his retirement after forty-two years' service, was the recipient of a gift offered to him as a tribute from his colleagues, the presentation being made by Mr. W. L. Courtney, LL.D.

MR. T. W. HANDFORD, upon the occasion of his having completed 40 years' service with the *Field* and the *Queen* newspapers, has been presented with a massive silver rose bowl (65oz. in weight) by the directors and staff.

MR. CHAS. W. DAVIDSON, the president, will preside at the annual winter dinner of the Stationers' Social Society, which will be held on Saturday, February 15th, in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil, 6 for 6.30. As decided at the recent annual meeting, ladies are invited.

A Printer's Jubilee.

Mr. T. J. Mountain's 50th Anniversary.

To celebrate the 50th anniversary of Mr. T. J. Mountain's connection with the Westminster printing business of Wightman and Co., Ltd., a concert was held at the firm's Camberwell factory recreation hut on Saturday. An enjoyable programme was carried through under the guidance of Mr. C. G. Seiling.

During the course of the evening Mr. A. H. Bartlett, one of the directors, presented to Mr. T. J. Mountain a handsome cutlery cabinet subscribed to by the directors and employees.

Mr. Bartlett in the course of his remarks referred to the foundation of the business in Regency-street, Westminster, by Samuel Wightman. Mr. T. J. Mountain joined the firm in 1872 and on the death of his father, Mr. J. C. Mountain, in 1886, he assumed complete control. Since that time the business had steadily progressed. In 1898 it was turned into a limited liability company with Mr. T. J. Mountain as managing director, and in 1915 he was appointed chairman of the company. The studied thought of Mr. Mountain had evolved the profit-sharing scheme which was inaugurated in 1920. As a slight token of the honour and esteem which they all had for him, he made the presentation of the cutlery canteen so eagerly subscribed to by every member of the firm.

Mr. Mountain, in reply, said that he was reminded of the presentation of an illuminated address in 1891 to mark the occasion of the firm becoming a trade union house. There were few firms in which the spirit of regard between employer and employee had been so well maintained. He spoke of the early days when the wages bill on Saturday presented a difficulty, but he was very glad to say that no man had gone away empty-handed. Nowadays the firm was prosperous and had made a name in the trade which was very gratifying, a result brought about by the co-operation of all. He was glad to see Mr. Reason present. Mr. Reason had been in the employ of the firm for 70 years, in the days before he (Mr. Mountain) was born. He thanked the directors and employees for their generous kindness and their good wishes for the future.



Sir George Toulmin.

WE regret to record the death of Sir George Toulmin, which occurred at Preston on Sunday night. Born in 1857, Sir George Toulmin was managing director of the *Lancashire Daily Post*, the *Preston Guardian*, and the *Blackburn Times*. He was twice chairman of the Press Association—in 1909-1910, and in 1919-1920—and hon. treasurer of the Newspaper Society. Sir George Toulmin's services were frequently given for the benefit of the master printers' organisations which will miss the assistance rendered in many ways by this stalwart newspaper proprietor.

Mr. James Fletcher.

THE death occurred last week of Mr. James Fletcher, director, manager and secretary of Messrs. Fletcher and Speight, Ltd., printers, etc., of Fleet-street, Bury. Born 50 years ago, he was apprenticed with Messrs. Fletcher and Speight, in which his father was a partner, and in due course became a partner. He was a member of the Bury and District Master Printers' Association. Other business concerns with which he was connected were the Bury and Rochdale Billposting Companies, both of which limited companies he was a director.

PRINTERS' PENSION ELECTION.—Votes and recommendation are being solicited for the second application of Federick John Franklin, aged 64 years, compositor and reader, who was for 35 years with Messrs. Taylor and Francis; 5 years with Messrs. Eden Fisher and Co., Ltd.; *Lancet*; Messrs. Couchman; Messrs. Potter. Apprenticed to the late Dr. Francis and the Stationers' Company, and Freeman of the company and of the City of London.

Trade Union Matters.

LONDON BOOKBINDERS' STOPPAGE.—A wages dispute in the London bookbinding trade led on Monday to a strike of 200 workers, members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers. According to a statement by a trade union official the trouble has arisen because the employers, belonging to the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, refused to recognise an agreement in regard to the wages of the porters and warehousemen in their employ. So far as the bookbinders' union is concerned there is no dispute with the employers. Their members, refusing to do the work usually done by the porters and warehousemen, have ceased work in sympathy. Circulars are being sent by the union to all fathers of chapels whose members may be called on to handle goods from the firms concerned.

PAPER WORKERS' STRIKE.—This is the third week of the strike at the works of Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., of Bridewell-place, London, about 250 of whose workers are on strike in a dispute concerning the employment of non-union labour. The strikers, whose work relates to the making of gummed and coated papers, are members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers.

FRAUD ON L.S.C.—At Bow-street Police Court on Thursday, Mr. Leycester gave a considered judgment in a case in which Isaac Harry Farley and William Henry Hannington were summoned for having, while employed as compositors at the Avenue Press Drury-lane, W.C., fraudulently misapplied moneys belonging to the London Society of Compositors, of which they were officials. The Magistrate said that he regarded Farley as being no better than a thief. He deserved to go to prison, but the peculiar Act of Parliament under which the proceedings were taken (the Trade Union Act, 1871) gave the Court no power to order imprisonment for this offence without the option of a fine. He ordered Farley to repay the amount he had collected, £112, in addition to a penalty of £20 and £1 costs, or go to prison for three months in the second division. Hannington knew that Farley was misapplying the Society's funds and he ought to have prevented it; but instead of doing so, he went so far as to make false entries to conceal Farley's deficiency. He (the magistrate) believed Hannington when he said that he did not have any of the money in question, and as he had lost his situation over this matter he would merely be bound over.

"ALLOWANCE FOR CALLS."—A difference of opinion on the "allowance for calls" clause in the National Wages Agreement has arisen in a Leeds office. Members of the Typographical Association were called in to work two hours before the usual time for starting, and in addition to the usual overtime charges, a claim for one hour's extra pay for "special call" was made on the basis of the clause in the agreement, which sanctions one hour's "special call" money unless the men are called "within two hours of the usual time of starting." The firm in question refused to pay the claim, and the point was referred to the Federation of Master Printers and to the Executive Council of the Typographical Association. The decision of the latter is that when men are called in exactly two hours before the usual starting time special call should be paid. The decision of the Federation has not yet been announced.

AT the annual meeting of the Leeds Branch of the National Union of Journalists, on Saturday evening, Mr. E. G. Aston was elected chairman in succession to Mr. J. W. Allen, with Mr. L. Milne secretary and Mr. J. V. Medley treasurer. During the evening Mr. A. Kenyon was presented with a handsome oak writing bureau as a mark of appreciation of his services as secretary and treasurer during the past eight years.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.—According to the statistics of trade unions for the years 1912 to 1921, issued by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, most industrial groups showed decreases of trade union membership during the period, but the "papermaking and printing" group was one of the exceptions, membership being increased from 139,817 to 145,078.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 37s. 6d., 38s. Pref., 24s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 19s., 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 6d., 22s. 4½d., Def., 5½, 5 15/16; British Glues and Chemicals, 7s. 7½d., Pref., 15s. 1½d., 15s. 7½d.; Jos. Byrom, 14s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 84s. 9d., 86s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 91¼, 93; John Dickinson, 25s. 3d., 25s., 1st Pref., 79⅞, 79⅞, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 82½; *Financial News*, 12s. 6d., 12s. 3d.; Ilford, 23s. 1½d., Pref., 19s., 19s. 6d.; International Linotype, 64; Lamson Paragon, 19s. 1½d., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s. 3d., 24s. 9d.; Linotype, A Deb., 63¼; Edward Lloyd, 22s. 1½d.; George Newnes, 15s. 7½d., Pref., 16s. 1½d.; Odham's Press, 5s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 9s., 9s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 80s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 3d., 23s. 3d., Pref., 85s.; Warrillows, 11s. 7½d., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 19s. 3d., 19s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16⅜, Pref., 10⅞; Weldons, 38s. 9d., 38s. 6d., Pref., 19s.; Wyman and Sons, 25s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HUDSON AND KEARNS — Report for year ended June 30th, 1922, shows loss, after making provision for depreciation of plant and machinery, payment of salaries and all other working expenses, of £23,993. From this is deducted £2,514 brought forward and £1,700 transferred from reserve fund, making £19,777. To this has to be added interim dividends paid on December 31st, 1921, on the 8 per cent. cumulative first preference and 6 per cent. cumulative second preference shares, £3,823; and corporation profits tax and reserve for income tax, £2,355; bringing total debit balance carried forward to £25,955. Directors state that loss is entirely due to the Manchester business.

NEW COMPANIES.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; to take over the proprietary and other rights of Simson and Co., Ltd., of 2 and 4, Fore street, Hertford, in the *Hertfordshire Record*, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: H. H. Houston and W. D. McConnell. Registered office: 2, Fore-street, Hertford.

METAL GRAVURE CO. (1923), LTD.—Capital £2,600 in 2,500 preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; chemical engravers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: N. H. Wilkins and A. Rayner. First directors: N. H. Wilkins, A. Rayner and A. J H. Hughes.

THOMPSON BROS. (PRINTERS AND STATIONERS), LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares (500 7 per cent. cumulative participating preference); to acquire the business of printers and office equipment contractors, wholesale, manufacturing and retail stationers, toy and model makers, etc., carried on at 31, Staines-road, Hounslow, Middlesex, and elsewhere as "Thompson Bros." Private company. First directors: J. E. Thompson, W. A. Tarling and Mrs. Catherine Thompson. Registered office: 31, Staines-road, Hounslow.

W. H. RICKINSON AND SON, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with W. H. Rickinson and W. H. Rickinson, junr., trading as "W. H. Rickinson and Son," and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. H. Rickinson and W. H. Rickinson, junr. Registered office: 3 and 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

GEORGE RADFORD, THE ADVERTISING AGENCY OF LONDON, LTD.—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares (3,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference); advertising agents, publishers of newspapers, magazines, journals, books and other literature, etc. Private company. First directors: G. Radford, Miss Marion A. Radford, Miss Marjorie L. Radford and Miss Hester I. Radford. Registered office: 12, York-buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.

CRAWFORD-ALLEN, CO., LTD.-Capital £100 in £1 shares; stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, engravers, papermakers, paper bag and account book makers, boxmakers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. M. Allen (first director) and J. P. Lane. Registered office: 14, Paternoster-square, E.C.4.

NORTHAMPTON GLUE CO., LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; objects as indicated by title. Private company. Subscribers: T. Collingridge and J. Pebody. Registered office: Mill lane, St. James End, Northampton.

WESTERN SALES PROMOTION AGENCY, LTD. Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of an advertising contractor carried on by L. E. Palmer at 53, Queen's-road, Bristol, as the "Western Sales Promotion Agency." Private company. First directors: Major L. E. Palmer and Mrs. Lillian M. E. Palmer. Registered office: 53, Queen's-road, Bristol.

AUTOMATIC PUBLICITY (PRESTON), LTD.—Capital £750, in £1 shares; to acquire a license for making, using, exercising and vending in Preston a patent automatic advertising machine; to adopt an agreement with F. Beardsworth and to carry on the business of advertising and publicity contractors and agents, proprietors and renters of hoarding, electrical, illuminated or other advertising stations, printers, engravers, etc. Private company. Directors: F. Beardsworth and J. W. Burton. Registered office: 27, Nile-street, Preston.

SERVICE AND INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference); general dealers, manufacturers and importers of and dealers in foreign and colonial produce, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: Mrs. Norah W. H. Dally and H. C. Trench. Registered office: 287, Regent-street, W.1.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.—Particulars filed on January 16th, at Somerset House, pursuant to Section 274 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act. Capital $2,000,000, in $1,000 shares; publishers, printers, etc. British address: 168, Regent-street, W., where C. Kingsley is authorised to accept service and process of notices on behalf of the company. Directors: C. Scribner, C. Scribner, Jun., E. T. S. Lord and M. E. Perkins, all of New Jersey, and A. H. Scribner, E. L. Burlingame, R. J. Safford and R. Bridges, all of New York.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

FLEETWAY PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,500 on December 30th, 1922, of "B" debentures dated July 28th, 1920, securing £53,200.

CLOISTER PRESS, LTD. (Manchester).—Issue on January 8th, 1923, of £1,100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

LEIGHTON, SON AND HODGE, LTD. (bookbinders, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on October 27th, 1920, of debentures dated June 5th, 1908, securing £1,000. (Notice filed January 15th, 1923.)

LABOUR PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Issue on December 8th, 1922, of £150 debentures, part of a series already registered.

DISPATCH PRESS (CRICKLEWOOD), LTD. (printers, etc.).—First mortgage debenture to "Bearer," dated December 14th, 1922, to secure £60, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

V. K. ROTARY CO., LTD. (London).—Land Registry charge on "Woodstock," Baring-road, Lee, S.E.12, dated January 5th, 1923, to secure £1,000. Holders: F. W. Brazil, A. V. Knight and F. C. Tilleard, all of 2, Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

ANTHONY HOUGHTON (FINE ART CO.), LTD. (Reading).—Debenture dated December 18th, 1922, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. C. St. L. Stallwood, Reading.

NATIONAL CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (London). — Satisfaction in full on January 9th, 1923, of debentures dated May 27th, 1922, securing £500.

CHADWICK AND TAYLOR, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Salford).—Mortgage on 9, Whitelow-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, dated December 30th, 1922, to secure £600. Holder: Mrs. E. E. Gilton, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.

NATIONAL CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (London).—Debenture dated January 9th, 1923, to secure £500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: T. Richman, 75, Canfield-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.1.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR AND SON (STATIONERS), LTD.—Montgage dated December 2nd, 1921, to secure £365 7s. 11d., charged on 11, Pool-road, Otley. Holder: Otley and Wharfedale Permanent Investment and Benefit Building Society (registered January 9th, 1923, pursuant to Order of Court).

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re WALTER ERNEST EYRE, law stationer, late of 24, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.—The creditors under this failure met at the London Bankruptcy Court on January 20th, when the official receiver reported that the liabilities were estimated at £412 against book debts £3. The debtor had stated that when he left school in 1892 he was apprenticed to the firm of Walter Eyre and Gale, 14, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, in which business his father was a partner. On the death of the latter he (debtor) became a partner and remained in the firm until 1910; the partnership then expired and Mr. Gale took over the business and the debtor retained a branch which had been opened at 24, Portugal-street. He traded with a fair amount of success until 1914, but was always hampered by lack of capital. In 1915 he joined the army and his wife carried on the business until he was demobilised in July, 1919. Latterly the business had gone from bad to worse. The estate was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

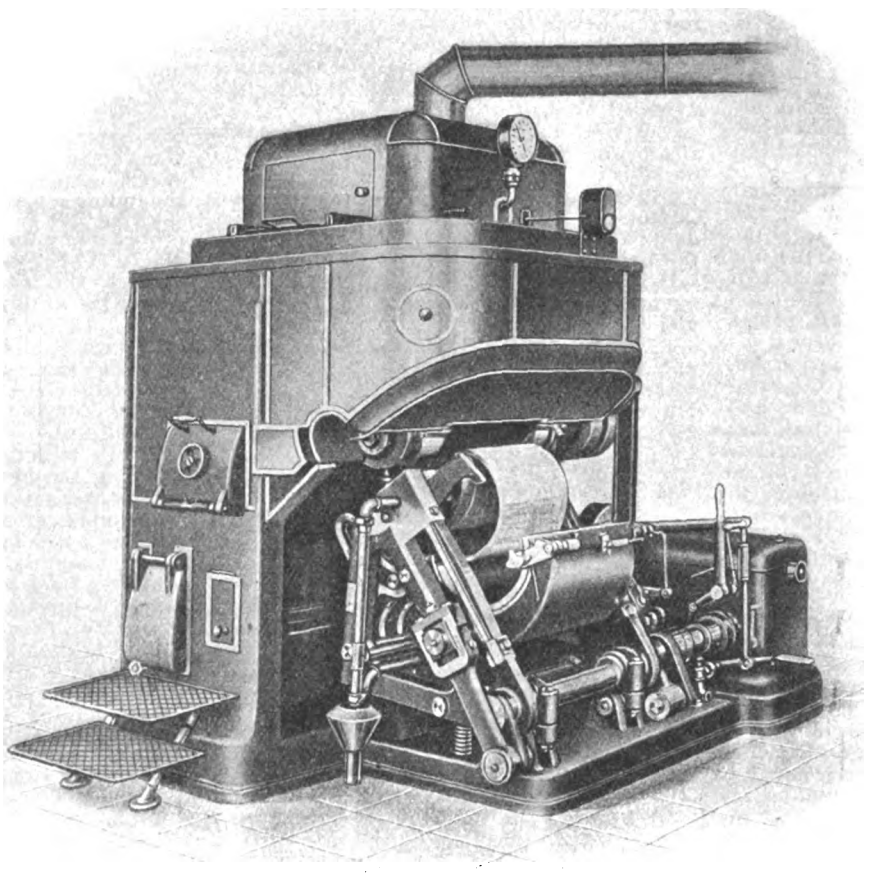
COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

OFFSET PRINTING
LARGEST PLANT OF ANY TRADE HOUSE IN LONDON.
LINOTYPE & TWO-COLOUR :: OFFSET MACHINES. ::
FOSH & CROSS, LTD.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.
22 to 26 PAUL STREET,
2 to 16 SCRUTTON STREET,
FINSBURY, E.C.2.

Digitized by Google

Mechanical Plate Casting Within the Reach of Every Newspaper!

SWISS MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED



SWISS MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED

"WINKLER"

Automatic Plate Casting Machine.

THIS Machine embodies a number of exclusive features and new principles which permit the production of perfectly true and solid newspaper stereo plates—

1, Without "tail,"
2, Without pumps,
3, Without trimming or hand finishing,
4, Without subsequent shaving,
5, Without any dummy castings.

In other words: after a short automatic operation, independent of the skill of the operator a perfectly finished Stereo Plate is produced, which is absolutely ready for the press and does not require any make-ready.

Only one operator necessary.
Produces three plates per minute.
Considerably less loss of metal.
Consumption of fuel 75 per cent. less.

BRITISH AGENTS:

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.

36-38, WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: "Winkolight, Fleet, London."

Sole Agents in the U.K. and Colonies for

WINKLER, FALLERT & CO., S.A., BERNE.

Digitized by Google

Wharfedale Printing Machine PROSPECTS.

Makers Anticipate Better Trade.

Present indications point to an improvement in the Wharfedale printing machine trade during the coming year. Although a "boom" such as followed the war is not anticipated, the majority of the Otley employers display a spirit of confidence. They report that markets are becoming steadier, and inquiries for their goods are of a more promising kind than has been the case for many months. It is felt, however, that what is now wanted is a period of quietude to allow industry to settle down.

Some improvement in the printing engineering trade was experienced during the latter half of the year, and none of the workshops has been on short time during the last six months. The reductions in the cost of raw materials and in the wage bills have enabled manufacturers to cut their prices, and orders are increasing in consequence.

Interviewed by a Press representative, Mr. Herbert Payne, one of the heads of the associated firm of Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., said the improvement has been steady and is still holding. It is not confined to any particular market, or any special brand of machine, but is sufficiently distributed to keep all the machinery at the three works employed. It is also rather strange that in view of the unsettled state of Ireland the demand from that country is better than for some time past.

Mr. Payne says he is optimistic about the future, and can see nothing to hinder a gradual improvement throughout the year. Perhaps the best indication of the improving condition of trade was in the class of inquiry they were now receiving. The re-organising of the resources of the associated firms, which followed the amalgamation two years ago, has been proceeding steadily throughout the year. All the castings are now made at the Atlas Works, where there is the greater convenience, and the foundry has undergone extension for that purpose. The Steel Croft Works in Gay-lane are being utilised for the production of "Cossar" flat-bed web machines; whilst guillotines, in which all three firms formerly specialised, are now manufactured exclusively at the Atlas Works.

Arrangements are now being made for the whole of the automatic turning machinery to be placed in one building, and this will be followed by other changes to facilitate production. During the past year a new "Summit" platen of a heavy type has been designed, built, aud is now on the market. Other new specialities include a high-class folding machine, and a number of machines have been equipped with the "Waite" automatic feeder.

DUTCH strawboards are being quoted £9 per ton, with £1 5s. extra for heavy weights, and twice pre-war scale for lining one side. Best quality wood pulp boards are offered at £20 per ton, second quality at £18 15s. per ton. Reed boards are listed at £6 15s. per ton, leather boards at £20, and grey boards at £17 per ton. Fibre boards are selling at £25 to £28 per ton, pure kraft at £28, M.G. sulphite at £29, and rope brown at £22.

"LITIDROS."—We have received from that well-known specialist in lithographic printing, Mr. Joseph Goodman (12, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C.), some particulars of "Litidros" the "anti-drying" and "perfect-damping" composition for which he is the the sole agent for the British Isles. "Litidros" is a liquid which is added to the water used in moistening lithographic stones and plates, its object being to maintain the required humidity on both stones and plates without using a large quantity of water. That object is obviously a most desirable one, and amongst the claims made for this preparation are that water consumption is reduced to a quarter; that perfectly uniform moistening of printing surface is effected under all conditions of room temperature; that paper does not expand from excessive moisture and overlapping of colours does not occur; that printing ink is less debased, does not clog on the rollers, and the resulting prints retain the natural freshness of colour of the inks—with the economy of materials and labour which the prevention of excessive moisture entails.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A. Pomarantz and I. Doransky, under the style of Pomarantz and Doransky, at 82, Commercial-road East, London, E.1, printers and wholesale stationers.

H. W. Greenwood and C. C. Whitaker, printers, etc., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C., under the style of H. W. Greenwood and Co.

J. W. Broadhurst and W. H. Hindle, window ticket, showcard and poster manufacturers, 62a, Merrion-street, Leeds, under the style of J. W. Broadhurst and Co.

F. H. Smith and J. Oliver, paper merchants and printers, Walker Gate, Durham, under the style of Cooke Bros.

C. Joel and N. Samson, advertising contractors, 12, Theobald's-road, Holborn, London, W.C., under the style of the Cinema Publicity Co.

H. A. Jager and W. E. Smith, advertising agents, 168, Victoria-street, S.W., under the style of Smith and Jager.

J. E. Hayward, G. H. Holroyd, B. S. Spittle and A. W. Frazer, advertising agents, Hope Chambers, Vicar-lane, Leeds, as regards J. E. Hayward.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

G. Law, 24, Otley-road, Guiseley, York, newsagent and stationer.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during December:—

Admiralty.

TYPE.—Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.

Stationery Office.

CLOTH, TRACING. — Winterbottom Book Cloth, Co., Ltd., Manchester.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Group 42 (1923)—Official List, Part I.; Oxford Prison Calendars Contract.—Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Reading.

Group 43 (1923)—Weekly and Quarterly Returns of Births and Deaths.—H.M.S.O. Press, London, E.

Bristol Prisons Calendars Contract.—Clarke's Litho Co., Ltd., Bristol.

Scotland—Group 37 (1923)—Departments A to N (excluding Ruling).—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

20,000 "Public Carriage License" Cases.—A. E. Walker, Ltd., London, N.

2,000 Books, "A.B. 70"; 3,000 Books, "Register of Births"; 3,000 Books, "A.B. 122."—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Binding 5,125 Copies "Admiralty Fleet Orders, 1922"; binding 4,000 Copies West Coast of England Pilot.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

5,000 Laboratory Note Books; 3,000 Books, "S. 247."—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Binding 450 Vols. Law Reports.—Harrison, and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C,

40,000 Registry Jackets.—J. P. Warren, London, N.

40,000 Books, R.F. 72; 8,000,000 Telegram Forms A.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

1,200 Books, D. 784a; 3,000 Books, P. 1167; 10,000 Books, P.R.F. 72; 55,000 Folders M.P. XII.; 1,000,000 Forms P. 576.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,500,000 Forms, N.I., 461.—Dean and Co. Ltd., Stockport.

250,000 Bookmarks, No. 434; 250,000 Bookmarks, No. 432; 250,000 Bookmarks, No. 433.—Roberts and Leete, Ltd., London, S.E.

263 Copies and Blocks of each of 4 Plates.—Lascelles and Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

10,000,000 Pink Telegram Forms, B or C.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 10,000 Copies Military Engineering, Vol. VI.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

Binding 5,000 R.N. Field Service Pocket Books.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Certificates of Posting Registered Packets, etc.—John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

THE late Mr. Alfred Slee, of Radburn-road, Shipley, Yorks, a director of S. Milnes and Son, Ltd., paper and canvas merchants, left £7,472,

Lloyd's New Paper Mill.

Widest Machines in the United Kingdom.

Kent as a papermaking county is well maintaining its laurels. In the domain of news-print production developments are proceeding apace which will enormously increase output as time goes on.

Following the building of an additional mill at Gravesend by the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., and the starting up of the new works at Aylesford by Messrs. A. E. Reed and Co., Ltd., we have now to record the enterprise of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., of Sittingbourne, who have commenced operations in connection with a new mill at Kemsley.

A Link with Sittingbourne Mills.

Discussing the new project, Mr. R. B. Miller, the manager of the Sittingbourne Paper Mills, said it might be described as a link between the mills at Sittingbourne and Ridham Dock. Linked up as the Sittingbourne Mills are with Ridham Dock by a railway, the Kemsley Mill will be as it were a strengthening of that steel line which means so much to the industrial prosperity of Sittingbourne and Milton.

Work is actively proceeding in regard to making the necessary excavations for drainage, water supply, an extension of wharfage accommodation at that part of the Swale, and for a new roadway leading on to the site of the contemplated mill; while, later on, the railway track from Ridham Dock to Kemsley is to be doubled.

A visit to the site revealed a few boundary and building line stakes, and where is now primeval grazing ground, in a year's time will be seen bricks, mortar, cement, and timbers shaping themselves into what is to be a modern paper mill. Approximately the site of the new mill is a square mile in extent. The men now at work at Kemsley are the pioneers of an army of mechanics and labourers, the operations being under the direction of Mr. A. A. Richards, the chief engineer, assisted by Mr. A. J. Evans.

First Unit—Two Machines.

It is intended at the outset to instal two machines and to make additions as circumstances demand. The site is an extensive one, and consequently there will be no limit to expansion.

The firm of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., with their usual enterprise will take the lead in installing the widest machines in the United Kingdom, which will give a finished width of 215 ins. and run at 800 ft. per minute.

A weekly output of 800 tons will be furnished by the two machines, which, combined with the quantity manufactured at Sittingbourne mills, will give a prodigious total production.

Tenders are now being considered for the boiler plant, prime movers, and for the papermaking machines.

Calendars, Etc.

MESSRS. W. J. LIGHT AND CO., LTD., of 36-38, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4, send us a hanging calendar with monthly tear-off pad, the distinguishing feature being a series of very effective half-tone illustrations of some of the stereotyping machinery for which this firm has a big reputation.

FROM the house of A. Chris. Fowler, of Moorfields and Shoreditch, comes a neat and ornamental hanging calendar with monthly tear-off pad and well-printed reproduction of a painting of the Quay Vert, Bruges, the printing showing a delicate water-colour effect which is very pleasing.

PROCESS POCKET BOOK.—We have received a copy of the Penrose Process Pocket Book and Diary for 1923. This neat booklet is compiled by Mr. William Gamble, F.R.P.S., and in addition to usual diary features contains useful tables, technical data, etc., of special utility to process workers.

MESSRS. FOSH AND CROSS, LTD., send us a neat offset-litho'd folder and other publicity matter in which are explained the facilities they can offer, as trade printers, for the execution of various classes of work, including photo-process, linotype, ruling, binding and bronzing.

Digitized by Google

Book Printing and Stationery

MANUFACTURING IN EDINBURGH.

The printing industry of Edinburgh, like most other industries throughout Britain, has passed through a period of depression during the past year, says a writer in the useful *Journal* of the Edinburgh and Leith Chambers of Commerce. Whilst signs of recovery in certain directions are perceptible at the moment, recent experience forbids too much optimism, and the attitude of employers may be described as one of chastened hope.

There are firms in Edinburgh capable of undertaking every branch of printing, but the mainstay is undoubtedly the printing of books. Other printing centres may comprise one or more book printing works, but Edinburgh is unique in regard to the number of book-printing establishments in the city, and there are firms which undertake the whole production of a book, from the manuscript to the bound and illustrated volume.

The natural corollary to a large book-printing industry was the growth of publishers' bookbinding. The bookbinding concerns in Edinburgh are as well equipped as any in the country, and are only comparable with the best establishments in London.

Lithographic work in Edinburgh is rightly famed for high quality, and certain firms produce the finest examples of the lithographic art, including such specialised and skilful work as the reproductions in colour of the famous paintings of the Old Masters.

The manufacture of stationery is second only to the book printing industry in regard to numbers of employed persons. A large export trade in stationery is done by Edinburgh firms, particularly to the British Dominions overseas and the Far Eastern countries of the Empire. A solution of political and economic problems in India and a recovery of demand in that vast market are earnestly looked for by manufacturing stationers in Edinburgh, who are in a position to expand their trade with that country immediately conditions are favourable.

Trading in Printing Type.

EXPORTS.—Printing type of British manufacture was exported overseas during last year to the extent of 172 tons (of the value of £58,849), as compared with 285 tons (£103,879) in the twelve months of 1921, and 292 tons (£89,345) in 1920.

IMPORTS.—The imports of printing type into this country during the tweve months of last year amounted to 39 tons (£14,516), as contrasted with 27 tons (£13,461) in the preceding year and 26 tons (£10,521) in 1920 (twelve months).

MR. T. V. OLSEN, of 10-12, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4, has been appointed sole agent for England and Wales for Aktiebolaget Axel Christiernsson, of Stockholm, owners of the Hylte Bruks Aktiebolaget, makers of M.G. sulphite and greaseproof papers, and the Munkedals Aktiebolaget, makers of bleached papers. Instead of sales being made through various channels, as hitherto, the above mills will in future have direct representation.

Stationers' Company's Costing and

ESTIMATING EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the costing and estimating examinations held at Stationers' Hall on December 18th, 1922, have now been issued by the examiners—Mr. W. Howard Hazell for costing and Mr. Harold Curwen for estimating. The results are as under:—

Costing Examination.—First Class: A. P. Pritchard (Costing Committe's first prize), G.A. Hughes (Costing Committee's second prize), W. G. Kemp, Miss M. Rigg, F. A. Rawlinson, J. M. Banham, W. A. Darby, W. D. Ross, Miss M. M. Packer, G. D. Dumbrill, C. Evans, R. J. Nearn, E. C. Featherstone, F. C. Lethbridge, Miss M. L. Newnham, H. A. Rose, J. W. Tilley, W. F. Morris, L. A. Barker, E. A. Flindall, J. D. Papworth, Miss I. E. Fewtrell, Miss G. V. Higgins, E. A. Griffiths, L. G. White, F. E. Godfrey. Second Class: W. R. J. Fitch, M. J. Walsh, W. G. Eldridge, S. J. Collins, Miss G. M. Parkin, D. T. Lett, H. W. Brookes, W. A. Embleton, F. W. Goldsmith, T. Lowe, S. W. P. Hyem, J. B. Affleck, F. J. Stowell, Miss N. Honeyball, W. T. Priddle, Miss M. A. Edwards.

Estimating Examination.—First Class: E. R. Stockley (obtained first prize), R. G. Allen and J. D. Dalgleish (tied for second prize), D. T. Williams, A. J. Pennell, H. P. Willings, H. Gray, F. Kendell. Second Class: F. Ratcliffe, H. E. Hodgson, D. T. Jones, E. S. Wilkins, A. Biffen, W. G. Firkin, W. D. Brown, P. McComish.

THE best ammunition misses the mark if the aim is poor.

SP

SLATER & PALMER'S

"GUARDS" SCARLET INK

L'press 4/- per lb.
Litho 4/6 ,,

IS A MOST STRIKING & EFFECTIVE SHADE, & AT ITS MODERATE PRICE IS EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. *Try it!*

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

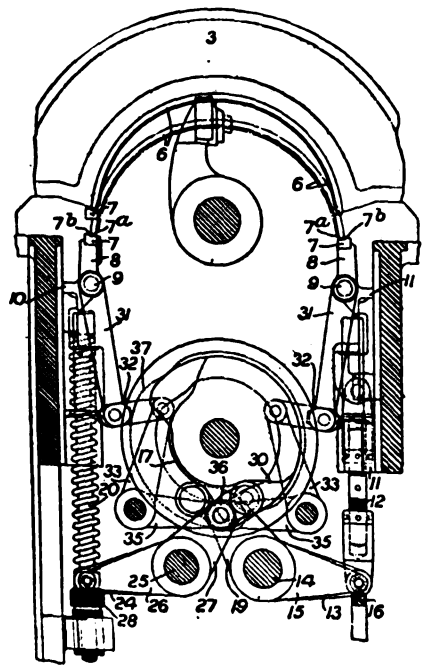
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Finishing Stereotypes.

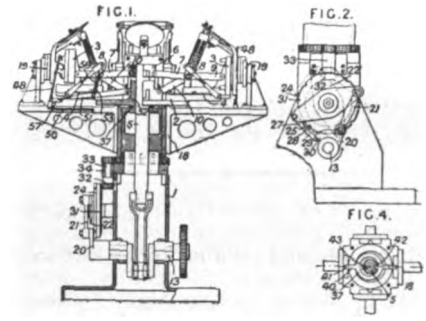
Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd. and S. Newton have patented an invention in a stereotype finishing machine in which the edges of the plate are sprung inwards as the plate is lifted into the shaving arch, and then released, the springing-in of the plate is effected by upstanding edges on a pair of laterally movable runway bars, which are also movable vertically to lift the plate into the arch. As shown, the bars 7 of about the



length of the plate 6 have runway tracks 7ª and undercut upstanding edges 7ᵇ to engage and spring in the edges of the plate when the bars are moved towards each other. The bars 7 are fixed to arms 8 fast on rock shafts 9 carried by vertically slidable blocks 10, 11 and operated from a pair of similar grooved cams 37 through bowls 36, arms 35, 33, links 32, and arms 31. The blocks 10, 11 are raised and lowered to lift the plate 6 into and out of the arch 3, the block 11 being raised positively by an edge cam 17 acting through arms 19, 13 fast on a rock shaft 14, and a link 12, and depressed by a spring 16 acting upon an arm 15 on the rock shaft 14, and the block 10 being raised by an edge cam 30 acting through arms 27, 24 on a rock shaft 25, and a spring 20, and lowered by a spring 28 connected to an arm 26 on the shaft 25.

Multiple Printing Machines.

An invention by the Markem Machine Co. relates to printing machines comprising a plurality of type beds and platens arranged about a vertical centre, the platen supporting member being rotated intermittingly to bring the platens successively into operative relation with the type beds, which are reciprocated radially by means of a central plunger connected by toggle links to the type beds, and comprises a lock actuated by the movement of the plunger to hold the platen supporting member against rotation while the impressions are being made and improved means for actuating the platen supporting member. The type beds 3 are arranged radially about the central standard 1, and are reciprocated along the ways 4 of the head 2 by means of toggle links 7, 9, connected to a cap 6 on the vertically reciprocated plunger 5, the joints 8 of the toggles being connected by links 10 to the head 2. The member 18 supporting the platens 19 is locked during the intervals between its step by step rotation by an annular locking member 37, Fig. 4, surrounding the plunger 5 and having a projection 40 adapted to engage one of a series of internal notches 41 in the platen supporting member 18. Cam surfaces along the plunger 5 engage fingers 42, 43 on the inside of the annular locking member so that the latter is projected into locking position during the impression. The platen supporting member 18 is rotated intermittingly by a crank 20 on the shaft 13 which reciprocates the plunger 5, the crank being connected by a rod 21 to a pivoted plate 22 carrying a pawl 27 engaging a rotary notched disc 24 rigid with a bevel gear 31 meshing with a bevel pinion 32 on a shaft 33 geared to the member 18. Fig. 2 shows the position of the parts at the time a partial rotation of the platen supporting



member has just been completed. An extension 30 of the crank 20 thereupon engages the extremity 29 of the pawl 27 so as to disengage the pawl projection 28 from the notch 25 during the return swing of the pawl carrier 22 to the dotted line position. Each platen has pivoted work holding fingers 48, which are normally urged by springs 50 to engage the work and are withdrawn therefrom when the platen reaches the point where the finished work is removed. This withdrawal is effected by an arm 51 pivoted to the fixed head at 52 and resiliently connected by a rod 53 encircled by a coil spring 56 to the extended joint pin 8 of one of the type bed actuating toggles, so that the arm 51 swings in unison with the reciprocation of the plunger 5 and engages a projection 57 rigid with the fingers 48 of the platen in the work removing position, thereby withdrawing said fingers, as shown on the left hand side of Fig. 1.

Treating Paper and Board.

Application has been made for a British patent by Mr. J. Janser covering a means for treating paper or board. In the manufacture of a substitute for "press-spahn" which is water resisting and suitable for all purposes, finished paper or board is impregnated with a mixture of a wax soap such as potassium or sodium cerotate, with a binding medium such as glue or casein alkali and formaldehyde and a filling substance such as barium sulphate, calcium carbonate or precipitated aluminium hydroxide. Coloured fillings such as metallic compound of aniline colours may be used. After drying, the surface is rubbed down and smoothed by calendering, and the pores thus closed. To produce a good insulator, the material is soaked with linseed oil, train oil, paraffin or other oil or fat before smoothing. A harder product is obtained by uniting two or more layers of paper with iron resinate or other lac-like substance mixed with a little oil, and impregnating and finishing the product as above described.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	December.		Jan.-Dec.		December.		Jan.-Dec.	
	1921.	1923.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	316,059	382,802	2,755,468	3.832.358	453,065	412,049	4,752,271	4,401,492
Packings and Wrappings	227,065	251,456	1.532,864	2,818,436	326,166	319,897	3,051,600	3,815,597
Coated Papers	10,011	10,144	59,303	97.475	36,137	36,030	337,117	392,480
Stationery	3,604	3.445	36,483	42,114	16,157	16,021	188,681	170,120
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	44,922	102,251	503.451	879,182	60,148	103,609	921,688	1,035,146
Strawboard	102,378	267,784	1,626,654	2,966,880	47,379	122.597	1,025,847	1,252,636
Other Sorts	32,126	35.543	268,340	435.434	96,681	104,132	1,324,251	1,306,804
Totals	736,165	1,053,425	6,782,563	11071879	1,035,733	1,114.335	11601455	12374275
Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	47,384	58,880	572,761	573,219	77,801	60,360	1,002,754	647,179
Norway	20,675	63,804	219,557	649,291	31,289	64,970	415,537	683,054
Germany	18,319	4,227	97,273	93,761	16,941	5,206	150,646	97,379
Belgium	5,467	2,650	73,518	26,687	8,458	4,228	155,903	43,646
United States	238	1,134	7,381	78.545	1,445	4,156	33.316	110,160
Canada	—	124	5,203	189,681	—	370	15,671	197,105
Newfoundland	151,560	167,140	745,720	1,108,757	211,862	188,640	1,193,490	1,402,752
Other Countries ...	72,416	84,843	1,034,055	1,112,417	105,269	84,119	1,784 954	1,220,217
Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.								
From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	44,752	24.408	204,560	282,740	56,189	28,785	35,854	348,016
Sweden	79,026	113,848	632,183	1,058,478	110,239	136,557	1,172,240	1,367,257
Norway	50,259	42,822	261,729	641,514	69,065	54.047	506,428	815,152
Germany	22,305	42,794	166.267	381,901	24.707	50,248	320,714	474,969
Belgium	8,738	8,397	77,291	90,202	20,996	19,369	246,067	225,706
Canada	2,056	2,309	17,584	116,876	3,050	2,892	35,183	148,110
Other Countries ...	19,329	16,812	173,250	246,659	41,920	27,928	420,114	436,316
Coated Papers.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	5,553	3,632	16,271	37,481	6,527	10,488	53,414	102,372
Belgium	1,331	1,631	14,744	21,779	6,518	6,635	74,190	96,069
France	1,357	840	9,135	11,467	12,272	4,929	73,505	79,907
United States	702	249	7,177	5,237	6,817	2,370	75,966	51,865
Other Countries ...	1,068	3,792	11,976	21,511	4,003	11,608	60,042	62,367

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

"The Durable"
Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

When Writing Advertisers
☞ PLEASE MENTION ☜
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
SUPPLIED
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

H. W. McKENZIE
VALUER to the PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
Business Negotiations. Technical Reports.
114-115, Holborn, London, E.C.1
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 1805.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

Anything in Colour!
Better, Quicker & Cheaper
than can usually be obtained.
— PICTORIAL —
LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS
(in sheets up to 44 by 64 inches)
For Shipping, Railways, Pleasure Resort Announcements, Cinemas, etc.
We do the Job Complete, or will be pleased to assist you with any part of it.
We also undertake every kind of
Colour Printing, as Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, Coloured Supplements, Magazine Insets, Children's Picture Books, Picture Post Cards, View Books, etc.
We are also publishers of
Chromo Almanacs and Card Calendars, Pictures for Box Tops, Advertising Fixture Sheets, and numerous other items. Ask for Catalogues.
TAYLOR BROS.
THE TRADE COLOUR PRINTERS. LEEDS.
Telephone: 24396. Wires: "Almanac," Leeds.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



For Best Quality Printing
INKS at Reasonable Prices
Write to:—
The London Printing Ink Co., Ltd.,
10, Camomile St. Bishopsgate, E.C.3.
Telephone: 198 AVENUE.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

VULMOS FIBRE
CUTTING STICKS
and BOARDS.
MOSSES & MITCHELL, Ltd.,
122/4, Golden Lane, London, E.C.1.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone: Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
☞ WANTED or FOR SALE. ☜
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Drawing Office Materials.

Fifth Annual Meeting of Manufacturers and Dealers.

Mr. W. Monkhouse presided last week at the fifth annual general meeting, which was held at 26-27, Farringdon-street, and was a successful function from every point of view. General regret was expressed at the absence of the vice-president (Mr. E. H. Hickman) and of Mr. L. G. Sloan, due to illness in each case.

Mr. A. W. Foster, the secretary, presented the fifth annual report, and Mr. H. T. Tallack the statement of accounts.

Helpful Conferences.

Moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the president referred to the holding of conferences in various parts of the country. He was sorry to say that those held in Manchester and London had not been the success they should like. If the members only realised the time that was devoted to their general interests by the individual members of the council, he thought they would see that it was to their common good, and the future success of their Association, that each individual should attend at least two conferences during the year. By doing this they would be kept in close touch with the inner working, and at the same time the council would no doubt benefit by the interchange of views, which would be helpful when engaged on their work. The conferences were originally called for this purpose. He was pleased to say, however, that in Scotland they continued to have successful conferences, and, when one bore in mind the strong feeling that existed on all sides (even in the early days of the Association), it spoke volumes for the conferences held there, as the atmosphere was now totally different. In fact he thought he was right in saying that all looked forward to these informal meetings.

As it is not possible for their Scottish members to attend the annual dinner and meeting in London, they decided to arrange a dinner to be held in Glasgow. This took place on March 29th last (37 being present), when it was voted by all to be a great success, and there was every reason to believe that it would now become an annual event.

They could not help but feel that, if so much had been achieved in Scotland, it would strengthen their Association considerably if they could get better results in the northern and southern conferences. For some reason the photo printers in these districts were the members who took little or no interest in these meetings. This might be due to two factors—the first being the serious depression in trade during the past twelve months; and the other that perhaps they did not think it necessery for small firms to be present. That to his (Mr. Monkhouse's) mind was an entirely wrong view to take, and he was sure, if they would realise that with no Association their difficulties would be very serious, they would see the necessity of giving up a little time to assist as far as possible in consolidating the work of their Association, and thereby protecting their own interests for the future.

Trade Outlook.

Reviewing the position of trade, the president observed that this had steadied somewhat and, so far as it was possible to see, they appeared to have actually turned the corner.

Although their Association had been in existence for a period of five years, he doubted whether any one of its members had felt the full benefit and help so much as during the past year. They could not possibly imagine with this experience before them any desire to go back to the old methods of trading by competition on price only. As an illustration of his point he could not do better than draw attention to the fact that, where prices had not been fixed, the competition was becoming so acute at times that some goods were actually sold at cost price. This their council were endeavouring to stop. At the same time the council would endeavour, wherever possible, to get the manufacturers to fix a minimum selling price.

If this happened where the Association had no control over prices, they had only got to ask themselves the question as to what would be the position to-day if they were to revert back to the methods in force before the formation of the Association.

They set out originally with the idea of raising the whole standard of their trade, and in doing so they desired any benefits that might accrue to be proportioned to the members and their employees. He thought he was right in saying that this had been faithfully carried out in the majority of cases. With no Association they would all have been compelled to considerably reduce their wages bill on the one hand, and to be content with little or no profit on the other hand. Whilst this, he hoped, had been an object lesson to all, he was confident in saying that the consumers have not in any way been forgotten. Before fixing any prices the council had at all times made a thorough investigation of the costs by collecting as much information as possible from the various manufacturers.

He had always endeavoured to make a strong point on behalf of his council, to the effect that it was their duty to see that the consumer derived full benefit from any fall that might take place on the market in raw material, in exactly the same way as when they were called upon to bear their full share of any rise in costs.

The National Situation.

After expressing gratification at the activities of the Photo Printers' Section, Mr. Monkhouse observed: Those who are looking after the country's interests have many grave and serious problems before them at the present time, and a great deal depends upon their success in handling these matters as to whether we can look forward to brighter conditions during the coming year. It seemed a deplorable thing that a country like ours should be saddled with such a heavy list of unemployment, due entirely to their having made special efforts to balance their budget, whereas other countries appear to have neglected this. In addition to this they have before them the serious question of Reparation, and also the delicate position in the East. We all earnestly hope that His Majesty's Ministers will do all in their power to steer a satisfactory course, and that success will reward their labours. (Applause.)

In conclusion, the President voiced his indebtedness to the trustees, the hon. treasurer, members of the council, the secretary and his staff, for the whole-hearted support he had received during 1922.

Mr. Oscar Winterbottom seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Messrs. J. H. Fulford, J. D. G. Hendry and A. P. Webster were re-elected to the Executive Council.

Election of President.

In the absence of Mr. Hickman, Mr. Hendry proposed the re-election of Mr. Monkhouse as president. He was glad to have that opportunity of testifying to the high appreciation and admiration which they in Scotland entertained for Mr. Monkhouse by reason of his many good qualities. Ever since Mr. Monkhouse had been elected their president at the inception of the Association five years ago, he had had a very hard task; but it was due to his wonderful tact, his integrity, his grasp of the subject in hand and to his many other attributes that the Association had been such a success. They in Scotland were gratified that Mr. Monkhouse had been persuaded to allow himself to be nominated once more for the presidency.

Mr. S. A. Harding, in seconding the resolution, quoted from a letter written by Mr. Hickman, a high tribute to the character and ability of Mr. Monkhouse, who, added Mr. Harding, set himself a high standard and lived up to it. The speaker urged the members of the Association to support the president and the council to the fullest extent possible.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Monkhouse was very cordially received upon rising to respond. With regard to his re election for the 5th year, he said his feeling even now was that he would like to see a new president installed, because he might bring new ideas into the Association and strengthen up any weak spots he may have overlooked. Mr. Monkhouse attributed the success of the Association to the fact that they were all working for the benefit of the Association as a whole. He went on to ask for the whole-hearted support of every individual member.

Election of Vice-President.

Mr. J. B. Halden moved the re-election of Mr. Hickman as vice-president. He remarked on the strong position held by the Association even after a period of exceptional trade depression.

Mr. J. B. Thorp, in seconding, added his tribute to the work of Mr. Hickman, whose election was carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. A. P. Webster, seconded by Mr. A. J. Thornton, Mr. H. T. Tallack was re-elected hon. treasurer.

At the instance of Mr. S. A. Harding, seconded by Mr. Williamson, a very cordial vote of thanks was passed to the council for the work performed during the past year.

Mr. J. S. Walker, having acknowledged the resolution, went on to propose that a resolution of thanks be forwarded to Messrs. J. Halden and Co., Ltd., for the sacrifice they continued to make in allowing Mr. Monkhouse to devote so much of his time to the services of the Association.

Mr. Hendry seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. V. Brown, on behalf of the directors of Messrs. Halden, said so long as the Association asked Mr. Monkhouse to undertake the office and so long as Mr. Monkhouse was willing to serve, so long would Messrs. J. Halden and Co., Ltd., be delighted to acquiesce in the arrangement.

Photo Printers' Section.

The annual general meeting of the Photo Printers' Section of the Association was then held, and Mr. H. C. Hanrott (chairman of the Section), in his report, mentioned that the Section had added during the past year 12 new members. He went on to refer to other activities of the Section, and on the motion of Mr. Entwistle, seconded by Mr. Thorp, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hanrott for his work in the chair.

Some Paper Figures.

The producing capacity of the paper and pulp mills in the United States is about eight million tons a year of all grades. There are about sixteen hundred paper machines, nine hundred of which are Fourdrinier machines and seven hundred cylinder machines. There are five hundred sulphite pulp digesters, three hundred sulphate and soda pulp digesters, and fifteen hundred pulp grinders. More than twelve thousand steam engines and electric motors are used in the paper and pulp mills and they generate over two million h.p.

There are consumed in the pulp mills of U.S.A. in a year one hundred million dollars' worth of pulp wood and the manufacturers of paper purchase close on to one hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of wood pulp.

The paper mills consume about one million tons of anthracite coal and nearly nine million tons of bituminous coal and three million barrels of fuel oil.

The paper mills deal annually with thirty million dollars' worth of rags, fifty million dollars' worth of paper stock, ten million dollars' worth of rope and jute stock and four million dollars' worth of straw. They also consume six million dollars worth of bleaching powder, more than six million dollars' worth of casein, five million dollars' worth of china clay and over five million dollars' worth of sulphur.

The number of men and women employed in the paper mills of the United States total about one hundred and fifty thousand; two million dollars is paid out in wages, fifty million dollars in rent and taxes, and more one-half a million dollars for raw material.

There are three hundred mills in the country each of which turns out more than one million dollars' worth of paper in a year.—*The Paper Mill.*

MESSRS. D. FREEDER AND CO., Crepe Paper Mills, Lea Bridge-road, Leyton, have just completed an extensive new building standing on three acres of land, and have installed a complete new and up-to-date plant, especially for the manufacture of their fancy papers. They are receiving many inquiries from various parts of the world for their manufactures, and with a new range of samples and their means of getting these distributed to various buyers they hope to establish practically a new industry in this country, since the fancy papers of this type were formerly imported. At the forthcoming British Industries Fair, Messrs. Freeder will show some very attractive advertisements on crepe paper which have been completed for some well known houses, and they are hoping for a great success with the range of goods which has taken them considerable time to get together.

LOOK ahead. For that purpose are your eyes in the front of your head.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **SOUTH AFRICA.**
INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, March 15th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

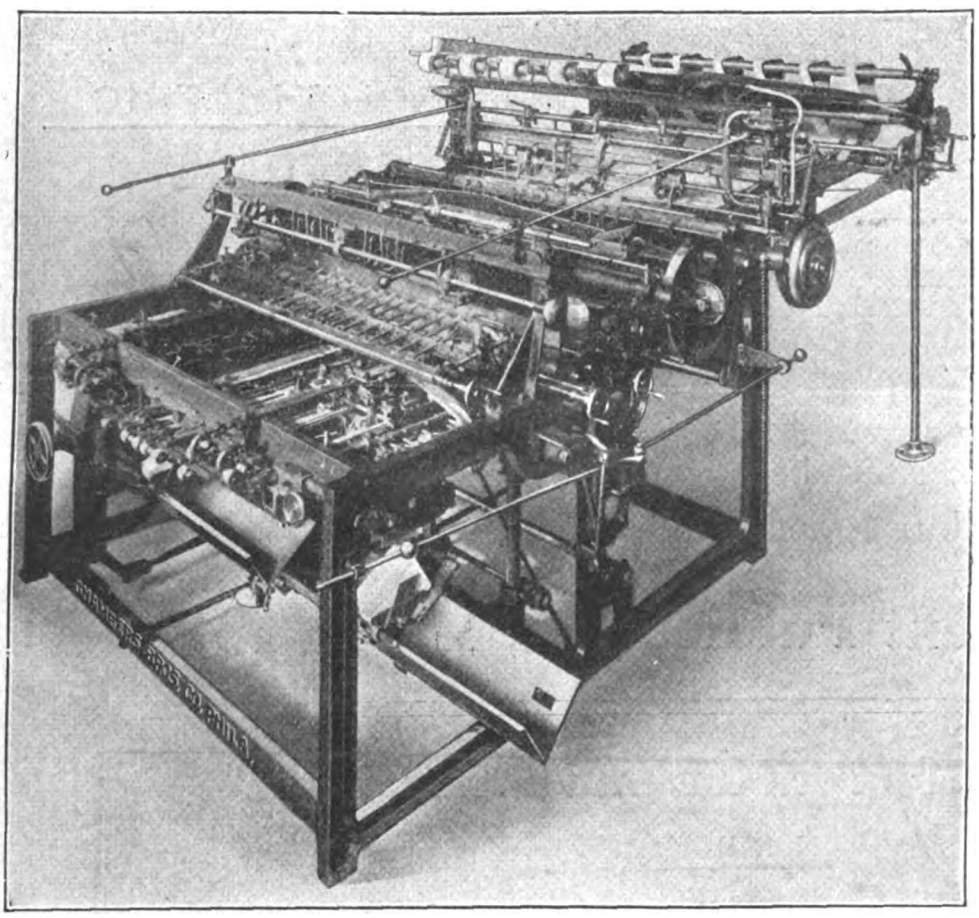
News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Prompt application is invited for space. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS. 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **UNITED STATES.**
WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.

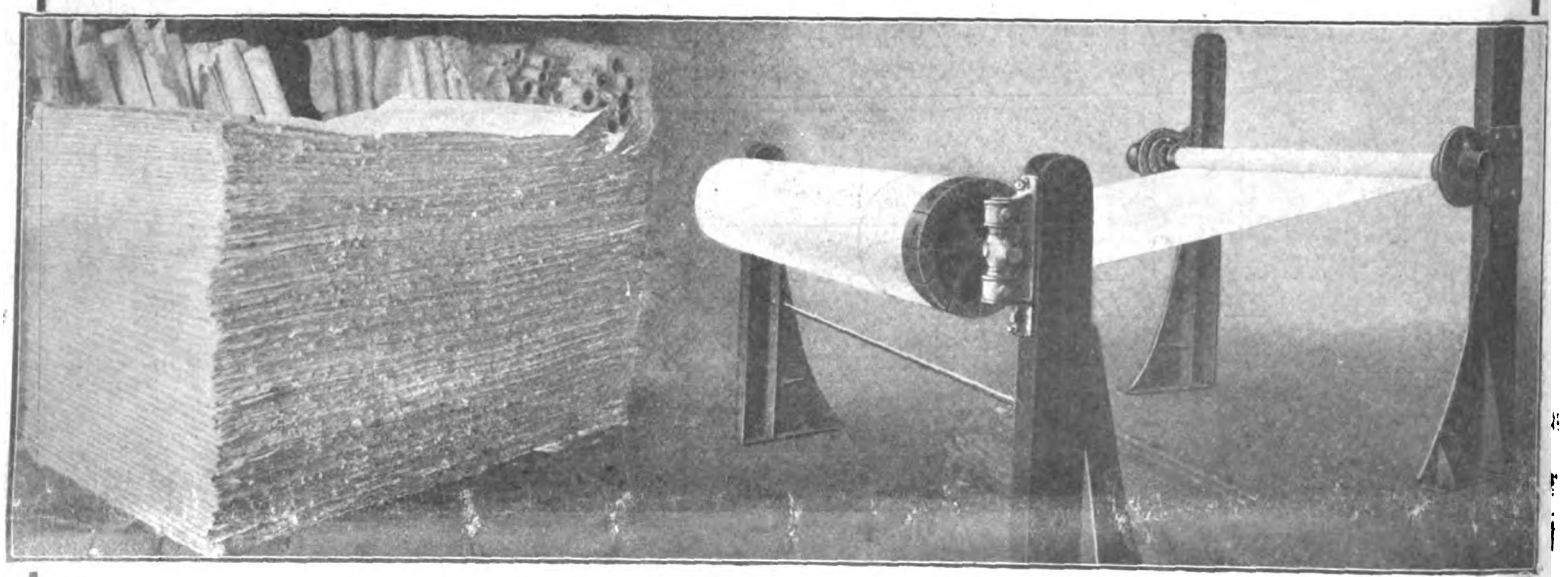
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Jan. 25, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

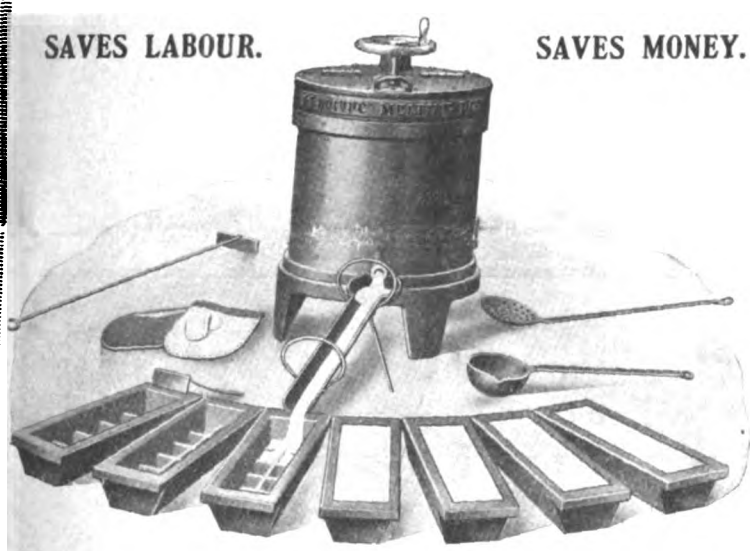
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 5. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 1, 1923 EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR.



SAVES MONEY.

A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

Fry's Metal Foundry

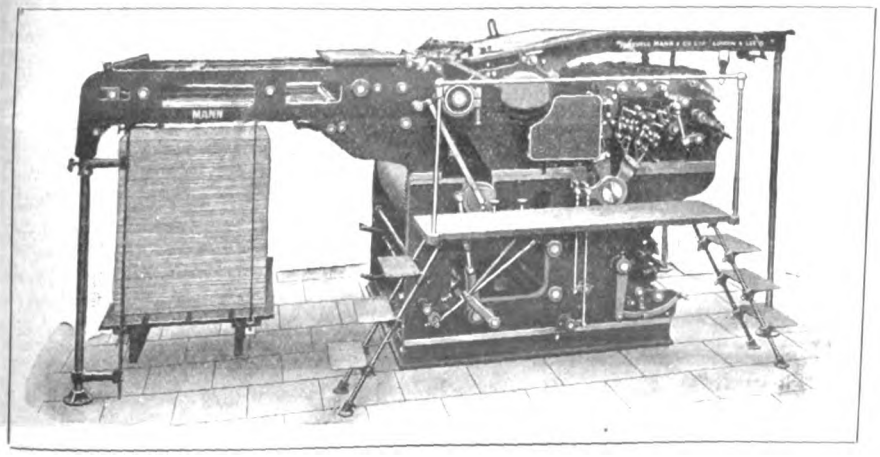
25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL. DUBLIN. GLASGOW.

Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines).
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

33-9

THE MANN PATENT TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE



PRINTS

(a) Two Colours on Front,

or

(b) A Different Colour Back and Front,

or

(c) Same Colour Back and Front,

or

(d) Single Colour One Side Only.

MORE THAN 200 MACHINES AT WORK ON:

NEWSPAPERS. CATALOGUES. SHARE CERTIFICATES. BONDS. NOTES. SHOWCARDS. CARTONS. LABELS. POSTERS. MAPS. PLAYING CARDS. ETC.

Full particulars from:—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD., HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

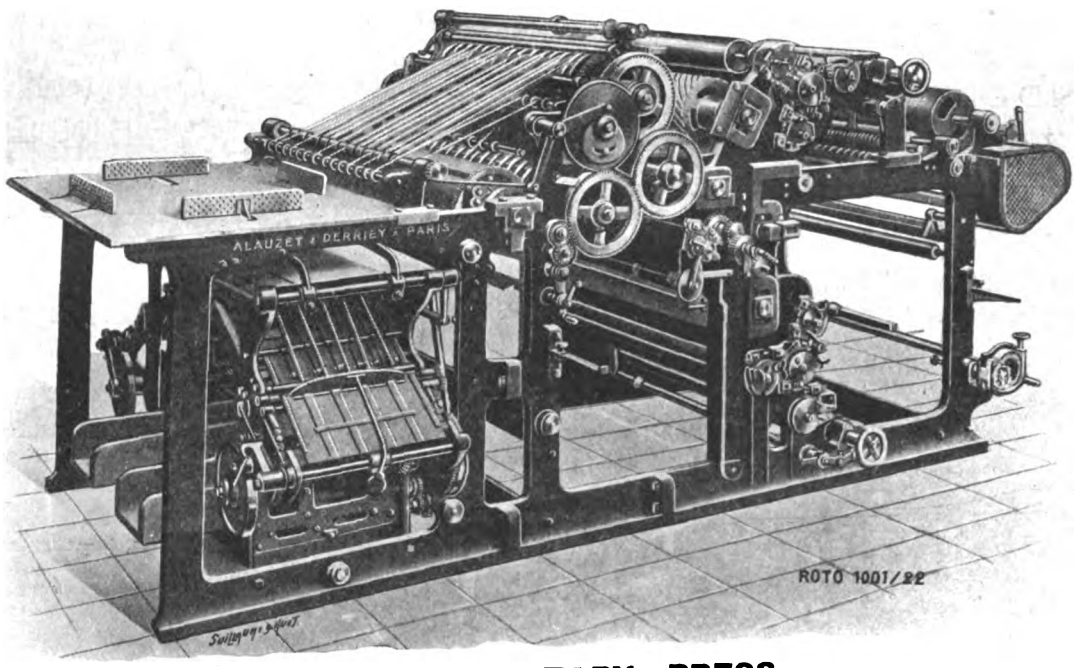
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.


Trade Mark.

B. DELLAGANA & CO., Ltd.


Trade Mark.

PRINTING BLOCK MAKERS BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS.

Specialities:

"DELLANICK" (Reg'd) The Hardest and Sharpest Plates (Nickel-Steel Shell, not Plated Electro).

"STEELETTO" (Reg'd.) The Cheapest Plates (Steel and Nickel Printing Surface).

ELECTROS and STEREOS

Of the same quality as for over 80 years—THE BEST ONLY.

PROCESS BLOCKS Unsurpassed.

Our aim is that our products and service shall like our TRADE MARK be BEAU IDEAL.

LONDON: 11, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4; Telephone—HOLBORN 207.

14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, E.C.3. Telephone—AVENUE 5589.

MANCHESTER: 62, Greengate, Salford. Telephone—CENTRAL 640.

LIVERPOOL: 35, Atherton Street. Telephone - BANK 3522.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: **"BADDELEY," London.**

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board-Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 5. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 1, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

An American Printer Looks at Europe.

Mr. Edmund G. Gress tells of Visits to European Centres of Trade Interest, including London.

Mr. George Eaton Hart and others have recently paid very interesting visits to the United States, and have returned to tell us of things seen and friendships made amongst American printers. Such travellers' impressions of their visits have informative and suggestive value to printers on this side of the Atlantic, showing as they do the rather different lines of development taken by the industry under the different conditions of another country. Also of much interest are the impressions which overseas visitors form of the printing craft as they see it amongst ourselves, and the remarks which they make tend perhaps to open our eyes to some of the things which we fail to notice just because they are so near.

Amongst the latest representatives of the U.S. printing trade to visit Europe has been Mr. Edmund G. Gress, one of the joint editors of the *American Printer*, in which journal he tells, in chatty informal fashion, the story of his recent European tour, his narrative being enhanced by a number of snapshots taken *en route*.

Florence Book Fair.

The Book Fair at Florence appears to have been Mr. Gress's first European objective, and he found proof in Italy's fine exhibit there that "the country in which Jenson, Aldus and Ratdolt had printed such masterpieces more than four hundred years ago is doing something to regain the prestige of the old days." England, he noted, "had a small but good exhibit, including the work of some of her famous private presses." He has to confess that "America's exhibit was perhaps the smallest of any of the countries," but suggests as part explanation the late day at which many American houses were notified of the Fair.

The City of Aldus.

The next place of pilgrimage was Venice, the city in which Nicholas Jenson, Aldus Manutius and Erhard Ratdolt printed. He set out to locate the site of the printing office or house of Aldus Manutius. He was, however, unable exactly to identify Aldus's printing office, though locating the immediate vicinity, which proved to be much less inspiring and picturesque than one might have imagined from the elegance depicted in the well-known painting by Flameng, showing Aldus in his printery. At the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana the visitor had the satisfaction of inspecting a rich collection of manuscripts and printed books, amongst which he noted a letter signed by Aldus Manutius, also a sheet written by Petrarch—whose caligraphy, strange to say, did not show the slope which is supposed to have given to Aldus the inspiration that led to the first italic type.

The Trajan Column.

Our American visitor, an enthusiast for beautiful type faces, naturally took the opportunity of visiting, while in Rome, the Trajan Column, the inscription at the base of which is regarded as the example *par excellence* of the Roman alphabet. Those 1800-years-old Roman capitals, which Mr. Gress calls the "daddy" of our present day Roman type faces, have provided inspiration for some of the most famous type designers, and it is rather unfortunate that the reverent visitor finds it difficult to examine the inscription, which is not only discoloured but is inaccessible.

Some French Treasures.

Mr. Gress met with better fortune in seeking out some of the unique craft treasures of France. In Paris he inspected with great interest the Imprimerie Nationale, and was happily able to have access to the cabinets containing the famous old type punches and matrices. He relates: "I fondled the centuries-old punches and matrices of Garamond, Didot and Grandjean. The characters were in many languages, including Egyptian hieroglyphics. I was surprised at the large size of some of the punches used for initial letters, which must have required the force of a sledge hammer to drive them into the copper bar. In the bindery section I was shown decorative tools of various designs that had been used for hundreds of years in decorating leather bindings."

Another visit in France was a pilgrimage made on U.S. Flag Day to St. Die, to see the "Baptismal Font of America"—the house in which more than four centuries ago was printed a book suggesting "America" as the name of the continent.

Plantin's Printing Office.

Call was made at Antwerp to inspect the Plantin museum, and though this was done because it was "the thing to do," the visitor, nevertheless, after seeing some of the priceless historical exhibits to be found there, was thankful he had not omitted the visit. It gave the American tourist a queer impression to find the centuries-old office clock still ticking away in the counting-room, and the account books in place on the desks. He marvelled at the extensive exhibit of original copper plates, some of them 300 years old, with proofs from the plates alongside. Copperplate presses were there also. There were original sketches and drawings by Reubens and other artists, of title pages and illustrated pages used in Plantin books of so many years ago.

The City of Caxton.

Coming to London Mr. Gress was taken in hand by our ubiquitous friend, Mr. Frank Colebrook, who was, no doubt, found to be an interesting cicerone. One of the first journeys made was to Highgate, where, says the visitor, "we started up a big hill and came to a stone enclosed in a railing. It was on this stone—according to a legend that I read as a boy in the school reader—that Dick Whittington sat more than 500 years ago when the bells of Bow Church in the distance seemed to tell him to turn back; that he would thrice be Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Colebrook offered to show me Dick Whittington's cat also, but I was satisfied with the stone."

Waterlow Park was inspected with much interest, the American afterwards writing: "I was shown a statue of Mr. Waterlow which was unveiled in 1900. I photographed it, as it seemed to me a printer who can afford to give a park is worthy of more than the usual attention."

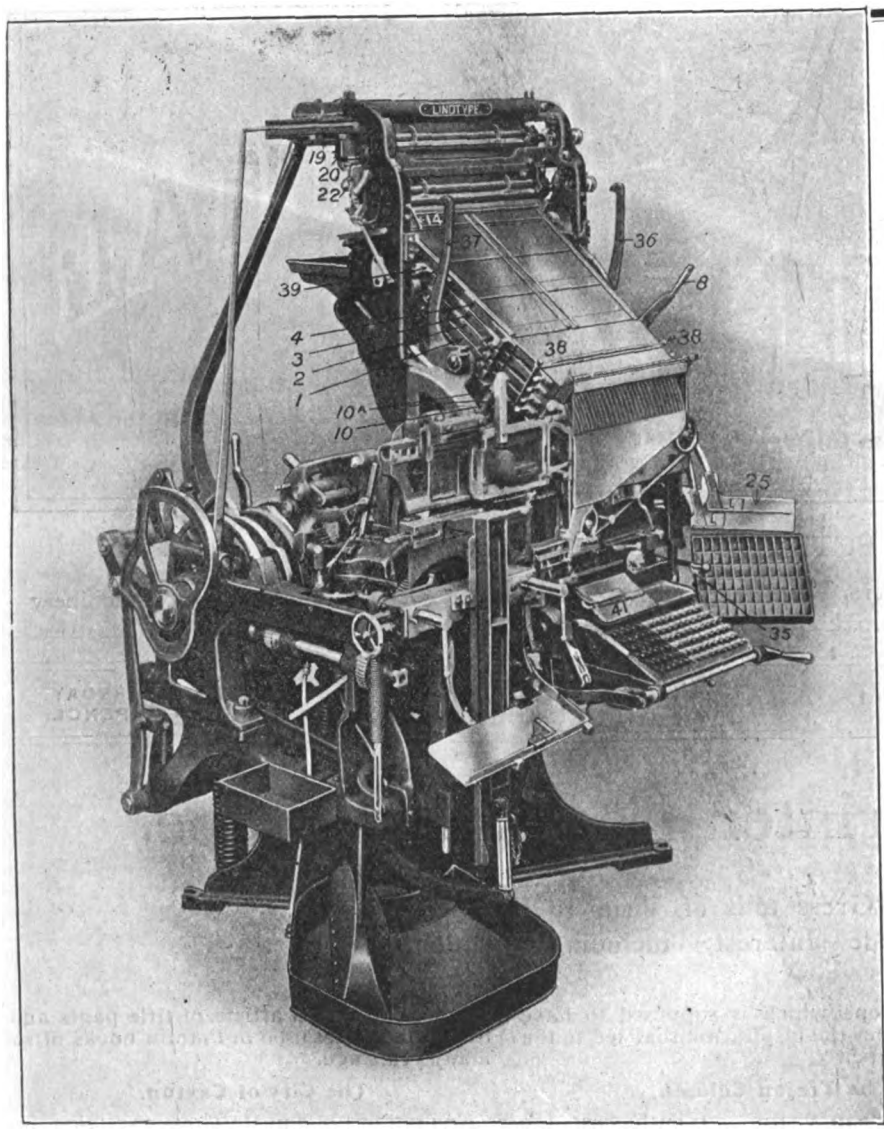
Meetings with London Printers.

The visitor made interested and respectful inspection of some of the memorials of William Morris, whom American printers, like ourselves, regard as one of our greatest craftsmen. Living printers were also met, one of the first being Mr. Charles T. Jacobi, of whom Mr. Gress writes: "Because of his reputation as a printer and author I always thought of him as the DeVinne of England. It was more than interesting, then, to meet him. Here was a man who had supervised the printing of some of the Morris books before Morris had his own print shop. The Chiswick Press, in the operation of which Mr. Jacobi had been active for half a century, was also well known to me because of its connection with the restoration of the Caslon type face about seventy-five years ago. I found Mr. Jacobi active and interesting, and regretted that I had not arranged to spend more time with him."

Another London printer looked up was Mr. Emery Walker, whom the visitor found looking younger than expected, and with whom he had "a delightful conversation."

Mr. Gress called also at the Pelican Press and met Mr. Francis Meynell. He writes: "That Mr. Meynell is popular with American printers and designers is to be seen from his mentioning the visits last year to his printshop of Hal Marchbanks, Guido and Lawrence Rosa, George Illian, Frederic W. Goudy,

Digitized by Google



A New Display Linotype

MODEL 6

For the rapid composition of text and display matter up to 30 or 36 pica ems wide in bodies from 5 to 36-pt.

EQUIPMENT: Two distributors, four magazines, four founts of double-letter matrices, four-slot mould wheel with four moulds of any style, four body liners and thirty-six measure liners, universal ejector, universal knife block, double automatic sorts stacker, thermostat gas governor, and set of spacebands

Send for fully illustrated descriptive folder

Linotype and Machinery Ltd.
9, Kingsway, London.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A Specialised Trade Protection Office for Paper Makers, Merchants, Agents, Wholesale Stationers & Allied Trades.

OBJECTS AND POINTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

Enquiries. Precise up-to-date Status Reports furnished by this Society which operates exclusively in your trade.
Collection of Accounts. Trade protection specialisation makes it possible for this Society to render a valuable service in the connection mentioned and, through up-to-date and efficient methods, costs are reduced to a minimum.
Insolvencies. This department will be under the control of an accountant with 15 years' experience in this class of work, and fullest investigations will be conducted and Meetings of Creditors attended free of charge.
The Society will be controlled by a directorate to be elected from the principal houses in the Trade.

Managing Director, Accountant & Valuer: PARKIN S. BOOTH.
Described by the "Chemist and Druggist" as "The Live Wire of the Trade Protection World."

FORM OF MEMBERSHIP.

To MR. PARKIN S. BOOTH.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

LONDON OFFICE:
26, 27 & 28, KIMBERLEY HOUSE,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1.
Telegrams: "ASMANIST," CENT. Telephone: CITY 6942/4 (2 lines).

LIVERPOOL OFFICE:
35, 36 & 37, EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
2, BIXTETH STREET
Telegrams: "QUORUM." Telephone: 4330 CENTRAL (Private Branch Exchange)

Sir,

Kindly place our name upon the register of members of the ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED, as from .....192.....to.....192..... and so on from year to year, until notice of discontinuance in writing be given prior to the termination of any year's Subscription, and upon the following terms and conditions:—

CONDITIONS:

The Subscription is annual, payable in advance, and may commence at any time.
All information is obtained from the most reliable sources, but it must be distinctly understood that it is furnished in strict confidence, and is for the sole use of the Subscriber, and is not to be divulged to a third party. The Subscriber will be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from the breach or non-observance of this condition.
Subscriptions are received, all Debt and Status Enquiry Books, etc., are issued, and information is given on the distinct understanding that the Office is not to be held responsible for damage or loss arising from want of sufficient or accurate information furnished to Subscribers, and it is agreed between the Subscriber and the Office that no proceedings shall be instituted against the Office by reason of any information furnished or omitted to be furnished, and the Subscriber further agrees not to give credit in sole reliance upon any information received from the Office except upon his own responsibility.
The Solicitors to whom collection of any debt is transferred by the Office shall be entitled to exercise discretion as to the form of procedure to be adopted in each case, and the Subscriber agrees to ratify all acts done by such Solicitors.
In case of discontinuance, Debt and Enquiry Forms are to be returned to the Office with written notice, before the end of the subscription term

Terms:

Subscription £2 2s. 0d. per annum, entitling the Subscriber to:—
Ten Status Enquiry Forms and ten Debt Forms free of charge.
Further Enquiry Forms during currency of Subscription at 2/- each.
" Debt " " " " 1/6 "
The Collection of an unlimited number of Accounts at the following rates of Commission:—
5% on amounts recovered up to - - £20 1% on amounts over - - - £100
2½% on amounts over £20 and up to - £100 5% on amounts recovered in Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Isles.
Special terms in respect to Foreign Debt collections and enquiries.
Representation at Meetings of Creditors free of charge.
Searches of the Registers (unlimited) free of charge.
Legal Advice by the Solicitors to the Office upon ordinary business matters free.

(Signed)..... *(Address)*.....
.....
Date.....192. *Business*.....

Digitized by Google

O. W. Jaquish, John Henry Nash, and others. Mr. Meynell is an enthusiast on good printing and thinks very well of what is being done in America."

Others whom the visitor met and briefly mentions included Mr. George W. Jones, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, Mr. Walter Bradley, of the Morland Press, Mr. Gerard T. Meynell, Mr. William Gamble. A visit of great interest was paid also to Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, of "Ashedene" fame.

Other Historic Printeries.

Later, the visitor extended his pilgrimage into the provinces, and amongst the printeries visited was the Clarendon Press, where, he says, "I was shown the historic punches, matrices, and woodcut initials presented to the press in 1695 by Dr. Fell, of 'I do not like you' fame. I handled the ancient tools with reverence and pleasure. There were Roman, Greek and other alphabets. I was especially interested in the old metal flowers, those type ornaments that the seventeenth and eighteenth century printers used so well. I was told that an authority had compared some of these metal flowers with some in the Plantin Museum at Antwerp and had found them to be exactly the same design."

Realising the enthusiastic interest of overseas craftsmen in the work, tools and other memorials of the printer pioneers in our own land, and those in later years whose work has made history in the development of the art, we are reminded of the pride which the British printer has a right to take both in his honourable history and his skill as craftsman. Let it be the aim of present-day printers to do all they can to prevent debasement of our standards of excellence, and to produce printed work of which later generations will have cause to be proud!

Destruction of Paper by Ink.

From Professor W. Herzberg, the industrious Chief of the Paper Department of the Materials Testing Office at Berlin-Dahlem, we have received a reprint on the above subject, from the journal of that office. This communication is occasioned by observations made while rearranging the records in the year 1921.

It was noticed that samples of paper, which had been used in 1898 in an endeavour to find a suitable process for determining the degree of sizing, and on which had been made numerous ink lines of widths varying from 0.5 to to 2.5 mm. with document ink produced by one of the foremost German ink makers, had been corroded by the ink. These papers were made, some of rag, some of sulphite pulp and some of mixtures of these, and they were stored in the filing cabinets under normal conditions.

To get comparative figures showing the influence of the ink, these papers were tested for breaking strain at right angles to the ink lines. It was shown that the paper with 2 mm. wide lines was rather less than half as strong as the same paper without ink marks. The decrease in strength is augmented in a fairly regular degree by the increasing width of the ink line.

This question has engaged the attention of librarians and scientists ever since P. Ehrle, late Prefect of the Vatican Library, first brought the matter prominently before the notice of scientists and urged that remedial measures should be found.

About 20 years ago, Herr Schluttig, director of Leonhardi's ink works, made a research into the matter and came to the conclusion that it had been wrongly assumed that the sulphuric acid of the ink was to blame, and that the iron oxide salts were the true cause of the trouble.

The new observations at the Materials Testing Office show that even modern inks energetically attack paper. Professor Herzberg is not satisfied with Schluttig's conclusions, for it is well known that sulphuric acid also attacks the fibres, rendering them friable. He calls for a renewal of the study and he states that the Materials Testing Office intends to approach the ink makers for their co-operation in laying down a plan of research whose object shall be systematic examination of the influence of modern inks on paper. It is of great importance to determine whether all our documents are liable to such destruction or whether the above-mentioned discovery in the Testing Office is merely an isolated case, due perhaps to the composition of one batch of ink only. It is hoped that the production of a harmless ink may result.

Cardiff Printers' Trade Review.

Annual Meeting of Master Printers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association was held on Tuesday evening, January 23rd, at the Electric House Café, and was well attended.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. E. W. Holder, and vice-president, Mr. W. R. Smith, who was out of town, the chair was taken by Mr. W. C. Short, and the president's report was read by Mr. I. M. Thomas.

A Time of Testing.

The president stated in his report that the year had been a very difficult one in many respects. The bad trade and the strike had upset the equanimity of the Association as a whole, whilst the difficulties of getting uniform action in various matters had complicated the work considerably — but when everything was considered, they had come out very satisfactorily as regards the strike, while the bad trade had taught them many lessons which he had no doubt would help them in the future, and should tend to make them combine more closely. It also taught them many lessons in the Trade Agreement, and showed them the many weaknesses of the system. This might lead them to a wider consideration of the matter, as it was certain that only joint action, and strict adherence to the spirit as well as to the letter of the agreement, would bring a solution of their difficulties, and make the trade what they wished it to be; therefore, he trusted that serious consideration would be given to the report to be brought forward by the committed appointed for that purpose. There was evidence that trade was improving throughout the country and it was up to them to take advantage of the improvement when it reached them, and to arrange that they might receive the fruits of their labour.

Co-operation with Labour.

Reviewing the meetings of the past year the president said the various duties outside his chairmanship had been carried out to the best of his ability. As vice-president of the Joint Industrial Council he had regularly attended its meetings, and although there had been many disappointments, he still believed that the future would clear away many of the difficulties. It was to be regretted that the Holiday Home had to be closed down, also that the Typographical Association had withdrawn its membership, but he believed that wiser counsels would prevail in the near future, and they would have the pleasure of the company of its representatives again.

The Alliance meetings had been very successful under the various presidents, and he had to congratulate Mr. Short on the very wise government of its meetings.

The Chamber of Trade.

One side of their work was taken but little notice of, he said, and that was their affiliation to the Cardiff Chamber of Trade. Many matters were considered which had a direct bearing on the printing trade, such as railway rates, postage and general transport facilities. The Chamber was always delighted to have opinions from, and to fight for any of its affiliated associations, and he would like to see a greater interest taken therein. Being a personal member, he knew its value, and he would like the members to know that steps were being taken to work with the Chamber of Commerce which had hitherto interested itself only in the docks businesses.

Before closing his report he expressed grateful thanks to Mr. F. Verner Nicholls, their secretary. In all cases of difficulty his kindly advice had been most helpful, and his intimate touch with all matters pertaining to the trade in the district had been of considerable value to the Association generally.

A vote of thanks to the retiring president, very feelingly moved by Mr. T. W. Tucker, who referred to the great interest taken and the amount of time devoted to the work by Mr. Holder, was very well received, as was also a vote of thanks to all officers and committees.

Mr. Short, as chairman of the executive committee, said that the committee had under consideration schemes which were likely to have a very far-reaching influence on the trade, and by which it was hoped that considerable economies might be effected. The report was as yet incomplete, but it was hoped that the proposals would be before the members for consideration at an early date.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. F. Glossop; vice-president, Mr. A. E. Harrison; hon. treasurer, Mr. F. Glossop; and hon. secretary, Mr. F. Verner Nicholls.

The executive committee were re-elected *en bloc*.

Mr. F. Glossop and Mr. A. E. Harrison were appointed to represent Cardiff on the Alliance executive committee.

Chamber of Trade.—Mr. E. W. Holder nominated vice-president of the chamber, and Messrs. A. H. Carter and D. Caxton Davies as delegates.

J.I.C. Committee, to form the employers' panel.—Messrs. Holder (V. Pres.), Webber, Murrell, Glossop, Tucker, Short, Davies, Kirkby, Caxton Davies, Richards, Nelmes and Pickford were appointed.

Technical Instruction Committee.—Messrs. Webber, Short, Holder, Harrison, Glossop.

It was decided to hold the annual dinner within the next three weeks, and that ladies should be invited.

The delegates on the Chamber of Trade were instructed to press for co-operation of the Chamber with the local Chamber of Commerce.

It was resolved, after discussion, to recommend the Alliance to press the Federation for an agreed rate of wages to be paid to apprentices in the letterpress and litho departments, and that the scale of pay be as that recently suggested by the Federation Committee.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

GIBRALTAR.

A wholesale dealer in paper and stationery at Gibraltar wishes to be put in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of all sorts of papers and stationery. (Reference D.O.T. 10209/E.D./M.C.).

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Cape Town firm of manufacturers' representatives are desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of wrapping paper and paper for box-makers and confectioners. (Reference No. 71).

EGYPT.

The British Commercial Agent for Egypt has transmitted to the Department of Overseas Trade copies of documents issued by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior in connection with various photographic materials required during 1923, for which tenders are invited to be presented by noon on March 15th. The goods required include paper, etc. (Reference D.O.T. 9726/F.E./G.C./2).

The Newfoundland Paper Scheme

On his return to Newfoundland, the Prime Minister (Sir Richard Squires) spoke with confidence of the projected development scheme in the Humber River area. In his opinion, he said, it was an epoch-making undertaking, and never before had a Newfoundland Prime Minister been able to secure so much financial assistance from the Imperial Treasury. The Humber development scheme was about twice the size of that now operating at Grand Falls, and the capacity of the new paper mill would be 400 tons per day of news-print.

This proposition only awaits the ratification of the Newfoundland Government, added Sir Richard, the Treasury sanction for the financial support of the United Kingdom having already been authorised.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, is to receive a deputation from the F.B.I. on Friday, February 9th, when the views of members on the subject of industrial taxation will be laid before him in connection with the forthcoming Budget. The representations will be based upon the considered opinion of industry throughout the country, as expressed at the special district meetings arranged by the Federation last autumn.

Digitized by Google

OFFSET PRINTING

AND

The Harris Automatic Offset Machine

OFFSET **printing** is no longer an undemonstrated theory. It is to-day a live industry that only came into the field of the Graphic Arts a few years ago, requiring nothing but machinery to make it a commercial proposition for the best quality of printing in one or more colours. It has had a phenomenal growth during the few years of its existence, and that it has impressed buyers of printed advertising with its extraordinary quality is proved by the growing demand for this class of work, and the reason of this great demand is because in offset printing the quality of the work equals the best that can be produced by any other process. Every day the demand for offset printing is increasing, both in commercial work and the highest class of colour work. A tremendous quantity of work is also done by offset which was previously printed on flat-bed and type presses. Offset Printing eliminates make-ready, does away with stereotyping, eliminates block making and ensures perfect quality of work from start to finish. The rotary principle of the offset process also introduces the element of speed, 5,000 impressions per hour being easily possible with the Harris Pile Feeder on a Harris Offset Machine.

The Harris Automatic Press Company to-day makes more offset presses than all the other manufacturers combined, and no type of standard printing or lithographic press in the world, except roll fed, equals the speed of the "Harris" equipped with the Harris Feeder, which is an integral part of the machine, and guaranteed with it. You get in the Harris Press every advantage that the word automatic means, and in addition, quality which develops sales, and large output, which develops profit. QUALITY WITH LARGE OUTPUT is the "Harris" combination of unbeatable advantages.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.,

PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,

43 and 44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

USHER & CO.

USHER-WALKER, LTD.

Makers of the finest Printing Inks, Rollers and Roller Composition

FOR HOME AND EXPORT. Specially made to suit all climates and conditions.

¶ Our Rollers are used in producing the Leading Newspapers and Magazines, and have a longer effective life than any other.

¶ Our "*Vigeo*" Composition is absolutely infusible.

¶ Our Inks are the best value obtainable for Letter-press, Litho, Offset, Tin-Printing, Die-Stamping and every conceivable process.

TRY OUR GOLD BRONZE INKS.

Our monthly House Journal "The Printers' Engineer" is full of interesting information appertaining to the above trades. It is mailed gratis and post free to employing printers at home and abroad. We shall be glad to add your name to our mailing list. Send us a post card to-day.

33, BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET STREET - - LONDON, E.C.4

'Phone: Central 941-2-3. Wires. "Usher Company (Fleet), London."

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE week's partnerships dissolved include that between W. H. Barnett and J. C. Martin, printers and stationers, 35A, Millstone-lane, Leicester, under the style of the Barnett Printing Co.

APPRENTICES' WAGES.—The Apprenticeship Committee of the Federation of Master Printers met at 24, Holborn on Tuesday and considered the question of the wages payable to apprentices, and will make recommendations on the matter at the next council meeting. The question of girl apprentices was discussed and it was decided to obtain the views of the Alliances on this important subject.

POSTAL RATES.—The Postmaster-General consented to receive yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon a deputation from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades (which represents 5,000 employers and 250,000 workers). The object of the deputation was to press for reductions in postal rates on the larger packages sent at printed matter rates, post cards, and small parcels of printed matter sent at parcel rates, evidence being submitted regarding unemployment in the printing and allied trades, which can be be directly traced to high postal rates.

POSTAL REFORMS.—Abolition of the Corporation Profits tax, a further reduction in income-tax, and the restoration of the penny post for letters not exceeding an ounce, and of the halfpenny rate for post cards, are among recommendations made by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber favours effective measures to end the practice, stated to have become fairly widespread, of sending large batches of circulars to the Continent to be posted back, thus avoiding British postal dues.

P.O. SURCHARGES.—In connection with the six months' returns which the Post Office has just made public showing that £88,000 has been collected in surcharges during that period, Mr. W. H. Burchell (Caxton Press, Ltd., Leather-lane, E.C.1), writes us suggesting that the same kind of carelessness which has produced this astounding result, gives reason for the assumption that a large sum has been lost to the public in *overstamping* letters. He adds that it was in view of the likelihood of this that he was led to bestow a great deal of time, trouble and expense on the production of the "At-a-Glance Postal Rate Chart" showing the new charges. He would be pleased to send one of these charts to any of our readers who may be interested.

CASSELL'S CHAIRMAN ENTERTAINED.—Sir William E. Berry presided at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday to Mr. Thomas Young on his appointment as chairman of Messrs. Cassell's. The gathering was thoroughly representative of those engaged in the publishing and advertising business, together with other friends principally engaged on the commercial side of newspapers and publications. Among the company were Lord Riddell, Sir James Carmichael, Sir F. Bowater, Mr. J. Gomer Berry, Sir Charles Starmer, and Mr. Wareham Smith.

P. M. AND O. A. DINNER.—The referendum to members has resulted in a decision to revive the annual dinner of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association. The 1923 dinner will be held in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday, April 14th, tickets being priced at 10s. 6d. single, 19s. double.

A DISPUTE in the printing trade exists in Limerick owing to the refusal of the members of the Typographical Society to accept the wages cut. Newspapers and jobbing offices are affected, and the four local papers announce temporary suspension of publication.

BOOKBINDING LECTURE.—In continuation of the series of technical lectures arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, an address on bookbinding will be given by E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf, Esq. (Zaehnsdorf, Ltd.), at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4, at 6.30 p.m., on Friday, February 9th, 1923. The chair is to be taken by Major R. Leighton (chairman, Bookbinding Section, London Chamber of Commerce). The address will be illustrated by practical demonstrations and an exhibition of bound books.

MR. JAMES BENNET PEACE, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and the University Printer, died suddenly at his residence, Woolaston-road, Cambridge, on Tuesday night.

MR. JAMES POULTER, who was for many years in the service of *The Times*, died on Wednesday of last week at Leytonstone. Mr. Poulter, who was 83, entered *The Times* office as a messenger at the age of 14 in 1853, and was afterwards apprenticed as a compositor. He ultimately became overseer of the day composing staff, and retired on a pension in January, 1905.

THE death occurred suddenly on Friday evening of Mr. Beatley Nichols, who was for a long period associated with the printing trade of Ipswich. Mr. Nichols, who was 85 years of age, had in 1867 taken the position of foreman at the *Ipswich Journal* office: this he held for nearly 25 years. He was a member of the Typographical Association, and evinced deep interest in all matters concerning the trade.

MR. SIDNEY S. PAWLING, of Earl's Court-road, S.W., head of the publishing firm of Heinemann and Co., left £16,836.

MR. HENRY LEONARD DICKIN, of Muswell Hill-road, N., journalist and critic, for some years a contributor to the musical columns of the *Morning Post*, *Globe*, *Sunday Times*, and *Daily Telegraph*, who died on November 27th last, left estate of the gross value of £969, with net personalty £844.

AN important agreement regarding dock dues and charges has been reached by the dock-owning railway companies and associations representing the trade of the country.

THE Companionship of the *Daily Herald* made their annual effort to assist the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, at a specially arranged concert at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, on Saturday last. The "plate" realised over forty guineas, and was substantially augmented by a novel basket-of-fruit "turn," arranged by Mr. A. Russell (of the *Daily Herald* staff), which produced ten guineas. The chairmen (Messrs. W. T. Whittington and C. Cartmall) are to be congratulated on their successful evening.

JOURNALISTS' SAINT.—Monday last was the day of St. Francis of Sales, who has just been designated by the Pope as Patron Saint of Christian Writers and Journalists. He was canonised by Alexander VII. on January 29th, 1665.

RECENT tenders asked for by the Stationery Office included the following quantities of paper: Hand-made or mould-made papers 13 tons, writings (air dried) 19 tons, loose-leaf ledger papers 4 tons, writings 2 tons, loan papers 12 tons, writings (ordinary) 104 tons, second papers 114 tons, bank papers 50 tons, writing papers 47 tons, writings (coloured) 2½ tons, blotting papers 28 tons, printing and lithographic papers 232 tons, imitation art papers 15 tons, second papers 55 tons, coloured printings 38 tons, copying papers 4 tons, brown papers 7 tons, brown papers (second) 83 tons, smallhands 2½ tons, buff papers 98 tons and manilla papers 51 tons.

LEICESTER Chamber of Commerce reports that the letterpress printing, binding and paper trades on the whole appear to be steady, but there is rather a lack of enquiries for future orders. The lithographic section is quiet, and a good deal more labour could be employed if the business could be obtained, but foreign competition is keenly felt. Paper box business has improved slightly since Christmas. Orders from hosiery manufacturers remain about the same, but an improvement in footwear requirements is anticipated during the next few weeks.

THE first number of a new weekly paper, *By-the-Way and Interviews*, has just been issued. Particulars of the promoting company appear on our commercial page.

A COPY has reached us of a special issue of the *Bulletin Officiel*, the organ of the French master printers' organisation, produced as a Christmas number. To printers on this side of the Channel—especially, of course, such as read French—this publication is of much interest. Reading matter includes some interesting extracts from old French treatises on printing dating back to the eighteenth century, these being followed by strongly contrasting up-to-date technical articles. There is an article on photo-lithography by Louis Tanchon, one on offset by M. Maillet, on gelatine printing ("Phototypie") by Leon Marotte, and an anonymous article on rotary photogravure. An admirable pictorial supplement shows how far advanced are French printers in the use of the numerous illustrative processes. Published at 7, Rue Suger, Paris, VIe, copies are obtainable at a price of 50 francs, post free.

THE recent attack upon Mr. Denis M'Grath manager of the *Cork Examiner* newspaper, who is making gradual recovery from his injuries, was followed on Wednesday night of last week by the destruction of the proprietor's residence. Armed men called at the home of Mr. George Crosbie, and set the building on fire. It burned fiercely for several hours, and was completely destroyed.

THE Attorney-General for Quebec has been notified from New York that a request will be made to the Canadian Government for the extradition of Mr. John H. Roberts, editor of *The Age*, a Montreal newspaper, who is now in prison for defaming members of the Quebec Legislature. It is understood that Mr. Roberts is charged with defrauding an American printing firm of twenty-five thousand dollars [about £5,500 at present rates.]

A DISASTER occurred on Wednesday of last week at the offices of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, when a new top storey collapsed and crashed through the building to the cellar, a number of persons being removed from the offices dead, and many other workers seriously injured. The editorial departments and machine rooms were totally destroyed.

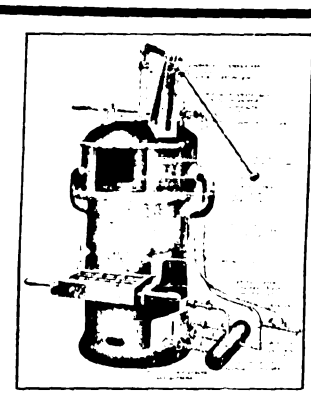
Calendars, etc.

MESSRS. SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., have sent their British customers a wall calendar which comprises a tear-off monthly pad mounted on a large card which is of special interest by reason of its bearing no less than nineteen separate half-tone illustrations of the principal labour-saving machines which are the firm's specialities.

MESSRS. JARVIS AND FOSTER send us a hanging calendar, the monthly tear-off sheets of which provide a small blank space against each day's date to allow engagements to be noted.

MESSRS. G. AND G. PONTON, engravers, printers, etc., of Glasgow and Edinburgh, send a wall calendar in which the monthly tear-off pad hangs from a large card which bears a picture of the Market Place, Copenhagen, the reproduction being done by colour photogravure. The brilliance of effect speaks well both for the possibilities of this promising process and also for the capabilities of Messrs. Ponton's printery.

MESSRS. HILL, SIFFKEN AND CO., LTD., specialists in pictorial posters, are again sending out a useful desk blotter. Mounted on a stout board, it usefully gives the dates for the whole year down the sides of the pad, which is, moreover, securely bound at the corners.



INSTAL A MONOMETER

£2000 per annum saved in metal alone by using a MONOMETER FURNACE.

A large London Printers' have found by test that they get 48½ lbs. less dross per ton of metal melted with a Monometer Furnace.

They melt 8 tons per day, so a direct saving of over £5,000 is effected.

Just calculate how much you melt per day and see what you will save.

Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.

Head Office and Works: **Barrow-in-Furness.**
London Office: **Savoy House, Strand, W.C.**
'Phone: GERRARD 3655.

Digitized by Google

Bookbinding Trade Stoppage.

Trouble Reaches Serious Dimensions.

The stoppage in the London bookbinding trade shows, at the time of writing, no sign of approaching settlement.

The Employers' View.

The following statement was made before the week-end by Mr. Douglas Leighton, of Leighton, Son, and Hodge, Ltd. "A stoppage has occurred in the London bookbinding trade, and all the houses of any importance are involved. Between 4,000 and 5,000 hands are affected. The dispute is due to a demand by the National Union of Paper Workers that London master bookbinders shall apply to a certain few of their unskilled and semi-skilled workpeople an agreement as to wage reductions recently arrived at between their union and the London Master Printers' Association. All employees in the London bookbinding houses, skilled and unskilled alike, have, in fact, accepted a scale of wage reductions commencing in June last, when a national trade settlement was arranged. The London master bookbinders had no part in the more recent negotiations which affected London printers only. The position of the bookbinders was made perfectly clear to the union officials before these negotiations started. The demand is in effect for an increase in wages which the employers find it impossible to grant in the present condition of trade."

Trade Union Statements.

The National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers has made the following reply: "Mr. Leighton has been, and still is, a member of the London Master Printers' Association's Labour Committee, and as representing the master bookbinders he must have taken part in the deliberations on the agreement. Previous to the national agreement last June the whole of the London paper workers, employed by the master bookbinders, were paid under the master printers' agreement, and any questions that arose were settled with the master printers. The London Master Printers' Association knew that whatever agreement was arrived at nationally would not apply to the members of the Paper Workers' Union in London. The paper workers naturally did not expect that the national agreement would be put in operation by the master bookbinders, but it was, and that is the cause of the dispute."

The binders' section of the union is issuing a statement which reads, in part:—

"Following the resolutions passed on January 23rd, and confirmed by the mass meeting on the following evening, our members refused to touch any work handled by persons other than those who had usually handled the work for delivery, despatch or in the shop. The Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at a conference on January 18th, recognised that if the warehousemen and porters went out many shops would have to close in a few days. Up to this time our branch was not in dispute with our employers; but because these shops had automatically to close, the employers decided to issue lock-out notices to all our members in the other shops where, up to then, there had been no trouble, thus making a trade dispute of the matter. We are bound to accept this challenge, as it aims at the right of our members to act up to the tenets of trade unionism, and we are determined to defend our trade union principles. With two exceptions, all letterpress and Bible shops are involved."

Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd.

No agreement has yet been reached between Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., and the union representatives regarding the matter in dispute, and the employees for the most part are still out on strike. The employers, however, are filling up all the positions in their works as fast as they can, and we understand they have found quite capable workpeople, so that they will have no difficulty in executing orders.

MESSRS. J. AND J. MAKIN, LTD., paper manufacturers, have joined the Federation of British Industries.

Printers and Phthisis.

Dr. E. Halford Ross writes to *The Times*: "During October and November, 1920, you published a series of letters from me on printers' phthisis. In these it was enunciated that silica-grit, when breathed, is the active factor in the causation of consumption; and it was maintained that the elimination of dust by constant cleanliness should encompass the prevention of the disease which . . . is most prevalent among printers.

"The letters gave rise to considerable controversy, and it is with great interest that I am now able to relate the result of a practical test. Phthisis had occurred in the printing department of the Bank of England, as in other printing works. Therefore, when the large new building in Old-street, E.C., was nearing completion, in the autumn of 1920, it was suggested by the head of the department that a vacuum-cleaning plant, with pipes carried to every floor, having a central exhaust engine with dust containers in the basement, might be a satisfactory means of keeping the new premises thoroughly clean. This was installed, and has been used continually and systematically over all floors, walls, cupboards, type-cases, etc., by a specially trained staff. Detailed medical notes and reports, from varying and independent sources, have been kept of all cases of illness, even of minor ailments; and in order to make the experiment free from error similar records were also kept at another new factory near London, which was engaged on similar work, but in which such cleaners had not been instituted.

"In neither works was there a picked population, but persons of all ages, including many new-comers, were employed. Two years' careful observations are therefore available. During the first year the new factory above referred to had five fresh cases, one of which has since proved fatal. It was then extra-cleaned; and during the second year there were none. But the Old-street premises of the Bank of England, in the heart of London, have remained free from new disease throughout the whole two years—a remarkable result in a large staff engaged in a most phthisical trade; and the average number of days lost per annum per person owing to ill-health (estimated by the method published by the Industrial Welfare Society in its *Journal* of December, 1921, as eight in factories generally) has fallen to between five and six days in these works.

"The conclusion is that phthisis may be prevented in certain printing shops if preventive measures are taken. If it can be prevented among printers, it can surely be reduced elsewhere. The constant, systematic elimination of dust should lead to the curtailment not only of consumption, but of many minor illnesses."

TUCK'S

£5,000 Post Card Competition.

Printers and stationers—particularly those having retail shops—will be interested to note that Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., have now fully launched their big publicity scheme for the post card prize competition. We understand January has beaten the record in the matter of post cards sent in by competitors. The competition is now being taken up largely by schools. Considerably more than a thousand headmasters and headmistresses throughout the country have applied for supplies of the competition announcement and rules for distribution among their pupils. The striking poster—"The Thunderstruck Postman"—is attracting attention on the hoardings, and by various means particulars of the competition are being broadcast to post card dealers and the general public. It now remains for the retailer to assist himself in the post card branch of his business, and to assist the movement for cheaper postage, by utilising the facilities which the firm is providing for getting his customers to enter for the competition, utilising the well-known "Tuck" picture post cards, of which so many excellent varieties are available.

"PAPER and Printings" cleared through the Constantinople Customs during the month of August amounted in value to £T156,102.

The Problem of Non-Register.

Importance of Grain in Paper.

Of all the bugbears of the colour printer, none is more formidable than that of non-register. It is easy—says a writer in the house magazine of Messrs. B. J. Ball, Ltd., of Australia—for the customer to curse the printer and the printer to call down anathemas on the head of the papermaker or the machinery manufacturer, or some other responsible person; but, as a matter of fact, while paper continues to be used as a medium of expressing art or nature in colours, just so long will non-register continue to be a problem the printer must face. The purpose of this article is not to suggest a method of overcoming the difficulties, but to explain some of the reasons which cause the trouble.

Printing paper consists of innumerable fibres, made from wood or rags or grass, which are carried along in a vast body of water and deposited on an endless travelling oscillating wire screen. The tendency of these fibres is to lie the long way of the travelling belt, with the consequence that the stretchability of the paper is greater in the other direction than that in which the fibres lie. Consequently any printer who does a lot of colour work should make a point of indenting any important quantities of paper, and should advise his supplier which way he wants his paper cut. In other words, if the paper is to be fed in the broad way, then the fibres should run in the direction of the short way of the sheet, so that the pull on the cylinder should be in the direction the fibres are running, instead of across them.

The simplest way to test an ordinary sheet of printing paper to ascertain the grain is to tear it in each direction. It will be observed that the tear is very irregular and resistant one way, whilst the other direction offers less resistance and tears fairly straight, the latter being "the way of the grain" or "direction of web."

But even though attention be given to this, the stretchability of paper cannot entirely be overcome, although it can be minimised. An expert attached to one of the great paper mills recently gave us the following remarks on the question:—

"Non-register trouble is due very largely to the fact that paper absorbs moisture from a humid atmosphere. Let us assume this paper was going through the mill during average atmospheric conditions, and, therefore, contained an average percentage of moisture. The paper would remain practically the same as long as it was kept in the cases, and continue so when taken out, if the atmosphere to which it was exposed was relatively the same as when the paper was made. If, on the other hand, it was drier the paper would shrink, and if damper expand. This action is not unusual, but comparatively infrequent, except during periods of radical changes in humidity, which, being beyond the control of papermaker and printer, cause considerable trouble, especially on register work.

"Only last week the writer visited a print shop and observed a sheet which stretched one-eighth inch in twenty minutes. It was a damp day, but when the sheet had been allowed to accommodate itself to the damp atmosphere and expand correspondingly, it printed in perfect register. The necessity at times for conditioning paper is obvious, and we doubt if you would care to take the position that the papermaker is responsible for the trouble caused by atmospheric conditions, unless he had supplied paper with the grain the short way when it had been ordered with the grain the long. For colour and other close-register work the grain should run the long way, as most of the fibres lie in this direction, and in expanding or contracting they change diameter rather than length."

MESSRS. E. A. BRISTOW AND CO., papermakers' agents, Temple Bar House, 23-28, Fleet-street, London, have been appointed sole agents in America for the well-known mill, Otto Gunther, Greiz, as well, of course, as representing them solely in this country. This mill has four machines, and makes a speciality of fancy covers, box papers and boards, red and black duplex for films, and black plate wrapping for the photographic trade. Other products are index boards, manillas and embossed wall papers in small trade rolls.

Digitized by Google

Lithographic Prices & Possibilities.

At a meeting of the members of the L.M.P.A. Trade Lithographers' Section, held at 24, Holborn, last week, Mr. Wiles, chairman of the Section, reviewed the present position of the trade and the great possibilities opening for it, especially in photo-lithography, and reported the issue of a new price list, with considerable reductions made by reason of the wages reduction.

Mr. Bates (Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co.) attended, and addressed the members, dealing with the practical and business side of this branch. He had hoped for a year of quietness and progress, but already they had to refuse a demand for increased wages from the two litho trade unions, in spite of the agreement which had been made, covering the year up to December 31st. He was glad to know that the reduction in prices had already been of service in helping trade and reducing unemployment.

Mr. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., then spoke, dealing with the technical side. He claimed that the immense advantages of rotary offset were only just coming into full appreciation. Letterpress printers recognised its advantages, especially when duplication was necessary, transferring costing less than stereos, whilst cheaper paper could be used. Telegraph forms, two-colour labels and similar work were now being so produced, and it was available for high-class work. He described the Manul process of reprinting type pages, showing a volume produced in this way at a very cheap rate. Auto-litho was referred to, and reproductions of chalk sketches and block work from pencil drawings were shown.

The speakers were thanked for their addresses, which were considered of practical value to the Section.

Lithographers' Auxiliary Concert.

A most successful and enjoyable bohemian concert was held on Monday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, under the ægis of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation. A departure was made by the executive in selecting Anderton's in place of the Cannon-street Hotel—a building which had been taken for so many years for these concerts—and the choice made met with the very warm approval of the large gathering of the supporters of the Auxiliary present. The event was "billed" as an executive night, and the chair was taken successively by Mr. E. A. Lowe, Mr. Fred Howe, Mr. Woodgate Stevens, and Mr. N. T. Hammond. Among others present were Mr. Sidney Cumbers, Mr. H. F. Parker and Mr. J. Mynott (hon. Auxiliary secretary). Mr. Joseph Mortimer sent a letter regretting his absence.

Mr. E. A. Lowe, during an interval in the concert programme, expressed the thanks of the executive to the various firms and gentlemen who had financially supported that evening's effort. Their Auxiliary was putting up two candidates for election this year, and he appealed earnestly for an even more extended support for what he thought was one of the finest benevolent institutions in existence. He thought there was room for propaganda on behalf of the aims and objects of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Mr. Woodgate Stevens, who also spoke, referred to the fact that it was their first executive night. These pensions, after all, were for the rank and file in the trade, and he thought the people who most benefited by them should contribute their share towards their maintenance. The success that had attended the efforts of the members of the executive that night would indeed whet their appetites for further endeavour in the same direction.

Mr. Fred Howe and Mr. N. T. Hammond, the other chairmen, also briefly expressed their thanks to those who had contributed financially to the evening's plate.

The total collection amounted roughly to £80.

The musical programme was provided by the well-known concert party, the Astra Carltons, under the direction of Mr. Fredk. G. Turner, whose members comprised, in addition to the last-named gentleman, Miss Maude Smythe, Miss Phyllis Manser, Mr. Herbert Wild, Mr Tom Westmacott and Mr. Morey Wicks. Much appreciation was shown to each one of the artists, whose performances were rendered in first-rate style.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines :—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous,

One Insertion 3/-
Three Insertions... ... ... 6/-

For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted,

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words) :—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions... ... ... 3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements,

Per line 1/-

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone 8407 City.

Situations Wanted.

COMP. (N.S.), first-class display, general jobbing, seeks perm., anywhere.—L., Box 14038.

PHOTO-LITHO, Advertiser desires position; good experience as Operator and Printing down Zinc and Aluminium.—Write, L., Box 14037.

WORKING FOREMAN or OVERSEER (compg.); last sit. 11 years; organiser, discip.; all branches; refs. conscientious.—W., 9, Montholme-road, Wandsworth-common, S.W.11. 14040

Partnerships and Financial.

ACTIVE PARTNER-DIRECTOR required with £2,000 additional working capital by old-established London firm of Photo Engravers; open closest investigation; audited accounts.—Apply, Arnold and Co. (London), Ltd., 143, Cannon-street, E.C.4. 14039

Machinery for Sale.

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

BREHMER BOOK SEWING MACHINE, for Letterpress work, distance between stitches, also length of stitches—adjustable according to size of Books; machine to take any size of Books up to 14-in. long and 9½-in. wide; machine for Power.—Box 13996.

DAWSON'S TWO FEEDER WHARFEDALE NEWS MACHINE, for sale, flyers with cutter, bed 65 in. by 49 in., ink slab 60 in.; also MENTGES NEWS FOLDER, No. 2 868, folds 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages, with paster, trims top of page.—Caldicotts "News" Office, Gainsborough. 14032

DOUBLE-HEADED WIRE STAPLING MACHINE, for Wooden Boxes, from 2-in. to 12-in. in height; fitted with Two Heads; adjustable from 2½-in. up to 8½-in. apart; Adjustable Iron Table; for Power or Treadle; latest construction; absolutely new.—Box 13997.

NO. 4 BREHMER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE; Power only; will stitch §-in.—Box 13998.

QUAD DEMY FURNIVAL DIRECT LITHO ROTARY, in thorough condition; for immediate disposal.—For particulars and appointment to view, apply Box 14031.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

SMYTH-HORNE No. 3 BOOK SEWER for sale; can be seen working any time.—Box 13994.

Machinery Wanted.

HAND-PRINTING PLATEN wanted (Second-hand), good condition, must be cheap.—E. Warren, 75, Trehurst-street, Clapton, E.5. 14030

Miscellaneous.

CARBON PAPERS!!! Box containing 100 sheets, foolscap size, Black or Purple; price 4s.; special quotations for dozen lots.—Apply, Box 14029.

LARGE STOCK Good Quality TYPEWRITER CARBONS, Foolscap and Quarto; low price to clear.—Box 14035.

STATIONERY, Tobacco, Fancy Goods, Etc.—Old-established concern (South coast); shop and house; good position; lease; excellent income; £1,600 all.—Particulars, C. Lovegrove, F.A.I., Auctioneer, Southsea. 14036

Legal, Etc.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
1923. J. No. 3936.
CHANCERY DIVISION.
MR. JUSTICE SARGANT.

IN THE MATTER of Letters Patent granted to Oliver Warren Johnson bearing date the 25th day of June 1907 and numbered 14631 in respect of an invention entitled "Improvements in and Relating to Machines for Folding Letters and the Like"

and

IN THE MATTER of Letters Patent granted to Oliver Warren Johnson bearing date the 6th day of July 1908 and numbered 14333 in respect of an invention entitled "Improvements in and Relating to Apparatus for Feeding Sheets to Printing Presses Folding Machines Ruling Machines and the Like"

and

IN THE MATTER of Letters Patent granted to Oliver Warren Johnson bearing date the 12th day of June 1908 and numbered 12653 in respect of an invention entitled "Improvements in and Relating to Paper Folding Machines"

and

IN THE MATTER of the Patents and Designs Acts 1907-1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Toronto Type Foundry Company Limited has by Originating Summons dated the 21st day of December 1922 applied that the terms of the said Letters Patent may be extended AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Tuesday the 13th day of March 1923 application will be made to the Court that a day may be fixed before which the said Summons shall not be in the paper for hearing AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person desirous of being heard in opposition to the said Summons must at least seven days before the said 13th day of March 1923 lodge notice of such opposition at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Sargant Room 317 Royal Courts of Justice Strand London and serve a copy thereof upon the Applicants.

Dated this 30th day of January 1923
BIRD & BIRD,
5, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1.
Solicitors for the Applicants upon whom all documents requiring service may be served. 16486

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW & SECOND-HAND PRINTING — MACHINERY MERCHANT. —
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates and stones.
12, Crane Court Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

IT is understood that the Regina *Leader* has purchased the Saskatoon *Star*. The change of ownership takes effect from February 1st. These two are the most widely circulated newspapers in Saskatchewan.

AN English weekly paper has just been started in Florence, the *Italian Mail*, at 14, Via della Vigna Nuova, Florence.

THE fellow who feels above his job will always have others above him.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAULT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery,

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded £250,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1876 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, B ussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1923.

The Bookbinding Stoppage.

THE stoppage in the London bookbinding trade has already, as indicated in the report on another page, reached serious dimensions, and it threatens to spread still further within a few days' time. It is unfortunate that there should be apparent misunderstanding as to the scope of the London wage negotiations, and it is still more unfortunate that a disagreement of this kind should be allowed suddenly to arrest the working of an important section of the industry. What is essential now, for the good of all parties concerned, is that some means be found to arrange an immediate, if only temporary, resumption of work while the points at issue are thrashed out. We are gratified to hear that a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council has been called for to-morrow (Friday), and we trust that a way may be found to prevent the continuance or spread of this destructive and useless stoppage of work, a thing that injures all whilst giving no assurance of any good results which could not be better achieved by other means.

* * *

German Picture Post Cards.

THE need for more stringent application of merchandise marks regulations—a matter in regard to which the Federation of Master Printers is showing commendable pertinacity—was emphasised last week by Mr. Godfrey Cheesman, general secretary of the National Union of Manufacturers, who called attention to what he regards as another case of serious trade penetration from Germany. A circular just received from Berlin by an important London firm of printers and stationers offers picture picture post cards wholesale at "2s. 6d. per gross only"—a price with which, Mr. Cheesman observed, no British manufacturer could possibly compete. The samples enclosed in the circular are of the comic variety, that would appeal certainly to the masses, and there is nothing on them to indicate their German origin. On the contrary, they bear an imprint announcing that they are published in a well-known building in London. Mr. Cheesman remarked that there are still many thousands of patriotic people who would refrain from buying these post cards, and would not be influenced by their extraordinary cheapness if they knew of their origin, but as those people will have nothing whatever to guide them in the matter, they will consider that in buying them they are purchasing a British article, for the post cards are printed to deceive, and the subjects dealt with on the samples are purely British. All this, Mr. Cheesman contends, shows the absolute necessity of adopting immediately the findings of the committee set up with regard to the Merchandise Marks Act.

* * *

Employment.

ABSORPTION of unemployed workpeople is proceeding slowly, in the printing and allied industries as well as in other directions. The official report states that employment in the paper trade continues fair on the whole, and in some districts an improvement is reported. In the printing trade employment generally remains slack; with letterpress printers an improvement is reported at several provincial centres, but in London there is a slight decline in most branches except electrotypers, with whom employment is reported as very good. In the bookbinding trade employment continues bad, with much short time. The percentage of unemployment, according to the *Labour Gazette*, was higher in paper making and staining than in either manufactured stationery or printing, publishing and bookbinding. Out of an estimated number of 61,000 insured workpeople in paper-making and staining, 4,265 were unemployed at December 18th, the large majority (3,374) being males. The total figure represented a percentage of 7, a decrease of 0·2 compared with November 20th. Of 70,200 workpeople in the manufactured stationery trades, 4,033 were unemployed, the majority being females (2,432). The percentage of 5·7 was 0·2 lower than a month previous. With an estimated number of 213,150 insured workpeople in printing, publishing and bookbinding, 12,568 (of whom 9,431 were males) were unemployed. The total percentage, 5·9, also shows a reduction of 0·2.

* * *

Direct Dealing in Paper.

THE question of direct buying, or, rather, selling, is still to the fore, as indeed it must be until some agreement on principle is arrived at. As a matter of fundamental fact, there is really only one principle, and that is that there should be no selling direct to the private consumer. On the same ground, there should be no buying direct on the part of the printer. Unfortunately, practice differs from theory and will continue to do so until organisation is absolutely perfect and every person in trade is quite honest and loyal. That will be the millennium. Meantime, compromise is a necessity and something toward improvement in the relations between printers, wholesalers and papermakers. To give a lasting nature to any compromise it is necessary that each organisation should embody all or nearly all the houses or mills in each particular industry or trade. An immense benefit would be conferred on all concerned by a settled plan of papermaking and distributing; and this fact is recognised even by those who by circumstance are at present acting irregularly. The various associations representative of the interests concerned are stronger and better organised than they ever were, despite shakiness in one direction. They are certainly strong enough to co-operate and arrange a plan which would work out successfully. With whole hearted loyalty among members, they could create a machine which would make it difficult for the independent agency to keep outside their ranks in the future conduct of trade. This way lies the fuller development of the Allied Trades.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

MR. J. A. STEMBRIDGE, vice-president of the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association, has been elected a member of the Council of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Stembridge was chosen by the M.P.A. to represent the interests of the printing and stationery group of trades on the Council of the Leeds Chamber, a somewhat important body.

MEMBERS of the London Press Club held their third house dinner of the season on Saturday, when the guests of the evening were Mr. Justice Eve, Judge Parry, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. John Crisp, hon. solicitor to the club. Mr. H. B. Lawford presided over a representative gathering.

MR. GEORGE DOUGLAS, late assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers (London Branch), is being honoured by a concert and testimonial at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on February 23rd.

MR. RICHARD HANCOCK, of Birmingham, will lecture on February 6th before the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association on the London "Zoo," the lecture being illustrated with lantern slides.

MR. FRANK B. NOYES, president of the Associated Press of America, and his family have arrived in Delhi and are the guests of the Viceroy.

IT was unanimously decided at the last Executive Council meeting of the Papermakers' Association to tender a cordial invitation to Mr. C. R. Seddon, J.P., to allow himself to be nominated as President of the Papermakers' Association in succession to Mr. W. Leonard Tod, J.P., whose term of office expires this year.

MR. SEDDON has signified his willingness to accept nomination, which will no doubt meet with the unanimous approval of the whole of the industry.

MR. DEPUTY S. J. SANDLE has been appointed a representative trustee of the Crystal Palace for the Corpóration of London.

WE understand that Mr. Herbert W. Clarke, who has been connected with the firm for the past 43 years, and who from time to time has acted as alternate director, has been appointed a director of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., the proprietors of the Sittingbourne Paper Mills.

THE Papyrus Lodge (Mr. W. V. Marchant, W.M.) will hold a Ladies' Night on Friday, February 16th, at the Hotel Cecil, for which function a most attractive programme will be arranged. Mr. S. M. Lane is the hon. secretary.

MR. JAS. C. HEIGHWAY, managing director of Messrs. Edwards, Dunlop and Co. (London), Ltd., will shortly be on his way to Australia, having booked his passage by the "Orvieto" leaving London on February 3rd. He will spend some few months in Sydney and other parts of the Commonwealth, and would be pleased to hear from any of his friends in the trade to whom he could be of service during his stay "down under." As agents for Edwards, Dunlop and Co., Ltd., of Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, Mr. Heighway's firm have passed through very strenuous times during the last few years, and his health has suffered rather severely from the heavy strain. It is hoped that the rest and the sea air will work wonders, and that Mr. Heighway will return to London completely fit and well again.

MESSRS. BUTCHER, WETHERLY AND CO., LTD., paper agents and merchants, have taken premises at 83 and 85, Cowcross-street, London, E.C.1. Mr. C. A. Butcher was for 20 years with Messrs. Spicer Bros., Ltd., and both he and Mr. H. Wetherly are thoroughly experienced in the paper trade, while Mr. W. J. Skelton has been interested in the manufacture and sale of glue, gum, gelatine, etc. The new company is now in complete working order.

Printers at Leeds University.

A welcome privilege was granted on Saturday afternoon to a large body of Leeds printers, employers and employed, who, numbering in all about 400, paid a visit to the University of Leeds, and had an interesting inspection of the work of the various departments. Special exhibitions had been arranged, particularly in the Department of Colour Chemistry, and in the Library many books, including early printed volumes and works of fine artistic and historic character, were gathered on the tables for examination.

At the outset the party assembled in the Great Hall, where a formal welcome was offered them by the Pro-Chancellor (Mr. E. G. Arnold), and the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Michael Sadler).

The Pro-Chancellor (himself a master printer) welcomed the visitors, and said that they would find in the University evidence that the place was brimming with enthusiasm, humming with energy, and actuated by the highest ideals of public duty. He was pleased to announce that negotiations were almost complete through which attendance at the Leeds Printing School might become part of a University honours course for those young men who desired to qualify for posts of directive responsibility within the industry. Other printing schools existed, but this would be the first so united with a University honours course.

The Vice-Chancellor said the visit was doubly welcome, because the visitors came, not only as fellow citizens, concerned with the life of the University, but also because their craft was very near to University studies. Where would a University be without books and printing?

Mr. Harry Cooke, President of the Printers' Association, expressed the thanks of the gathering to the Pro-Chancellor and Sir Michael Sadler, and to Mr. Grist and Mr. W. S. Wildblood, who had made the arrangements for the gathering.

The party was then divided and made an inspection of the institution, each section listening to a lecture by Mr. C. B. Fawcett, head of the Department of Geography, upon "Some main facts in the Distribution of Man." Afterwards tea was taken in the refectory.

North London Master Printers.

The first meeting for 1923 of the North London Master Printers' Association was held on Monday of last week at the Finsbury Park Hall when there was a good attendance of members. Following the election of two firms to membership, there was a general discussion upon trade matters and a review of work undertaken by the Federation.

Mr. L. F. Hunt, who presided, gave a brief summary of the negotiations which had recently brought to a successful issue the reduction in wages, and recounted some of the difficulties London was faced with compared to those of the provinces. He explained that whilst the support given was far in excess of that previously obtained, yet the fact remained that it was on account of the indifference of master printers to this question that the reduction was not more.

Price cutting came under notice. With regard to the question passed on from 24, Holborn, as to the advisability of issuing a new price-list, the meeting was in no doubt, practically all being in favour.

Other matters under discussion were postal rates, prices of half-tone and other blocks. H.M. Stationery Office, the appointment of a trade expert in an advisory position at headquarters, and the forthcoming London congress of the Federation.

Mr. Whyte spoke enthusiastically upon the services and skill of Colonel Truscott in his fight for London printers during his term of chairmanship, and upon the suggestion of the chairman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Soule, it was decided to hold a social evening at the Library Hall on Wednesday, March 21st, under the direction of Mr. Frank J. Collins, of Finchley.

Messrs. Johnson and Hedger, organisers to the Association, both attended and gave an account of their calls in the district.

Copies of the new edition of rules were distributed during the evening.

Trade Union Matters.

LONDON LITHOGRAPHERS' WAGES. — Mr. Woodgate Stevens, London branch secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, in conversation with a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, said that his members were feeling acutely the unfortunate position in which they found themselves on the wages question. They regarded their position as anomalous and an impossible one. However, they were still hopeful that their position would be recognised by the L.M.P.A., but unless something was done to place the lithographers of London on equal footing with the other branches of the trade their members would take matters into their own hands. The L.M.P.A. had turned them down, and the whole matter now rested with their members. A special meeting of the whole of the London Branch is being held early in Feburary to consider future action. They did not desire, said Mr. Stevens, that any rupture should take place, but things at the present moment were not very hopeful. They believed in honouring an agreement, but the agreement had been broken by the employers, and their members were determined that the position could not remain as it was.

LEEDS TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The following officials of the Leeds Typographical Society have been elected for the current year: President, Mr. F. Naylor (Beck and Prichbold); vice-president, Mr. A. Beckwith; treasurer, Mr. J. E. Nettleton; secretary, Mr. J. Musgrave; auditor, Mr. E. W. Cluderay. Mr. W. Bottomley will again represent the Branch on the Executive Council.

AT a meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association the General President (Mr. J. D. French) reported upon attending a meeting of the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, called to consider the question of the stoppage of one day's holiday pay by the members of the Leeds Master Printers' Association because Typographical Association members had ceased work at the commencement of the recent wages dispute. Mr. French stated the case for the Association, and was supported by Mr. J. Musgrave, secretary of the Leeds Branch. Mr. Stembridge, vice-president of the Leeds Master Printers' Association, gave the case for the masters. The findings of the Conciliation Committee were as follows:—"This Conciliation Committee is of opinion that while the Leeds employers are strictly within their rights under the Hours and Holidays Agreement, the employers should recognise that in the peculiar circumstances of the case, the men should be paid for the day's holiday under review."

THE Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom has just issued No. 1 of Vol. I. of the *Printing Federation Bulletin*. This latest addition to the periodical Press of the printing trade starts as a humble 4-page sheet, which is printed by the Watford Printers, Ltd., and published at the Federation's offices at 60, Doughty-street, W.C.1. "Our purpose," says the *Bulletin*, "is to create a closer understanding between the national and the local federations and provide more comprehensive knowledge of the many questions which affect the industry—not always from the national to affiliated unions and the local federations, but to an equal extent from the union and the local federations to the national body. Neither must we neglect items of interest as between union and union and between local federations. The activities of the Joint Industrial Councils with which our unions are connected will also be recorded in our columns. For the present, the *Bulletin* will be published as occasion demands—we shall feel our way towards regularly printed issues. It will depend to a great extent upon our reception by our public how soon this will be determined."

MR. ALBERT E. MALLANDAIN, of Park Royal Paper Mills, Park Royal, N.W.10, has acquired the business of the Forester Paper Co. (1917), Ltd. The latter company is being wound up voluntarily, all creditors to be paid in full. Mr. Mallandain will give personal supervision to the productions hitherto made by the Forester Co., and the improvements introduced will no doubt be appreciated by the firm's customers. Mr. Mallandain has a high reputation as a manufacturer of cloth-lined papers, boards, art and chromo papers, etc.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 36s. 9d., 37s. 7½d., Pref., 24s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 6d., 21s. 6d., Def., 5 1/16, 5⅛, Pref., 18s. 9d.; Jos. Byrom, 14s. 6d., 14s.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 6d. pd., 8s. 1½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 86s. 10½d., 87s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 9d., 24s. 3d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 92; John Dickinson, 25s.; Ilford, 20s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 3s.; International Linotype, 63; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 16s. 4½d., 16s.; Lamson Paragon, 19s. 3d., 19s., 19s. 1⅛d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype, 11s.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 3d.; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., Pref., 15s.; Odham's Press, 5s. 3d., 5s. 4½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 9s. 4½d., 9s. 9d., 10s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s.; Warrillows, 10s. 10½d., 7⅛ p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16½, Pref., 11¼, 4 p.c. Pref., 7⅝; Weldons, 36s. 3d., Pref., 19s., 19s. 4½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"LIVERPOOL DAILY POST."—Directors announce final dividend of 7½ per cent. actual, making 10 per cent. for the year, together with bonus of 10 per cent., placing £50,000 to reserve and carrying forward £70,000.

LANSTON MONOTYPE.—The Lanston Monotype Corporation announces dividend of 4 per cent. actual, less tax, payable February 9th, making with interim of 2 per cent., 6 per cent. for year; same as year ago.

NEW COMPANIES.

CHARLES JAQUES AND SON, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares (1,000 preference). To take over the business of printers and stationers carried on by R. A. Benny and A. W. Tooth at 73 and 75, Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, W.C. Private company. First directors: R. A. Benny and A. W. Tooth. Registered office: 73 and 75, Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, W.C.1.

WOOLRIDGE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares. To adopt an agreement with T. F. J. Woolridge and to carry on the business of commercial and general printers as formerly carried on by the said vendor as T. F. J. Woolridge at 39-41, High-street, Highgate, N. Private company. First directors: T. F. J. Woolridge and V. Woolridge. Registered office: 39-39a, High-street, Highgate, N.

MONARCH PUBLICATION AND PRINTING CO., LTD. (London.)—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares. Newspaper proprietors, general printers, publishers, agents and managers, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. W. Lane and W. P. Jacobs. F. W. Horner is governing director.

BY-THE-WAY AND INTERVIEWS, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares. Newspaper proprietors and general publishers, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: Mrs. I. A. Westbrook, H. W. Westbrook, W. F. Arbuthnot and A. Francis. Registered office: 66, Fenchurch street, E.C.

DENISON PRESS, LTD.—Capital £200 in £1 shares. Proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: R. P. Boss and F. A. Rowe. Registered office: Denison House, 296, Vauxhall-bridge-road, S.W.1.

SHAFTESBURY PRESS, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares (200 ordinary, 175 8 per cent. cumulative preference and 125 deferred). To acquire the business of publishers, booksellers and newspaper, periodical, magazine and general distributors and advertising agents carried on by J. C. McKew as "The Bliss Mail Order Co." at 143, Drakefell-road, Brockley, S.E., and by H. H. Ward as the "Shaftesbury Publishing Co.," at 47, Dean-street, Westminster. Private company. First directors: J. C. McKew, H. H. Ward, A. E. Norwood and M. C. Pittman. Registered office: 63, Dean-street, W.1.

METCALFE AND WYBROW, LTD. — Capital £500 in £1 shares. Printers, stationers, advertising contractors, publicity agents, artists and designers, etc. Private company. Directors: M. L. Metcalfe and S. W. Wybrow. Registered office: Abbey House, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.E.

JEFFREY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares (9,000 convertible ordinary and 16,000 ordinary); manufacturers of, and dealers in, plain, printed or embossed wall and other papers, wood pulp, wood wool, esparto and other grasses, jute, flax and other fibres, rags and all other materials from which paper can be manufactured, etc. Private company. Directors: Metford Warner, H. Warner and Marcus Warner. Registered office: 64, Essex-road, Islington, N.

ALFRED DAVIES, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares (5,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference); to acquire the business of A. Davies, cardboard box manufacturers, now carried on at Welford-road, Leicester, and to carry on the business of cardboard and leather board manufacturers and dealers, vendors and publishers of show cards and post cards, manufacturers of, and dealers in, fancy goods, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Davies, R. F. Goddard, Mrs. M. J. Davies, Miss A. Pratt and G. Howard. Registered office: Weymouth-street, Leicester.

O. REICH AND CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares (10,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference); to acquire the business of agents for wood pulp manufacturers in Sweden, Norway and elsewhere, shippers, export and import merchants carried on as "O. Reich and Co.," at Stuart House, Tudor-street, E.C. Private company. First directors: Olaf Reich, Orla G. Bech and E. C. Lait. Registered office: 1, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

NORTH GOONBARROW CHINA CLAY CO., LTD. — Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of the North Goonbarrow China Clay Co., and to search for, quarry, refine, prepare for market, and deal in china clay, china stone, ball clay, felspar, potters, papermakers and cotton spinners' materials and chemicals, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Nicholls, W. W. R. Nicholls, A. C. Best, W. T. Nicholls and A. Ede. Registered office: 3, Victoria-place, St. Austell.

REMINGTON KRAFT PAPER CO. — Capital £20,002 in £1 shares; paper manufacturers. Private company.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

LEIGH AND WILLIAMS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated January 8th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank, charged on 31, Sussex-street, Rhyl, Flint, together with machinery, fixtures, etc.

CAXTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (newspaper proprietors, London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on January 8th, 1923, of debentures dated May 3rd, 1910, securing £40,000.

STRINGERTYPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (London).—Issue on January 16th, 1923, of £900 debentures, part of a series already registered.

ETCHING AND PHOTOGRAVURE CO., LTD.—Charge on machinery and plant at the Works, Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell, E.C., dated January 17th, 1923, to secure £200. Holder: E. L. Marshall, 57A, Carter-lane, E.C.4.

MIDLAND UNITED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £4,500 debentures authorised December 30th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

SAMUEL STEPHEN, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, Upper Norwood).—Debenture dated January 16th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyds Bank, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

SAMUEL STEPHEN, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Upper Norwood, S.E.).—Satisfaction in full on November 24th, 1922, of debenture dated December 12th, 1919, securing £3,000.

XPRES PRINTERS, LTD.—Mortgage dated January 9th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London County Westminster and Parrs Bank, charged on 36, St. Mary's-street, Northampton.

LONDON CALEDONIAN PRESS, LTD.—Debenture dated January 15th, 1923, to secure not more than £13,000, charged on freehold and leasehold property, plant and machinery in or about 74, Swinton-street, W.C., and elsewhere, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 1, Balloon-street, Manchester.

EASTERN PRESS, LTD. (office, London).—Particulars filed of £4,000 debentures authorised January 5th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

NATIONAL CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (London).—Second debenture dated January 16th, 1923, to secure £500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Tilley Rickman, 75, Canfield-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

HORNER AND READ, LTD. (publishers, paper manufacturers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised January 1st, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

A. H. STANLEY AND CO., LTD. (papermakers, printers, stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £1,400 debentures authorised January 9th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

L. UPCOTT GILL AND SON, LTD.—Issue on January 1st, 1923, of £470 part of a series already registered.

CHADWICK AND SHAPCOTT, LTD. (brush and paper manufacturers and dealers, etc., London).—Issue on January 12th, 1923, of £1,500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

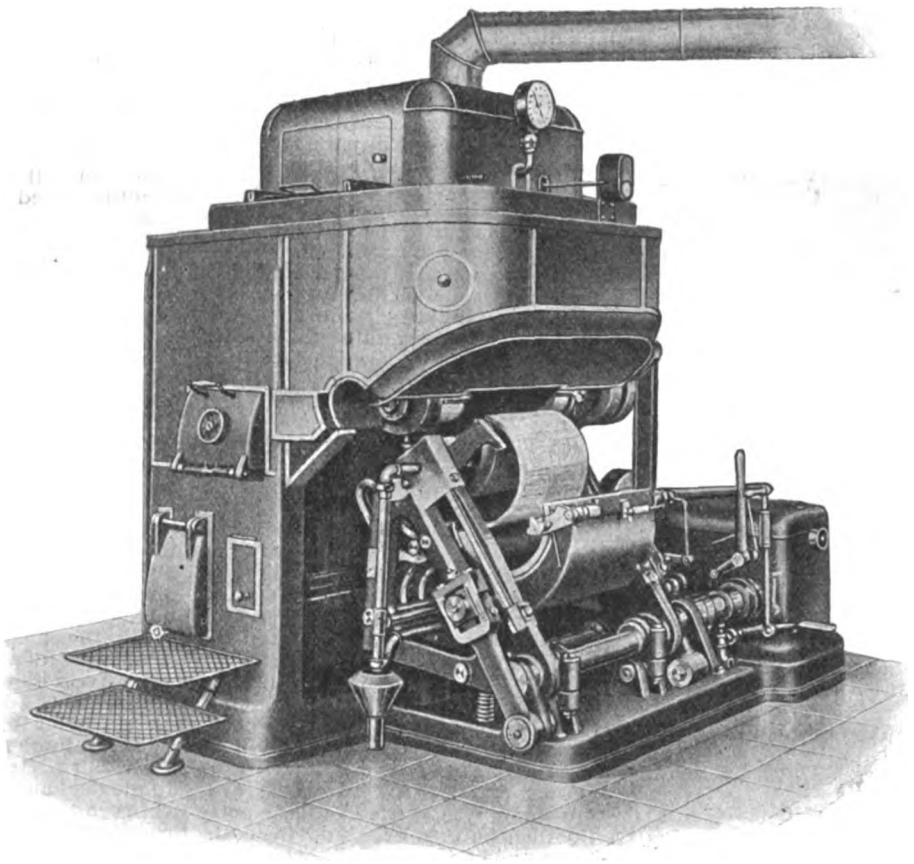
COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

OFFSET PRINTING
LARGEST PLANT OF ANY TRADE HOUSE IN LONDON.
LINOTYPE & TWO-COLOUR :: OFFSET MACHINES. ::
FOSH & CROSS, LTD.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND LETTERPRESS PRINTERS TO THE TRADE.
22 to 26 PAUL STREET,
2 to 16 SCRUTTON STREET,
FINSBURY, E.C.2.

Digitized by Google

Mechanical Plate Casting Within the Reach of Every Newspaper!

SWISS MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED



SWISS MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED

"WINKLER"

Automatic Plate Casting Machine.

THIS Machine embodies a number of exclusive features and new principles which permit the production of perfectly true and solid newspaper stereo plates—

1, Without "tail,"
2, Without pumps,
3, Without trimming or hand finishing,
4, Without subsequent shaving,
5, Without any dummy castings.

In other words: after a short automatic operation, independent of the skill of the operator, a perfectly finished Stereo Plate is produced, which is absolutely ready for the press and does not require any make-ready.

Only one operator necessary.
Produces three plates per minute.
Considerably less loss of metal.
Consumption of fuel 75 per cent. less.

BRITISH AGENTS:

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.

36-38, WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **Telegrams: "Winkolight, Fleet, London."**

Sole Agents in the U.K. and Colonies for

WINKLER, FALLERT & CO., S.A., BERNE.

Digitized by Google

Swedish Paper Lock-Out.

A big crisis has broken in the paper industry of Sweden, and by this time all the mills are in all probability closed. A lock-out was to come into effect this week.

With regard to the effect on the market, this will be to harden prices, although it is thought there will be no further increase on the pulp side than has already taken place.

Mr. Erik Fernstrom, who has just paid a visit to Sweden, states that it is understood that the critical time in the paper industry of that country is due. The employers believe that there will be a stoppage. The dispute concerns a question of wages, the employers demanding a reduction, while the workpeople insist upon an increase. The impression on the other side is that the negotiators will not be able to settle the matter without a strike or lock-out, but it is fervently hoped, for the sake, not only of the employers, but also for the workpeople, that the strike will not be of long duration.

Discussing the outlook for the paper industry in Sweden, Mr. Fernstrom, in conversation with our representative said: The situation, so far as I understand it, is that the mills are full up with orders, and to my knowledge all paper machines which are in good order are running. Prices, however, are low, and the manufacturers complain that there is no profit at present; but the fact that there are quite sufficient orders to be booked indicates to me that sooner or later the matter of making the selling price meet the cost of production, and at the same time leave something over for profit, will soon be reached.

"More capable men than myself predict a good time during 1923, and providing nothing happens which cannot be foreseen, I do not see why that prophecy should not be fulfilled."

New British Patents.

Applications.

Barker, J. H. Photographic printing machine. 1,240

Bird and Sons, Ltd., A., and Hackett, A. G. Opening or extending paper bags, linings, etc. 1,705.

Burroughs, F., and Cornelius, A. Envelope. 1,541.

Hartmann, C. W. Production of paper bags. 1,425.

Holbrook, H. Printers' quoins. 1,830.

Martin, L. Printing presses, etc. 1,878.

O'Sullivan, J. F. B. Receipt cards. 1,272.

Shirley, F. J. Cardboard, etc., folding boxes. 1,459.

Whiten, A. J. Loose-leaf binders. 1,462.

Wood, W. J. Method of fastening cardboard collapsible boxes. 1,271.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Bell, C. E., and Connolly, Ltd., F. J. Offset printing machines. 191,476.

Gale and Polden, Ltd., and Sabatini, F. Temporary book covers. 191,564.

Hunt, J. H. Method of making a folding box of cardboard or the like material. 191,568.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd., Bugler, A. V., and Delafons, T. E. Sheet delivery mechanism of printing machines. 191,512.

Mills, T. J., and Morris, E. T. Jaw cylineers of printing machines. 161,467.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

Fischer, E. Machines for printing and making paper bags. 191,726.

HENRY W. PEABODY AND CO., 16, Eastcheap, E.C.3, have been appointed sole agents for E. de Vries and Co., Amsterdam, makers of banks, printings, arts, ivory and coloured boards, etc.; also for Messrs. Wed. H. Bontamps, makers of envelopes, pads, etc., whose factory at Venlo, Holland, has been established since 1779, with a weekly capacity of seven million envelopes.

French Paperstock Co., Ltd.

The petition of Co-operative Vereeniging Stroocartonfabriek "De Toekomst" for a compulsory order to wind up the French Paperstock Co., Ltd., came before Mr. Justice Eve, in the Companies Winding-up Court, on Jan. 23rd.

Mr. Grant, K.C., who appeared with Mr. Lindon for the petitioners, said they were judgment creditors. The petition was before the court last week, when there was a question as to whether a resolution to wind up voluntarily was valid. Mr. Luxmoore, for the respondent company, then agreed that owing to a deficiency of one day the meeting had not been regularly convened, and therefore there was no resolution. There were debentures on foot which, if his learned friend was right, would swallow the whole of the assets. What had now happened was that Mr. Luxmoore and he had agreed that the petition should stand over for four weeks, and that Sir Wm. McLintock and an independent liquidator to be nominated by Mr. Luxmoore's clients should be appointed in a voluntary winding up.

His Lordship: Two liquidators? I am against that.

Mr. Grant: That can be done in a voluntary winding up.

His Lordship: It adds to the expense, and often works unsatisfactorily.

Mr. Grant said the creditors whom he represented desired to look into the matter to see if the affairs of the company had been regularly conducted; he did not say they had not.

His Lordship: Why not have a supervision order? Two liquidators, like two receivers or two partners, often work unsatisfactorily.

Mr. Grant said he was sure in this case they would work satisfactorily. Mr. Luxmoore's solicitors would undertake that the costs of his (Mr. Grant's) independent liquidator should be paid. He asked that the petition be allowed to stand over for four weeks, and if the arrangement was carried out, the petition would then be dismissed and the costs provided for as he had indicated.

Mr. Peel said he appeared for creditors for £10,721 and he opposed a compulsory order and agreed to the arrangement stated by Mr. Grant.

His Lordship: There are several creditors opposing.

Mr. Grant: Mr. Peel appears for them all.

His Lordship: The petition will stand over for four weeks, and then such order as may be advised; I do not bind the hands of the court in any way.

Printers' Battalion Memorial.

At the headquarters of the 6th City of London Rifles (the Printers' Battalion) in Farringdon-road, the battalion war memorial was dedicated on Sunday by the Chaplain of the Regiment (Rev. A. E. Wilkinson).

The memorial takes the form of a handsome oak screen, with 16 bronze panels bearing some 14 hundred names, including that of Earl Roberts, at one time honorary colonel of the battalion. A centre panel bears the names of men who fell in the South African War.

Colonel R. C. Boothby, the commanding officer, said over 9,000 men passed through the regiment in the late war, 50 per cent. being wounded, and 1,271 killed in action.

The memorial was unveiled by Brigadier-General W. F. Mildren, honorary colonel of the regiment.

Printing Crafts' Guild.

A very successful whist drive and dance was held in the College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday evening last, when upwards of 250 members were present. The president, Mr. John Taylor, had the support of Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., director of printing, Mr. W. M. Menzies being the M.C. There was a good programme of dances, and the musical items included a song by Miss Ada F. Lodge, cornet solos by Mr. L. Winstanley, and "Impressions" by Mr. W. W. Menzies.

WEE MAC.

A News-Print Transaction.

In the Kings Bench Division on Jan. 19, before Mr. Justice Roche, Messrs. Chas. Briscoe and Co., Ltd., Knight Rider-street, City, were plaintiffs in an action in which they claimed damages for breach of contract to supply a quantity of "news" paper, from Messrs. Victor Tandberg and Co., Drapers-Gardens, Throgmorton-avenue.

It appeared from the opening of Mr. Barrington Ward, K.C., for the plaintiffs, that under contract in February, 1922, the plaintiffs agreed to purchase from the defendant company ten tons of glazed "news" paper at £17 per ton and ten tons at £18 per ton. It was an express term of the agreement that the first ten tons should be delivered within a period of four to six weeks, or, alternatively, that the goods were to be delivered within a reasonable time. They said such reasonable time expired before the 16th May or June, 1922. They also said that the first 14 tons should have been delivered before that time and the residue before July 5th. They said that the defendants in breach of this agreement did not deliver any of the paper and in consequence they claimed the difference between the contract price and the price at which they had to purchase other paper in the open market, which amounted to about £105.

The case for the defendants, who were represented by Mr. Miller, K.C., was that there had never been an agreement to deliver in four to six weeks, and further that there had never been a confirmation of a sale under such conditions as was required in order to complete the contract. It was further pleaded that if there was any default in delivery it was from causes beyond the control of the defendants and that the mills were responsible for delay, for which they were not liable.

Mr. Barrington Ward said that with regard to the document of confirmation, if the letters between the parties showed the nature of the contract the actual confirming document between the parties—who understood the nature of the contract from the correspondence—was not necessary.

Mr. Miller denied that there was any agreement as to date of delivery and Mr. Tandberg, defendant's business manager, said when in February plaintiffs sent him the order he telephoned to the defendants and told them that they might be able to deliver ten tons. He then wrote to the mills in Norway and received a reply that they might be able to supply ten tons in April and would try to get other mills to find the remainder. When he had ascertained this fact, he telephoned to plaintiffs and informed them of the position and intimated that they could not guarantee when delivery could be made. His firm afterwards wrote and told plaintiffs they would not be responsible for any default on the part of the mills.

His Lordship was of opinion that the defendants were liable as to 15 tons, but not as to 5 tons, delivery of which was offered and refused.

The parties agreed the damages at £80, and judgment was entered for this amount with costs.

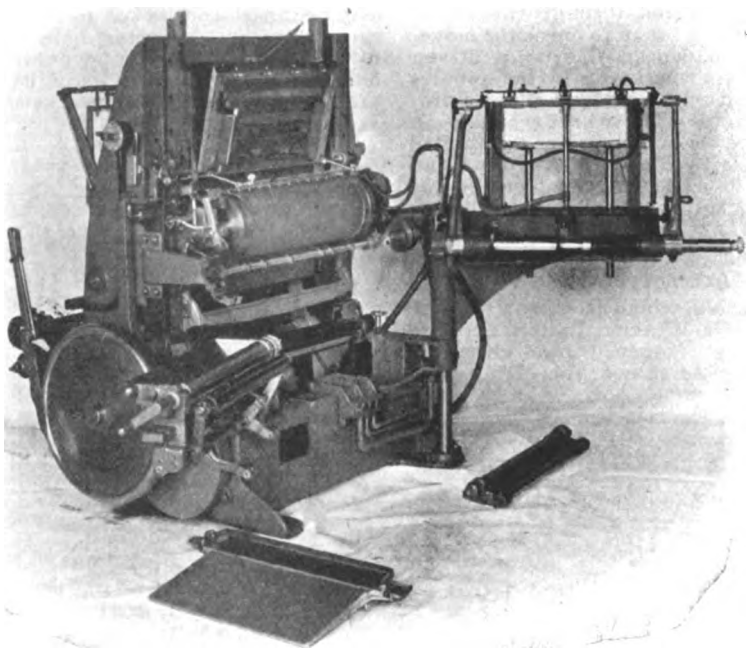
Paper and Box-Board Trade.

Since the last report of the *Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal* regarding the paper and box-board trade, business has fallen away to a very large extent and orders are not coming in as they did a couple of months ago. Happily for the Norwegian paper mills, they are fairly full up with orders for several months, as the substantial orders recently received from America have not yet been executed. Prices remain fairly stationary and mills are quoting for good unglazed "news" in substance 50 gr., £15 5s. per ton, net, f.o.b. M.G. pure sulphite in substance double crown, 16 lbs., 480 on reels, is bought at £23 10s. to £23 15s. per ton, and for substance double crown 7 lbs. 480, the price is £31 10s. per ton. These prices are c.i.f. United Kingdom, net. With reference to friction glazed leather boards, there is practically no demand and the price has been stationary during the last few months at £14 per ton less 2 per cent. f.o.b. Scandinavian ports.

Digitized by Google

The . . .

American Miehle Company's VERTICAL Job Press.



Three quarter view, showing method of inserting forme; showing also pile-table and fountain swung back and forme roller unit and transfer table removed from Press.

SPECIFICATION.

Inside Chase Measurement, 13¾ in. × 19¾ in.
Type matter locked in chase, 12½ in. × 19 in.
Largest sheet which can be delivered, 12½ in. × 19 in.
Distribution—2 forme rollers with geared steel vibrator, 2 composition distributors with geared steel vibrator, 10 in. full length ink plate, ductor roller, full length ink fountain.
Over-all measurements:
Width, 4 ft. Length, 5 ft. Height, 4 ft. 6 in.
Net weight, with motor, approximately 2,600 lbs.
Speed Range 2,000 to 3,600.

✖ ✖

THE American Miehle Company's Vertical Press will produce job printing more cheaply than any other press on the market because it will produce printed impressions for a greater portion of its chargeable time by reason of the enormous reduction in the time required to change from one job to another.

All interested are cordially invited to see the American Miehle Company's Vertical Job Press now being exhibited at our Showroom address, No. 2, Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 4493. Telegrams: MIEHLEPRES, FLEET, LONDON.

SP SP

SLATER & PALMER'S

"GUARDS" SCARLET INK

L'press 4/- per lb.
Litho 4/6 ,,

IS A MOST STRIKING & EFFECTIVE SHADE, & AT ITS MODERATE PRICE IS EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. ***Try it!***

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

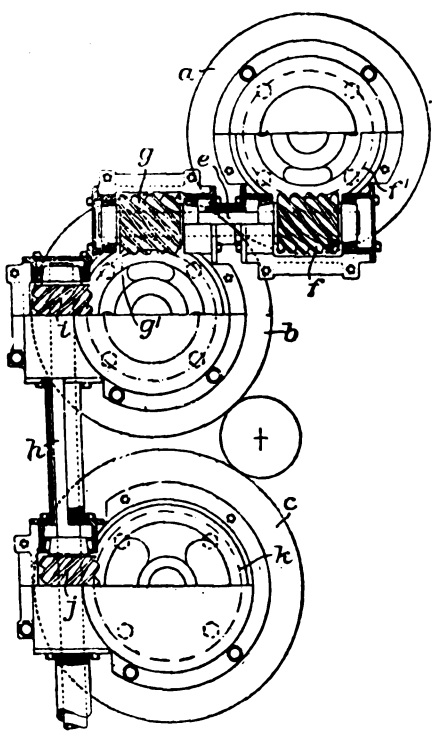
ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Worm Gearing on Rotaries.

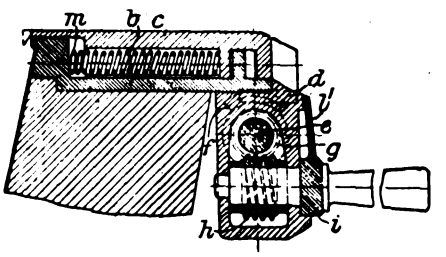
Mr. A. Terrey has patented an invention in rotary machines in which worm gearing is employed for driving the impression, plate, or inking cylinders, or other parts, the driving worms are constructed of such an



angle and pitch to permit of their being rotated by the worm wheels or spiral toothed or helical wheels with which they engage. On arresting the movement of the driving element, the driven part is not suddenly arrested by the worm but stops gradually, a resistance being offered through the worm, which thus acts as a brake to check the movement. As shown, worms *f*. *g* on a driven shaft *e* drive worm wheels f^1, g^1 on the spindles of an impression cylinder *a*, and plate cylinder *b* respectively. The wheel g^1 engages a worm *i* on a shaft *h*, which drives the shaft of an inking roll *c* by means of a worm *j* and worm wheel *k*. The shaft *h* may be the driven shaft. A suitable angle for the threads of the gearing is 31 degs.

Stereotyping.

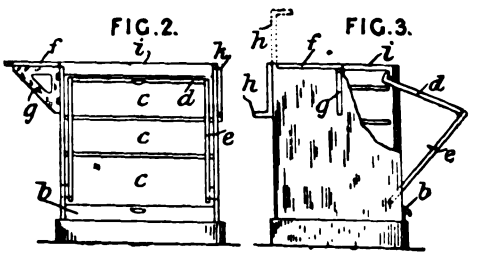
In this invention, which is patented in this country by Messrs. Winkler, Fallert and Co., a matrix clamp is opened and closed by worm gearing. As shown, the clamp com-



prises a fixed bar *b* and a slidable bar *c* provided with racks *d* engaging toothed segments *f* on a shaft *e* provided with a worm-wheel *g* engaged by a worm *h* operated by a hand lever *i*. A spring arm i^1 on the hand lever *i* snapping into a notch indicates to the operator when the clamp is closed. One or more springs *m* take up slack in the worm gear and ensure closing of the clamp.

Printers' Work Frames.

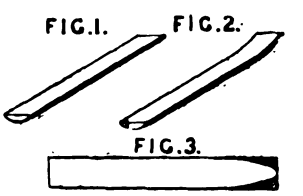
A work-frame for printers, as patented by Messrs. A. Hoffmann and Kommandit-Ges. Hoffmann and Co., comprises a working table *i* arranged above drawers *c* and provided with three hinged walls *f*, *h*, *k*, which may be raised and locked in a vertical position by means of spring bolts, or may be lowered into an horizontal position so as to enlarge the working surface of the table, and are then supported by brackets *g*. When



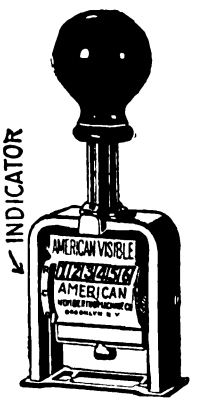
the walls are raised, the table and drawers can be covered by means of a roller-top *b*, which is drawn up and locked to the wall *h*. A plate *d* is adapted to be pulled out and secured in inclined position by a support *e*.

Ruling Pens.

Blades for ruling and like pens, as patented by Mr. K. Akashi, are formed from a metal strip having a section similar to that shown in Fig. 1, by bending one end in dies, as



shown in Fig. 2, and removing the metal projecting above the plane of the flat side to form a pointed blade, as shown in Fig. 3. The contour of the blade may be varied by changing the section of the strip or by varying the curvature shown in Fig. 2.



654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

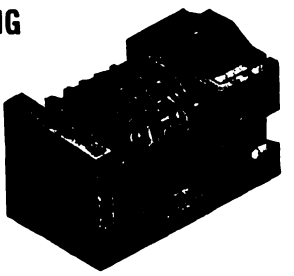
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

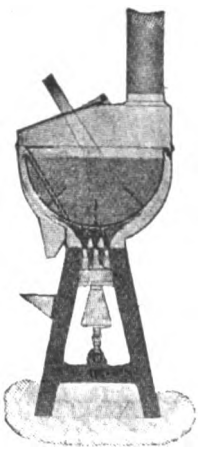
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No. 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9614. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.



T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

For Best Quality Printing
INKS at Reasonable Prices
Write to:—
The London Printing Ink Co., Ltd.,
10, Camomile St. Bishopsgate, E.C.3.
Telephone: 199 AVENUE.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
OASH & OLARE, 7s, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE,
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.
President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P
Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.
A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.
Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are admitted on the same subscription basis.
Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.
DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,800
London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

H. W. McKENZIE
VALUER to the PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
Business Negotiations. *Technical Reports.*
114-115, Holborn, London, E.C.1
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 1805.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

THE NATIONAL
Association of Wholesale Stationers
AND
PAPER MERCHANTS.

The thirty fifth meeting of the National Council took place at the Council Chamber of the Association on Thursday, January 11th, Mr. F. M. Carson, the president, being in the chair.

With reference to the case submitted by this Association for the re-introduction of the inland sample postage rate, which would place the British manufacturer and merchant at least on an equal footing with the foreigner, an unsatisfactory reply has been received from the Postmaster-General on the matter. The Association, however, is determined to continue its efforts in this direction until the anomaly at present existing in this direction is rectified.

It is hoped that a strong committee will be set up at an early date to deal with the conditions of sale of the Scandinavian Convention, which have been fully discussed at recent meetings of the Association.

With regard to the invitation already extended to the Master Printers to meet this Association in conference to discuss matters of mutual interest, it is hoped that the meeting of the joint committee will be held in the near future, and it is understood that the Master Printers will at a very early date be in a position to make the necessary arrangements for such conference.

A discussion took place with regard to joint action of common interest which had been taken by this Association in conjunction with one of the kindred associations.

The question of the interpretation of the Paper Trade Customs on certain points of difference which had arisen was fully discussed, the opinion of the Council being obtained thereon.

It is understood that the Postmaster-General is now viewing in a more favourable light the case which has been put forward from time to time by this Association in conjunction with the allied associations with reference to the regulations prevailing as regards the printed paper rates.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during December:—

Post Office.

PAPER, BUFF AND BROWN,—R. Craig and Sons, Ltd.

ENVELOPES.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

INDIA TAGS.—Spickett and Downs, London, E.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS. — P. Garnett and Son, Ltd., Otley; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; R. Fletcher and Son, Ltd., Stoneclough; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie and Caldercruix; Smith, Anderson and Co., Ltd., Leslie; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden, near Halifax; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Hartlepools Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop and Manchester; National Paper and Pulp Co., (1920), Ltd., High Wycombe and Bury; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, Sunderland; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Wm. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Buckland, Glory, Devon Valley and Stoneywood; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; George Wilmot, Ltd., Shoreham; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Fourstones Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Fourstones; H. Bruce and Sons, Ltd., Currie; Thomas and Green, Wooburn Green; Chas. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik.

COLLECTION, ETC., OF WASTE PAPER (NORTHERN AREA) CONTRACT.—Chadwick, Lunt and Co., Manchester.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Paper Box Trades.

In the December issue of the *Labour Gazette* the paper box making trade was included in the list of industries in which agreements exist between employers and workpeople providing for the payment of wages during recognised holidays. Since the publication of that article the Department has been notified that the agreement, dated March 17th, 1920, in which provision to this effect was contained, is no longer operative, a new agreement having been signed on March 23rd, 1922, by the British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, in which the clauses of the previous agreement relating to payment for holidays were cancelled.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LITHOTEX
PROCESS & PLANT
(PATENTED)
Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these
TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.
PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED.
7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.
ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Printing Inks — Printing Inks

LETTERPRESS ROTAGRAVURE
LITHO

INKS THAT PRINT!

"WINSTONE'S"

THE PROGRESSIVE SUPPLY HOUSE

MATERIALS FOR ALL PRINTING PROCESSES

B. WINSTONE & SONS, Ltd.

'Phone: Central 8630 4 Lines
100-101, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.4
Telegrams: Fulgency, Fleet, London

Printing Inks — Printing Inks

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA.
INDIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.
CANADA.

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, March 15th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Prompt application is invited for space. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS. 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES.
WEST INDIES.

UNITED STATES.
SOUTH AMERICA.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

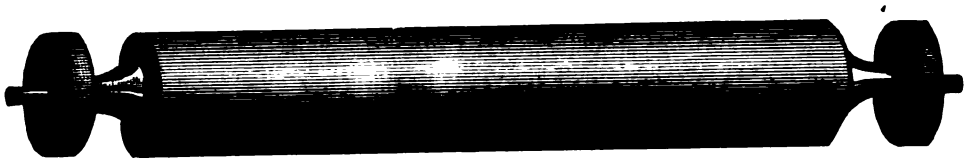
Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

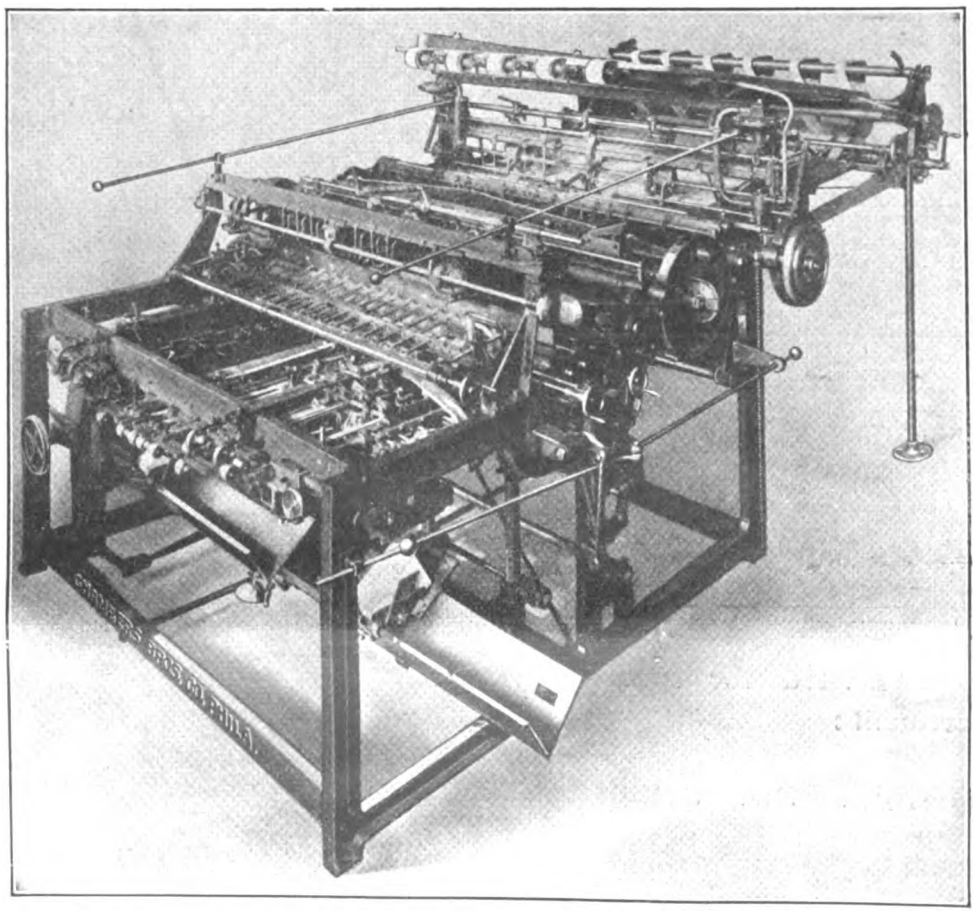
For HOME and EXPORT.

1866.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4, – Feb. 1, 1923.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

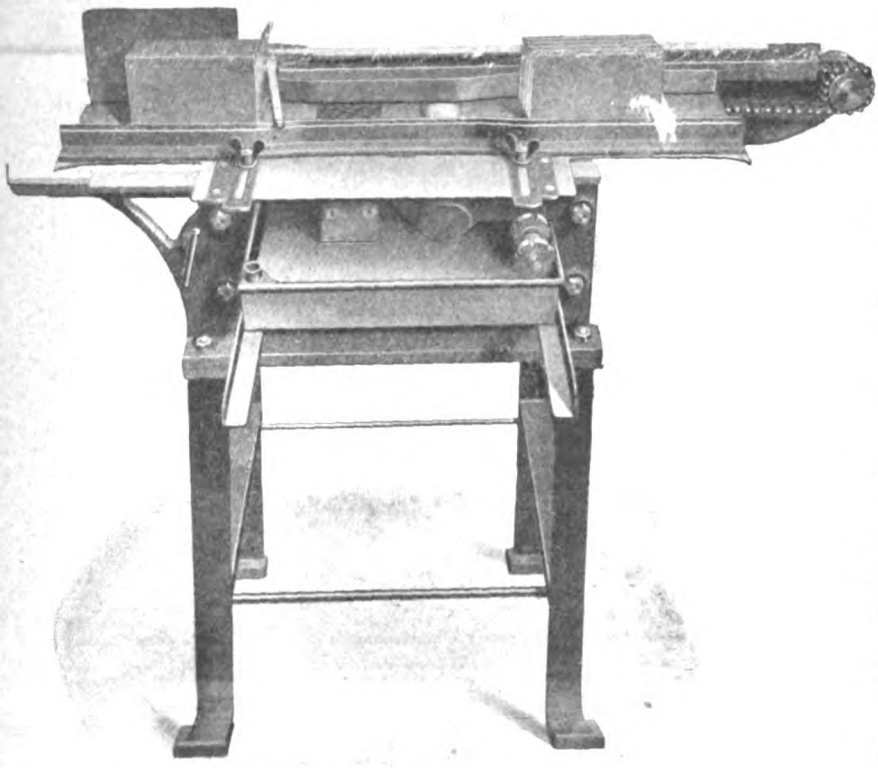
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 6. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 8, 1923 EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of :—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

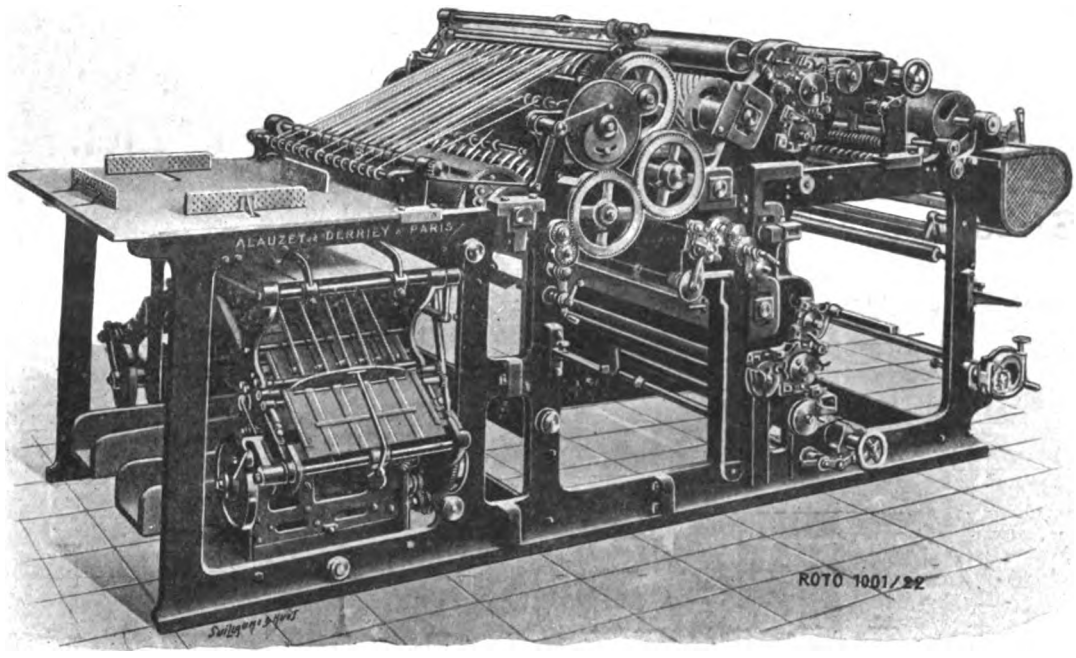
Telephone: Holborn 2215. Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams:* SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER.

SP SP

SLATER & PALMER'S

"GUARDS" SCARLET INK

L'press 4/- per lb.
Litho 4/6 ,,

IS A MOST STRIKING & EFFECTIVE SHADE, & AT ITS MODERATE PRICE IS EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. ***Try it!***

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

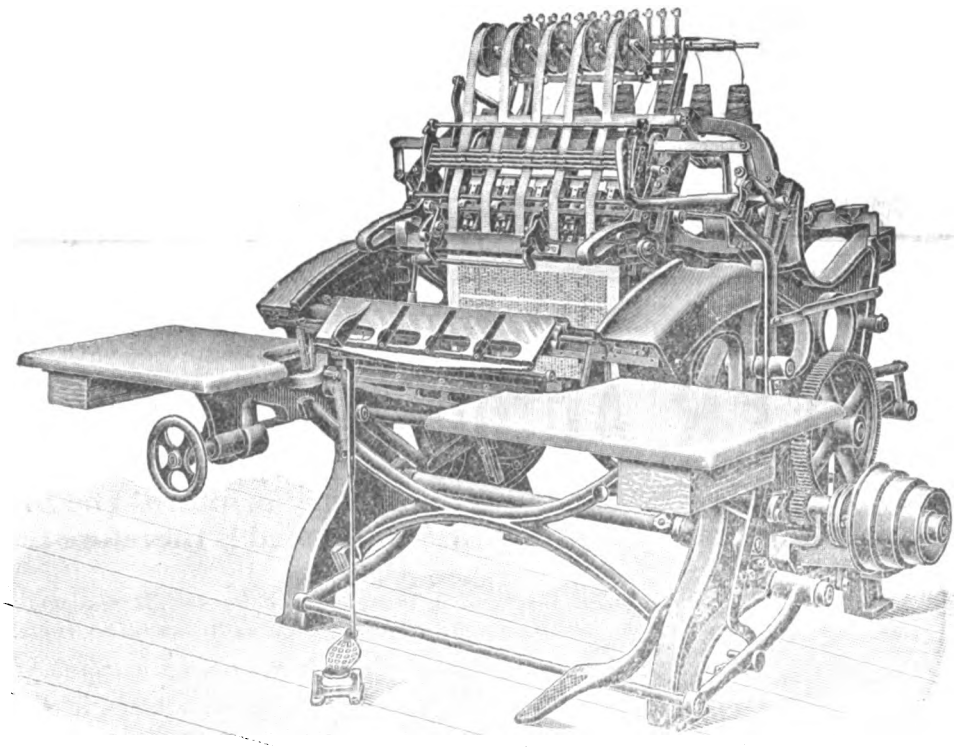
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress and Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

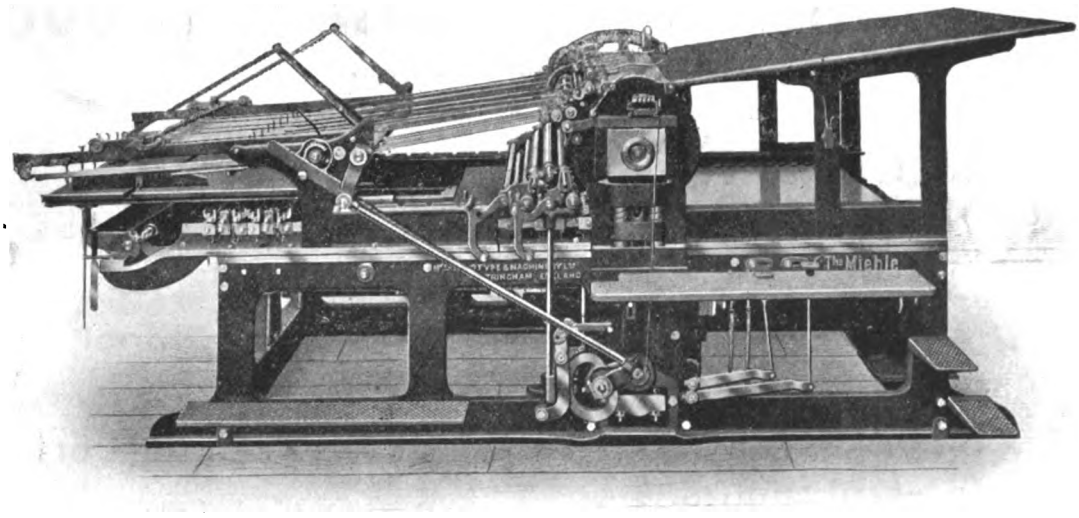
THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1. 'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

Digitized by Google

There is no reason why you should not have your share of the highest class of letterpress printing—when you have a Miehle two-revolution press.



The press that "advertises itself" also advertises its user by raising the standard of his single and three- and four-colour work.

The Miehle *is manufactured by Linotype and Machinery Limited at their Works in Altrincham, Cheshire.*

It is built in six sizes, from double demy to ex. eight crown.
For full particulars write to the Head Office of the Company.

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED, 9 Kingsway, London, W.C.2

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

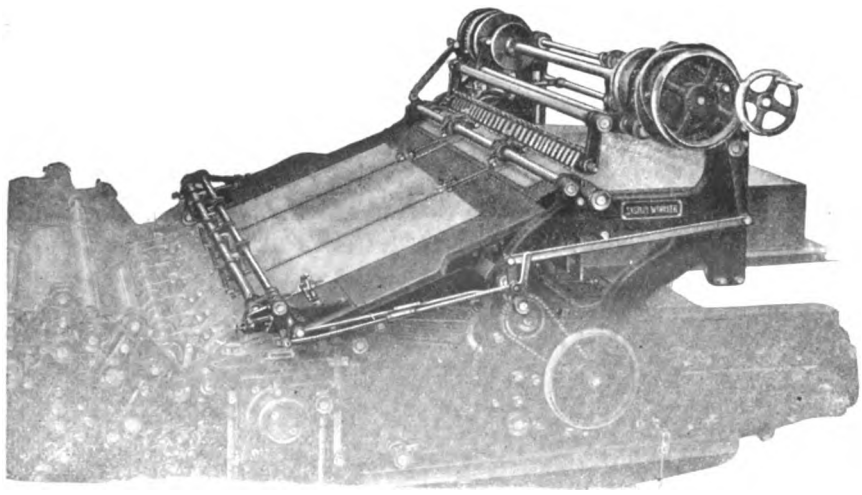
The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is supplied at a price within the reach of every printer The principal reason for not universally adopting automatic feed is therefore removed.

Built in all sizes and can be fitted to any Letterpress or Litho Machine.

INTRICATE mechanism is superseded by simple movements. Fitted in its entirety on the machine, so that access to the latter is not impaired.

Keeps up with the speed of the fastest running machine.



Feeds all kinds of paper from thinnest tissue to cardboard.

Register is assured even at maximum speed.

The only Feeder adaptable for very short runs.

Quick changing from small to large sizes and *vice versa*.

Changing to hand feed in a few minutes.

Purely mechanical Automatic Throw-off when the paper feed is disturbed.

No tapes or friction wheels to smear or mark the sheets, so that excellent colour printing is assured.

The Winkler Feeder is also built with a Stacking Arrangement.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 6. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 8, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Rise, Progress & Future Possibilities of the Offset Process

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.

City Guilds of London, Honours, Silver and Bronze Medallist, Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," "Practical Machine Minding," "Colour and Colour Mixing," etc.

When we reflect that lithography as an art-craft is only a century and a quarter old (1798), and that to its epoch-making inception we owe the present-day fine art colour printing, we can but marvel at the all-pervading influence of this versatile graphic industry upon printerdom and the commercial life of the whole civilised world.

Through lithography the "world and his wife" learn to appreciate art and graphic colour illustration as applied to every walk of life.

Prior to this discovery industries moved but slowly, merchandise possessed no coloured illustration to enhance its attractiveness or to establish trade-marks of merit. Art masterpieces had to be portrayed to the multitude by the slow and cumbrous methods of hand engraving. Famous works of art were locked up in art galleries or the mansions of the wealthy. Ecclesiastic missals with their beautiful hand-coloured illustrations were virtually chained in the churches and abbeys.

Then lithography appeared and changed all this. Its marvellous capacity for expressing every phase of artistic feeling attracted eminent artists of all races.

Hosts of legends that threw a halo of immortality around the life of the great Napoleon were created by lithography. Sydney Cooper's famous animal studies were drawn by him upon grained lithographic stone. Sam Prout's beautiful architectural plates were produced in like manner, as were also Bonnington's celebrated "Picturesque Europe," Lane's faithful "Portraits," and so on through Ackermann, Hullmandel, Thackeray, William Strang, and Whistler. Abroad, Piloty, Strixner, Delacroix, and many others, embraced lithography, leaving to posterity their immortal work. The litho stone yielded up triumph after triumph. Prince Louis of Bavaria, when visiting Senefelder's workroom, wrote upon litho transfer paper this historic sentence:—"Lithography is the most important discovery of the 18th century."

All this, however, was direct lithography with wooden machinery; the "offset" iron-age development of it had not even been foreseen.

In this old direct lithography the printed impressions were made direct from the planographic printing surface to the sheet of paper without any intermediate process of conveyance whatever, and the necessary pressure upon the stone or metal surface conveyed the inked image to the paper. The harder and rougher the paper, the more difficult it was to get a sharp, solid and clear impression. Excess of ink or pressure did not improve the result.

Now in the "offset" method, or process of *rubber transfer printing*, the ink impression is first made upon a specially prepared three-ply rubber blanket, which accepts the ink from the image upon the primary printing surface, and then by virtue of the accommodating resiliency which rubber affords a perfect impression is made upon the paper; no matter the grade, quality or finish—whether plain or coated, indented imitation crocodile, or of linen faced texture—solidity and sharpness are obtained combined with a delicacy and softness unattainable by any other method of printing.

In reaching this perfection of printing, infinitely less pressure is employed than in the older method, enabling a higher speed to be obtained with less consumption of power, and considerably less ink than with the direct method of lithography.

Another great advantage of the offset process is the facility it offers to the employment of photo-processes, both for ruled-screen grain images as well as "screenless" work. Pure high light images and designs are best printed by this method, rendering the "light" and "shade" and intermediate "tonal values," from deepest shadow to evanescent atmosphere, in their truest and most realistic states. The great economy of time which this primal aid of the camera affords both quickens and cheapens production, besides reproducing a given subject with greater accuracy.

The manner of the invention of offset lithography is both romantic and simple. When Columbus declared that the shape of the earth was round like an egg and revolved upon an inclined axis, sceptics cynically remarked "Fancy an egg standing upon its end"; to which the old philosopher replied "Look, and I will show you." Taking an egg and lightly indenting one end by a gentle tap, he set it upon this depressed end. "There you are, friends!" he exclaimed. "Oh, we could have done that," replied the critics in chorus. "Yes," he retorted, "but you didn't." This has its parallel in offset lithography. Countless thousands of lithographers all over the world had made "offsets" and "set offs," intentionally and otherwise; but none before Rubel in 1905 had mechanically applied the principle to offset printing upon paper in a practical commercial manner.

In that year Ira W. Rubel was engaged minding a flat-bed direct litho machine in a small plant in New Jersey, U.S.A., when the feeder boy missed putting a sheet into the grippers for one of the impressions. The cylinder being clothed with a rubber blanket took up the ink impression which in due course it transferred to the back of the next sheet fed into the machine.

Mr. Rubel accidentally saw this sheet printed upon both sides and was struck with the fact that the superfluous impression upon the back was printed far more solid, clear and soft, and far more pleasing and beautiful, than the legitimate impression upon the front side of the sheet, although this was made direct from the printing image.

He stopped the machine and pondered over this phenomenon; finally deciding to wash the rubber blanket, restart the machine, and repeat this "offsetting." To his great delight he found the offset impression perfect each time. He thereupon resolved to manufacture a special lithographic machine which should print by transferring the ink impression upon the rubber blanket to the sheet of paper instead of direct from image to paper as heretofore.

This was the birth of the original offset machine, the first successful press of the kind ever made, and from which the Harris Offset machine was directly evolved and brought to perfection. The "Harris" possesses an automatic feeding appliance which is an integral part of the machine, and is the only lithographic offset machine of the day that is so equipped.

Technically, rubber offset printing had been used for iron and tinned plate decoration work by lithographers for over a quarter of a century before Rubel applied it to paper. Lithographers also used a rubber sheet on their pantograph machine for enlarging and reducing designs. It was largely due to this that Mr. Rubel failed to obtain patent rights for his epoch-making machine, and although he secured imperishable fame with the process, he did not derive that pecuniary benefit to which such a remarkable "child of his brain" entitled him.

In the early days of the offset method there were many who disparaged it, despite the proofs of its value. One said: "The press is a failure for colour work." Another said: "Type printed from offset will ruin the eyesight." Others averred: "It is fit only for long runs of common commercial work"; and "It is ridiculous to say it can ever print half-tone."

To-day every variety and style of printed matter can be done by offset lithography; whatever can be drawn by men or produced by the primal aid of the camera in photography, or engraved by any means, intaglio or relief, can be utilised for printing in this process. Not only to the realms of art does it cater; industries and manufactures of every description benefit by its aid.

The offset process enables the chromo-lithographer to produce a velvet-like depth of rich

Digitized by Google

Wholesale Bookbinders.

LEATHER and CLOTH.

BAILEY BROS., Ltd.

Established 1861.

Clarendon Buildings,
Ronalds Road, Highbury, N.5.

Telephone—North 462. Telegrams—"Bookbindery, Nordo, London."

Bumsted Paper Bag Making Machines

The only square-bottomed Bag Making Machine that makes better bags than can be produced by hand

Read this testimonial:—

15, GLODWICK ROAD,
OLDHAM.
October 5th, 1922.

Messrs. BUMSTED & CHANDLER,
Hednesford.

DEAR SIRS,

We shall further consider the question of new bag machines when general conditions improve, but you can be assured we shall not fail to consult you, as the machines you have supplied us with in the past have given us every satisfaction.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. & J. WILD.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.
HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE
ESTABLISHED - - - 1873
Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags. Hednesford"

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould) For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams
Badoureau
Fleet, London

Telephones
Cent 246
Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Digitized by Google

colouring in every class of colour work, whether it be a showcard, a coloured label, a chromo wrapper, or a poster. In fine art plate work the offset printer is enabled to produce the most pearly flesh tints in figure subjects, and the most delicate and natural sky colourings and cloudings. There is no colour process extant that can give the same powerful, economical and pleasing effects as this modern offset process. Its advantages and facilities are so manifold and accommodating that it almost baffles the human mind to conceive the limits of its capacity for service.

In the near future, and with the aid of photography, we shall see colour illustrated newspapers and periodicals printed from the reel in natural colours by this offset process; and, maybe, harnessed to rotary photogravure, the intaglio and planographic processes will work in tandem to produce a wealth of pictorial production that may have great influence on the culture and aesthetic tastes of the whole human race. In textile fabric decoration of every description and in the wide field of mural decorations the offset process has as yet but touched the fringe of its possibilities.

We must not forget that offset lithography is still virtually in its childhood stage, and it is safe to predict many important developments in the near future. In forming this opinion we are supported by the success of recent inventions, and the extended intrusion of the offset process into the domain of the letterpress printer.

Fortified with such triumphs of mechanical precision as the Harris Rotary Offset machine, and the specialised training of lithographical craftsmen, we can face the immediate and distant future of the craft assured of the material realisation of "floreat offset lithography."—*Monotype Recorder.*

Patent Office Printing.

In the course of a lecture which Mr. W Temple Franks, C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, recently gave to the staff of the Board of Trade upon the work of his Department, he gave the following account of the Department's printing and publishing activities.

The Patent Office, he said, includes a printing and publication branch, which produces an immense amount of work at the present time. They publish an illustrated official journal of patents, and a trade mark journal every week, the one containing abridgments of all patents applied for as well as a name and subject matter index, and the other illustrations of trade marks applied for and other important matters. They have besides 40 volumes of reports of patent, designs, and trade mark cases which have been issued by the Printing and Publications Branch, and 146 volumes of illustrated abridgments of specifications which are issued in yearly volumes. There is also a 50 years' subject index, which is of the greatest importance; it is an index under scientific classification, containing references to the whole of the patents for the last 50 years. All these publications require most careful work on the part of the staff in the editing, proof-reading, indexing, and in their compilation. Here, familiarity with technical matters is necessary, as well as a practical knowledge of law and patent practice.

A Sales Branch, including a warehouse, is also attached to the Office. The warehouse contains over 3,000,000 publications. The sales receipts amounted to over £20,000 last year. There are 503 deposit accounts, and the sales branch makes a very large distribution of Patent Office publications. Complete sets of publications, in addition to the *Patents Journal* and the *Trade Marks Journal*, are distributed to libraries and societies in all parts of the world, and in 1922, 1,661,444 publications and documents were distributed at home and abroad.

Fire at Valleyfield Paper Mills.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24th, an outbreak of fire was discovered at the electric light station of Valleyfield Paper Mills at Penicuik. This department was the only part of the works with machinery in motion, work being suspended in other departments owing to the dispute with the workers. A number of tradesmen were at hand, and these were assisted by the office staff, and the fire was soon got under. The damage done is not of a serious nature.

Lord Northcliffe's Millions.

Legacies to Colleagues and Employees.

Many of Lord Northcliffe's colleagues in his journalistic and allied enterprises benefit very considerably under the provisions of his lordship's will, now made public, whilst generous recognition is made also of the many employees of the various concerns, not omitting the printing workers. The estate will probably amount to £5,000,000. Nearly £2,000,000 will be payable as death duties which have to be paid before the legacies can be distributed.

Directors of every company of which Lord Northcliffe was a director at the time of his death are to receive a legacy of £1,000, Sir George Sutton, Mr. Thomas Marlowe and Sir Andrew Caird being singled out for special benefits.

Each of the Fathers of the Chapels at each of the printing establishments or other departments of the various offices printing any of the newspapers or other publications of which Lord Northcliffe was principal proprietor receives £50. Also employees of all grades (exclusive of directors and managing directors) of *The Times* Publishing Co., Ltd., Associated Newspapers, Ltd., the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., the Angto-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., and the Empire Printing Ink Co., Ltd., are to receive the equivalent of three months' salary, wages or commission.

Subject to the specified claims on the income of the residuary trust fund, the fund and its income are to be devoted ultimately, on terms specified in the will, to charitable purposes. One-half of the residue of the fund, and the income from it, is to be devoted to all or one or more (according to the conditions specified) of the three following charities, viz.: The Newspaper Press Fund, the Newsvendors' Provident Institution, and the Printers' Almshouses and Orphan Asylum Corporation. A charity is to be founded to provide pensions for aged or infirm or incapacitated employees of his companies.

Printers' Pension Corporation.

Camden Town Auxiliary.

The monthly concert of the Camden Town Printers' Philanthropic Society (auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation) was held at the Royal Arms, Gaisford-street, on Saturday, when the chairmen were Messrs. T. C. Bolton (president) and W. A. Perkins (past president). The latter occupied the chair during the first part of the evening, and the former during the second part. A capital programme had been provided, with Mr. E. O. Callcott as musical director, and Mr. T. C. Hooker as pianist.

At the close, the hon. secretary (Mr. S. Pearce) announced a "record plate" for the Camden Town Auxilrary (namely, about £80), and proposed a vote of thanks to the two chairmen for their efforts.

Mr. Frost seconded the motion, which was heartily approved.

Mr. Perkins, in reply, said that by far the greater portion of the collection was due to the efforts of his colleague in the chair, and he flattered himself that if he had done nothing else for the Camden Town Auxiliary he deserved their gratitude for having found them so excellent a successor in the post of president as Mr. Bolton had proved himself to be.

Mr. H. C. Bolton expressed the pleasure it gave him to help so good a cause, and gratified the members by promising to continue in the position of president.

Foreign Customs Arrangements.

The *Gazzetta Ufficiale* (Rome) for January 10th contains a Decree, dated December 28th, which increases the statistical tax on goods imported into Italy from 20 to 25 centesimi per unit.

The Board of Trade have received translation of the Latvian Export Tariff at present in force. The duties are in general the same as those payable under the previous tariff. Books and other printed matter are, however, exempt from duty.

British Industries Fair.

Big Rush of Overseas Buyers Expected.

With reports current on all sides of improving trade conditions, the greatest interest is being taken in the forthcoming British Industries Fair, the ninth of an unbroken series, to be held from February 19th to March 2nd.

As usual, the Fair will consist of two sections, running concurrently, in London and Birmingham. The former, which is organised by the Department of Overseas Trade, is confined mainly to light goods, such as chemicals, fancy goods, paper, printing and stationery, etc., while the Birmingham Section, organised by a joint committee of the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce, will display heavier commodities, such as engineering stock.

A quarter of a million invitations to trade buyers in the United Kingdom are being issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, and another 50,000 have already been sent to buyers overseas. The Fair has also received considerable publicity overseas, and a highly satisfactory number of buyers have written to the Department expressing their interest and intimating their intention to attend. In many of these replies overseas buyers have raised questions of interest to themselves and British manufacturers, and as a result orders for British firms have already been secured.

A point of special interest to the public is that the British Industries Fair is entirely self-supporting, all costs of construction, maintenance publicity being borne by the exhibiting firms. The vast scope of the Fair is illustrated by the fact that every British industry except textiles will be represented, along with products from Canada and India. The fact that all exhibitors are the actual manufacturers of the goods shown is of the utmost value to the buyer, especially from overseas, since it eliminates the confusion and waste of time arising from the display of the same goods at different places and varying prices in the same fair—a condition of things not uncommon at Continental fairs.

The necessary structural preparations at the White City and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, are well advanced, and exhibits are beginning to arrive. Some idea of the size of the Fair and the labour involved in its preparation may be gained from the fact that at the White City alone there will be some four miles of stand frontages, while the electrical fittings employed in lighting this city of wholesale shops call for the use of no less than a dozen miles of ordinary cable, a dozen miles of flexible cable, over a hundred fuse boards, and six miles of straining wire to support the cable. By these means the 8,000 lamps on exhibitors' stands are supplied with current.

In a few days representatives of the exhibitors will be busy putting the finishing touches to their displays in preparation for the rush of buyers which will begin on February 19th

Printing Trades Health Survey.

A nation-wide health survey of the printing trades, representing both employers and employees in the U.S.A., has been authorised by the International Joint Conference Council, with special emphasis to be placed on methods of ventilation, air pollution, lighting, eye-strain, posture and physique. The investigations, which will cover a period of two years, will be carried on in co-operation with governmental, scientific and corporate organisations, including the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. The latter will have charge of a large portion of the social and economic inquiries. The insurance companies of the country are expected to play an important role in the investigation, which will be under the immediate direction of Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician, Prudential Insurance Co.

The Joint Industrial Council of the Paper-making Industry had last week under consideration the dispute at the Valleyfield Paper Mills. A deputation was appointed to visit the mill and interview the parties. Strong hopes are entertained that a settlement will be reached.

Digitized by Google

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

E. P. WOODMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Eventually

YOU WILL USE BELL'S RELIANCE

Multicolour Printing Preparation

which has been proved beyond a doubt by thinking colour printers to be the greatest cost and time saver ever known to the colour printing trade, and which gives perfect results.

Why Not Now?

London— *SOLE AGENTS:*

W. G. MONNERY & CO., Ltd.,
9, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.
'Phone:- City 5341.

Lancashire, exclusive of Liverpool—

HENRY PARRY & CO.,
40, Chapel Walks, Liverpool.
'Phone:- Bank 3498.

Liverpool, Cheshire and North Wales—

F. W. HALL,
22, Lord Street, Liverpool.

Customers outside these districts please apply at present direct to—

BELL'S RELIANCE MULTICOLOUR PRINTING PREPARATION, Ltd.,
SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES,
17, TOOKS COURT,
'Phone:- HOLBORN 231. CURSITOR ST., LONDON. E.C.4.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,

PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'
ESTD. 1840. BINDERS. Phone CENTRAL 716.

LOOSE LEAF BINDING ..a.. Speciality.

Send us your enquiries for
LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.

11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C. 4,
and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E. 1.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS!!

May we quote you for your

BOOKBINDING & LOOSE LEAF WORK?

BEST AND NEWEST MACHINERY.

No order is too large or too small, and we are confident that we can please you and that a trial order will be to our mutual advantage.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WEBB, SON & CO., LTD.

Established 1790.

Telephone No. CLERKENWELL 3144/5 (2 lines). Wholesale Bookbinders and Loose Leaf Specialists, Telegrams: "RELIEUR, BARB, LONDON."

WARWICK HOUSE, 294, CITY ROAD, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

AMONGST the week's partnerships dissolved is that between G. T. Northover and R. D. Cooper, printers and manufacturing stationers, 11, 12 and 13, Lizard-street, St. Luke's, London, under the style of G. T. Northover and Son.

IN the Manchester County Court on Thursday, David Lynch, Manchester, was allowed £50 damages from Messrs. Thomas Griffiths and Co., printers, of Gaythorne, Manchester, in respect of injuries sustained by him whilst on their premises in pursuance of his daily calling, such injuries being, it was claimed, the result of the unsatisfactory state of a staircase down which he fell.

THE "POSTER BALLOT."—At Bow-street Police-court on Monday was continued the hearing of the case in which Joseph Weiner and Arthur Elliott, of the firm of Weiner and Co., lithographic printers, Long-acre, W.C., were summoned for publishing a scheme for the sale of tickets in an alleged lottery, called "The Great Poster Ballot." Many people prominent in the advertising world, including Mr. John Hassell, the artist, and Mr. Charles Frederick T. Walker, editor of the *Advertisers' Weekly*, gave evidence in support of the contention of the defence that an element of skill entered into the competition. The case against Mr. Elliott was withdrawn.

COMPANY LAW AND PRACTICE.—An interesting evening is arranged for the next meeting of the London Central Districts M.P.A. (at Stationers' Hall, on Monday next at 6 for 6.30). Mr. Herbert W. Jordan (managing director of Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., printers and company registration agents), will give a paper on the subject of formation, amalgamation and reconstruction of printing and other companies.

WEST AND NORTH-WEST L.M.P.A.—The very interesting discussion inaugurated at the January meeting of this Association (reported in our issue of January 25th) will be continued on Tuesday, February 13th, at Westbourne Park Institute, Porchester-road, Bayswater, W., at 7 p.m. Mr. A. Bonner, for the periodical houses, will open at about 7.30, and Mr. S. Goss, of Baines and Scarsbrook, Ltd., and Mr. W. Skelton, of Hammersmith, will follow with addresses on trade organisation. The president of the Federation, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, has promised to be present and join in the discussion.

LADY AS AUXILIARY CHAIRMAN.—Mrs. Violet Kerton has consented to take the chair at the concert of the South London Auxiliary on Saturday next at "The Horns" Assembly Rooms, Kennington. An excellent programme has been arranged and a large gathering is expected. We believe this is the first occasion at which a lady has consented to occupy the chair at an Auxiliary concert.

AT the annual meeting at Stockton on Saturday night of the North Yorkshire and South Durham district of the Newspaper Press Fund, the hon. secretary (Mr. W. Newton) reported a membership of 26, the same as the previous year, and that during the year £154 had been paid in grants to the dependents of deceased members who had belonged to the district. Mr. W. Robertson was re-elected president, and Mr. W. Newton hon. secretary.

THE death has occurred of Mr. Arthur E. Murray, for a number of years editor of the *Financial Times*. Mr. Murray was a native of Aberdeen, and commenced as a sub-editor on what was then the *Aberdeen Free Press*. Later he was engaged as a descriptive reporter on the *Evening News*, and afterwards became assistant editor of the *Echo*.

THE death took place recently, at his residence, 7, Lorne-street, Chester, of Mr. Arthur Edward Ward, head of the well-known firm of bookbinders of Chester. He was aged about 58, and succeeded his late father in the bookbinding business, which was one of the oldest in the ancient city.

MR. A. E. SOMERS MARSHALL, a Brighton journalist, died in a nursing home at Hove on Sunday.

THE death is announced in his 76th year of Mr. William Dawe, who was for many years a member of the composing staff of the *Western Daily Press* (Bristol) and allied papers, and was held in high esteem by his colleagues.

THERE was a large attendance of mourners at the funeral last week of Mr. James Bennet Peace, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and the University Printer, whose sudden death was announced in our last issue. Those present included Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the Federation of Master Printers), Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold and Mr. G. H. Yelf (of Norwich), and Mr. Piggott (of Cambridge), whilst the Cambridge University Press was fully represented, the male employees marching to the church in a body. The Fellows of Emmanuel College followed the procession and the lesson was read by the Master of Emmanuel.

A WRIT for alleged libel has been served on the *Morning Post* newspaper on behalf of Sir Basil Clarke, of the Ministry of Health, in connection with references published in that journal to his recent services as Director of Public Information in Ireland.

OVER 200 members of the staffs of the *Manchester Guardian* and *Evening News* and their friends met at a social evening in the Houldsworth Hall on Saturday. A lively dance programme was carried out in the body of the hall, while a whist drive was held in the galleries.

THE *Gravesend and Dartford Reporter* (published at Gravesend) has placed an order for a Model 6 display Linotype—as described and illustrated in our issue of September 7th—and the newspaper invites its readers to view this interesting machine in operation.

SOME of the mysteries of printing and binding were explained to two parties of students from the County School for Girls, Ramsgate, on Thursday evening, when they were shown over the printing works of the *Kent Argus*.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Bohemian Concert Revived.

Next to the annual dinner, the annual bohemian concert was at one time considered by the members as the most important event in the Association's year. The war, responsible as it was for the curtailment of many of the activities carried on by the Association, also brought about a stoppage of this very popular social event. On Saturday, however, the function was revived and was accompanied with very much of its old-time enthusiasm. The concert was held at the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall, E.C.2, and there was a large attendance of members and friends. The gathering was presided over by the president, Mr. A. W. Hunt, who was ably supported by the vice-president, Mr. H. G. Milton. Among those present were Messrs. A. G. Aves, A. Cox (secretary), J. Dixon, G. A. Eden (technical adviser), W. T. Lingham, A. W. Sundilands, and J. Lee.

The stewards, Messrs. A. J. Jones and A. C. Ware, carried out their duties in a praiseworthy manner and were largely responsible for the success that attended the evening's proceedings.

The concert artists gave complete satisfaction, all being possessed of particular ability in their respective spheres of entertainment. They were Miss Dolly Glover, Miss Gladys Fox, Mr. A. J. Jones (baritone), Mr. J. Alexander Esler (magical entertainer), Mr. James O'Brien, Mr. Lloyd Saxton (tenors), Mr. Wilson Martell, Mr. George Wilson, Mr. Walter Todd (humorists), and Mr. F. H. Holland (accompanist) Much appreciation was shown by the company to the talent displayed by the various artists, and encores were numerous.

Wonder Gum for Bookbinders.

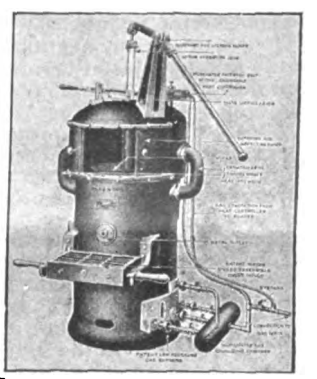
Binders, who are constantly meeting with the difficulty of obtaining a gum that will not require cooking in its preparation, leaves no sediment and above all is 'odourless,' will do well to consult Messrs. The Hall Trading Co., of 181, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, for any information relating to glues and gums used in their factories. It is part of their work to assist the bookbinder, and he in turn is asked to communicate any difficulty he may have met in obtaining glues that will not turn the colour of the cloth or leather used.

Trade Union Matters.

"NATSOPA" members have received a shock by the resignation of Mr. Alfred Bispham from the post of assistant general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. Mr. Bispham was appointed to that post in July, 1918. Prior to his election as a full-time officer and since, he has frequently carried on the work of the general secretary in that official's absence from England on society work and during one or two periods of indisposition, with entire satisfaction to all concerned. His labour on behalf of the Natsopa Memorial Home has also been of the greatest usefulness. He is to retain his trusteeship of the Home. The "Natsopa" *Journal* records the announcement of his retirement from the assistant secretaryship as being "unquestionably the most disturbing news" that it has ever published. In a letter to the membership Mr. Bispham gives as his reasons for resignation: "You are entitled to know why I have taken this step. The reasons are twofold. First, I have felt for the last year that the feeling around the E.C. board and at our membership meetings has not been so happy as previously; there has been an atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust, not openly—I wish it had been—one is always able to discuss openly any matter that arises, but a stab in the dark is difficult to bring home to anyone. Then, again, the troubles of the law courts for breach of rule, ridiculous in themselves, but magnified in a court of law. I am not ashamed of any single instance, believing it was done in the best interests. I cannot work happily under such conditions, and so I slip off the side for some other to carry on." The appointing of a successor to Mr. Bispham will engage the attention of the February meeting of the "Natsopa" executive.

CONSTITUTION OF THE T.A.—Mr. William Bottomley, the Leeds representative on the executive council of the Typographical Association, makes some important proposals in the official circular for the reconstitution of the executive council of the Association. The enlargement of the council to 22 members was made a year ago. Mr. Bottomley doubts if any improvement in management has evolved from the enlargement. One serious difficulty in the present method of administration is the lack of facilities for attendance of members at council meetings, many big firms being averse from conceding time off for this purpose. Mr. Bottomley suggests in place of the present executive of 22 members meeting every two months, with a working committee meeting fortnightly, a permanent executive of eight members, including the president and secretary, for the daily transaction of pressing Association business. He also urges the resuscitation of the old representative council, numbering about fifty, who would form the supreme authority of the T.A.

Imitators Warned against "Monometer" Patents.
Oxidation.
Mixing (Hand or Mechanical).



Reversable Double-sided Ingot Mould.
Gas Mixing and Distributing.
Safety Valve and Heat Control.

INSTAL A MONOMETER

£2000 per annum saved
in metal alone by using a
MONOMETER FURNACE.

A large London Printers' have found by test that they get 48½ lbs. less dross per ton of metal melted with a Monometer Furnace.

They melt 8 tons per day, so a direct saving of over £2,900 is effected.

Just calculate how much you melt per day and see what you will save.

Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.

Head Office and Works: Barrow-in-Furness.
London Office: Savoy House, Strand, W.C.
'Phone: GERRARD 3655.

Digitized by Google

Bookbinding Trade Stoppage.

All London Binderies Close.

The position in regard to the dispute in the London bookbinding trade has assumed more serious proportions. The week-end brought further stoppages of bookbinding establishments, and, following the failure of the Conciliation Committee to effect a settlement, the secretaries of the three London branches of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers on Tuesday addressed a communication to the fathers and clerks of chapels, and shop secretaries in the warehouse, folding and binding departments of several London establishments stating that it had been agreed that the members should hand in their notices in the printing houses not previously affected. The union representatives were instructed to hand in notices yesterday (Wednesday) morning that, unless an agreed settlement were arrived at, they and their members would cease work in one week's time from giving notice.

The London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday circularised its members to the effect that if notices were tendered by any members of the Paper Workers Union employed, such notices were to be accepted, and members of other unions in their employment should then be warned that in the event of a stoppage the firm might not be able to retain their services.

The Conciliation Committee of the J.I.C. met on Monday, and representatives of the N.U.P.B.M.R. and P.W. attended. After consideration of the matter for several hours, it was decided to adjourn until Tuesday, when representatives of the Master Bookbinders' Section of the Chamber of Commerce were to be asked to attend.

The Master Bookbinders' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce is affiliated to the Federation of Master Printers and to the London Master Printers' Association. The meetings, however, are not held at 24, Holborn, and the Section's representatives have negotiated with the N.U.P.B.M.R. and P.W. on several matters. They have associated themselves with the Federation of Master Printers in wages negotiations, and so long as these were conducted on a national basis they have always carried out the settlements reached. When the reduction of 12s. 6d. was put forward by the employers' federation and recommended by the national executive of the N.U.P.B.M.R. and P.W., the employers were informed that the London Central Branch would ballot on the proposals separately. The result was that the binding workers in London and in the provinces independently accepted the 12s. 6d. reduction, but the London paper workers' section of the union did not, and they subsequently negotiated with the London Master Printers' Association, a reduction of 6s. being eventually agreed upon, subject to certain adjustments of the minimum rates. The Master Bookbinders' Section of the Chamber of Commerce notified the Paperworkers' Section in July last that they would not be parties to any negotiations conducted by the London Master Printers' Association and they proceeded to make the same wage reductions from the paper workers as from the binders. The union protested, but the men remained at work, accepting the lower wages under protest. When the settlement was reached between the union and the London Master Printers' Association the paper workers' section of the union asked that the rates of wages agreed should be applied to their members engaged in the offices of the Master Bookbinders. On the employers declining to do this, the labour was withdrawn and consequently in the shops affected the members of the binding section of the union who were not willing to carry out the duties of the paper workers' section, also ceased work. Members of the Master Bookbinders' Section who were not employing paper workers then decided to give notice to their binding employees also. Thus practically the whole of the letterpress binding trade in London has come to a standstill. About 5,000 binders are involved, according to our information, and about 180 members of the paper workers' section of the union.

THE late Mr. Harold Gaskell Syers, Bowdon, Chester, a director of the Berthwich and Knutsford Billposting Co., Ltd., left £29,746.

Printers and Postal Rates.

Deputation to the Postmaster-General.

A deputation from the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades was received by the Postmaster-General at the G.P.O. on Wednesday of last week.

The deputation consisted of General W. Wright Bemrose, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher, Mr. James MacLehose, Mr. E. H. Dennis, Mr. H. Skinner (chairman of the Joint Industrial Council), Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. T. E. Naylor (Printing and Kindred Trades Federation), and Mr. A. E. Goodwin (joint secretary, Joint Industrial Council).

The deputation was introduced by the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., who asked for a reduction in printed paper rates to the pre-war level, or, alternatively, for the restoration of the former minimum rate of 2 oz. per ½d. A return to the ½d. post card was also requested, or, alternatively, that any message which might be written upon post cards to admit them to the privilege of the printed post card rate, should not be confined to "five words of conventional greetings." Finally, a reduction was pressed for in the parcels rate on small parcels of printed matter.

During the discussion Mr. Goodwin pointed out that post card rates had been increased in a much heavier proportion than those of letters. Originally a halfpenny, they were increased to 1½d., which almost killed the picture post card industry. With the reduction to a penny the trade was only gradually recovering.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in his reply, said that he realised the bearing which the questions raised by the deputation had upon the wider question of trade and employment, and whilst he would not be in a position to make a statement about particular rates until he had fully considered the whole range of the postal charges for the next financial year, he would bear carefully in mind the views which had been put before him, and would give them full weight in coming to a decision.

The Charity Sports Dinner.

The annual dinner of the committee of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association was held at the Manchester Hotel last Saturday. In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. W. R. Masters, the chair was taken by Mr. Chas. H. Roud.

Mr. Roud proposed the success of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, and in the course of his remarks said that he was much impressed by the way in which the committee carried on their work, and was pleased to identify himself with such a fine body of voluntary workers. Although the last year had not been so successful as had been anticipated, there was a good deal to be thankful for, especially as the meeting at Stamford Bridge was one of the largest held during the year. The sports gathering was also a record, whilst the other sections of the Association had met with their usual success. He felt that the term Charity Sports Association was now somewhat out of date, and thought that a better title would be the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Benevolent Association, its work being more benevolent than charitable. The printers' institutions (and there were none finer in any other trade) had contributory schemes attached to them by which all could receive benefits if they were direct subscribers to the fund to which they gave their support. He coupled with the toast the name of Mr. H. F. Parker, the general hon. secretary of the Association and secretary of the Lloyd Home, who was so widely known and so deservedly popular throughout the printing trades.

The toast was received with musical honours.

The general hon. secretary thanked the chairman and other patrons for their kindness in being present, remarking that it helped the committee to struggle on whilst the trades were emerging from the throes of the greatest depression ever experienced in the history of the craft. When one heard of the great success attending the efforts of the welfare departments of our large offices, it was well to remember that such methods had been the guiding spirit of this Association for the past 25 years. After stressing the value of social efforts, he said the great good that had been accomplished in the past must go on to larger efforts. It must be done by younger men prepared to profit by the experience of the old captains. They had splendid men coming to their rescue. In athletics they had the very embodiment of that section in their friend Mr. W. Jewell. In boxing they could say the same of Mr. Charles Anderson. Mr. Anderson was hoping to start a boxing club connected with the trade, a project which would be heartily endorsed by those interested in this form of sport. In Mr. George Marks they had the soul of football. Their good sportsman, Alf Wills, had done great work in the past, and they hoped he would have a more helpful committee next year and so gain the help his service merited. They could not but admire their friend Mr. Pescud, whose extraordinary efforts last year created a record in Miniature Rifle Clubs. To make a profit of £40 at a Bisley was surely something to be astonished at. He deserved and obtained the heartiest congratulations of the committee. Their treasurer, Mr. Oddy, had been severely handicapped owing to pressure of business and must be relieved of some of the work if they were to retain his valuable services. In like manner relief must be given to three of their hardest-worked officials, namely the genial hon. assistant secretary, Mr. C. Pushee, and his co-worker Mr. Gray, and to their good friend Mr. W. Allen.

Mr. G. W. Knight proposed the health of the visitors, coupling with it the names of Mr. Munday and Miss Weller. This was received with great acclamation.

Mr. Munday, on behalf of the gentlemen, thanked the company in a very humorous speech, whilst Miss Weller made a neat response on behalf of the lady visitors.

Mr. A. Oddy, the treasurer of the Association, very happily proposed the health of the chairman, Mr. Chas. H. Roud.

Mr. Roud, in replying to the toast, thanked the stewards on behalf of the others present for their efforts, and added that the whole proceedings had passed off so satisfactorily as to make the evening most enjoyable.

Responses were made by the stewards, and the function terminated at a late hour, everybody feeling that it had been a most pleasant evening.

The stewards were Messrs. W. J. Allen, W. H. Marshall, G. W. Knight and F. C. Peacock, and Mr. Tommy White was musical director.

OFFSET PROGRESS.—A special "offset number" of the *Monotype Recorder* has reached us which is worth the notice of all interested in this important branch of modern printing. Faultless letterpress is accompanied by excellent illustration work, together forming a demonstration which speaks volumes both for the process employed and for the executants who produced this issue. The entire magazine (with the exception of two initials) is stated to have been composed on the monotype, the whole being produced by the offset process, and printed on the Harris press at a speed of 3,800 impressions per hour by Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, Ltd., The issue has also much interesting reading matter including several very informative articles on offset printing.

THOMAS BROWN,
English Gold Leaf.
Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.
Brown and White Blocking Powder.
Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.
BEST PRICES GIVEN.
7, ALBION STREET, MANCHESTER





Digitized by Google

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous,

One Insertion 3/-
Three Insertions... ... ... 6/-
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted,

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions... ... ... 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements,

Per line 1/-

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT FOR GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.

THE Government of Madras require the services of a DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT for the Government Press; five years' agreement; salary Rs. 500-20 600 per mensem; free second class passage to India and home on satisfactory termination of services.

Candidates must be fully qualified printers and possess good practical experience of book and display composition and machinery, with complete knowledge of linotype machines; age should not exceed 35 years.

Applications, forwarding full particulars of age, experience, etc., with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, 42, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1, not later than 15th February, 1923. 14046

Situations Wanted.

COMP. (N.S.), first-class display, general jobbing, seeks perm., anywhere.—L., Box 14038.

COMPOSITOR, all-round jobbing, requires situation; non-society.—B.C., 13, Old Palace-road, Croydon. 14043

PHOTO-LITHO, Advertiser desires position; good experience as Operator and Printing down Zinc and Aluminium.—Write, L., Box 14037.

WORKING FOREMAN or OVERSEER (compg.); last sit. 11 years; organiser, discip.; all branches; refs. conscientious.—W., 9, Montholme-road, Wandsworth-common, S.W.11. 14040

Partnerships and Financial.

ACTIVE PARTNER-DIRECTOR required with £2,000 additional working capital by old-established London firm of Photo Engravers; open closest investigation; audited accounts.—Apply, Arnold and Co. (London), Ltd., 143, Cannon-street, E.C.4. 14039

Machinery for Sale.

BOOKBINDERS' PLANT.—Guillotines, Millboard Cutters, Pagers, Perforators, Laying Presses, Finishing Presses, Sewing Presses, Nipping Presses, Standing Presses, Handle Letters, Rolls, Fillets, etc.; large stock.—T. C. Thompson and Son, Buxton-street, London-road, Manchester. 14042

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

DAWSON'S TWO FEEDER WHARFEDALE NEWS MACHINE, for sale, flyers with cutter, bed 65 in. by 49 in., ink slab 60 in.; also MENTGES NEWS FOLDER, No. 2 868, folds 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages, with paster, trims top of page; will accept reasonable offer, space required for Web Machine.—Caldicotts "News" Office, Gainsborough. 14045

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Business for Sale.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LETTERPRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING BUSINESS in North of England. Well-equipped Modern Plant, including Monotypes, Stereo Foundry, Two-revolution Machines, Envelope-making Machines, Carton Creasing and Cutting Machines, and complete Machine Ruling and Binding Departments. Good supplies of the latest type faces by reputed founders. Own stone-built freehold premises (specially built on island site) on one floor with galleries and land for extension. Factory is situated amid exceptionally healthy environment. Staff of steady, experienced workpeople with homes near works. Ample facilities for training own labour. The whole presents a unique opportunity to a large printing house seeking auxiliary works in the country where costs of production are materially lower than in the great towns. Excellent goodwill with very valuable connections in certain trades. Capacity for £30,000 turnover. Itemised inventory and valuation by Evans; present value (plant only) £17,000; £5,000 would secure control.—Principals only should address, in first instance, J. F. B., c/o Messrs. E. Flux Leadbitter and Neighbour, solicitors, 88, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3. 14041

Miscellaneous.

LARGE STOCK Good Quality TYPEWRITER CARBONS, Foolscap and Quarto; low price to clear.—Box 14035.

RECIPROCATING RIDER ROLLERS give perfect distribution at one-third the cost of other systems; One Thousand Sets running; also makers of the perfect Jogger-up.—F. Bedfield, Stanley-place, Burnley. 14044

STATIONERY, Tobacco, Fancy Goods, Etc.—Old-established concern (South coast); shop and house; good position; lease; excellent income; £1,600 all.—Particulars, C. Lovegrove, F.A.I., Auctioneer, Southsea. 14036

THE LEADING BRITISH JOURNAL FOR THE PAPERMAKING AND ALLIED TRADES.

The World's Paper Trade Review.

WITH A SECTION DEVOTED TO
THE WORLD'S WOOD PULP INDUSTRY.

Established 1879. *Published Every Friday.*

SUBSCRIPTION: £1 6s. Per Annum—Postage Extra.
United Kingdom - £1 10s. 4d.
Foreign & Colonial - 1 12s. 6d.

SPECIAL FEATURES. A discussion of Trade Topics, Paper Prices, etc., under the heading of "Commentarium," Market Reports on Papermaking Materials, with Current Quotations, Imports and Exports of Paper, Raw Materials, etc., Illustrated Descriptions of Papermaking Machinery and Appliances, Technical Articles by Leading Experts, Commercial Information, Company Registrations, and all the most Interesting and Up-to-date News relating to the Paper, Wood Pulp and Allied Industries.

Unequalled as an Advertising Medium

It is claimed for the "WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW" that it has a Larger Subscribed Circulation than that of any other British Paper Trade Periodical, covering not only the Paper Mills of the United Kingdom, but embracing the Principal Pulp and Paper Producing Countries of the World and Markets of Consumption.

Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates may be had on application to the Publishers:—

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane - London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "Stonhill, Fleet, London." *'Phone*: 8407 City.

DOW & LESTER

♦

BOOKBINDERS

♦

FORESTERS' HALL PLACE
CLERKENWELL ROAD
LONDON, E.C.1.
HOLBORN 430

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C 4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAULT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded £250,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,
36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.
Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Write or 'Phone—Telephone No. CITY 9582

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:				In Single Column Form:			
Whole Page ...	£8	0	0	One Column ...	£3	8	0
Half Page ...	4	10	0	Half Column ..	1	17	6
Quarter Page ...	2	10	0	Quarter Column	1	0	0
One Eighth-Page	1	10	0	One-inch Column		7	6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, B ussels.
Uni ed States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923.

London Bookbinders Idle.

IT is a thing much to be regretted on the part of the whole industry that the Conciliation Committee has not yet been able to find a way out of the *impasse* that has developed in the London bookbinding trade. The dispute is, as we go to press, being extended to printing departments, and so takes on a still more sombre aspect. Every extension of a dispute means not only more loss to the industry, but also more likelihood of ill-feeling, and more difficulty in reaching a settlement. If a fight it is to be, everything should certainly be done by those responsible to limit the extent of the trouble. A strike or a lock-out, however, is a deplorable thing for all concerned, and every effort must be made, through the Conciliation Committee or other means, to bring about r a easonable settlement.

The Printer and His Paper.

THE problems of paper distribution are engaging the minds of many in the trade; the anomalies that abound in every direction are coming to be observed and the real need for their elimination appreciated. Take the case of a mill which sets out on a definite policy of selling direct to the consumer, *i.e.* say, the printer. Of course, there are many mills that do this, but sometimes they set up a wholesale organisation of their own, as in the case of houses like Wiggins, Teape, Dickinsons and Spicers; in other cases they accept only makings or large stock orders from the big consumers and do the great bulk of their business through their agents with the wholesale houses. But take the mill which seeks to work out its own salvation by selling direct from the mill to the printer. On the face of it, the proposition appears to be one in keeping with the times, bearing in mind recent developments of policy in other directions. Apparently direct selling will yield better profit, secure more orders and ultimately guarantee success and profits. Whether it quite works out this way in practice is another matter. The first thing that happens under existing conditions is that the wholesale houses mark down the mill. That leaves the mill to face a problem of tonnage and sales organisation. The execution and delivery of small orders turns out to be an expensive business, requiring staff work and routine, which adds to the cost of the paper. Selling paper to the consumer turns out to be a highly specialised trade of its own and is very different from making paper for distribution.

Competition in Paper.

IT is interesting to observe the strenuous competition which at present exists in the tub-sized writing paper field. A reduction of price in one quarter is rapidly succeeded by a corresponding reduction and further concession in another quarter. A standard paper is set up as the prototype or target from which other makers take their pattern and at which they direct their aim. A fresh paper with all the essentials and a brand new dandy comes along and settles itself in the market at a lower level than the others. Then we come to discount and settlement concessions on other grades and find by calculation that after all there is perhaps a steady level all round. Representatives come forth with strict instructions to push this or that line for all they are worth, to dwell upon its advantages against the prototype, and, above all, to get the line in with an opening order. The unbiassed paper user takes a calm survey, inspects the various productions, and if he has any paper judgment arrives at the conclusion that in England the manufacture of a downright good paper is not the monopoly of any one mill. The critic who questions the ability of our mills to match a sample would receive an object lesson in their sample-matching ability by studying and comparing a dozen or two of the lines which we have in mind. Right behind all this chaff there is a sincere appreciation of the return to wholesome, healthy competition which characterises these efforts to develop trade.

Export Advances.

DURING the past year great strides were made in the export of British news-print. High-water-mark was attained in December, when the quantity sent overseas reached the figure of 4,511 tons. Of this total, 2,500 tons went to Australia and 1,000 tons to New Zealand. The preference given to British "news," which came into operation in 1921, is, therefore, responsible for the steady increase in British paper export which has been the feature of last year's trading. How this has grown is seen from the figures, for in April last the amount of news-print dispatched overseas was only 875 tons. Since that date there has been a gradual increase in shipments. In May the figure was 1,480, but by June it had gone to 2,070. October saw the first 3,000 odd tons, but December capped the record with 4,511 tons. The new outlet which Australasia affords for British news-print is a great boon, and the custom which has been thus introduced will, it is hoped, be long retained.

More Government Printing?

On a site covering between one and two acres of land, there is in course of erection at Cricklewood, states the Federation of Master Printers, a large factory which, it is understood, is to be used for the production of Admiralty maps and charts. It is evident, adds the Federation, that an expenditure of many thousands of pounds is being incurred. In the past a Government factory at Southampton, it is stated, has printed all the official ordnance maps. Hitherto the whole of the Admiralty maps have been made by contract.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

THE Prince of Wales, who will preside at the sixtieth anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland avenue, on Thursday, May 10th, has sent a message to the appeal committee of which Sir Herbert Morgan is chairman. He states: "I am confident that in this Diamond Jubilee year we shall be able to further the splendid work which has been carried on for 60 years, and enable the Fund, of which his Majesty the King is Patron, to widen its sphere of usefulness."

AMONG those who, up to the present, have accepted invitations to attend the annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association on March 23rd are Lord Riddell, Sir James Owen (President of the Newspaper Society), Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (President of the Federation of Master Printers), Mr. W. Monkhouse (President of the Drawing Office Materials Manufacturers and Dealers' Association), Col. E. F. Lawson, D.S.O., and Mr. L. P. Andrews and Mr. S. Nicol (British Wood Pulp Association).

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL (president of the London Master Printers' Association) contributed to Saturday's *Times* (Commercial Supplement) the first of what promises to be a further interesting series of articles on the general subject of costing. The article was entitled "Incorrect Costing: Some Errors and Fallacies."

MR. A. E. GOODWIN has been appointed to represent the Federation of Master Printers on the Traders' Co-ordination Committee, a body created to watch traders' interests in respect of railway rates.

AMONGST those attending the first musical reception (at the Mansion House on Tuesday) of the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. E. C. Moore, were Sir John and Lady Baddeley, and Sir William and Lady Waterlow.

MR. J. R. RIDDELL, principal of the London School of Printing, gave a much-appreciated address on Monday to the members of the Bartholomew Club on "Craft Training and Education." He made a strong appeal for a closer connection between the technical schools and the City Guilds, particularly those bearing the names of our national crafts having a world-wide reputation for good honest workmanship.

MR. RICHARD HANCOCK, F.A.I., lectured before the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association on Tuesday evening on "The London Zoo," the lecture being illustrated by an admirable series of lantern slides.

MR. H. G. MILTON was elected president and Mr. J. Fleming, vice-president at the annual general meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association on Tuesday. Mr. Arthur Cox continues as general secretary.

THE vicar of St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, the Rev. Arthur Taylor, has been elected chairman of the St. Bride Foundation Governing Body.

MR. H. A. GWYNNE, editor of the *Morning Post*, was entertained at luncheon on Tuesday at the Café Royal by the members of the Foreign Press Association.

MR. J. M. WADSWORTH, assistant editor of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, who is leaving Leeds to take up the position of London editor of the paper, was last week made the recipient of farewell gifts from his old colleagues in all departments. Mr. Wadsworth has been associated with the *Evening Post* for nearly 20 years.

MR. J. E. THORNTGN, who recently retired from the commercial managership of the *Yorkshire Post*, has been elected a life member of the Yorkshire Newspaper Society.

MR. W. E. DUCK, the new president of Bath Trades Council, is a member of the Typographical Association.

Stationers' Mutual Benefit Society.

Mr. T. J. Hunt Honoured at Committee Dinner.

The committee of the Stationers' Mutual Benefit Society met on Saturday evening for a jolly little "Committee Dinner," which was much enjoyed by those participating, a surprise event of the evening being a presentation to their popular chairman, Mr. T. J. Hunt.

The toast of the "S.M.B.S." was entrusted to Mr. C. W. Atkins, who recalled some of the outstanding names and events in the history of the Society since its inception in 1845. He gave due credit to the Society's founders, and traced the gradual extension of the beneficent work carried out, which took the form of financial assistance to fellow-members in difficulties, and the providing of pensions



Mr. T. J. Hunt.

and other benefits in time of need. He stressed the point that although 25 per cent. of the members had been called to the colours in the war, the Society distinguished itself by paying them sickness and death benefits on the same terms as members at home.

Mr. C. D. Wadley, the secretary, sketched the history of the Society during the last twelve months, the term of his secretaryship. His report showed increased usefulness of the Society, one item being the payment of over £1,265 in sick benefit during the year.

A Presentation.

The toast of "The Chairman," which was received with enthusiasm and given musical honours, was, in the absence through illness of Mr. Thos. Hunt, proposed by Mr. J. J. Harwood, one of the oldest members of the Society, who joined in 1876. In a happily-phrased speech he thanked Mr. T. J. Hunt not only for the hospitality provided that evening but for all the hard work he had done on behalf of the Society. He emphasised Mr. Hunt's geneality and his unobtrusive generosity, which had endeared him to them all. He then presented to Mr. Hunt on behalf of the committee an illuminated address —testifying to the valuable services he had rendered and the great benefits he had bestowed upon the Society by his efforts on its behalf. A case of pipes accompanied the testimonial.

Mr. Hunt suitably expressed his thanks for the appreciation shown, and for the kindly way in which the presentation—which took him by surprise—had been made. He went on to recall, with many a touch of humour, the early days of his association with the Society, concluding by urging all present to do their utmost to extend the Society's usefulness.

The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by the chairman, and cordial replies were made by Mr. H. F. Parker (Charity Sports Association and Lloyd Memorial Home), Mr. F. C. Peacock (Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society). and Mr. S. J. White (Caxton Convalescent Home).

The evening was enlivened by a number of musical selections, which included tenor songs by Mr. W. H. Freeman (a veteran member of the Society) and his son, Mr. H. C. Freeman, both of whom were enthusiastically received, also songs by Mr. Harry Fellows and Mr. Bert Beale (humorist), Mr. Reginald Saunders being at the piano.

A cordial vote of thanks was, on the motion of the chairman, accorded to the stewards, Messrs. H. A. Sceats and E. A. Wadley, whose services greatly contributed to the success of the evening.

An attractive souvenir menu and programme of the occasion was produced by Messrs. T. J. Hunt, Ltd.

Stereotypers' Auxiliary Concert.

This enterprising Auxiliary held another successful bohemian concert on Monday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.4., Mr. A. E. Wood (Messrs. Odhams), who is a prominent member of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association, occupying the chair. The gathering was a very large one, and among those present were Messrs. A. Chadwell, W. Bullett, W. J. Light (Wm. J. Light and Co., Ltd.), H. Williams (H. Williams and Co.), A. F. Bell (Fry's Metal Foundry), G. W. Sharvell, senr.; T. Middleton and W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers).

During the interval in the concert programme Mr. Warren, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Wood, expressed his appreciation of the hard work put in by their chairman in raising money for the Stereotypers' Auxiliary. Previous to that evening they required a sum of £155 to complete their sixth pension, and the excellent plate secured by Mr. Wood that evening—£170—would not only enable them to do that, but would give them a substantial sum in hand wherewith to start a seventh. Mr. Warren appealed for the full support of the votes of the trade in order to secure the success of their four candidates at the Pensions' Election this year. He concluded by again congratulating Mr. Wood on his magnificent effort, and drew attention to the special services rendered by Mr. George J. Harrison, the musical director, in presenting such a splendid concert.

The vote of thanks was accorded musical honours.

The Chairman, in reply, thanked the many friends in the trade who had assisted him, and made appreciative reference to the help he had received from the fathers of the chapels in the various foundries. Mr. A. Chadwell had also given him very valuable assistance.

The programme included many clever artists, chief among whom were Miss Sybil Arundale, the popular actress, Miss Gladys Harris (Dame Clara Butt's Cornish contralto, who received a big ovation). Miss Pauline Crothers, the Cornish violinist, Mr. Leon Harvey, Mr. Hal Parr and Mr. Will Jennings, Mr. Dudley Milton, the popular character actor, and Mr. Middleton Woods, of the Follies, Miss Lillian Hurry, Miss Jessie Wood, Mr. Will E. Sparkes (humorist), Miss Edna Brett.

Mr. Albert Bennett Honoured.

Owing to prolonged indisposition Mr. Bennett, who had been for over 25 years general manager of Messrs. Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd., retired from that position on Wednesday of last week, but is still retaining his seat on the board of the company.

On his retirement he was the recipient of many tokens of affection, amongst them being an inscribed silver salver presented to him by Mr. W. S. Tredgold on behalf of the office staff at Suffolk-lane; a silver cigarette box presented by Mr. W. H. Pennell on behalf of Messrs. Truscott's Dowgate Works staff, and an illuminated address and walking stick presented by the overseers of the London factory. In addition to these presentations a farewell luncheon was given to Mr. Bennett by the directors who handed to him a substantial cheque in recognition of his long and valuable services to the company.

SECTIONS devoted to paper goods, photography, art, to printing and bookbinding, and to chemicals will be included in the Third Riga International Fair from July 22nd to August 5th.

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

Mr. Cockerell on Bookbinding Design.

Instructive Comments on Italian Bindings.

At the University of London College, Gower-street, on Wednesday of last week, there took place a public lecture on "Italian Bookbinding," together with an interesting display of lantern slides in colour illustrating typical Italian bindings.

Major C. Davenport, who had been announced as the lecturer, was prevented by illness from being present, but Mr. Arundell Esdaile ably filled the gap by reading, with some comments of his own, the comprehensive lecture on "Italian Bookbinding" which Major Davenport published some years ago. The interest of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the numerous coloured slides which Major Davenport had made. The slides were very well done, although those familiar with the extant examples of the classes of bindings shown realised that the vividly coloured representations on the screen conveyed what the bindings probably looked like in their pristine condition fresh from the binder's hands, rather than what they look like now, after centuries of ageing. The colours, however, served well to bring home to the audience the salient features of the designs.

In the showing of these slides the audience was fortunate in the fact that Mr. Douglas Cockerell came at short notice to take Major Davenport's place in describing and commenting on the bindings shown. Mr. Cockerell's remarks not only served to drive home the established historical facts detailed in the lecture—the strong influence of the East on Italian design and so on—but served also to impress upon students of bookbinding some of the golden rules of "rightness" in the use of ornament.

Effective Gold Tooling.

Most of the bindings shown being tooled in gold, Mr. Cockerell remarked upon the ease with which simple gold tooling could be used so as to make a binding beautiful. He said caustically that it was extraordinarily difficult to make a really ugly gold tooled binding. Nevertheless that difficulty had been overcome by some designers, and there were many modern bindings whose creators had succeeded in achieving consummate hideousness. But that result meant that someone had taken enormous pains. If the craftsman worked in any reasonable way, adopting some sort of simple orderliness in his work, gold tooling on leather could hardly fail to be charming.

The naïve charm of the simple designs seen in the early Italian work was pointed out, and Mr. Cockerell emphasised the fact that it should not be imagined that it is not possible to produce to day equally charming designs. Any craftsman, he said, should be able to achieve the like—provided he be not too much educated. Young boys in technical schools are to-day designing book covers that have the same charming naïvety of the early Italian examples.

The Natural Style *v.* the Scholarly.

Mr. Cockerell drew a strong distinction between what may be called the natural style of design, embo lying forms which indicate the obvious and natural use of tools, as against the comparatively elaborate, though sometimes pleasing, style of the more scholarly, or sophisticated designs, showing the hand of someone trained in design and lacking the naïvety of the other style.

Discussing the more elaborate bindings, Mr. Cockerell expressed the opinion that whilst a design elaborately planned out on paper might be satisfactory, it was essential that the craftsman should have a certain amount of freedom in his work, and some of the pleasure of creative craftsmanship. The slavish copying of designs tended to eliminate their charm. This value of pleasurable craftsmanship was put with homely force in respect of one example, when Mr. Cockerell remarked "The chap who did that had a lark, and the echo of his fun has come down to us to-day."

Sumptuous Bindings.

In respect of the use of jewels in bindings—found in Italian work as elsewhere—Mr. Cockerell suggested that if jewels were to be employed, it was practically essential that they should be used only on a metal base. He did not think jewels were pleasing on leather: they looked insecure, and seemed generally out of place.

The gesso work of many early Italian bindings was favourably regarded. Mr. Cockerell expressed admiration of the effect sometimes achieved by the use of these bright spots of colour, giving a jewel-like result without the incongruous effect of jewels. The use of gesso, he thought, might well be revived.

In regard to covers gold tooled all over, Mr. Cockerell suggested that there was no objection to this style, provided a certain regularity were appreciable, so as to give a sense of restfulness. Irregular elaboration tended to convey an impression of restlessness.

The Craze for Novelty.

"Those old fellows didn't try to invent something new every day," said Mr. Cockerell of the early Italian binders. They went on for years and years working upon the same basic system, just adopting slight modifications as they passed from book to book. So much was this the case that one can now identify almost any binding of the period, say where it was made and almost give it a date. That, he said, is the way style is built up. At the present day there is too great a tendency for the binder, after starting on a line of his own, to start next day in a different direction, instead of progressing along that line by way of small improvements. As a result he gets nowhere.

When the slides came to an end and the lights went up, Mr. Cockerell apologised for the lack of "information"—names, dates, etc.—in his remarks, explaining that he had merely been enjoying aloud the slides prepared by Major Davenport. Doubtless, however, his student hearers must have carried away something of real informative value from the chatty technical explanations and suggestions made, and they probably gained also what is quite as important as information—the inspiration that comes from contact with the mind of an artist-craftsman.

Lecture by Mr. E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf.

Much interest should attend the fifth of the series of craft lectures arranged under the auspices of the Worshipful Company of Stationers at Stationers' Hall, which is to be given by Mr. E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf tomorrow (Friday), on the subject of "Bookbinding," an art with which the house of Zaehnsdorf has been prominently identified since 1836, when the firm was founded by the late Joseph Zaehnsdorf. The address is expected to occupy the space of about one hour, and the various phases of bookbinding as carried out by a miscellaneous bookbinder will be described and also illustrated by specimens and models, showing the development of the craft from ancient times.

Some Notable Exhibits.

Amongst the exhibits will be, we understand, a richly-tooled, inlaid and jewelled binding, forming a worthy covering for a modern manuscript on vellum of four poems by John Keats. The design is composed of a border of semi-geometric interlaced work, set with rubies and amethysts, with a background of solid matt gold. Contrasting with the border is a free growth of inlaid roses and leaves surrounding a shield filled with Florentine leaves, in the centre of which is a massed cluster of diamonds and a ruby. The whole gives a rich, well-balanced effect and will doubtless claim much attention.

Another very notable exhibit will be the smallest volume ever bound by the house of Zaehnsdorf. It is a miniature copy of the letters of Galileo (printed in Italy), weighing only 27 grains and measuring $\frac{15}{64}$ in. by $\frac{25}{64}$ in. Though so tiny, this pygmy volume is excellently bound in morocco, gold-tooled, and with edges gilt in the solid.

Also belonging to the category of miniatures is a Bradshaw's Railway Guide specially printed to one-twelfth scale, *i.e.*, $1\frac{7}{16}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. and bound for the Queen's doll's house. It is intended to show also the miniature laying press and plough used in the forwarding of this book.

Admiration should be evoked also by a large-volume Dante, the binding of which provides a fine specimen of inlaying and tooling as executed personally by the late Joseph Zaehnsdorf (1816–1886). The design consists of geometrical strap-work interwoven with an acanthus leaf design in various colours.

Novel Decorative Work.

A further interesting exhibit is a copy of "The Art of Bookbinding," by Joseph William Zaehnsdorf. The centre plaque of this book is a replica of Mr. Zaehnsdorf's bookplate which depicts the interior of a workshop of the sixteenth century and shows two craftsmen at work. The treatment of this book is somewhat unique in character, the relief being obtained by carving away the ground work and inlaying over the carved surface. The surrounding borders are composed of intricate work produced by a single stop, interwoven with emblematic tools of the bookbinders' craft.

As a specimen of skilful gouged work and pointilé background tooled on royal blue levant morocco, the binding of a blank visitors' book is an exceptional piece of work, producing a superb richness of effect rarely seen, and illustrating the highest technical skill of the finisher.

Digitized by Google

A copy of Michael Field's "Julia Domna," printed on vellum, is treated in an entirely different fashion. The binding is of undyed levant morocco blind tooled in an Italian style. Only those who have attempted this particular form of decoration fully realise the difficulty of maintaining a uniform colour in such blind tooling, which is very apt in execution to turn black in parts unless the temperature of the tool is constant throughout the work.

The firm's versatility is shown in two admirable exhibits of "picture" work. A binding for the poems of Thomas Hardy includes a portrait of the poet after Nicholson, which is a most effective reproduction in leather of the artist's drawing. In the other instance the Mad Hatter, after Tenniel, reproduced on a copy of "Alice in Wonderland," is a very clever piece of picture work in contrasting style.

To revert to the classical form of decoration, a copy of "Songs before Sunrise" tooled in the style of Roger Payne, and also a copy of "The Ode on the Nativity" in the Grolieresque style afford other illustrations of skilful technical work.

Amongst the most interesting of the exhibits is a book "Loyal Rulers and Leaders of the East," recently published by the firm of Zaehnsdorf, Ltd., and printed by Unwin Bros., which illustrates in addition what can be done by combining high technical ideals with commercial requirements. This book is extravagantly rich in its decorative effect, suited to the subject matter of the book, and as a specimen of modern blocked work stands unique and is of high interest to the bookbinder craftsman. Included in the exhibition, which is regrettably a small one, are to be bindings in mottled calf, and half bindings in morocco. An opportunity is afforded of comparing the progress of bookbinding by the inclusion of a bound volume of the "Finisher's Friendly Circular" of 1845. The binding of this relic was considered the high-water mark of finishing in its day, and clearly illustrates the advance made in balance of design and treatment.

An Enemy Microscoped.

A novel exhibit has to do with one of the enemies of books, viz., a grub belonging to the genus commonly known as bookworms. Not only will there be shown books as damaged by this troublesome insect, but there will be provided also a microscope through which those interested may examine a specimen of the grub itself. The microscope to be used is, we believe, an instrument which belonged to the celebrated scientist, Michael Faraday, who commenced his career as a bookbinder's apprentice.

Bindery Supplies Wanted.

A firm in Basle is desirous of obtaining the Swiss representation of British manufacturers of leather for the bookbinding and fancy leather goods industries, also for the upholstery and saddlery trades.

An Auckland firm of agents wish to obtain the representation of British manufacturers of printers' and bookbinders' requisites, on a commission basis.

Inquiries in respect of either of these openings should be made to the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, quoting Reference No. 147 in the case of the Basle inquiry and Reference No. 121 in the case of the other.

Distinguished Woman Bookbinder.

Edith Diehl, one of the pioneer women bookbinders of America (says the New York *Publishers' Weekly*), who has since studied and worked in England, France and Belgium, is showing an unusually beautiful collection of hand bound books at the Art Centre (New York). These range in size from a large old Bible, plainly bound in oak boards, to a small 16-mo. edition of Victor Hugo, elaborately gold tooled in a seventeenth century design. A notable book is a volume of Van Eyck, bound in brown seal, blind-tooled, in a design of the period, and with metal clasps and bosses. Another book of note is a small volume of Michael Angelo's sonnets bound in cream seal and elaborately inlaid with a combination of russet, blue and green, suggesting the soft Italian colouring.

Notes and News.

Unprofitable Work.

Conditions in the bookbinding industry have not altered materially since the year began. The state of employment remains about the same, and there is still a deal too much idle time and unemployed machinery to make the condition uncomfortable. Very few large orders are moving, and competition for what business there is is as keen as ever it was. In other words, there is a large amount of unprofitable work being undertaken.

The Materials Market.

The market for materials is practically unaltered. Leathers are firm and stable but there are a few remarkably cheap lots of skins on offer. For instance, skivers at 4½ per square foot, black glazed basils at 26s. 6d. per dozen, roller basils at 24s. 6d. per dozen, These are unusually low figures for clearances. Generally the market is hardening, if anything.

Substitutes for Gold.

Book-edge locks and fittings have been reduced in price during the last week or two, goldleaf is unaltered as also are fabrics, paste, glue and gold. Goldleaf substitutes are in use on an extended scale and are preferred by many binders even for high-class work on account of their easy treatment and good effect. It must be observed that they are liable to tarnish with time and this is the main consideration to be taken into account when deciding upon their use as a substitute.

Doubtful Position of Boards.

Strawboards have declined slightly in price since our last notes on the subject appeared. Quotations as low as £9 5s. and £9 10s. per ton for lightweight boards are to be met with. The usual extras are charged for heavy weights, linings, etc. There has also been a concession in wood pulp boards, which are now listed at £17 10s. per ton for second grade and £19 per ton for firsts. How long wood pulp and leatherboard prices will hold good depends to a large extent upon the lock-out in the Swedish pulp industry. Naturally the cessation of production in Sweden will affect prices all round if there is a possibility of prolonged industrial strife. Already pulp prices are stiffening, and there is a certain amount of anxiety among users to make sure of their stocks. We understand that board stocks in Scandinavia are on the low side, and they are certainly not over weighted in this country. The events of the next few days will perhaps reveal the strength of the labour movement over in Sweden, and enable home consumers to gauge the future trend more accurately.

Marble Papers.

Marble papers still remain in the high price region, and the foreign producer is the loser. English bookbinders and pattern card makers are more concerned in producing their own patterns with monogram device or, on the other hand, in using the lower priced substitutes for marble papers which are obtainable from a number of home sources. Personally, we are inclined to regard the ordinary foreign marble papers as an obsolete reminder of pre-war custom. Book end papers and manufactured stationery products can be made to look either far more business-like or, on the other hand, far more effective by the use of modern lining and what are commonly termed fancy papers.

Fancy Papers.

We note that Keller-Dorian (G. Baker and Co.), Ltd., of 158, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, have appointed Mr. S. W. McLeod, of 19A, Granby-row, as their Manchester agent for bookcloths and fancy papers. The Keller-Dorian range of speciality papers for bookbinders and boxmakers is well known and appreciated in the trade. Of French manufacture (the mills are at Lyons) it must be conceded that the beauty of some of the more extravagant productions excels anything that we have seen either from Germany or America. In the ordinary commercial field of embossed linings, leather papers and imitation bookcloths the English manufacturer can easly hold his own. But it must be recognised that the most luxuriant and extravagant coverings come in from France, Japan and America. Japanese leather papers, for instance, reach a standard of excellence which carves out a special little field of its own. But after all the bookbinder who makes commercial stuff can find all he wants for his linings and coverings from our own manufacturers. There still remains a wide field of use for the imported specialities.

Duxeen.

Duxeen, the leather and bookcloth substitute so extensively advertised, is finding an ever-increasing use in bookbinding, box-making and pattern cardmaking. The new coverette series, which gives heavier substance and greater strength, brings the product into use in new directions in the manufacturing stationery industry. Scholastic binders are using this material in bulk for covering exercise books, memo, pads and notebooks.

Flint Covers.

A new line in stiff embossed flint covers for scholastic stationery and the smaller and cheaper range of stationers' books has been produced and issued to the market by the largest mill in Scotland. We have seen an advance sample book and price list and can safely recommend users to investigate the possibilities of the product. Produced in 17 ins. by 27 ins. 480 sheets at 41s. 3d per ream, the range comprises what may be termed the bread-and-cheese standards in pattern and colour. New designs and colours are already in preparation, and will shortly be issued to the trade.

A Reinforcing Material.

A Lancashire manufacturing stationer advises the introduction of a new material for reinforcing the edges and corners of account books, under the trade name of "Ferrofab." Brass fittings are a familiar feature of bound ledgers and cash books produced to resist wear and tear. Mostly, account books wear out on the foot aud fore-edge by careless handling and throwing into safes or shelves. Brass has the disadvantage of weight, cost and tendency to scratch or disfigure desks. Vellum fittings are also costly and susceptible to injury. It is claimed for Ferrofab that it is cheaper and more durable than other types of reinforcement. Some idea of the cost is provided in the offer to supply split boards with Ferrofab feet and bottom corners at the rate of 6s. per pair for up to demy folio and 7s. per pair for medium and Royal folio.

Cheap Bookcloth Trouble.

A recent experience with cheap bookcloth may help others to avoid similar inconvenience. The cloth in question was used in place of the usual standard quality in a large batch of small books and owing to urgency the job was rushed through, packed up and sent home. After lying in customers' stock some weeks mildew or mould developed which at first was set down to the possibility of damp storage. As the room proved to be quite warm and dry other reasons were looked for. The strawboard and glue were all right. Finally it was found that the cloth had the faculty of keeping the dampness of manufacture held in the cases and reacting ultimately to form mould. The cases were scrapped and standard bookcloth specified to remove any further possibility of trouble.

Rotting of Binders' Leathers.

At a meeting of the Dyers' and Colourists' London Section, held in the Dyers' Hall, Dowgate-street, E.C., on January 26th, a paper was read by Mr. T. E. Bradbury on "The Application of Colour to Leather."

At the opening of his paper, Mr. Bradbury referred to the increasing use of dyed leathers which he attributed largely to the great advances which had been made in dyeing during the past ten years, and to the instruction given at both the Leathersellers College and Leeds University. The public demand for fancy leather goods was increasing, but he viewed with some anxiety the tendency to the use of dope finishes, which, to some extent, destroyed the characteristics of real leather. In some cases there had also been a deterioration in leather dressing, and he referred to the rotting of bookbindings caused by the use of sulphuric acid. He advised the use of formic acid in its place, as its price now made it commercially possible, and it had no bad effect on the skin fibre.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 36s. 7½d., 36s. 9d., Pref., 24s. 3d., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 21s. 6d., Def., 5¾, 5 1/16, Pref., 18s. 9d.; Jos. Byrom, 13s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 83s. 9d., 84s. 4½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 9d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 91⅞, 91½; John Dickinson, 24s. 6d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 81½; *Illustrated London News*, 2s. 9d., 1st Deb., 55, 54½; International Linotype, 63; Kelly's Directories, 26s.; Lamson Paragon, 19s. 9d., 19s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype, 12s., 11s. 3d.; Linotype, A Deb., 63, B Deb., 65; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 6d., 23s. 4½d.; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 0¾d.; Odham's Press, 5s. 1½d., 5s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, 77s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 21s. 3d., 22s.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 3d; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16½, Prefd., 10⅞, 4 p.c. Pref., 18s. 3d.; Warrillows, 10s. 6d., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s.; Weldons, 35s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 16s. 3d.

NEW COMPANIES.

ATLAS PRESS, LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares. Advertising agents, stationers, printers, lithographers, photographers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. Watson and J. Johnston. Registered office: 12, Whitehall-crescent, Dundee.

GLOBE ADVERTISING CO., LTD. — Capital £3,000 in £1 shares. Advertising agents, stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. Watson and J. Johnston. Registered office: 170, Hope-street, Glasgow.

E. S. CATON, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares. Proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines and books, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. S. Caton and Mrs. E. M. Caton. Registered office: Monument Station Buildings, E.C.3.

CRAIG KELLY, LTD.—Capital £200 in £1 shares. Commercial, legal and manufacturing stationers, typists, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: F. L. Craig-Kelly and M. L. Kelly. Registered office: 17, Brazennose-street, Manchester.

LAW PUBLISHING CO., LTD—Capital £100 in £1 shares. To acquire from Henry Allen Ashton the sole copyright and goodwill together with the original typescript of "One Thousand Questions and Answers on Company Law and Practice. Private company. Subscribers: Henry Allen Ashton and Reginald Ashton. First directors: Henry A. Ashton and Reginald Ashton. Registered office: 143-4, Fleet-street, E.C.

"BUFF BOOK, LTD."—Capital £100,000 in 80,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 400,000 deferred shares of 1s. each. To acquire from the Business Telephone Directories, Ltd., the publication known as "The Buff Book," containing a classified trade list of commercial and professional telephone subscribers within the London Telephone Exchange Area or Areas; and to carry on the business of publishers, and printers, etc. First directors: H. P. Walters, Mrs. N. Ritchie, J. J. Bisgood and A. W. Thorpe. Registered office: 25, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C.

LIBERTY PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: P. Flanagan and Miss M. Boyle. Registered office: 15, Fleet-street, Dublin.

SOUTHERN POST, LTD.—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with H. Knight, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers at present carried on by the said H. Knight and to print and publish the newspaper known as the *Bognor Post*. Private company. First directors: H. Mayo, W. Palmer, W. Tate and H. Knight. Registered office: 27, London-road, Bognor, Sussex.

HOUGH AND SHORT, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of boxes for drapers, milliners, confectioners or others; printers, paper bag makers and dealers, lithographers, photographic printers and engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. E. Short and Mrs. M. J. Short. Registered office: 44, West street, Gateshead.

PAPER BOXES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a manufacturer of cardboard boxes of all kinds, novelty show-card maker, and lithographic and letterpress printer, with all British patented rights, etc., in connection therewith, of W. P. Stubbs, of Globe Works, Salisbury street, Leek, Staffs. Private company. First directors: W. P. Stubbs and G. E. Oustom. Registered office: Globe Works, Salisbury-street, Leek, Staffs.

ST. LUKE'S (SOUTHPORT) PROPERTIES, LTD. —Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire and deal in freehold, leasehold or other properties. Power is taken to act as billposters, booksellers, paper and string dealers, paper bag manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: D. S. Brereton, Eva G. Brereton, W. Morris and J. N. Morris. Registered office: 3, Hart-street-bridge, Southport.

ARROW TRADING CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares. Import, export and general merchants, to carry on direct and agency business in relation to all kinds of artistic and fancy goods, stationery and printing, etc. Private company. First directors: E. M. Moghilevkine, A.R.S.M., and A. Trenine. Registered office: 6-7, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

COMING FASHIONS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; newspaper, magazine and other periodical proprietors, art journalists, literary and advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. A. Lewis and J. Hutchinson. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: Took's-court, Cursitor-street, E.C.4.

NICHOLSON AND TUCKER, LTD. — Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers' agents, importers and exporters of, and wholesale and retail dealers in fancy goods, stationery, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. Nicholson and S. P. Tucker. First directors: S. Nicholson, S. P. Tucker and H. T. T. Bennett. Registered office: 70-71, Gamage-buildings, Holborn, E.C.1.

JOHN R. SCHOLES AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a merchant and shipper carried on by J. W. R. Scholes as "John R. Scholes and Co.," at 14 and 15, Argyll-chambers, 67, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, and to carry on the same and the business of importers, exporters of, and wholesale and retail dealers in, chemicals, colours, paper and other goods, machinery, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. W. R. Scholes and T. H. Mottershead. First directors by subscribers. Registered office: 14, Argyll-chambers, 67, Hanging Ditch, Manchester.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

EASTERN PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £800 on January 5th, 1923, of debentures dated December 8th, 1903, March 17th, 1908, and January 8th, 1918, securing £1,200.

VITTY AND SEABORNE, LTD. (engravers, etc.). —Issue on January 15th, 1923, of £350 debentures part of a series already registered.

LAW AGENCY, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on November 22nd of debentures dated August 10th, 1922, securing £300.

JAMES WRIGLEY AND SON, LTD. (papermakers, etc., Bury).—Debenture dated January 23rd, 1923, to secure £150,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital. Holders: London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank.

PARR'S (STATIONERS), LTD.—Mortgage dated January 26th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parrs Bank (stamped to cover £2,750), charged on certain freehold and leasehold shops and warehouses in High street, Knaresborough, Yorks.

WILLMOTT AND SONS, LTD. (machine rulers and printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on January 10th, 1923, of debentures dated November 28th, 1912, securing £3,000.

NEW FYLDE DISTRICT AND BLACKPOOL BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on November 30th, 1922, of debentures dated December 3rd, 1917, securing £800.

BURY PAPER MAKING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on December 1st, 1922, of trust deed dated December 1st and debentures authorised December 11th, 1902, and having the benefit of the said deed, securing £35,000.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re CECIL EDGAR DOUBLEDAY, printer and stationer, residing at Bingham, and trading at 46, Bridlesmith-gate, and lately at 6A, Lower Parliament-street, Nottingham.—At the first meeting of creditors, held on the 26th ult., bad trade and heavy drawings from his business were the causes of failure alleged. There were no assets, the deficiency amounting to £2,098 4s 7d. The official receiver said the debter, aged 50, stated that he was formerly employed in a stationer's business at 6A, Lower Parliament-street, and that in January, 1903, on the death of his employer he took over the business at valuation, paying £200, which he then borrowed, and which was still owing. Subsequently he purchased a printing machine, and for a number of years past had carried on business as a printer and stationer. Throughout he had traded under the style of "W. B. Draper and Co.," and the business was said to have been successful up till about three years ago, but to have since yielded only very small profits. Notwithstanding the decline in the profits, however, the debtor appeared to have continued to draw heavily from the business for his own expenses, necessitating his borrowing money from numerous sources. In June last he sold the business as it stood for £250, using the proceeds to pay out the executions and distress. Since disposing of the business he had canvassed for orders for printing, and for that purpose stated that he took a furnished office in October at 46, Bridlesmith-gate, but in December, owing to the rent not having been paid, the landlord entered into possession of the premises. There being no quorum of creditors present, the matter was left in the hands of the official receiver, debtor being instructed to furnish a cash account between specific dates covering a period of six months.

Re W. E. D. KELSEY, late of 58, Warwick-street, W.—The creditors under this failure met last week at the London Bankruptcy Court, when accounts were submitted showing liabilities £613, and a deficiency of £562. The official receiver reported that the debtor had stated that in December, 1921, he and his brother purchased a monthly publication entitled the *London Amusement Guide*, at the price of £330. They paid £195 on account and continued the issue until March last, when, in consequence of inability to continue the payments, the vendors obtained an injunction against further publication and the business came to an end. To that fact the debtor attributed his failure. The case was left with the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

THE Guard Bridge Paper Co. announces interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, less tax, on ordinary shares, payable February 1st.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

Digitized by Google

New British Patents.

Applications.

Alexander, A. E. (Stokes and Smith Co.). Machines for gumming blanks. 1,933.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Folding envelope blanks. 2,041.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Folding mechanism for manufacture of paper wallets, etc. 2,042.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Envelope folding and perforating machinery. 2,043.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Manufacture of envelopes. 2,044.
Johnson, H. T. Mechanical feeding of paper, etc., sheets. 2,194.
Kearney, A. R. Loose-leaf binders. 1909, 1910.
Stanleigh, E. W. H. Typographic numbering machines. 2,160.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Akt.-Ges. fur Anilin Fabrikation. Process for converting silver prints into colour pictures. 180,292.
Barber, J. E. Printing rules. 191,821.
Brusa, S. Manufacture of printing characters, margins, vignettes, or the like. 191,814.
Hughes, L. P. Printing presses. 191,813.
Lasko, H. Stamping or embossing machines. 191,848.
Morris, E. T., and Mills, T. J. Delivery mechanism for printing machines. 191,823.
Richardson, J. Galley mechanism for line-type casting machines. 191,790.
Union Bag and Paper Corporation. Means for controlling the feed of a web to cut-cutting or other apparatus. 183,413.
Union Bag and Paper Corporation. Electric switches. 183,414.
Wrigley, H. W., and Ridgway, J. A. Loose-leaf ledgers, books, and the like. 191,902.

1922.

Grosse, E. Printing presses. 192,005.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

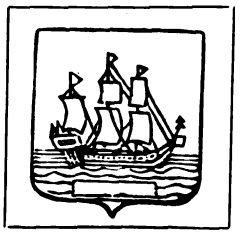
Polygraphische Ges. Machine for producing reproducing means for indirect flat printing. 192,044.

IMPORTS of paper and cardboard into Ecuador during 1920 represented a value of £122,684, comparing with £62,195 in 1919. Books, printed and blank, imported into Ecuador during 1920 were valued at £14,985 and in 1919 £8,018.

BOARDS
LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.
DEXTRINE
AND
COLD GLUES.
Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.
Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.
BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.
HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.
Can now Supply
PRINTING INKS
OF
PRE-WAR QUALITY
AT
POST-WAR PRICES
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,
LONDON, E.C.4.


THE
"SHIP"
BINDING WORKS
BOOKBINDERS
TO THE TRADE.
32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL
LONDON,
E.C.1.
Telephone: 13812 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.
Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

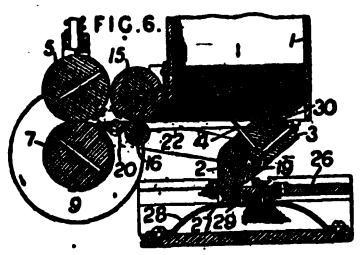
New Inventions

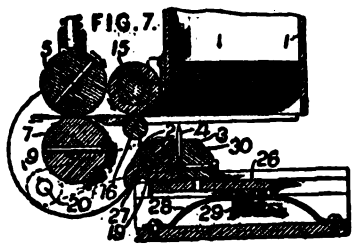
Bookbinders' Foils.

The Diamond Decorative Leaf Co. have produced a foil material in which paper or the like treated with an alkaline metal silicate such as water glass is used as a backing for beaten metal foils, as a backing on which bronzing and colour films are produced by spraying or the like, or as a substitute for gold-beaters' skin in beating metal leaf. For the latter purpose, to increase the pliability of the leaf, the silicate may be mixed with glycerine or castor oil. Foil or leaf carried by the treated paper will, upon heating under pressure of a die, become detached from the backing and, together with a film of silicate, become attached to the material it is desired to stamp.

Card Feeding Appliance.

In an invention by the Comas Cigarette Machine Co. cards or coupons are fed from the bottom of a magazine 1 by means of a reciprocating rocking-head formed of two parts 2, 3 connected together by screws and fitted with a series of needles 4 which engage

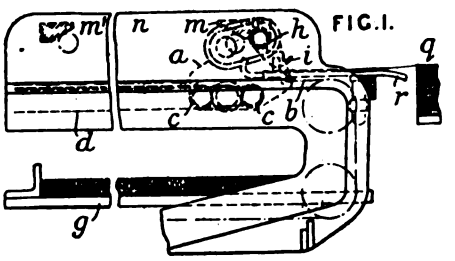


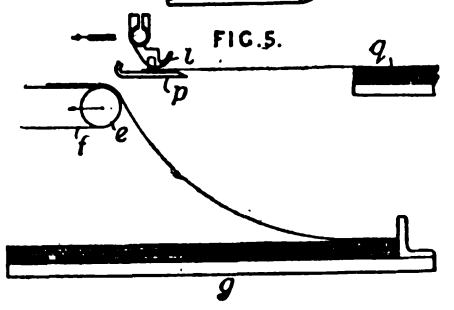


the bottom card of the pile and feed it into positively driven rollers 5, 7. The rocking-head is reciprocated by a crank disc 9 on the shaft of roller 7, and the connecting rod 22 is connected eccentrically to the shaft 19 which connects the rocking-head to a slide 26 which moves in guides in the frame of the machine. A spring 28 with a rubber block 29 engages the slide 26 and restrains it from movement while the rocking-head is moving about its pivot. The needles 4 are moved to sheet engaging position as the crank pin 20 moves from the position shown in Fig. 7 to that shown in Fig. 6. The rotary movement of the rocking-head is limited by the engagement of a projection 27 with the slide 26, and this prevents the needles from penetrating too far into the bottom card. The slide 26 carries the bottom sheet into the bite of the rollers 5, 7, and the rocking-head is then moved to the position shown in Fig. 7 to free the card from the pins 4. The rollers 5, 7 are of equal size and are geared together by pinions having teeth differing in number by one or two so that the peripheral speeds of the rollers are not exactly the same, and the resulting slipping movement keeps the rollers free from dirt. Should the needles 4 fail to feed a sheet, a shoulder 30 is adapted to engage the rear end of the bottom card and push it forward. Should two sheets be fed, the top sheet is returned by a positively driven roller 15 coacting with an idler roller 16, the roller 15 being set so as normally to have no action on a single sheet passing between the rollers 15, 16. The roller 15 is geared to and rotates reversely to roller 5.

Interleaving Sheets.

A device for interleaving sheets printed in a cylinder machine has grippers on the tape drop delivery device, said grippers seizing a set-off sheet from a pile at the end of the machine when the delivery device reaches the limit of its outward travel and pulling it over the printed sheet whilst the latter is being dropped on the delivery board during the return of the delivery device. The delivery carriage *a* is pulled backwards and forwards by the chain *b* and is guided by rollers *c* running on rails *d*. Endless tapes *f* passing over a spindle *e* on the carriage drop the printed

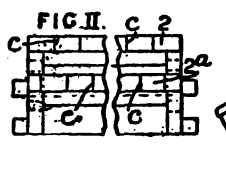


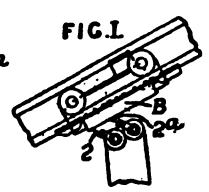


sheet on to the delivery board *g* whilst the carriage moves inwards. Simultaneously, a set-off sheet fed from a pile *q* to grippers *i* is pulled forward over the printed sheet, the grippers being actuated to release the sheet when the carriage reaches the limit of its inward travel and allow it to fall on the printed sheet. The grippers *i*, carried by a shaft *h*, are normally closed on a transverse bar *p* by a spring and are opened at the end positions of the carriage by tappets *m*, *m*¹ on the frame *n*. A bridge piece *r* is provided between the pile *q* and gripper bar *p* to support the set-off sheets as they are pushed forward by hand. The invention is patented by Mr. C. Winkler.

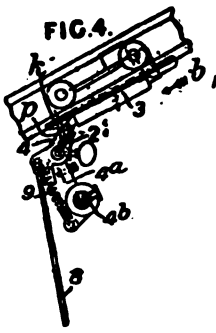
Wiping Engraved Plates.

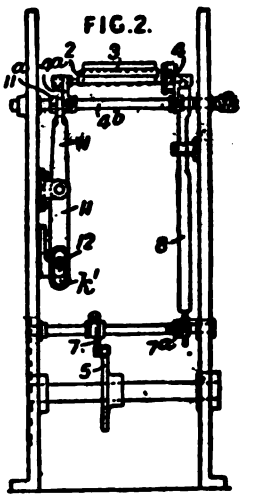
Messrs. Waite and Saville have patented an invention by which in printing from engraved plates or dies such as B the superfluous ink is removed by one or more scraping blades 2, 2ª divided by means of slits or slots *c* into sections adapted to yield independently and so follow irregularities in the printing surface. Two blades are preferably used the





slits in each alternating with those of the other as shown in Fig. II, so that a continuous edge is presented to the die. Messrs. Waite and Saville have also patented a method whereby in printing from an engraved plate or die, the printing surface of which is flat or parallel to the straight path in which it is operated, the superfluous ink is removed by means of a flexible scraping blade arranged so that its edge is opposed to the direction of motion of the plate. Mechanism is also described for reciprocating the blade across the die. As shown, an inked plate 3, while moving in the direction *b*, Fig. 4, is acted on by a flexible scraper 2 opposing its motion. Oscillating arms 4 carrying the scraper are acted on by springs 9 to press it against the plate and by a cam 5, Fig. 2, through the intermediary of levers 7, 7a, 8 to withdraw it. The arms 4 are supported in brackets 4ª mounted on a shaft 4ᵇ which is reciprocated by means of a pivoted lever 11, Fig. 2, engaging between one of the brackets 4a and a collar 11a on the shaft and oscillated by a crank pin 12 engaging a slot *k*¹ therein. A narrow uninked portion is left at the lower end of the plate 3 and the scraper 2 is lowered on to that portion by the cam 5. Additional means for regulating the lowering of the scraper com-





prises a fixed cam *k* and a roller arm *p* attached to the arm 4. The leading edge of the plate 3 may be bevelled so as to dispense with the cam *k*.

PAPER and printing imports into New Zealand during the first nine months of 1922 were of the value of £555,771, as against £1,106,002 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Half of the paper is printings, the Dominion being extensively supplied with newspapers.

3/3 D.

On receipt of this small sum the

Monthly

Bookbinding Issues

- of -

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

will be regularly posted for ONE YEAR.

These issues contain special up-to-date information of interest to Bookbinders, illustrated descriptions of new inventions, etc.

Become a subscriber to-day by sending a remittance to the publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.



T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

For Best Quality Printing
INKS at Reasonable Prices
Write to:—
The London Printing Ink Co, Ltd.,
10, Camomile St. Bishopsgate, E.C.3.
Telephone: 193 AVENUE.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

VULMOS FIBRE
CUTTING STICKS and BOARDS.
MOSSES & MITCHELL, Ltd.,
122/4, Golden Lane, London, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian. Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Anything in Colour!
Better, Quicker & Cheaper than can usually be obtained.
— PICTORIAL —
LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS
(in sheets up to 44 by 64 inches)
For Shipping, Railways, Pleasure Resort Announcements, Cinemas, etc.
We do the Job Complete, or will be pleased to assist you with any part of it.
We also undertake every kind of
Colour Printing, as Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, Coloured Supplements, Magazine Insets, Children's Picture Books, Picture Post Cards, View Books, etc.
We are also publishers of
Chromo Almanacs and Card Calendars, Pictures for Box Tops, Advertising Fixture Sheets, and numerous other items. Ask for Catalogues.
TAYLOR BROS.
THE TRADE COLOUR PRINTERS. LEEDS.
Telephone: 24396. Wires: "Almanac," Leeds.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING
— MACHINERY MERCHANT. —
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone: Museum 5227.

H. W. McKENZIE
VALUER to the PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
Business Negotiations. Technical Reports.
114-115, Holborn, London, E.C.1
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 1805.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave, Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Paper Trade Statistics.

Overseas Countries' Imports and Exports of Paper.

The quarterly return dealing with the figures up to December 15th, 1922, issued by the Board of Trade, gives the following interesting statistics relating to the imports and exports of paper of certain foreign countries and British Possessions:—

FINLAND.—In the ten months ended October news-print was exported to the extent of 108,170 tonnes (of the value of 398,191,000 marks), as against 71,973 tonnes (338,369,000 marks) in the corresponding period of the previous year, and 76,695 tonnes (278,286,000 marks) in January to October, 1920. Packing paper exports during the three respective periods were 25,329 tonnes (106,509,000 marks), 12,000 tonnes (59,819,000 marks), 24,755 tonnes (90,210,000 marks). Pasteboard figures were as follows: 18,898 tonnes (54,566,000 marks), 7,379 tonnes (24,536,000 marks), 37,528 tonnes (09,217,000 marks).

NORWAY.—Printing paper exports were: 104,700 tonnes for the nine months ended September, as compared with 42,554 tonnes in the previous year (January to September) and 96,453 tonnes in the corresponding nine months of 1920. Packing paper exported in the same period last year reached 49,164 tonnes, as contrasted with 8,224 tonnes in the nine months of 1921 and 31,569 tonnes during January-September of the preceding year.

SWEDEN.—Swedish paper "of all kinds" was exported during the ten months ended October to the extent of 204,283 tonnes, as against 132,609 tonnes in 1921 and 228,198 tonnes in 1920 (ten months).

DENMARK.—The value of the imports of paper and paper manufactures during the ten months ended October last was 21,297,000 kr., in the previous year 20,957,000 kr. and in the corresponding ten months of 1920 38,692,000 kr.

GERMANY. — Given in 100 kilos., fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper was exported from Germany during the nine months ended September last year to the extent of 121,909 (of the value of 1,132,687,000 paper marks), comparing with 183,610 (14,256,000 gold marks) in January to September, 1913. Photographic paper was exported to the extent of 10,047 (281,800,000 paper marks) during January to September last year, as against 11,409 (4,107,000 gold marks) in the nine months of 1913.

NETHERLANDS.—Printing and writing paper (including news-print) imported in the ten months ended October last stood at 29,535 tonnes (of the value of 7,001,000 guldens), compared with 18,275 (7,616,000 guldens) in the previous year and 27,697 (18,585,000 guldens) during January to October, 1920. Exports from the Netherlands of the same class of merchandise for the same three periods were: 29,339 tonnes (7,842,000 guldens), 1922; 24,999 (9,493,000 guldens), 1921; 13,884 (9,769,000 guldens), 1920. Exports of strawboards reached 138,294 tonnes (12,085,000 guldens) during the ten months ended October last, as against 72,518 (8,958,000 guldens) in the preceding year, and 168,094 (32,363,000 guldens) in the corresponding period of 1920. [Gulden = 1s. 8d.].

BELGIUM.—The imports of paper and cardboard (including Luxembourg) for the five months ended September, 1922, amounted to 13,042 tonnes (of the value of 23,143,000 francs). Exports of the same class of goods through the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union reached 16,408 tonnes (29,959,000 francs) during the five months ended September, last year.

FRANCE.—Paper and manufactures (including books) imported into France in the ten months ended October, in 100 kilos., reached 1,151,130 (of the value of 184,129,000 francs), against 648,983 (195,755,000 francs) in January to October, 1921, and 1,224,093 (457,762,000 francs) in the corresponding ten months of 1920. Exports under the heading of paper (also in 100 kilos.) were 273,586 last year (January to October), 262,084 in the corresponding period of 1921, and 318,040 in the ten months of 1920.

ITALY.—Paper (white or dyed in the pulp) exported (in 100 kilos.) during the three months ended March last year amounted to 7,717, against 10,587 in the corresponding period of 1921 and 10,944 in 1920 (three months).

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. — Exports of packing paper (given in 100 kilos.) despatched from Czecho-Slovakia during the eight months ended August, 1922, amounted to 141,356, against 125,477 in the corresponding period of 1921. The following were the other classes of paper and paper manufactures leaving that country during January-August, 1922, the figures in parenthesis being those for the corresponding period of the previous year: Printing paper, 72,416 (72,710); writing paper, 19,861 (33,754); cardboard, 19,274 (33,790); cigarette paper, 5,852 (14,693).

GREECE. — Printing paper imported amounted to 2,311 tonnes (of the value of 5,597,000 drachmas) during the first five months of 1922, as contrasted with 1,665 tonnes (3,561,000 drachmas) in the corresponding period of 1921, and 2,117 tonnes (2,170,000 drachmas) in 1920. Writings imported reached 209 tonnes in January to May last year, 586 tonnes, in the corresponding period of the previous year and 736 tonnes in the five months of 1920. [Drachma = 9 6d., or 25 to £1].

EGYPT.—Imports of paper and of the various classes of paper goods (in kilos) for the nine months ended September, 1922, were as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the amounts for the corresponding period of the preceding year: Wrappings, 8,218,887 (6,052,157); cardboard, 4,636,929 (2,596,058); printings, 4,529,465 (1,931,109); cigarette paper, 362,103 (308,447). Cigarette paper exported during the nine months of last year stood at 33 tonnes, against 73 in 1921 and 203 in the nine months of 1920.

BRAZIL —Paper and paper manufactures imported in the three months ended March, 1922, amounted to 5,472 tonnes (of the value of 6,728,000 milreis), as contrasted with 13,178 tonnes (29,461,000 milreis) in the preceding year, and 7,846 tonnes (7,631,000 milres) in January to March, 1920. [Milreis = 7½d. to 1s. 5d.]

JAPAN.—Given in piculs, the imports of printing paper into Japan during the eight months ended August last amounted to 312,618 (of the value of 5,969,000 yen), as against 65,470 (2,232,000 yen) for the 1921 period, and 111,536 (3,782,000 yen) in January-August, 1920. Packing paper imports for the three eight-monthly periods were: 1922, 181,426 (3,014,000 yen); 1921, 53,861 (1,846,000 yen); 1920, 125,426 (3,879,000 yen). The quantity of the exports of paper and paper manufactures are not shown in the statistics, but the value of these was 14,102,000 yen for the eight months ended August last, as compared with 16,565,000 yen in the corresponding period of the preceding year and 23,597,000 yen during January-August, 1920. [Picul = 133⅓ lbs. avoir.]

SIAM.—Unprinted paper entering Siam in the nine months ended September last reached 1,680 tonnes (of the value of 699,000 ticals), comparing with 1,546 tonnes (1,158,000 ticals) in the previous year, and 1,145 tonnes (1,100,000 ticals) in the nine months of 1920. [Tical = 2s. 1½d. in 1922.]

BRITISH INDIA.—The imports of paper into British India for the six months ended September last were of the value of 1,22,20,000 rupees, as against 1,04,33,000 rupees in 1921 (six months) and 2,88,17,000 rupees in the corresponding period of 1920.

CEYLON.—Paper imports for the eight months ended August last were: Printings, 11,888 cwts.; writings, 4,860 cwts. The values of the paper imports for the eight months ended August last and the two previous years were as follows: Printings, 3,57,000 rupees, 1922; 3,68,000 rupees, 1921; 5,86,000 rupees, 1920; writings, 3,04,000 rupees, 1922; 3,13,000 rupees, 1921; 2,80,000 rupees, 1920; other paper, 8,51,000 rupees, 1922; 2,86,000 rupees, 1921; 1,54,000 rupees, 1920.

NEW ZEALAND.—Paper imports for eight months ended August last were of the value of £450,000, as against £1,109,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Printing paper imported in the eight months ended August last reached 173,626 cwts (£251,000), against 194,754 cwts. (£597,000) in the previous year and 140,826 cwts. (£371,000) in the eight months of 1920. Imports of wrappings for the three periods were: 1922, 65,861 cwts. (£108,000); 1921, 52,185 cwts. (£183,000); 1920, 39,924 cwts. (£150,000). The values of the imports of "other paper" during the same periods were: £90,000 (1922), £99,000 (1921), £198,000 (1920). Printed books were valued at £214,000 during the eight months ended August last, £241,000 in 1921 and £269,000 during January-August, 1920.

THE steady improvement in the United States paper markets is attributed largely to better fundamental conditions throughout the country.

Revised Tariff Valuations in India.

The Governor-General of India in Council has fixed Revised Schedules of Tariff Valuations for the purpose of levying Customs duties in British India, with effect from January 1st, 1923.

Free admission is allowed for pulp of wood, rags and other papermaking materials; trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post; and books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.

The following items (No. 123) bear an *ad valorem* duty of 2½ per cent: Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo blocks, wood blocks, half tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold-blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen-making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type-setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper.

Prints, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards carry an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent.

The following articles under the heading of paper, pasteboard and stationery (No. 94) are dutiable at 15 per cent. *ad val.*:—Paper and articles made of paper and papier mache, pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing except old newspapers in bales and bags; but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, and also excluding the descriptions given below.

Other articles in the Tariff (No. 94) bear a uniform duty of 15 per cent., but the tariff valuation varies as under:—

	Per	Tariff Valuation Rs. A. P.
Old newspapers in bales and bags	cwt.	8 8 0
News printing paper	lb.	0 3 3
Printing paper—		
Flints	lb.	0 14 0
Real art	lb.	0 9 0
Imitation art, machine finish, super calendered, ivory finish, account book (printing), antique, stereo, litho, poster, cartridge, cover paper and machine glazed pressings	lb.	0 6 0
Other sorts, including coated papers	—	ad val.
Packing and wrapping paper—		
Nature brown, Manilla machine-glazed and unglazed, sulphite envelope, kraft and imitation kraft	lb.	0 4 0
Tissues, white and coloured	lb.	0 9 0
Writing paper—		
Bond, bank, loan, cream laid and wove: and also white and coloured, glazed and unglazed	lb.	0 9 0
Other sorts, including hand-made	—	ad val.
Strawboard	cwt.	14 8 0

NICKERSON BROS.
(ESTABLISHED 1848).
99 & 101, Worship St, London, E.C.2.
and Alscot Rd, Bermondsey, S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

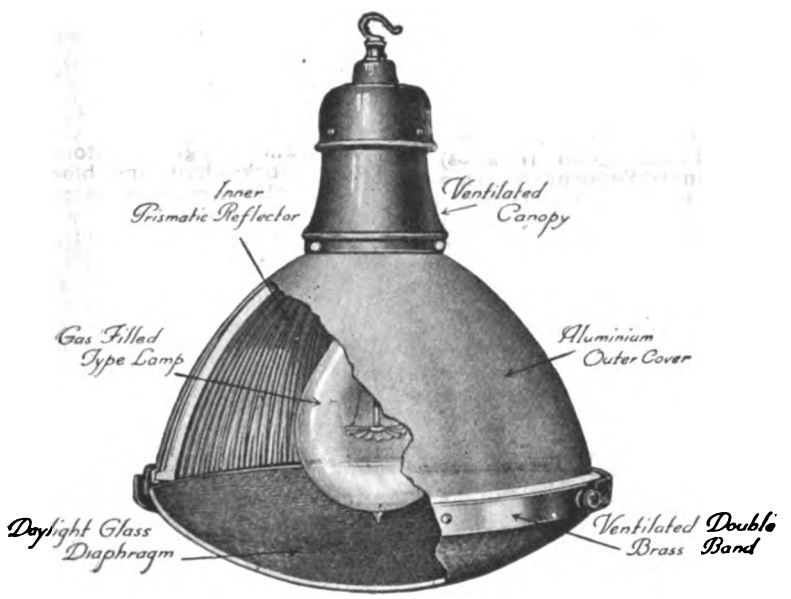
JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Accurately Matching Colours.

The Holophane Daylight Unit.

In printers' work it is extremely desirable that there be means by which an exact shade of colour may be matched, and one readily comprehends the importance and practicability of the application of artificial light that successfully approaches the light of day.



Following considerable scientific research the Holophane Daylight Unit has been placed on the market, and has met with a high degree of success in many industries where artificial daylight is imperative to maintain delicate shades in the course of manufacturing operations.

We illustrate the Holophane Daylight Unit, which is so adapted as to give, at a small cost, a colour composition equivalent to daylight.

Almost all forms of artificial light are very yellow and colour sensations are thereby rendered less sensitive, thus making it difficult to see anything in its true colour value. This yellowness is only properly appreciated by direct comparison of artificial light with the pure whiteness of daylight, and is due to the lower temperature of the sources of artificial light as compared with the higher temperature of the source of daylight—the sun.

In order to correct the light thus given from an artificial source to the equivalent of daylight, it is necessary either to add the proper amount of violet and blue, etc., or to take away the proper amount of red and yellow light, etc. As the former method cannot be carried out satistactorily, the latter course must therefore be adopted and light must be sacrificed to obtain the necessary correction.

To make this correction 60 per cent. of the light which reaches the daylight screen is absorbed, therefore as much as possible of the total light from the lamp should be transmitted through the screen to give adequate results for the energy expended.

The light rays from an electric lamp are emitted in all directions around the lamp, and just as much of the light is given in the upward direction as in the downward direction. Fully 75 per cent. of the total light from the bare lamp is given out in the zone from 60 degs. from the vertical to 180 degs. (Zenith). To utilise the maximum amount of the upward and downward light it is necessary to collect it by means of an efficient reflector and redirect it through the daylight screen.

With the installation of the Holophane Daylight Unit, supplied by Holophane, Ltd., 27, Elverton-street, Vincent-square, London, S.W., means are provided to secure an exact shade of colour, thus overcoming the difficulties previously experienced both in the laboratory and mill.

MESSRS. HOLM AND CO., LTD, ship and mill owners, of Victoria Embankment, London, have purchased the aerodrome at Kingsnorth, Kent. Rumours have been current that the building of a large paper mill or chemical works was contemplated, but in denying the report Mr. Holm states that the owners prefer, at the present juncture, not to discuss or disclose their future plans, as local conditions may not, after further investigations, favour the erection of the plant which was proposed. A thorough investigation of the site is being made, and upon the result of the investigation will depend the purpose for which the site will be used. There is a large quantity of machinery and various buildings on the site, which comprises freehold land of about 557 acres. Exceptional rail and transport facilities are provided. A private railway track runs from Sharnal-street station to the aerodrome—or Royal Naval Air Station as it formerly was—and thence to the jetty, which is about 235 yards in length. There is a waterside frontage of over a mile.

IT PAYS

to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!* The following is one of many unsolicited testimonials we have recently received.

Under date of May 10th Mr. E P. Woodman, Managing Director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., writes:—

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."



Make a Good Impression!

An unrivalled experience and technical knowledge enable Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., to produce Printing Inks of the first quality for the latest processes and with the greatest range of tints, colours, consistencies and drying properties.

Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers, and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice if desired.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON, LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Agents for Australia:—

MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.

Digitized by Google

Australian Paper Market.

Factors of Interest to British Exporters.

The report on the economic and financial situation of Australia, which Mr. S. W. B. McGregor (H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in the Commonwealth) has revised to October, 1922, contains some information which deserves the attention of British exporters.

It is pointed out that the fact, which was published last year, that Australia had become the United Kingdom's second best customer came as a surprise to many, due probably to the smoothness and absence of difficulty with which the bulk trade with Australia is carried on.

The Advantages.

Australia offers many advantages to the British trader—a generous British Preferential Tariff, a strong sentiment in favour of British goods and trading methods, a strong progressive banking system, freedom from anxiety as regards credits, no exchange problems such as exist in India and certain foreign countries, and, not least, a market which must expand with a greater or less degree of rapidity depending on the success of the immigration schemes in operation or to be introduced. The question of United Kingdom Tariff Reciprocity for Australian produce such as meats, dried fruits, etc., is in many men's minds to-day, and may have some bearing on immigration and land settlement.

The United Kingdom's present share in a valuable market like the Australian will not be retained without severe competition from the United States and possibly other countries. The Queensland Loans recently raised in New York and standing at a considerable premium to-day, together with the known offers of United States financiers of loans to the other States, are an indication of what may be expected apart from competition in prices of goods and sales organisation.

The best goods, the best sales methods, the best type of visiting representative are not too good for the existing valuable Australian market with its vast future possibilities.

The Tariff Board.

British papermakers will be specially concerned with the operations of the Tariff Board appointed by the Commonwealth Government, and consisting of a representative of the Customs Department and two business men representing respectively importers' and Australian manufacturers' interests. The functions of the Board are to watch the operations of the tariff, to inquire into all requests for new duties, or for the increase or the reduction of existing duties, to investigate any complaints in which it is alleged that manufacturers are taking undue advantage of the protection afforded by the tariff, and to inquire into questions involving the application of the dumping duties of the Industries Preservation Act.

In addition, the investigation of various other matters comes within the scope of the Board's functions, as, for example, the granting or withdrawal of bounties, the examination of proposals for reciprocal tariff agreements with British Dominions or foreign countries, the consideration of disputes arising out of the interpretation of the tariff. The Board makes its reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs, who may, if he thinks fit, take any action according to law in respect of any of the matters dealt with in the Board's report.

Paper and Stationery Imports.

Under the heading of paper and stationery the statement is made that the granting of £3 per ton preference to British-made news-print has resulted in large orders being diverted to the United Kingdom from Canada and Sweden. The full effect of this preference has not yet been felt. There is no manufacture of printing or writing paper in Australia.

Total imports of paper were valued at £7,081,612 in 1920–21 and £3,387,576 in 1921–22. Total imports of stationery were valued at £1,897,285 in 190–21 and £1,433,487 in 1921–22.

The report proceeds to give some "items of interest" from the figures of 1920–21, but it should be understood that the position has since been altered, at all events, as regards news print, by the operation of the preference mentioned.

News-Print and Printing Paper.

The tonnage and value of imports of news-print in rolls were as follows during 1920–21:

	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	4,825	276,954
Canada	29,409	938,236
Norway	11,204	378,243
Sweden	20,877	773,838
United States ...	559	27,851
All countries ...	70,454	2,543,060

Printing paper, other than news print:

	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	5,668	557,490
Norway	2,075	126,606
United States ...	2,962	267,314
All countries ...	11,748	1,036,728

Only values are given of writing and typewriting paper, sources of supply being: United Kingdom, £678,024; Canada, £88,384; Norway, £65,002; Sweden, £41,669; United States, £110,407; all countries, £1,001,376.

Books, music, periodicals and newspapers were received as follows: United Kingdom, £859,391; United States, £150,934; all countries, £1,032,935.

In an appendix is given a list of the principal industries in 1920–21, "according to value of output. The class comprising books, paper, printing, etc., represents £16,437,140.

French Companies.

Under the style "Manufacture de Papiers" a company has been formed in Strasburg, with a capital of 1,200,000 francs, to carry on the business of Messrs. Windel and Simon, specialists in manufacture of paper bags and boxes and in general all kinds of fancy packing papers.

The profits of *Etablissements Moullot Fils aîné*, Marseilles, for the year ending June 30th represent 837,708 francs.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.,

Directors: R. A. BARTLETT - A. E. EARL.

Printing Ink, Varnish and Dry Colour Manufacturers.

INKS THAT PRINT WELL!

PRINTERS' SUNDRIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION.

8, HYTHE ROAD - LONDON, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden. Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

London Sales Manager—FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstones). Specimen Book on application.

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Directors:
ALBERT WILLMOTT.
A. GRANVILLE WHITE

Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)

Secretary:
A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bank 5414 - 5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd, for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES
} Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.

A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **SOUTH AFRICA.**
INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, March 15th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Prompt application is invited for space. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

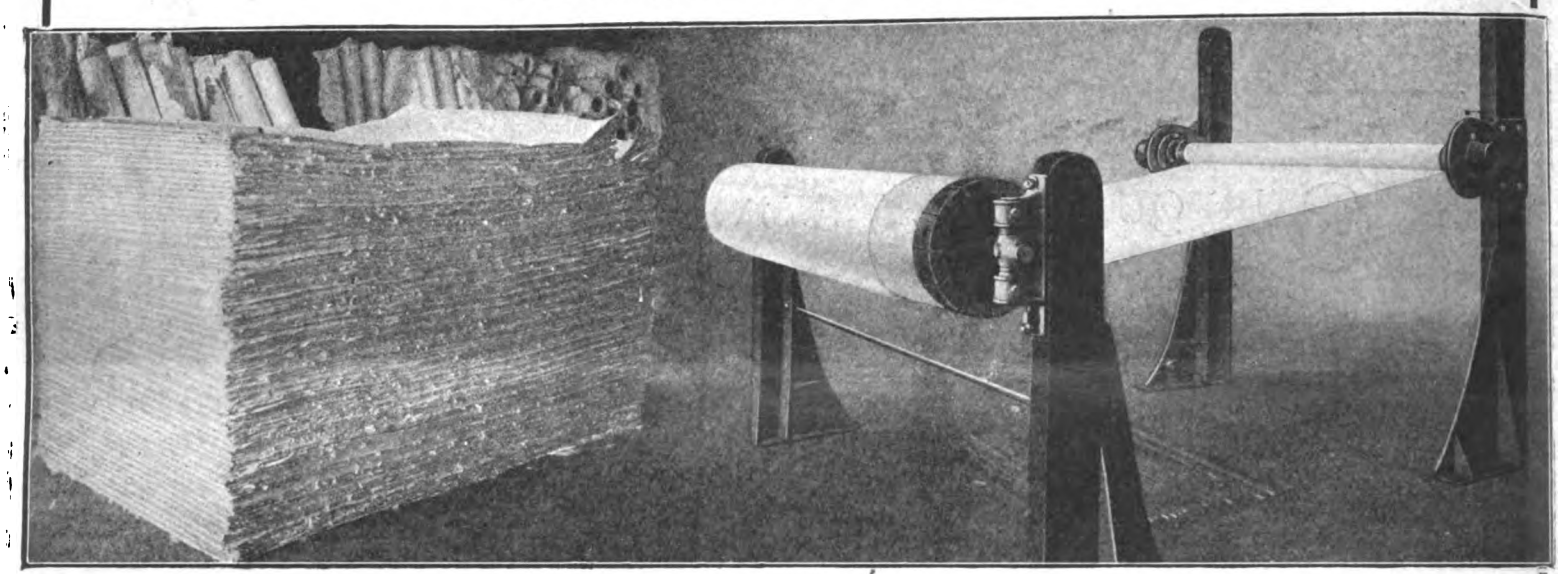
STONHILL & GILLIS. 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **UNITED STATES.**
WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, **Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX**

JUBBS' PRINTING METALS

are Manufactured in the

Largest and Most Up-to-Date Foundry in the Kingdom,

solely devoted to the manufacture of

METAL for PRINTERS.

Works: HUNSLET, Leeds.

GLASGOW: 15/17, Clyde Place.
LONDON: 63/64, Chancery Lane, W.C.

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.

London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -

Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER"—"FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Feb. 8, 1923.

Digitized by Google

PER... IC ...
GE...
UNIV... ...d.

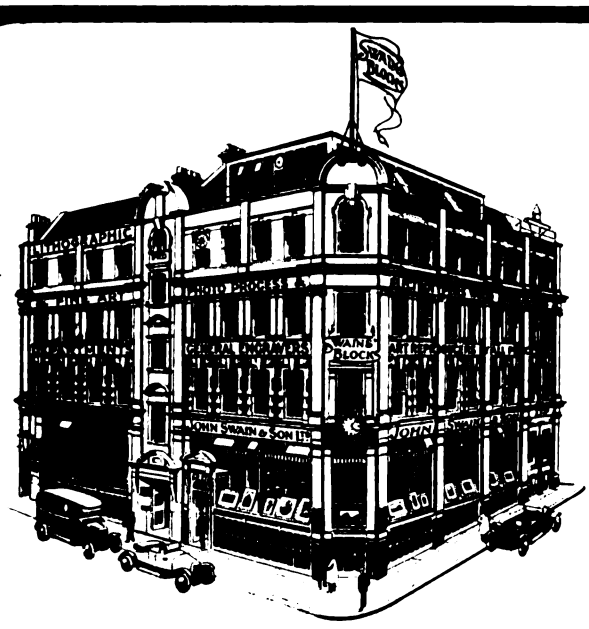
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 7. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 15, 1923 EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



Three complete engraving plants—fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

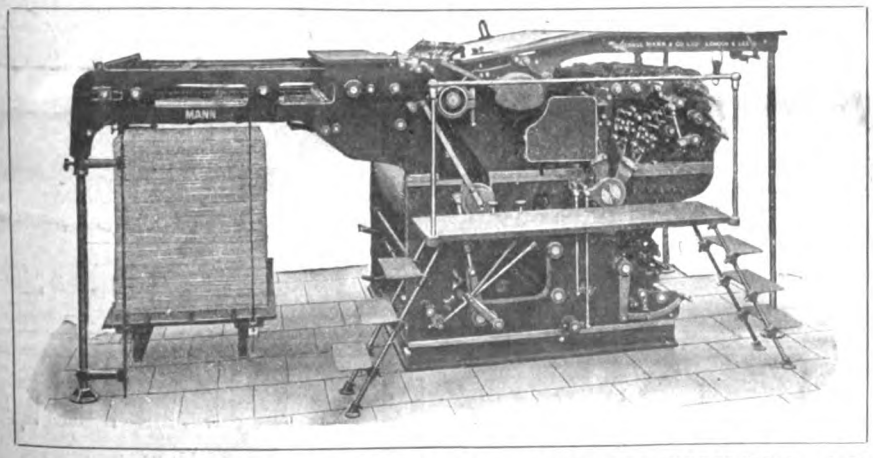
JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works: 89 — 92 SHOE LANE, E.C.4 And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet

THE MANN PATENT TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE



PRINTS

(a) Two Colours on Front,

or

(b) A Different Colour Back and Front,

or

(c) Same Colour Back and Front,

or

(d) Single Colour One Side Only.

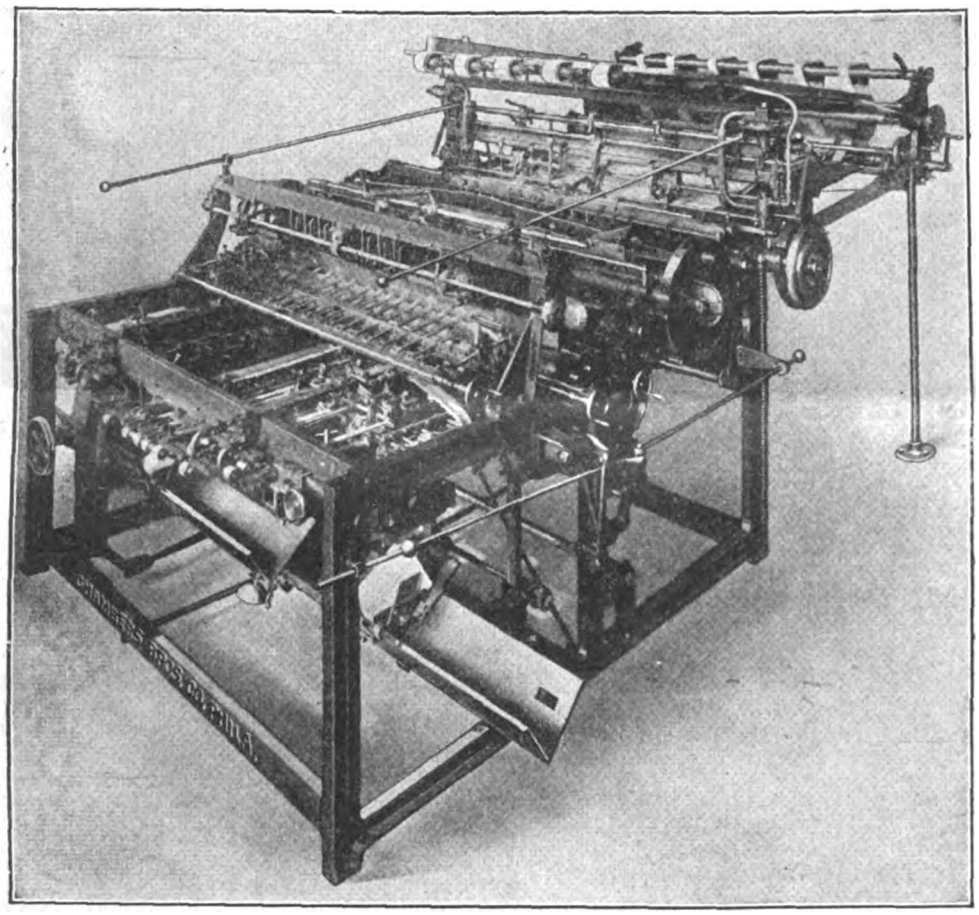
MORE THAN 200 MACHINES AT WORK ON:

NEWSPAPERS, CATALOGUES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, NOTES, SHOWCARDS, CARTONS, LABELS, POSTERS, MAPS, PLAYING CARDS, ETC.

Full particulars from:—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD., HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.


Trade Mark.

B. DELLAGANA & CO., Ltd.

PRINTING BLOCK MAKERS BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS.


Trade Mark.

Specialities:

"DELLANICK" (Reg'd) The Hardest and Sharpest Plates (Nickel-Steel Shell, not Plated Electro).

"STEELETTO" (Reg'd.) The Cheapest Plates (Steel and Nickel Printing Surface).

ELECTROS and STEREOS

Of the same quality as for over 80 years—THE BEST ONLY.

PROCESS BLOCKS Unsurpassed.

Our aim is that our products and service shall like our TRADE MARK be BEAU IDEAL.

LONDON: 11, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4; Telephone—HOLBORN 207.
14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, E.C.3. Telephone—AVENUE 5589.
MANCHESTER: 62, Greengate, Salford. Telephone—CENTRAL 640.
LIVERPOOL: 35, Atherton Street. Telephone BANK 3522.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams:
"BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 7. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 15, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Paper Sizes for Printers.

Important Investigation into Printing Papers Carried out by U.S. Bureau of Standards.

Considerable attention is being given in papermaking and paper-using circles of America to a report issued through the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, on the subject of the simplification of paper sizes. A committee representing national organisations of buyers and users of printing and paper was appointed by the Department, through the director of the Bureau of Standards (Mr. S. W. Stratton), "to investigate the size and grade situations in the manufacture and use of printing papers." The first task of the committee was to recommend a minimum set of standard sizes of book papers, bond and writing papers that would meet every practical demand in printing and publishing.

Suggestive Page Sizes.

After nearly five months' work of gathering data, there was compiled, published and distributed a booklet—"Suggestive Page Sizes." This booklet contained tabulations of page sizes that could be cut without waste from three sizes of book paper, with illustrations showing present conditions in respect of sizes of trade papers, magazines, directories, books, house organs, catalogues and general printed literature.

In addition, the booklet included information as to the office and factory forms and letter books that would cut without waste from the three flat or bond paper sizes of 17 × 22 in., 17 × 28 in., 19×24 in., and their doubles.

The three sizes of book paper chosen upon which to base their data as to sizes were 25×38 in., 30½×41 in., 32×44 in., and their doubles, and the purpose of issuing the booklet was to show the great variety of sizes possible to be produced from a minimum number of sizes of book papers.

The editions of the booklet, of 15,000 each, were printed for distribution through the members of the committee.

The reason for the wide distribution of "Suggestive Page Sizes" was not only that the possibilities of a minimum number of sizes of book papers and bond papers could be appreciated, but also that the paper size simplification programme should be thoroughly understood and enable the recipients readily to make criticisms and offer suggestions.

Surveys of Printed Literature.

In addition to the preparation and distribution of 21,000 booklets and more than 15,000 questionnaires, 14 different surveys were made of current printed literature, in respect of size and fold, representing over 25,000 individual printing jobs. These analyses are exclusive of the surveys made of magazines, trade papers, books, directories, etc. Detailed figures itemising 9 of the surveys were printed in the booklet.

The purpose of those and fold surveys was to enable the committee to ascertain just what changes in present practice would be necessary in the covering of general printing needs to conform with a simplification programme. Incidentally, these surveys served as a check-up on the answers to the questionnaires. The following approximate group page sizes were used as a basis in analysing these more than 25,000 individual jobs of printing. Any piece of literature under 9½ / 12½ in. that varies ⅛ in. to ⅜ in. in either dimension was included in its nearest group size.

The following were the size classifications:

Unstitched Forms.		Stitched Forms.	
Page.	Sheet.	Page.	Sheet.
9¼ x 12½	25 x 38	9¼ x 12⅛	25 x 38
8¾ x 11⅜	35 x 45½	8⅛ x 11	35 x 45½
8 x 11	32 x 44	8 x 11⅛	33 x 46
6½ x 9½	25 x 38	7¾ x 10⅛	32 x 44
5 1/16 x 8¾	35 x 45½	6¾ x 10⅛	28 x 42
5½ x 8	32 x 44	6 x 9⅛	25 x 38
4¾ x 6¼	25 x 38	5½ x 8⅜	35 x 45½
4⅛ x 9½	25 x 38	4¼ x 7⅝	32 x 44
3⅝ x 6½	26 x 29	4½ x 6	25 x 38
3⅛ x 6¼	25 x 38	4 x 9⅛	25 x 38
		3½ x 6¼	26 x 29

These figures reveal the fact that if advertisers, publishers, printers and lithographers co-operate in changing a portion of their present literature specifications only ⅛ in. to ⅜ in., 87½ per cent. of the unstitched circulars, 79 per cent. of the booklets, and 86 per cent. of the cloth-bound and loose-leaf catalogues could be cut without waste from the following four standard sheet sizes of paper, viz., 26 × 29 in., 25 × 38 in., 32 × 44 in., and 35 × 45½ in. and their double sizes. (The small percentage of literature that fell into the 28 × 42 and 33 × 46 sheet size groups is not included in the above percentages.) If the changes were ¼ to ½ inch, practically all the literature would come within the above four standard sheet sizes.

In other words, an average of the four classes of literature—unstitched, wire-stitched, cloth-bound and loose-leaf catalogues—showed that only 16 per cent. of the total would require special sizes of paper.

NOTE.—It is probable that a good deal of the literature varying ⅛ to ⅜ of an inch, included in the group page size classifications, was printed on sizes of paper made specially to order, or else cut to waste in the binding. It would seem to be obvious that, with the co-operation of the printer and buyer of printing, the possibility of fitting practically 100 per cent. of the requirements to a minimum number of standard sizes could be accomplished without any serious inconvenience.

The following figures show the percentage of literature that fell into each approximate group size. The unstitched circulars were kept separate from the stitched and bound work, because being untrimmed their page size was a little larger, and also to emphasise the fact that unstitched circular specifications are slightly different from stitched literature:

STITCHED BOOKLETS AND CATALOGUES.

Page.	Sheet.	Percentage.
9¼ x 12⅛ ...	25 x 38 ...	3½
8⅛ x 11 ...	35 x 45½ ...	14½
8 x 11⅛ ...	33 x 46 ...	3½
7¾ x 10⅛ ...	32 x 44 ...	9½
6¾ x 10⅛ ...	28 x 42 ...	4
6 x 9⅛ ...	25 x 38 ...	31
5½ x 8⅜ ...	35 x 45½ ...	1
5¼ x 7⅝ ...	32 x 44 ...	2½
4⅝ x 7¼ ...	30½ x 41 ...	2
4½ x 6 ...	25 x 38 ...	½
4 x 9⅛ ...	25 x 38 ...	5
3½ x 6¼ ...	26 x 29 ...	11½
Miscellaneous ...	... ...	11½

UNSTITCHED CIRCULARS.

Page.	Sheet.	Percentage.
9¼ x 12½ ...	25 x 38 ...	3
8¾ x 11⅜ ...	35 x 45½ ...	14
8¼ x 11½ ...	33 x 46 ...	1½
8 x 11 ...	32 x 44 ...	4
7 x 10½ ...	28 x 42 ...	1
6½ x 9½ ...	25 x 38 ...	11½
5 1/16 x 8¾ ...	35 x 45½ ...	1
5½ x 8 ...	32 x 44 ...	1
5⅛ x 7⅝ ...	30½ x 41 ...	¼
4¾ x 6¼ ...	25 x 38 ...	2¾
4⅛ x 9½ ...	25 x 38 ...	14
3⅝ x 6½ ...	26 x 29 ...	36
Miscellaneous ...	... ...	10

Note.—The size analysis figures of 1,475 cloth-bound and loose-leaf catalogues were included in the percentage of stitched booklets and catalogues given above. The percentages were as follows:

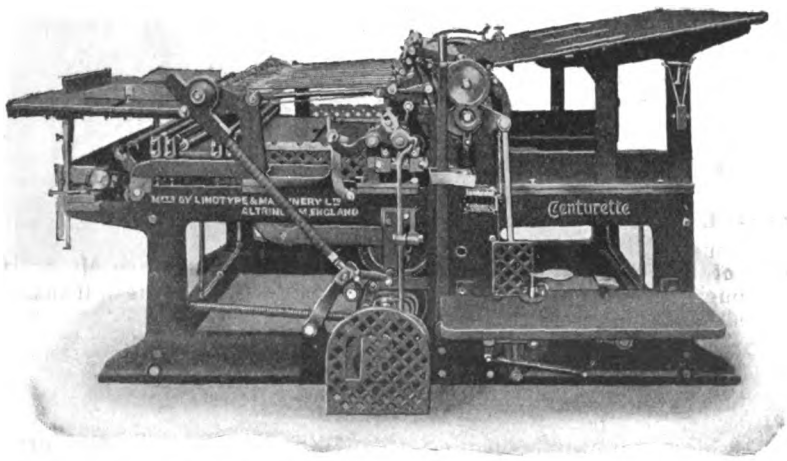
Size.	Percentage.	Size.	Percentage.
9¼ x 12⅛	5	5½ x 7⅝	4½
8¼ x 11	13	4½ x 6	1
8 x 11⅛	5	4⅞ x 7¼	5
7¾ x 10⅝	9	4 x 9⅛	¼
6¾ x 10⅛	4	3½ x 6¼	½
6 x 9⅛	41	Miscellaneous	10
5½ x 8¾	2		

The Fold Standardisation Phase of Simplification.

As a check upon the committee's recommendations of sheet sizes, it was deemed

Digitized by Google

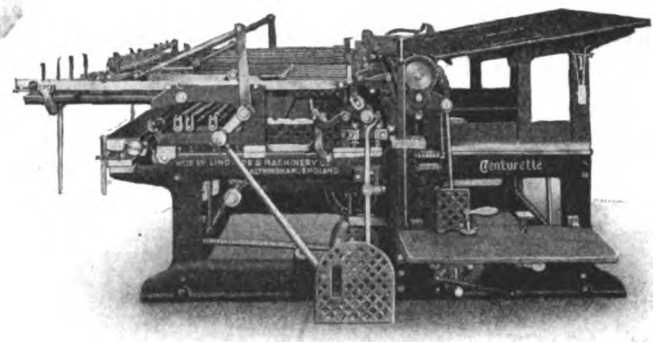
Centurette



CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery.

This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.

Built in one size only—Dbl. Demy—with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.



CENTURETTE - with Printed-Side-up Delivery.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9 Kingsway, London

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades.

WALKER BROS.

USHER-WALKER, LTD.

Printers' Engineers, Complete Furnishers, Valuers, &c.

Everything for the Printing, Bookbinding, Carton, Box-making and Allied Trades.

SPECIALITIES:

LAUREATE AND COLT PLATEN PRESSES.
JOHN THOMSON CUTTING AND CREASING PRESSES.
PREMIER TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.
POTTER ROTARY OFFSET PRESS.
RELIANCE WHARFEDALE, ETC., ETC.

We always have a very large stock of Rebuilt Machines of all kinds ready for immediate delivery. Fully guaranteed. Low Prices.

Our monthly House Journal "The Printers' Engineer" is full of interesting information appertaining to the above trades. It is mailed gratis and post free to employing printers at home and abroad. We shall be glad to add your name to our mailing list. Send us a post card to-day.

33, BOUVERIE STREET,
FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Phone: Central 941-2-3.
Wires: "Preciseness (Fleet), London."

Digitized by Google

necessary and advisable to consider the fold phase. The following percentages show how the literature in the surveys was folded: 95 7/10 per cent. of the unstitched literature conformed to the following regular folds or signatures: 4 pages, 6 pages, 8 pages, 12 pages (letter fold), 16 pages, 24 pages and 32 page folds.

The unstitched circular fold analysis of 9,536 individual printing jobs (available for inspection), collected from January to September, 1922, follows:

	Percentage
4 page 1 fold	54
6 page 2 parallel	19
8 page 2 parallel	7
8 page 2 right angle	7
12 page letter fold	6
16 page 2 right angle 1 parallel ...	1
16 page 3 right angle	3/4
24 page 3 right angle 1 parallel (double letter)	1/2
32 page 3 right angle 1 parallel ...	1/10
32 page 4 right angle	1/10
8 10-12-14-16 page 3 parellel ...	2 3/10
Hand and freak folds	2

Note.—The above percentages do not include the folds used for the covers for booklets, nor the folds in multigraphed and form letters, received for survey purposes. If these had been included, the percentages of the one and two fold work would have been higher and those of the three or more fold work would have been less.

The unstitched literature above analysed was 39 per cent. of the total against 61 per cent. of stitched forms or vehicles as follows: 46 per cent. of the wire-stitched forms were bound in covers, 54 per cent. being self-cover booklets.

Combining and averaging the folds used in stiched literature with the folds used in unstitched literature, the percentage of special folds is reduced to less than one per cent.

STITCHED BOOKLETS AND CATALOGUES (14,958) ANALYSED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PAGES.

Number of Pages.	Percentage.	Number of Pages.	Percentage.
8 pages	16 1/2	28 pages	1
8 pages with cover	4 1/4	28 pages with cover	1 3/4
12 pages	12	36 pages	1/2
12 pages with cover	4 3/4	36 pages with cover	2
16 pages ...	13 1/4	40 pages	1/2
16 pages with cover	9	40 pages with cover	1 3/4
24 pages	3 1/2	44 pages	1/4
24 pages with cover	6	44 pages with cover	1
32 pages	2	56 pages	1/10
32 pages with cover	6 1/2	56 pages with cover	3/4
48 pages	1	60 pages	1/10
48 pages with cover	2	60 pages with cover	1/10
64 pages	1/10	52 pages	1/10
64 pages with cover	1	52 pages with cover	1/2
20 pages	2 1/2	Over 64 pages ...	1/10
20 pages with cover	3 3/4	Over 64 pages with cover	1

These percentages of folds and number of pages or signatures, separated into unstitched and stitched work, are included in this report to show, in addition, to what extent the standard sheet sizes are used for each kind of fold. No answers to the questionnaires contained a criticism of the folds or page combinations included in the booklet, "Suggestive Page Sizes," and there was no request for special folds or page combinations.

[The recommendations which were submitted as a result of the investigations will appear in a subsequent issue.]

LIFE'S strongest motive is the ideal. The unseen rules the world.

Printers' Managers and Overseers

PARENT ASSOCIATION.

Lecture on "The London Zoo."

The chief feature of the February meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association—held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week—was a lantern lecture on "The London Zoo," by Mr. Richard Hancock, F.A.I. Mr. S. M. Bateman presided over a fair attendance of members.

The Annual Dinner.

Arising out of the minutes of the January meeting, the subject of the Association's annual dinner was brought forward by the general secretary, who drew attention to the fact that, acting upon the resolution passed at the January general meeting, the Council had circularised the membership, and as the result of a very satisfactory response had arranged for the dinner to be held on Saturday, April 14th next, in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Whittle added that the Council, after many inquiries, had felt quite justified in deciding upon the Holborn Restaurant, as the management had offered the King's Hall (which would accommodate 400 persons comfortably) on a guaranteed attendance of 250. In regard to ladies being invited, he intimated that a satisfactory representation seemed assured, as something like 100 members had already promised to bring ladies. (Applause.)

Mr. Bateman remarked that he thought the Holborn management had met them fairly, and he read the letter which the Association had received confirming the engaging of the King's Hall. He added that it would be the first time in the Association's history that ladies and gentlemen would sit down together at their annual dinner.

There were again several candidates for admission into the Association, and the following were elected in due form: Mr. E. H. Jacobs (R. S. Murray and Co., Ltd., 57, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.1.), overseer, letterpress machine room; Mr. E. E. Martin (Wm. Brendon and Son, Ltd., Pier-street, West Hoe, Plymouth), overseer, letterpress machine room; Mr. A. S. Smith (the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., Gravesend, Kent), works manager; and Mr. F. Wheeler (Wilkes and Co., 41-47, Friar-street, Southwark, S.E.1.), overseer, letterpress machine room.

All these, with the exception of the provincial candidate, were present, and received a personal welcome from the chair.

Admirable Lantern Slides.

Mr. Hancock was now called upon for his lecture, which be delivered by way of a running commentary upon a very comprehensive series of lantern slides. The slides. many of them from especially happy photographs—mostly of Mr. Hancock's own taking—showed the zoo-dwellers to advantage. A very wide field was covered. Something was said first of the London Zoological Garden's themselves and the way they compare—disadvantageously in some respects—with other well-known zoo's. Then, commencing with the king of beasts, the lecturer passed from lions, to tigers and other members of the cat family, on to wolves and their relatives; the many kinds of deer and antelope, the gazelle and goat family, camels and dromedaries, elephants, rhinoceri and hippopotami, the giraffe and zebra families, the bison, the walrus and seal tribe, the various species of bears, and so to the monkey genus—with its many points of resemblance to man. Then followed a rapid review of the numerous race of birds as exemplified at the Zoo, ranging from the immense South American condor down to tiny inhabitants of the small bird house. Animals and birds shown on the screen included many which have been in the Gardens only on single or rare occasions, some of which have been the only examples exhibited in Europe.

The president, in commending the lecture, had to confess—as doubtless must many other Londoners—that he had visited the Zoo only once.

A similar confession came from Mr. R. H. Berry, who moved a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer. He emphasised the large amount of time and study which must have been required before a lecture of this character could be delivered, without a single note.

Mr. E. H. Berryman heartily seconded the motion, making humorous allusion to his disappointment as a boy when he found at the Zoo that the live lions were so much smaller than Landseer's bronze lions in Trafalgar-square.

A remark of Mr. Berryman's suggesting a humane objection to the caging of animals drew from Mr. Bateman the comment: "Personally I like to see them in cages—rather than meet them outside." (Laughter.)

The vote of thanks being carried with acclamation, the lecturer briefly replied. On the subject of the caging of animals, he pointed out that animals in captivity live much longer than they do in a state of nature; he thought, too, that in the London Zoo they were well treated. He remarked that he had taken over 2,000 photographs in the London Zoo, and his whole collection of negatives of natural history subjects numbered something like 20,000.

Paper and Box Board.

During January this year the paper and box board market has weakened to a certain extent, although prices remain fairly stationary, says the official organ of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, London. The demand is not so brisk as could be wished, and has certainly fallen very much below what was anticipated some two or three months ago. Of course, January is never a very busy month, so there is hope that during this month (February) the conditions may improve.

The prices for M.G. and unglazed kraft of best Norwegian and Swedish make varies from £24 to £25 per ton of 2,240 lbs. net f.o.b. Scandinavian ports.

M.G. pure sulphite in substance d.c. 7 lbs., 480 is quoted at £31 10s. per ton, and substance d.c. 16 lbs., 480 at £24 per ton. These prices are net c.i.f. United Kingdom.

Prices for friction glazed brown leather boards as well as white wood pulp boards remain at from £14 to £14 10s. per ton, subject to 1¼ per cent. discount net f.o.b. Scandinavian ports, but there has been very little demand for these kinds of boards for some considerable time.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE ALL OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

Mr. E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf on "Bookbinding."

The Binder's Art Explained and Demonstrated at Stationers' Hall.

A large audience enjoyed Mr. E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf's lecture on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry, when he contrived to deal in entertaining as well as instructive fashion with the well-worn subject of "Bookbinding," eliciting a notable ovation from his hearers. Added interest was given to the occasion by the exhibits of bindings and other articles of interest (to which extended reference was made in last week's issue), whilst Mr. Zaehnsdorf introduced something of an innovation—and a very welcome one—by installing in the Hall itself several of his firm's bookbinding craftspeople with apparatus for making practical demonstration of the processes employed in forwarding and finishing.

The chair was taken by Major Robert Leighton, and on the platform were also Messrs. Edward Unwin, R. A. Austen-Leigh, A. E. Goodwin, J. R. Riddell and others.

Major Leighton, in introducing the speaker, referred to the comprehensive character of the term "bookbinding," and remarked that to Mr. Zaehnsdorf bookbinding was as much an art as a craft. His name was quite enough guarantee that they would hear not only about bookbinding but also about the binding art.

Ancient but Unremunerative Craft.

Calling attention to the antiquity of the binder's craft, Mr. Zaehnsdorf went back to what, though not bookbinding proper, showed the nascent art of the preservation of records. He exhibited a plaster model to illustrate how in ancient Abyssinia and Babylonia tablets were inserted for protection in an enclosing case of clay. As evidence that there is "nothing new under the sun" the speaker showed a model of two Roman tablets (for writing with a stylus upon wax) the pair being hinged together by means of a couple of rings. He pointed out the similarity of principle employed in this ancient "book" and employed to-day in Walker's Loose-leaf System—an example of which was also shown.

The next point made was that although bookbinding existed long before printing, there had been, even since so far back as the eighth century, practically no progress at all from a strictly bookbinding point of view. To illustrate this, a book of the year 1300 was shown, and the sewing compared with that of a recent Zaehnsdorf volume, remark being made that apart from the fact that the old book had double bands and the modern a single band, the methods of binding were identical.

The speaker characterised the bookbinding trade as the Cinderella of the printing and allied trades—though not the younger sister. Bookbinding had never been very remunerative, he said, and he had never known a wealthy bookbinder.

Importance of Paper.

Proceeding to outline the processes employed in the course of binding a book, Mr. Zaehnsdorf referred first to the paper on which the book was printed. He strongly appealed to the printers present to see that they gave the binder paper which it was possible to bind. He thought few general readers, when they found that a book was unsatisfactory in the way it opened, would think of blaming anyone but the bookbinder, though really, in allocating the blame, it might be necessary to look further back. He showed an example of a book his firm had bound which did not open nicely (because of the heavy paper used), and said he defied anyone to bind that book properly, unless by cutting and guarding the leaves. He told also of a recent case where the printer had chosen his paper thinking only of the effect of his colour work in printing the book, with the result that when the binder folded the sheets the paper cracked right through.

He did not propose, he said, to go into the question of folding, but he touched in passing on the subject of signatures, indicating their importance to the bookbinder in the work of collating. Comparing the pagination of more modern times with the use of catchwords in incunabula, he remarked that he did not know who introduced the system of signatures, though the innovation was generally attributed to Caxton. Signatures had, however, been used in the days of manuscripts.

The Art of Cleaning.

The speaker passed next to the art of cleaning book pages. This, he said, was a very important part of the binder's work. Every book offered an individual problem. In approaching the work of cleaning, two methods were available, the dry method and the wet. In dry cleaning use was sometimes made of indiarubber, bread crumbs or even the drastic remedy of very fine glass paper. In using the wet or chemical method of cleaning, the binder had to be a bit of a chemist, inasmuch as he must understand the reasons for what he was doing. The book was first taken apart leaf by leaf, section by section, and then dry cleaned and the pages washed. He issued a very emphatic warning against the use of strong chemicals in the cleaning process, stressing the danger of injury to the fibres of the paper, which, once damaged, could never be restored. It was surprising, he said, how much could be done just with hot water, or soap and water, in removing dirt from books. Sometimes, however, the binder had to go beyond that, and he had in mind a dozen different chemical formulæ for taking stains out of book pages. The most common stains were "fox marks," understood to be due to colloids of iron in the paper, coming possibly from the papermaking machinery. These turned rusty and gave the brown stain. The chemicals used for removing these were directed against rust, but care must be taken in utilising the properties of oxygen and chlorine. He had known books to be cleaned with chloride of lime, which left traces of free chlorine in the pages, spoiling the ink and also setting up disintegration. Despite the warnings given, however, he maintained that in the hands of the skilled worker there was no harm whatever in using chemical cleaning agents. It was necessary only to know what one was doing, and not to run undue risks.

Methods of Sewing.

Approaching the question of sewing, the speaker dealt first with the flattening of the printed page, which had, he said to be rolled or pressed. He drew attention to an exhibit of a 7 lb. hammer, a tool always used in the old days for flattening pages, the margins being carefully hammered out so as to stretch them to correspond with the stretching of the middle of the page when printed damp He remarked, in passing, that the invention of rolling to take the place of hammering had led to a strike of the workpeople. He thought that if, at the present day, he asked his workers to go back to the arm-breaking job of using the 7 lb. hammer there would be another strike. (Laughter.)

Upon the subject of sewing he did not propose to be dogmatic. In choosing a method it was necessary to know the object and use for which the book to be bound was intended. It was of no use, for instance, for the public library binder to put a binding that would stand for 400 years upon a volume the paper of which would not stand more than 40 issues from the library. The methods of sewing would also vary according to whether price was an important consideration or whether the binder was given carte blanche to produce the most flexible binding he could. In ordinary commercial binding, he said, of which most of the books exhibited that evening were examples, what was known as "sawn-in" sewing was adopted. He explained and illustrated this familiar method, then contrasted it with the method of flexible sewing by the use of bands or cords. The latter method he strongly recommended for hard wear. Picking up a book flexibly bound by his firm some 40 years or so ago, he ruthlessly doubled its covers back and then rapped the volume sharply on the table, showing it uninjured after the process. He remarked: "This is a book bound by a bookbinder for a bookbinder's use." (Laughter.) After touching briefly also on French sewing and machine sewing, he described "overcasted" sewing, explaining that this was sometimes the only practicable method, as when a book consisted of single leaves He told how when this method had been carefully carried out by his own workers, an amateur bookbinder customer, who had at first been horrified at the suggestion, had expressed himself entirely satisfied with the result.

End Papers.

Passing on to the subject of end papers, he urged that these should be chosen so as to be in keeping with the book. It was horrible to see the anachronism of some modern-looking end paper on a beautiful book of, say, the late 18th century. He was himself fond of plain end papers, but good specimens of marbled and other papers were often excellent. The French had some beautiful end papers, but English made papers were also good, and one or two London firms were to-day turning out an excellent product. He explained briefly the methods of attaching end papers, remarking that he did not object to "tipping," if it was properly done. Attachment by mounting on linen or paper was also explained.

The process of rounding the back was next instructively dealt with, the use of flat backs being discountenanced for general use. The attachment of covers by the lacing-in method and the split board method (which latter was recommended for ordinary commercial use) was clearly explained.

Edge Gilding.

In regard to the gilding of the edges of books, the lecturer remarked that the work was usually sent out to specialists, there being only two miscellaneous binders in London doing their own edge-gilding to-day. The time-honoured use of the binder's plough for smoothing the edges preparatory to gilding was commended as giving generally a smoother finish than the guillotine.

After headbanding had been explained, also lining up—both directly on the back and by the hollow back method—the speaker proceeded to deal with the covering. Whilst, of course, commending leather as the principal material for this purpose, he gave due notice to cloth, now so widely used, and mentioned the fact that to the chairman's great grandfather (Mr. Archibald Leighton) is due the credit for the introduction of book cloth. Calf was criticised in respect of durability, and a warning was given as to the danger of mineral acid in moroccos.

The "Finishing" Process.

Passing on to the process of finishing, the speaker stressed the need for legibility of lettering. The art of the finisher, he said, was closely allied to that of the artist. On the practical side, the most severe test of the skill of a finisher was to make a series of, say, eight parallel lines not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. apart. The man who could run such a series in gold was a finisher indeed. The nearest description he could suggest of the qualifications necessary to make a good finisher was "innate appreciation of conditions." The state of the leather and the heat of the tool—these two factors were intimately associated, and what the relation ought to be the craftsman himself could not say. That was where the art of the finisher lay. It was found that, on the same bench and under the same conditions, one worker was able to get his gold a little brighter than another.

The lecturer closed by touching on the subject of the design of book covers. In referring to notable innovators in book-cover design, he mentioned Roger Payne, Charles Lewis, William Morris, Cobden-Sanderson and F. Sangorski. Bookbinders, he said, were in danger of getting into a rut in respect of design. Special reference was made to inlaid work, of which some admirable Zaehnsdorf examples were available for inspection.

The Discussion.

The meeting being thrown open for questions or discussion, Mr. J. R. Riddell took the opportunity of publicly congratulating Mr. Zaehnsdorf on his lecture—a first appearance on the lecture platform. He prophesied further demands for Mr. Zaehnsdorf's services as lecturer. In regard to the accusation made against printers in the matter of paper, Mr. Riddell passed the blame on to the publishers—a suggestion which was evidently welcome to many printers present. He also taxed the binder with the crime of cutting off the printers' finely-designed margins.

In reply to a query as to the comparative merits of British and American bindings, Mr. Zaehnsdorf told of some fine work done in the

Digitized by Google

States, but maintained that this country leads the way in the best class of bookbinding.

A querist who said he was a publisher's representative took up the matter of paper, inquiring what kind of paper the lecturer wished the publisher to use.

In the course of his reply Mr. Zaehnsdorf indicated that he liked to have a paper not unduly translucent, of a substance consistent with the size of the book, a flexible paper, and if possible one that would last. He recalled, however, an American visitor's comment in regard to lasting properties: "In the States we don't let 'em last—what are we going to do in ten years' time!!!"

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was ably proposed by Mr. S. Hodgson, and Mr. C. W. Atkins seconded, approving especially the lecturer's reference to bookbinding as the Cinderella of the allied trades. He added that in producing a book under contract the binder had often to make up for time lost by the printer, and after the printer had gone through a lot of money on his part of the job the binder had to cut his part down to make it fit into the price. (Laughter and applause.)

The vote being carried with acclamation, the lecturer briefly replied, expressing his appreciation of the fact that Major Leighton, despite onerous duties as chairman of the Bookbinding Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, had found time to attend.

The Making of Process Blocks.

Lecture by Mr. W. E. Barnard.

Some fine specimens of colour work were passed round at the meeting of the Publicity Club of London, held at the Hotel Cecil on Monday, when Mr. William E. Barnard, of the Grout Engraving Co., Ltd., gave an address on "Blockmaking."

Mr. Barnard explained that his remarks would be confined entirely to process blockmaking. He had been associated with the work for nearly 23 years, and still found that it needed close study. He wanted to indicate to the members of the Club some of the ways in which they themselves could help to obtain the best results and incidentally be of great service to the blockmakers who were keen on producing the best results possible. Illustration at the present day was an absolute necessity. Whatever kind of printed matter was put before the public they looked for pictures in connection with it. He put in a special plea for co-operation between all concerned in the handling of blocks, and pointed out how difficult it was for blockmakers to produce the best work when they were asked to fulfil rush orders.

Mr. Barnard had many interesting things to say in passing regarding the suitability of certain blocks for reproduction, and he urged the necessity for taking into consideration the type of publication for which an illustration was required so that entire satisfaction could be relied upon. He agreed, of course, that the question of price was very important, but it seemed to him that no price was too much to pay, when the object in view was the creation of a good advertisement. He advocated the greatest care in the selection of originals, and suggested that by co-operating with the blockmaker buyers would have the greatest chances of successful results.

One of the reasons for dissatisfaction with blocks was in many cases faulty printing, and great care was necessary when colour work was being done. Here again co-operation between the printer and the blockmaker would eliminate many difficulties. There was only one quality worthy of use for advertising, and that was the best.

An interesting discussion followed, among those taking part being Mr. Carl Hentschel, who recalled that he had created records for the rapid making of blocks. Process work had not made as much advance as might have taken place but for the war, but now more headway was being made. He emphasised the importance of newspapers having the best stereotyping plant if they were to obtain the best results. Confirming Mr. Barnard's remarks regarding requests for rush work, he mentioned one instance where he had been asked to make a block while the boy waited for it. (Laughter.)

ALL Canadian news-print mills made much better showings the latter part of last year than was the case a year before.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous,

One Insertion 3/-
Three Insertions... ... ... 6/-
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted,

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions... ... ... 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements,

Per line 1/-

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, BINDERY OVERSEER in Country Printing Works; write, stating experience and salary required.—Box 14049.

Situations Wanted.

COMP. (N.S.), first-class display, general jobbing, seeks perm., anywhere.—L., Box 14038.

COMPOSITOR, all-round jobbing, requires situation; non-society.—B.C., 13, Old Palace-road, Croydon. 14043

PHOTO-LITHO, Advertiser desires position; good experience as Operator and Printing down Zinc and Aluminium.—Write, L., Box 14037.

WORKING FOREMAN or OVERSEER (compg.); last sit. 11 years; organiser, discip.; all branches; refs. conscientious.—W., 9, Montholme-road, Wandsworth-common, S.W.11. 14040

Machinery for Sale.

BOOKBINDERS' PLANT.—Guillotines, Millboard Cutters, Pagers, Perforators, Laying Presses, Finishing Presses, Sewing Presses, Nipping Presses, Standing Presser, Handle Letters, Rolls, Fillets, etc.; large stock.—T. C. Thompson and Son, Buxton-street, London-road, Manchester. 14042

BREHMER and other WIRE STITCHERS, various models, including 4's, 4A's and Double-headed; guaranteed.—Box 13995.

DAWSON'S TWO FEEDER WHARFEDALE NEWS MACHINE, for sale, flyers with cutter, bed 65 in. by 49 in., ink slab 60 in.; also MENTGES NEWS FOLDER, No. 2 868, folds 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages, with paster, trims top of page; will accept reasonable offer, space required for Web Machine.—Caldicotts "News" Office, Gainsborough. 14045

QUAD DEMY FURNIVAL DIRECT LITHO ROTARY, in thorough condition; for immediate disposal.—For particulars and appointment to view, apply Box 14031.

STANDING PRESS, 5-ft. high, to press 22 by 15; £7 net (Wood and Iron).—Write, E. Garner, 446, East Park-road, Leicester. 14048

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

THREE-HOLE THREAD STITCHER, must be in first-class condition.—Full particulars, to Box 14051.

Business for Sale.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LETTERPRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING BUSINESS in North of England. Well-equipped Modern Plant, including Monotypes, Stereo Foundry, Two-revolution Machines, Envelope-making Machines, Carton Creasing and Cutting Machines, and complete Machine Ruling and Binding Departments. Good supplies of the latest type faces by reputed founders. Own stone-built freehold premises (specially built on island site) on one floor with galleries and land for extension. Factory is situated amid exceptionally healthy environment. Staff of steady, experienced workpeople with homes near works. Ample facilities for training own labour. The whole presents a unique opportunity to a large printing house seeking auxiliary works in the country where costs of production are materially lower than in the great towns. Excellent goodwill with very valuable connections in certain trades. Capacity for £30,000 turnover. Itemised inventory and valuation by Evans; present value (plant only) £17,000; £5,000 would secure control.—Principals only should address, in first instance, J. F. B., c/o Messrs. E. Flux Leadbitter and Neighbour, solicitors, 88, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3. 14041

Miscellaneous.

RECIPROCATING RIDER ROLLERS give perfect distribution at one-third the cost of other systems; One Thousand Sets running; also makers of the perfect Jogger-up.—F. Bedfield, Stauley-place, Burnley. 14044

WANTED, THREE or FOUR-COLOUR BLOCKS, Odd or Series, suitable for Wall Calendars, size about 6 by 8 cm.—Price and colour proof to L. F. De Vos and Co., 37, Canal de l'Amidon, Antwerp. 14050

Tenders.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Printing, Account Books, Stationery, etc.

THE Council of the Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone invite TENDERS for PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, STATIONERY and OFFICE SUNDRIES for One Year, or for such other period as may be decided.

Contractors shall pay such rates of wages and observe such conditions as have been agreed to between Associations of employers and employees.

Further particulars and forms of tender may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and samples may be inspected at the Town Hall, Marylebone-road, N.W., on and after Monday, the 12th February.

Tenders must be delivered to the undersigned, in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Tender for ———," not later than 12 o'clock (noon) on Friday, the 23rd day of February, 1923.

The Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
JAMES WILSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
January, 1923. 14047

Books as Dance Favours.

The printing and allied trades can, of course, fully approve of a suggestion made last week in the *Star*, where it is remarked that as so much money is spent on cotillion favours, it seems a pity that the gifts are not of a more enduring quality.

"Where did this come from?" asked a book lover recently, picking up a little volume of verse bound in soft green leather.

"That was one of my favours at last night's dance," his daughter answered.

"Now, that is worth keeping," her father exclaimed. "What a pity you cannot always bring home something as attractive and sensible."

Dainty volumes are certainly one of the most charming of favours, and if tied with broad ribbon they look quite as effective as fragile confections of tissue paper and artificial flowers. They will probably not cost any more, and the hostess will have the satisfaction of knowing that the souvenirs of her dance will be cherished.

THERE has just appeared the first issue of the *Guardian*, a well produced Christian weekly journal, published in Calcutta. The journal is represented in London at 15, Devonshire-street, E.C.2.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAULT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded
£250,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: "Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:				In Single Column Form:			
Whole Page	...	£8	0 0	One Column	...	£3	8 0
Half Page	...	4	10 0	Half Column	..	1	17 6
Quarter Page	...	2	10 0	Quarter Column		1	0 0
One Eighth-Page		1	10 0	One-inch Column			7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, B russels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1923.

The Bookbinding Dispute Ends.

THE welcome news that the stoppage in the London bookbinding trade is at an end, the matter in dispute being referred to arbitration, draws attention once more to the practical usefulness of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades. It was unfortunate that neither party to the dispute reported the matter to the Joint Industrial Council before a stoppage was actually in being, for this, of course, made it unnecessarily difficult for the J.I.C. to take action. At the full meeting of the J.I.C. on February 2nd the discussion served to make plain the question which was in dispute, and the matter was then referred to a special Conciliation Committee. Although this committee failed to find terms of settlement, and the Ministry of Labour intervened, the decision to refer the dispute to arbitration was certainly the outcome of the efforts of the Conciliation Committee. The Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades is peculiarly constituted. Whilst the Council has no authority to intervene in wages disputes, it has successfully exerted its influence over and over again in the interests of peace in the industry, and this week has brought yet another such welcome achievement.

* * *

Printers' Interests in Parliament.

THE forthcoming session of Parliament will bring to the front many matters of importance to printers. The Federation of Master Printers is alive to the opportunities which question time affords, and there is an active group of M.P.'s who are ever ready to assist the industry. In particular, Sir G. Rowland Blades and Sir Arthur Holbrook have already proved their willingness to promote every movement for the benefit of the printing trade. Amongst matters due to be dealt with, the question of the extension of State printing is not likely to be overlooked, as the three years' experiment at Harrow comes to an end in June. The starting of a new Government factory at Cricklewood to produce maps and charts also appears to be a strange development at a time when economy is being preached on every hand. The trade looks also for improved legislation in respect of the Merchandise Marks Act, the rating of machinery, and further reductions in postal rates—all matters in which printers are much concerned.

* * *

Printing in Germany.

CIRCULARS printed in Germany continue to arrive in this country. The Free Church Touring Guild has had printed and posted in that country cards relating to their tours abroad. That an organisation with its headquarters at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, should be able to go to Germany and obtain its printing and postage for delivery in this country is a disturbing circumstance for British producers of paper and print used in this class of propaganda. It is a little ironical still that the tear-off card to be sent to the secretary of the Guild must have an English stamp affixed to it, whereas the original card carries German stamps. No doubt the temptation to have the printing and posting done abroad is due to a saving in cost; but that a religious organisation should deliberately economise at the expense of British industry and British workpeople seems to be a subject for protest.

* * *

The State of Trade.

PAPER merchants report improved business as regards the numerical value of orders, but complain of the lack of bulk. It is no secret that there are but few bulky orders about, and of what few there are a certain proportion finds its way direct to the mill. The state of the printing trade clearly reflects the lack of bulk business, for there are very few printers working full time with their full equipment. We hear it said on good authority that there are large machines all over the country that have scarcely turned a wheel for months. It is also well known that advertisers are working strictly to the "ca' canny" principle in their publicity schemes. In this connection the postal rates are directly responsible for retarding business development. The extra cost of postage over old rates is quite enough to entirely condemn or ruthlessly limit certain types of advertisement, and the printer and papermaker lose the business.

* * *

Vellum and Parchment.

AMONG papermakers' specimens recently received are two folios, each worthy of mention, and both dealing with newly-introduced bonds and parchment papers. Incidentally one hears less rarely of the vellum term in modern papermaking. Perhaps this is because it is now being discovered that vellum is a binding material, while parchment is the true writing surface of the legal scribe. Either way we have the historical allusion to old monastic prototypes of paper. In the light of recent Luxor revelations, there should be an unearthing of some new form of reference papyrus as an even earlier prototype in paper development. Tutankhamen papyrus, for instance, or pergamyn Tutankhamen.

* * *

Paper Specimens.

REVERTING to the folios mentioned, which are respectively the products of Messrs. Chas. Morgan and Co. and Busbridges, there is evidence of advancement in papermakers' methods of publicity. Morgan's folio comprises a series of sheets of Kent Vale parchment in various substances, demonstrating the uses to which the paper can suitably be put. If the typographic and other treatment conveys excellent suggestion to the printer or consumer, the descriptive matter accompanying is couched in selling phraseology which reflects credit on the compiler. Busbridge's apply a different but equally strong selling method by enclosing within a tasteful folder a series of plain quarto sheets conveying nothing but the specification in small lettering.

Digitized by Google

Settlement of the Bookbinding DISPUTE.

Parties Agree to Arbitration.

On Tuesday last, on the eve of an extension of the bookbinding wage dispute to the printing side of the trade, the welcome news was learned that a meeting between the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council and the joint committee of the union had resulted in agreement on the part of the union to submit the dispute to arbitration, a course previously agreed to by the Master Bookbinders' Association. The stoppage was therefore at an end, notices being withdrawn and arrangements made for the immediate resumption of work.

At the end of last week the position was very grave. A mass meeting of the union was held on Thursday, and passed a resolution endorsing the action of the joint committee which decided that a week's notice should be tendered, from Wednesday of last week, to those employers who had members of the union in their employ, including those engaged on general printing work. Thus the prospect of further extension of the dispute looked very threatening.

Failure to reach a settlement having been reported to the Ministry of Labour, all the parties concerned were invited by Sir David Shackleton to meet him on Monday afternoon. The conference was held accordingly, and representatives of the Master Binders' Association, the Federation of Master Printers, and the London Master Printers' Association, on the one hand, and of the National Union of Printing, Binding, and Paper Workers on the other, met Sir David Shackleton on Monday at the Ministry of Labour. After a long sitting the following statement was officially made on Monday evening by the joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing and Allied Trades:—

"The conference called to-day at the request of Sir David Shackleton for the purpose of considering the dispute in the bookbinding trades as affecting warehousemen and assistants has had a serious task to perform. After a long discussion we were able to induce both sides to submit to their respective organisations that the question as to whether the Master Bookbinders' Association, which is affiliated to the London Master Printers' Association and the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom, were parties to the agreement which was arrived at in December last between the London Master Printers' Association and the central branch of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union, should be referred to some form of arbitration.

"Representatives of the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council are meeting the joint committee of the union to-morrow (Tuesday) for the purpose of explaining the resolution arrived at and urging acceptance of the same. The continuance of the dispute will be determined by the decision arrived at by the bodies to whom this resolution has been referred. The Master Bookbinders' Association have been able to undertake that the proposal to refer the question to arbitration would be accepted by their organisation."

Tuesday's meeting under the auspices of the J.I.C. was duly held, with the welcome result of agreement to arbitrate, as indicated above.

Arising out of the bookbinders' dispute, summonses were granted at Kingston last Thursday against 108 men employed by Messrs. J. Burn and Co., Esher, who, it was alleged, left work without notice.

The companionship of the *Star* held their annual concert, under the auspices of the Caxton Musical Society, at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, on Saturday last, when the chair was occupied by Mr. Harry Murch, supported by Messrs. G. H. Howard and G. C. Josland (father and clerk). An excellent programme of music and song was carried through to the delight of a crowded audience. It was announced that the "plate" had reached over £40, and hearty thanks was accorded to the chairmen for their efforts to bring about a satisfactory result. The Society is presenting a new gateway and a pair of entrance gates to the Caxton Home, Limpsfield, during the summer at a cost of £109.

Personal.

Alderman Sir G. Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P., has been elected to represent the Corporation of London on the Board of Governors of Livery Companies for the Advancement of Technical Education.

The Right Hon. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., M.P., and the Right Hon. F. G. Kellaway, have been appointed directors of the Edinburgh *Evening News*, Ltd.

Many happy returns to Sir Robert Baird, K.B.E., the well known Belfast printer and newspaper proprietor, who in 1910–11 was president of the Master Printers' Federation, and has also been president of the Irish Newspaper Society, and twice president of the Ulster District of the Institute of Journalists.

Sir Robert, who entered upon his 69th year on Friday, still gives evidence of the abounding energy, enterprise and ability which have made his career so useful and successful.

Mr. David Motherwell, director and secretary of Messrs. David Allen and Sons, Ltd., has been elected to the office of president of the Belfast Printing Trades Employers' Association.

Mr. Motherwell, who is very popular in Belfast printing trade circles, has for the long stretch of 34 years been actively identified with the extensive printing section of the business of Messrs. David Allen and Sons, Ltd., whose works are in Belfast, London and Liverpool, with numerous branches. Thirty of those years he spent in the capacity of manager, and during the past four years he has been secretary, holding a directorial position.

Illness of Mr. Reginald J. Lake, for many years director of the Federation of Master Printers, is causing grave anxiety to his family and friends. Numerous expressions of sympathy are being received from his many well-wishers in the trade.

Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., and Mrs. and Miss MacLehose were among those attending the dinner of the Dickens Fellowship at the Connaught Rooms on Wednesday of last week, the day being the anniversary of the birth, one hundred and eleven years ago, of the great novelist.

Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, of the St. Clements Press, is anxious to meet his old apprentices. He asks, therefore, that all his old apprentices, in any department, employed at Wilson and Whitworth, Romford; the Lombard Press (E.S. Book); the Express Works at Kingston-on-Thames; Clements House; or the St. Clements Press, will write expressing their willingness to accept an invitation to an "Old Boys" meeting and dinner. In any circumstance, Mr. Hart will be glad to hear from them.

Mr. Herbert W. Jordan (managing director of Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., printers and company registration agents), aroused much interest at Tuesday's meeting of the Central London Master Printers' Association, with his paper on the subject of formation, amalgamation and reconstruction of printing and other companies, a report of which is unavoidably held over to next week's issue.

The colleagues on the *Daily News* of Mr. Ernest Munton, Parliamentary sub-editor, last week presented him with an oak hanging clock with Westminster chimes, on his leaving to become chief sub-editor of the *Daily Graphic*.

Mr. J. C. Woodsford, formerly sub-editor of the *Dorest Daily Press*, has been appointed assistant editor of the Jersey *Morning News*.

Captain T. A. Newton, who was formerly engaged in the paper trade in London, has now settled in Launceston, Tasmania. In addition to representing the British Union of Manufacturers, he has taken up the paper business again.

Lithographic Printing.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is much to be regretted that the lithographic trade does not take the fullest advantage of the valuable training facilities provided at the London School of Printing in Stamford-street. The department is complete in every respect with a modern assortment of presses—flat bed, direct rotary with automatic feeder and offset printing machines. In addition there is a fine plant for dealing with photo-lithography in its various phases and worked on the lines adopted in an up-to-date office.

As a member of the Governing Body of the School I can vouch for the good work which is being done, and there is still plenty of room for additional students in this department. The Principal informs me that lithographers have taken less advantage of the facilities provided at the School than those engaged in any other section of the industry.

It is now the practice for employers to send their apprentices for four hours a week during working hours, paying wages and fees whilst in attendance. In case there may be any misunderstanding as to what this means, I can assure employers that the strictest discipline is maintained and that students are kept continuously at work, which is done on lines suitable to the needs of a workshop. There are no "high falutin'" schemes at work in this School. Everything is of a highly practical character.

In the evenings there are plenty of opportunities for senior apprentices and journeymen if they would only avail themselves of the facilities which this excellent School provides.

Experience proves that most of the "failures" of to-day are found amongst those who have not had a thorough grounding in the fundamental principles of their craft. Therefore it is essential that all students prove their efficiency as lithographic printers before entering the advanced classes.



Penrose Process Workers' Handbook Compiled by William Gamble; F.R.P.S., F.O.S. London: Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd. Price 2s. 6d. net.

In this neatly-produced little book of something over a hundred pages, 6 in. by 3 in., in cloth-backed boards, will be found a very wide variety of most valuable reference matter in regard to all branches of photo-mechanical practice. Notes, formulæ and tables for process workers—which war-time conditions made it necessary to remove from the Penrose Pocket Book and Diary—are here found revised and with many additions, and will well repay perusal and reference use by both students and advanced workers in the process field.

The Paper Mills Directory of England, Scotland and Ireland for 1923. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co., Ltd. Pp. 210. 2s. net.—This buff coloured octavo directory with the present issue reaches its 63rd annual edition. It forms a useful and handy desk companion for all who have occasion to refer to British papers or to those who make or handle them. The directory of paper mills is very complete, the countries being numerically, geographically, and alphabetically arranged. There is a list of the millboard and pressing board makers in England and Wales, together with the wholesale stationers of London, the papermakers' agents in London, and the paper stainers of Great Britain. Useful sections of the volume are devoted to a classified list of papers and to watermarks and trade names, a valuable aid in deciding the origin of a particular paper. The inclusion of the paper trade customs and of the various organisations associated with the paper industry complete the essential information which renders this directory so welcome. In spite of its age, it continues to keep abreast of the times, and is in every way a reliable and speedy guide.

To know the purpose of your work adds force to your efforts.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 37s. 3d., 36s. 9d., Pref., 24s. 6d.,; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum.), 22s. 10½d., 22s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 7½d., 20s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 5s. 7½d., Pref., 15s.; Jos. Byrom, 13s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 6d. pd., 8s. 3d., 8s., f.p., 20s. 7½d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 14s. 1½d., 14s. 3d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 94s. 4d.; John Dickinson, 25s. 4½d., 1st Pref., 81; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 63; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 16s. 3d.; *Lady's Pictorial*, Pref., 21s. 4½d.; Lamson Paragon, 19s.; Lanston Monotype, 10s. 3d.; Linotype, A Deb., 63½, 66, B Deb., 63½; Charles Marsden and Sons, 7½ p.c. Chadwick and Taylor Mt. Debs. (Reg.), 89; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., 15s. 7½d., Pref., 14s. 10½d.; Novello, Pref., 5⅜; Odham's Press, 4s. 11¼d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 9s., 10 p.c. Cum. A. Pref., 7s. 9d., 8s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 76s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 6d., 22s.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., Pref., 87s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 10⅞, 10⅛; Weldons, 38s. 1½d. xd.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 16s. 6d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 3d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 105; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s. 4½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD.—The report for the year ended September 30th shows a profit of £2,016, which the directors consider satisfactory, taking into account the abnormally depressed state of the home and export trade. A debit balance of £97,891 was brought forward. Deducting the profit, there remains a debit of £95,875 to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

CENTROPRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in 5s. shares; printers, lithographers, stationers, newspaper and periodical proprietors, publishers, paper and cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: G. L. Deacon and T. Irving. Registered office: 168, Camberwell-road, S.E.

LAREINE AND CO., LTD. (London).—Capital £100 in £1 shares; music dealers, publishers, printers, engravers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: Miss L. Lareine and M. Elwin.

LAZENBY, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; advertising agents, publishers, printers, photographers, billposters, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Bowman and H. W. Lazenby. Registered office: 57 and 59, Victoria-street, S.W.

SOPER AND WHEELER, LTD.—Capital £3,500 in £1 shares (500 ordinary and 3,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference; to take over the business of a stationer, printer, bookbinder and paper bag manufacturer carried on by A. H. Douglas, at 2, North-road, Brighton. Private company. First directors: H. B. C. Baldwin, A. H. Douglas, C. Smith and T. D. Sykes. Registered office: 47, Old Steyne, Brighton.

GRIFFITHS AND WELLER, LTD. — Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with O. T. Griffiths and E. E. B. Weller trading as Griffiths and Weller at 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C., and to carry on the business of general advertising agents and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: O. T. Griffiths and E. E. B. Weller. Registered office: 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

BESTONE, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers, exporters, importers, agents for and dealers in musical intruments, music printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. V. Cuddeford and A. J. Hardy. First directors: D. V. Cuddeford and Mrs. I. Wanklin. Registered office: 66, High-street, Marylebone, W.9.

HEAD WEIR PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Capital £20,000 in £10 shares (1,000 ordinary and 1,000 preference); manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds, and articles made from paper or pulp, etc. Private company. Directors: A. N. Pitts, G. E. Pitts, and W. D. Hibberd. Registered office: Head Weir Mills, Bonhay-road, Exeter.

CASSIO PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement, in the form of a tender, dated December 13th, 1922, relating to the acquisition of the photographic paper coating works of Cassio, Ltd., at Croxley Green, near Watford, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographic paper, plates, films, apparatus, accessories and materials of all kinds, etc. Private company. First directors: D. P. Geddes and E. Smith. Registered office: Cassio Works, Cassio Bridge, Watford, Herts.

SOMIC, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; to acquire patents (1) No. 8,967 of 1914 for improvements in machines for the manufacture of paper twine and (2) No. 8,968 of 1914 for improvements in paper twine, and in a method of and means for the manufacture thereof, together with the patent rights for France, Belgium and Canada; to adopt an agreement with A. Dymock, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper yarn, paper and other twines of all kinds, ropes, sash lines, box cords, bunting, banners and flags, paper, and articles made from paper or pulp, dealers in esparto and other grasses, cotton, wool, jute and rags and other products, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. J. Clarkson and C. Yates. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: Trinity Works, Market-street, Preston.

SAXTON AND CO., LTD. (IPSWICH).—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; dealers in iron and other metals, rags, paper and skins, etc. Subscribers: A. H. Saxton, G. L. Saxton and A. H. Saxton (governing director).

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

VICTORIA PRESS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full by an agreement dated December 15th, 1922, of debentures dated January 27th, 1920, securing £3,000.

MID-CUMBERLAND AND NORTH WESTMORLAND HERALD NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on January 20th, 1923, of mortgage dated October 15th, 1906, securing £600.

EDWARDS AND SONS (OF REGENT-STREET), LTD. (stationers, printers, jewellers, dealers in fancy goods, etc.).—Mortgage and Land Registry Charge on 157, 159 and 161, Regent-street, W., both dated January 19th, 1923, to secure £75,000. Holders: Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

PIRIE, WYATT AND CO., LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Wells, Somerset).—Satisfaction in full on February 1st, 1923, of charge dated July 1st, 1896, securing £15,000.

PIRIE, WYATT AND CO., LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Wells, Somerset).—Particulars filed of £50,000 debentures authorised February 1st, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

WOOLRIDGE AND CO., LTD. (printers, London).—Particulars filed of £450 debentures authorised January 25th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

FARRINGDON PRESS, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised October 3rd, 1922, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to £500 first debentures and mortgage for £3,000, the amount of the present issue being £500.

CLOISTER PRESS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Heaton Mersey, near Manchester).—Particulars filed of £11,700 debentures authorised December 28th, 1922, constituting a specific charge on the land, buildings, fixed plant, machinery and fittings (subject to a mortgage for £12,000 and to £10,000 mortgage debentures) and a first floating charge on the company's other assets; the amount of the present issue being £7,000.

BRITISH CREPE PAPER MANUFACTURERS LTD. (London).—Debenture dated January 26th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, not exceeding £1,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

Lanston Monotype Corporation.

Dividend Maintained at 6 per cent.

The annual general meeting of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., was held on Thursday at Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.

Lord Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. (vice-chairman), who presided in the absence of the Earl of Dunraven, said that the past year had been one of the worst years—perhaps the worst—known in the printing industry—an industry with whose success and prosperity this corporation was intimately bound up. They had, however, been able to obtain some net profit, and to declare the same dividend as last year—namely, 6 per cent. Although the volume of trade had been smaller than in the previous year, they had done a great deal of technical work in order to improve the manufacture of the machine. Further, they had succeeded in reducing expenses; at the same time they had sacrificed nothing in efficiency. They had taken up some new patents and had secured the prolongation of others, while a few patents which had lapsed had been replaced by patents which sufficiently protected the inventions of the corporation. Many of the improvements which had been made in the machine were due to the work of their own technical staff, and they had been successful in maintaining the position of the machine as the most notable, perhaps, in the printing industry. With regard to the foreign field, the managing director, Mr. Duncan, along with the company's patent adviser, had been to Germany, Austria, France and Italy. He had consolidated the company's agencies, and looked into the conditions of the patents. New patents had to be taken out in these different countries. The repair shop at Berlin had to be taken over. Investigation had to be made of possible infringements which had taken place during the war, and the business was put upon a basis for future working. Under the present conditions of exchange, sales of machines abroad had necessarily been restricted. The price could not be paid in the depreciated exchange, but there had been business in repairing and in the supply of parts for the machines which were in these countries. The repair shop in Germany had been re-established and was now working well, and they had taken in hand the establishment of a repair shop in France. France, Belgium and Italy had taken some machines, but the rate of exchange made it very difficult to sell many in those countries. After dealing with the various items appearing in the accounts, his lordship referred to the heavy taxation which was imposed upon this and other companies, and remarked that it was one of the greatest detriments to industrial progress that could be conceived.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printing

Digitized by Google

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting.

There was a large gathering at the annual general meeting of the Association on Tuesday of last week, at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, when Mr. A. W. Hunt occupied the chair. The annual report and balance sheet—in the hands of the members—reviewed the activities of the Association during the past year. It states that when considering the affairs of the Association it is desirable to remember the suggestion made at the last annual meeting that the year under consideration might prove a trying one for all sections of the community; and especially so, so far as it affected the printing, bookbinding and allied trades. The probability that during the year, owing to trade depression, there would be a considerable amount of unemployment was emphasised, and the need to conserve the funds of the Association was a subject strong in many members' minds. Bearing the foregoing statements in mind members can look back with a feeling of relief, and know that their funds have not been depleted. To those members who have suffered unemployment the executive have extended all consideration possible, continues the report. The statement of accounts shows that the unemployment disbursements during 1922 were heavier than ever before in the annals of the Association; however, it has proved fortunate that the benefit fund has not been depleted to any great extent. With regard to this fund a slightly smaller balance is carried to the 1923 account than was brought forward at the beginning of the year 1922. This is the only fund that shows a smaller balance, all the other funds being slightly increased. The balance sheet shows only the small margin of 11s. 1d. It is pointed out by the executive that in face of this small profit on the year's working it is advisable to watch any fresh commitments that may be suggested from time to time. Sixteen new members were enrolled during the year. Expenditure incurred during last year for the various funds of the Association is given as follows: General, £74 18s. 11d.; benevolent, £40 11s. 3d.; benefit, £72; funeral, £10; entertainment, £15 3s. 1d.

Adoption of the Report and Balance-Sheet.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting having been read and confirmed the annual report and balance-sheet was considered. In drawing attention to it the president observed that the year just closed had been a trying one. However, up to now they had weathered the storm. So far as the financial side of their activities was concerned, he thought their position was encouraging. The balance-sheet was on the right side, a fact which gave every sign of the solidarity of the Association's funds.

Mr. G. A. Eden, late general secretary, considered both sides of the report and balance-sheet to be excellent. The results of the year's programme showed they were exceedingly wise in selecting Mr. Cox last year as their general secretary. He wished, however, to give a warning to the new executive. They had been a little lavish in their expenditure last year in respect of the benevolent fund, and he thought they would do well to watch very closely the disbursements of their funds in this connection.

The president invited further discussion or criticism of the annual report and balance-sheet, and, none being forthcoming, it was carried *nem con.*

The correspondence submitted included a letter from Mr. J. R. Riddell inviting the members to the lecture given by Mr. E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf at Stationers' Hall on Friday last. A letter was also read concerning the candidature of Miss Emma Way and H. T. Sims for pensions in connection with the Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society.

Election of President and Vice-President.

Mr. A. W. Hunt, in vacating the chair, said he was now going to stand aside and have a rest. He would not lose any interest in the Association because of his retirement from the presidency. During his term of office he had made many friends, and one of the best stimulants he experienced was when he came among the members on meeting nights. He thanked all the members for the kindliness shown towards him, and hoped they would continue to give to his successor the same consideration. He had much pleasure in proposing Mr. H. G. Milton as president.

Tributes to the work done by Mr. Hunt during the past two years as president were paid by Mr. J. Fleming and Mr. F. C. Peacock.

Mr. Milton was unanimously elected president, and in briefly returning thanks, said he would always do his utmost to further the best interests of the Association and its members.

On the proposition of Mr. J. Dixon, seconded by Mr, A. W. Hunt, Mr. J. Fleming was unanimously elected vice-president.

Other Offices Filled.

Messrs. Arthur Cox (general secretary), A. G. Aves (financial secretary), A. W. Sandilands (treasurer), S. J. Wills and J. Lee (trustees), were each re-elected to their former posts; Messrs. W. F. Cribb, G. J. Hellery and A. J. Jones were appointed members of the Council to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement according to rule of three other members.

After statements had been made by Messrs. Esler, Jones and Ware, stewards for the annual dinner (which event is to be held at the Connaught Rooms on April 21st), a vote of thanks was heartily accorded to the chairman, and the meeting was then brought to a close.

Lord Northcliffe's Will.

Printing Trade Charities' Benefits.

The secretaries of the Newspaper Press Fund, Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, and the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation write jointly to the Press as follows:—

"The Newspaper Press Fund, the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, and the Printers' Pension, Almsheuse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, in all of which the late Lord Northcliffe took a personal interest, are deeply grateful for the generous disposition which he has made on their behalf in his will. But they desire to point out that the will provides for the distribution of the residuary trust after the expiration of many lives, and that none of the three societies can expect to benefit by a single penny for at least half-a century.

"The necessity for continued support of our work, and especially for our annual appeals, is constantly increasing."

This statement of facts, it is announced, has been approved by all concerned.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

ITALY.

An agent at Turin desires to secure the representation for the whole of Italy, on a commission basis, of British manufacturers of fine writing paper, illustrated post cards, chromo-lithographic and three colour prints, fine stationery. Reference No. 91.)

SWITZERLAND.

A Swiss agent resident in Zurich is desirous of securing the representation of a British firm of paper and cardboard makers who wish to obtain business connections with printing works, lithographic works, account books and ledger manufacturers, cardboard box makers, etc. (Reference No. 145.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A commission agent in Santo Domingo, understood to be of good standing, wishes to represent British firms manufacturing stationery and office sundries, including account books, cheap school exercise books, commercial writing paper, writing pads, boxed notepaper and envelopes, carbon paper, inks and general office sundries. (Reference No. 153).

NETHERLANDS.

A British firm in Amsterdam, with head offices in Australia, are desirous of being placed in touch with British firms manufacturing blotting paper with a view to the exporting of same to Australia. (Reference No. 98.)

Towards Better Printing.

Newcastle J.I.C. Lectures.

A start has been made this month with a series of lectures at Newcastle-on-Tyne under the auspices of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades. The first lecture was delivered by Professor R. G. Hatton, principal of the Department of Fine Art at Armstrong College, Newcastle, who spoke on "The Artistic Value of the Printed Book." The start was a most encouraging one, there being a crowded attendance, composed of employers and employees in the trade.

Mr. J. B. Leslie Smith, chairman of the District Committee of the Council, presided and briefly indicated the nature of the addresses to be given.

Professor Hatton first congratulated the council upon the movement for the improvement of the artistic quality in printing and in the allied crafts, which the series of lectures inaugurated. The influence of printing upon civilisation, he said, must always be great. Few crafts, while serving a useful purpose could do so much for the spiritual side of man's nature, or have done so much Fortunately for us the value of artistic quality in printing had not now to be proved, thanks to William Morris and his successors.

Newcastle should remember Joseph Crawhall, whose experiments had and still have a wide influence. One point must be emphasised, let them not mistake the costly for the good, but let them not forget that they must expect to pay for what was good.

The lecture was accompanied by some excellent lantern illustrations.

The Process Engravers' Club.

The second meeting of this club was held at Ye Olde London Restaurant on the 6th inst., and proved a most enjoyable and interesting time. There were 36 members present, and the president, Mr. A. Dargavel, occupied the chair, being supported by the vice-president and council.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the president of the Federation of Master Printers, paid the club a visit, and gave an address relating mainly to the proposed collective exhibit for the trade at the forthcoming Empire Exhibition in 1924. Those present were much interested in the matter, and most probably more will be heard of it in the near future.

The president gave an address pointing out the great value of co-operation between employers in order that each might be of benefit to the other, so that by discussing matters affecting the industry, such as production, apprentices, economical prices, working conditions, etc., they might be enabled to carry on the industry for the benefit of themselves whilst at the same time keeping before them the view-point of the customer.

Mr. Huggins gave an interesting account of his visit to the proprietors of an alleged new illustration process that is to "revolutionise" process work, though it seemed apparent he did not consider that the time had yet come when engravers should be called upon to weep at the graveside of the process engraving industry.

Mr. Vincent also gave an address full of encouragement, and asked all to co-operate in order to make the meetings not only successful so far as numbers are concerned, but eminently usetul. It was not a question, he said, of how fluent a speaker may be, but of what information he had to impart—that was the secret of success.

Mr. Coombe entertained the meeting with a song that was so much appreciated that he was called upon for an encore.

Other musical items by gentlemen introduced by Mr. Carl Hentschel helped to make up a very interesting and enjoyable evening.

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 6th, and will be addressed by Mr. W. Gamble, F.R.P.S, upon a matter of importance to all process engravers.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.—The Ministry of Labour states that the number of persons on January 29th registered as wholly unemployed was 1,409,900. This was 28,941 less than in the preceding week. The number working short time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment was 54,700 on January 29th, compared with 54,004 on January 22nd.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

A pronounced success was the annual dinner held at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Gates, on Saturday last, when eighty-two members and ladies were present. Mr. F. E. Robinson (president) had the support of Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Frank Scouler (vice-president) and Mrs. Scouler, Mr. S. M. Bateman (president, London Centre), and Mrs. Bateman, Mr. E. W. Whittle (general secretary) and Mrs. Whittle, Mr. J. C. Pugh (London), Messrs. Chas. Mackie and Jas. N. Poole (president and secretary, Liverpool Centre), Messrs. H. Temple and J. Thackrah (president and trustee, Yorkshire Centre), Messrs. C. H. Prestidge and W. E. Martin (treasurer and secretary, Birmingham Centre), Mr. John Taylor (president, The Printing Crafts Guild), Messrs. Thos. L. Whitehead, Richard Bates, Fred. Burnett, Edward McVay, J. H. Nuttall and Thos. Rignall (all past presidents of the Manchester Centre), Mr. Jas. E. Mayo (treasurer), Mr. F. J. Hughes (secretary) and Messrs. E. C. Balls and A. Hellewell (stewards).

After the dinner, the president issued a few cheery words of welcome, and then immediately followed with the toast of "The King" which was received with musical honours.

The president in proposing the toast of the evening, "The P. M. and O. A," said that those persons who were eligible for membership and still held aloof were missing something of advantage to them. The main object of the Association was educational, and recently Mr. Ernest Garrett had read a very instructive paper on "The Training of the Apprentice," and it had caused the Manchester members to think deeply. The educational authorities appeared to have failed in their efforts and the technical authorities seemed rather slow in getting successful day classes in Manchester on a sound basis. He suggested that the Masters' Association and the P. M. and O. A. should hold a conference and discuss the feasibility of apprentices attending day classes for something like two half-days per week, as the employers would benefit in the long run. He was sorry to admit that the present-day rank and file of printerdom were very poor craftsmen, and every person who had the craft at heart should endeavour to raise the standard of efficiency.

Mr. S. M. Bateman humorously remarked that he had answered the bugle call for the twenty-ninth year, and during that period he had spent three-fourths of his time as an office-bearer. He had always endeavoured to do what he could to advance the interests of the Association. As President Robinson had touched upon the question of apprenticeship, he might say that before St. Bride's, London, was opened, he had delivered lectures to craftsmen, written articles to the trade press, and suggested day classes for students, but he was met with the rebuff that France had tried it and failed. His retort was that if France had failed, that was no argument that Britain would fail. After a lapse of ten years they in London had decided to resuscitate their annual dinner, and had seriously discussed whether they should, or should not, open the doors to the ladies. During the past few years the ladies had claimed equal rights, and so it was decided to admit them, the promises to date being over one hundred. On behalf of London he thanked Manchester for the opportunity of being present to extend the goodwill of the Association.

Mr. Chas. Mackie said that to become a member of the Association a man had to have a certain amount of dignity, and when once inside he should always endeavour to maintain that standard. In Liverpool, the educational people had given them a rebuff, but they were not going to stop at that as the young craftsmen should be guided on proper lines, and there were no other persons more capable of doing it than the members of the P. M. and O. A. He wished Manchester success on its efforts to do all possible for the young craftsman.

Mr. H. Temple spoke on the motto of the Association, "Audi alterem partem," and remarked that although they were members of the buffer state, yet they were always willing to hear the other fellow—the other side—so as to give a fair and honourable decision on a subject that came within their province. They were always out for enlightenment, and he illustrated his view with a farming story. Such social events as the one in which they were participating helped to brighten their lives and remove the worries of business.

Mr. W. E. Martin, speaking on technical education, said they were well served in Birmingham and had a representative on the education committee. The principal of the University was very considerate and did all possible to help the young people. He hoped the other Centre would soon be as well favoured.

Mr. Ernest Garrett gave "The Visitors, the Ladies, and the Artistes" in an appreciative little speech.

Mr. E. W. Whittle replying, naturally picked out the ladies for special mention, and afterwards humorously replied on their behalf. As a visitor he also touched on the technical side, and said London was well ahead in the matter of day classes, the employers paying the fees and sending the apprentices to the technical day schools.

There were calls for Mr. Pugh, the Association's statistical commentator, and the chairman gracefully deviated from the printed programme to ask that gentleman to respond.

Mr. Pugh spoke upon the questions set for students at examinations, and remarked that to answer many of them was impossible for the student, and would even tax members of the craft who were many years older. He desired that the Association should work out a practical curriculum so that the student would not become disheartened and give up when half of his term had been put in. It was noticeable that after the Christmas vacation there was a great falling off in the attendances, and there should be some means of inducing the lads to carry on with a hope of success.

The artistes were Messrs. George Handby (humorous), Chas. G. Maynard (baritone), F. T. Ward (character sketch) and Miss Mollie Lewis (contralto). The accompanist was Mr. Frank Tighe.

Ancoats Hospital.

Through the instrumentality of Mr. Edward McVay the members had pledged themselves to raise forty pounds in aid of this most deserving institution, and it was the president's pleasure to announce that the sum of fifty-two pounds had been received to date. This was greeted with cheers, and then Mr. McVay expounded some of the work done by Ancoats Hospital which was in close proximity to many of the printing houses in the city.

WEE MAC.

The Irish Printing Trade.

Serious Wage Trouble Continues.

The printing trade stoppage in Limerick previously reported, appears to be continuing and Limerick master printers state that the men have struck against a reduction of 5s. a week, agreed to by their own executive. This cut, it is pointed out, was made in some other Irish centres more than a month ago, but was deferred by Limerick employers as a concession. The operatives have described the dispute as a lock-out, and refer to the reduction as one of 12s. 6d. In reply, the masters say that the question of the further 7s. 6d. is to be considered by a joint conference. It is also stated that the action of the Limerick operatives is not approved by the executive of their own union. The men refused to set up a statement of the employers' case for publication in the last issue of the local papers before the strike.

Masters' Defence Fund.

At the annual meeting last week, in Dublin, the Irish Master Printers' Association, representative of the four Irish provinces, it was decided to inaugurate forthwith a defence fund to indemnify master printers and newspaper proprietors in Kilkenny and Limerick for the losses they have sustained by reason of the closing of their offices by members of the Typographical Association, who, it was affirmed, ceased work in defiance of the directions of their own executive committee rather than accept the reduction in wages recommended by their executive, following a decision reached at a meeting of the Joint Labour Council of the industry. The resolution was unanimously subscribed to by the 25 delegates from the provinces who were present at the meeting.

AN Advertisement is always working.

The Paper Trade Golfing Society

Lord Riddell's Cup.

The third round of the competition for the cup presented by Lord Riddell has now been completed, with the result that the following have passed into the fourth round, which must be played off by February 28th: Mr. F. A. Skerratt, Mr. R. D. Oldham, Mr. F. C. Harding, Mr. S. G. Saunders, Mr. S. A. Harding, Capt. C. R. Mullings, Major A. J. Evans, and Mr. T. A. Colclough Leete.

Match v. Aero Golfing Society.

A match by singles and foursomes took place at Coombe Hill Golf Club, when the Paper Trade Golfing Society were successful by 7 matches to 4 on the day's play, winning the singles by 4 matches to 3 with one match halved, and the foursomes by 3 matches to 1.

SINGLES.

THE PAPER TRADE G.S.		THE AERO G.S.	
S. A. Harding	0	Sqdrn.-Ldr. G. H. Thomson (6 and 4) ...	1
A. Dykes Spicer (2 up)	1	Capt. W. Ashton ...	0
A. S. Duff	0	Capt. A. Newman (2 and 1)	1
G. W. Shilcock ...	0	A. J. A. Wallace Barr (4 and 3)	1
Major F. Bowater (1 up)	1	P. Barry	0
Capt. C. R. Mullings (1 up)	1	F. Cumpers	0
W. Whyte (4 and 3) ...	1	T. O. M. Sopwith ...	0
John Pollock	0	H. Perrin	0
	4		3

FOURSOMES.

Harding and Pollock (3 and 2) ...	1	Thomson and Perrin	0
Spicer and White (2 up)	1	Ashton and Sopwith	0
Duff and Mullings (4 and 3)	1	Newman and Cumpers	0
Shilcock and Bowater	0	Barr and Barry (3 and 2)	1
	3		1

Season 1923.

All arrangements for the forthcoming season are now being rapidly completed, and it is hoped to make a full announcement in this respect at an early date. The annual general meeting of the Society will be held during the first week in March.

A "Sound" Offer.

Christopher M. Colebrook,

A.C.G.I., B.Sc. (Engineering).

WIRELESS ENGINEER.

Supplies and Installs Apparatus.
Exceptional Clearness Attained.

146, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

'Phone: HOLBORN 2288.

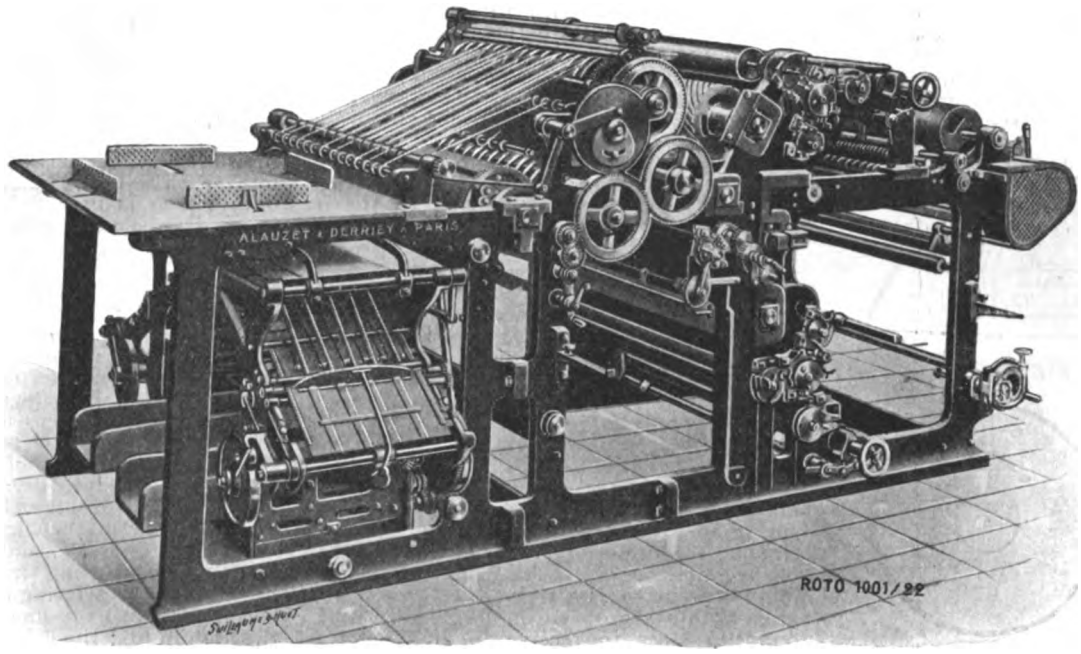
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

Trade **"LEADER"** Mark.

Envelope Folding & Gumming Machine,

For High-Class Work. Makes all Styles of Envelopes.

Unrivalled for SPEED, EFFICIENCY and EXCELLENCE of GUMMING and FOLDING.

Produces Envelopes complete in one operation, with sealing flaps gummed and dried at a speed of 150 Envelopes per minute.

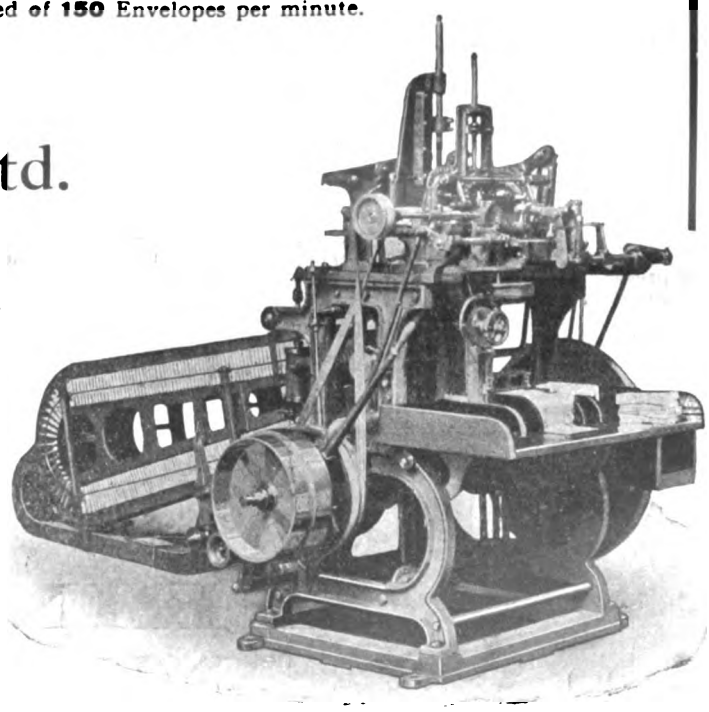
David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.

31, Finnieston Street, GLASGOW.

Telephone: 1262—3 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: AUTOMATON, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:

DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, LTD.,
DEAN STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

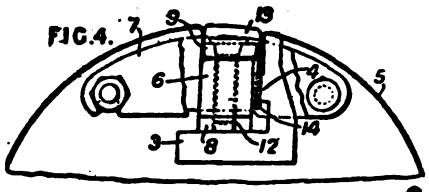


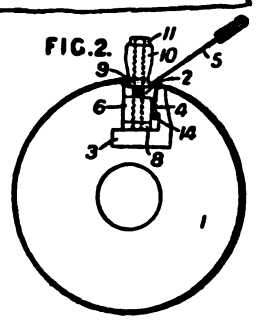
Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Intaglio Printing.

In this invention the free end of a flexible intaglio printing plate, after the plate is tightly wrapped round the printing cylinder, is secured by being clamped between a distance piece and a capping piece which are fixed in a longitudinal slot in the cylinder. As shown, the slot 2 in the cylinder is provided with a steel jaw 3 carrying pegs 4, over

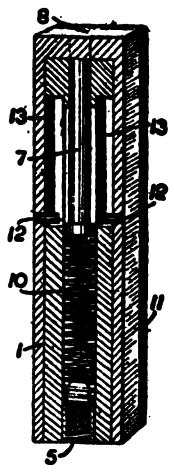




which perforations in one end of the plate 5 are passed. A distance piece 6 is then placed in the slot 2 to retain the plate upon the pegs and is itself secured by latches 7 on the ends of the cylinder engaging lugs 8 on the piece 6. After the plate 5 is wrapped round the cylinder by the apparatus described in Specification 188,148, the plate is forced into the slot by means of a dove-tailed capping piece 9, presser block 10, are long bolts 11. The presser block 10, which is in several sections, is then removed one section at a time, the bolts 11 being replaced by screws 12 having countersunk heads flush with the surface of the capping piece 9. The plate is then severed along the edge of the capping piece 9, and the latter is covered by an undercut piece 13 which is substantially flush with the surface of the cylinder. To facilitate the passage of the scraper, the slot 2 may be slightly inclined to the axis of the cylinder. The end of the plate 5 engaging the pegs 4 may be bent round a reinforcing rod 14, and the other end of the plate may be similarly formed to engage the tensioning bar of the straining apparatus described in the Specification referred to above. The invention is patented by Messrs. Penrose and Co, Ltd., and A. W. Gamble and M. Owen.

A Composing Appliance.

A device for holding set up type in a galley or tray, as patented by Mr. P. Yates, comprises an extensible rod or bar formed of two members 1, 8, connected in slidable relation, so as always to present a continuous surface to the type, and extended by means of a spring 10 to engage frictionally the opposite sides of the galley or tray. The main member 1 is a rectangular block grooved on opposite faces to receive side pieces 11 of the member 8, and bored axially to contain the spring 10 and to guide a plunger 7 attached to the member 8, the outer end of the bore being closed by a screw plug 5. The relative movement of the members is limited by stops, for example pins 12 on the member 8 and slots 13 in the member 1.



Producing Colour Prints.

An interesting method of colour photography has been patented by Mr. E. A. Zage, whose invention relates to a process for producing colour prints on paper or the like, in which three colour-value negatives are successively copied on a single base which is re-sensitised for each successive image, the yellow partial image is produced as a chrome yellow image, the blue partial image is produced as an iron blue image, and the red partial image is produced by a chromate process, the yellow image being maintained invisible until the blue and red partial images have been printed. A bichromate bath which is used to produce the yellow image is also utilised to sensitise the paper for printing the red image. An ordinary black gaslight or similar print is produced from the yellow negative, well rinsed, and bleached in a bath containing lead nitrate, potassium ferricyanide, and nitric acid. The print is washed, dried, and moistened with a solution containing ferric ammonium citrate and potassium ferricyanide. It is then printed fully under the blue negative, washed, dried quickly, and coated with a 3 per cent. solution of potassium bichromate, which is allowed to dry. This develops the yellow partial image, but, owing to the yellow colour of the bichromate, maintains this image invisible, and also sensitises the surface for printing from the red partial negative. The printing from this negative is continued until the image is just visible in the high lights; the print is then washed and dried and the red image is produced thereon by treatment with red pigment. The print is finally fixed in sodium hyposulphite, washed, and dried.

THE Print Society (Woodgreen Common, Breamore, Hampshire), is publishing this month the second and expanded edition of "On Making and Collecting Etchings," which has been out of print over two years. In April will appear "66 Etchings," a book sumptuously illustrated with reproductions of examples of most of the graphic processes.



654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

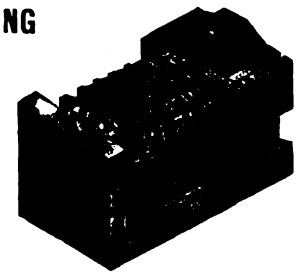
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

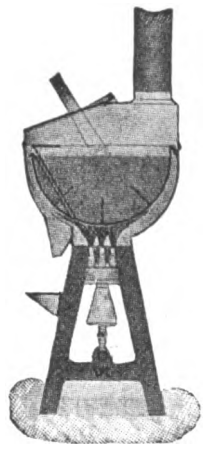
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE CLEAN METAL NO LADLING
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL NO LEAKS

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Now in full swing till April 30th
TUCK'S POSTCARDS £5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
2 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

For Best Quality Printing
INKS at Reasonable Prices
Write to:—
The London Printing Ink Co, Ltd.,
10, Camomile St. Bishopsgate, E.C.3.
Telephone: 198 AVENUE.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L MARLER.
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
28a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.
MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS can have their Indexes made **to their Own Standards** without delay.
EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities.
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."
Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING
— MACHINERY MERCHANT. —
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

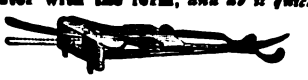
PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

H. W. McKENZIE
VALUER to the PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
Business Negotiations. Technical Reports.
114-115, Holborn, London, E.C.1
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 1805.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S. PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Layn.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

The Use of Too Small Type.

Printers and Publishers Warned.

A warning that the extensive use of printing type of smaller dimensions than 10-point is becoming a serious factor among the contributory causes of eye fatigue and impairment of vision is contained in a communication from the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 130, E. Twenty-second-street, New York City, to the various associations of book and periodical publishers, advertisers, printers, school boards, libraries and other large users or producers of printed matter.

The statement calls attention to the fact that "the use of type smaller than 10-point, not only has a harmful effect on the eyesight of the reader, but often defeats its own purpose by repelling the potential reader who realises that the reading of such type hurts or tires his eyes." The amount of money lost by advertisers and publishers through the waste circulation that results from the use of type faces difficult to read because of smallness or design, says the Committee, is probably greater than the cost of the extra space and paper stock necessary if larger type is used.

Particularly in the case of school books and publications read by children is the use of small type harmful, the committee says. Reading matter intended for children of any age should never be printed in type smaller than 10 point. The type sizes recommended for children by the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness are: For children 12 years of age, 10-point; children between 9 and 12 years, 12-point; children between 8 and 9 years, 14-point; children between 7 and 8 years, 18-point; children under 7 years, 24 to 30-point.

The publishers of geography and history maps are among the most flagrant offenders in this respect, the Committee reports. A special effort to induce publishers of school maps to use larger type will be made.

A research recently conducted by the Department of Education of the State of Ohio showed that certain styles of 24-point type were more easily read by young children than other styles of 36-point type. The ultimate abolition of the use of all 6-point and smaller types of any styles is urged by the Committee. Publishers, printers, and advertisers who have on hand large stocks of such small types are urged to use them only when their use is unavoidable, and to scrap such type at the earliest opportunity.

As an indication of the growing appreciation of the effect of type sizes on eyesight, the Committee reports that at least two public libraries at St. Louis, Mo., and Springfield, Mass., have set aside departments of "Books for Tired Eyes" in which are included only books of 14 and 18-point type. These books are proving exceedingly popular with older people. Plans are also under way among Bible societies to publish the book of Psalms in larger type for older readers and similar steps are being considered by the publishers of fraternal organisation journals read largely by older persons.

Canada and Australian Preference.

Mr. J. A. Robb on His Mission.

Mr. J. A. Robb, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, who has been on a mission to Australia, is now nearing home, having returned by Europe. It was understood to be his object to seek a preference for Canadian pulp and paper, and a report was current recently that he had succeeded in this task.

According, however, to an interview which Mr. Robb granted in Paris to a correspondent of *The Times*, no definite decision appears to have been reached.

While Mr. Robb was not free to talk of the terms of the "proposed treaty," he discussed its origin and aims.

Speaking of Canada's preference to the Mother Country (now 33⅓ per cent.) Mr. Robb mentioned that for twenty-five years the British preference has been open to Australia. For one reason or another, however, Australia has refrained from taking advantage of this preferential tariff in the Canadian market. When the Canadian Government, of which Mr. Robb is a member, assumed office in December last, they received representations from the Australian Government which indicated that they would like to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining the advantages of Canadian-British preference; and on the invitation of Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Robb was appointed by the Canadian Government to take to Australia an offer of the widest measure of British preference.

The policy of Canada, as far as is consistent with her own requirements of taxation, Mr. Robb continued, is all in favour of trade within the Empire. The treaty which is now being negotiated between the Governments of Canada and Australia is an important link in the chain. He sat for a month with the Tariff Board of Australia and discussed with them every detail of the project. The powers of the Board are, however, only advisory, and it is now for them to advise the Government of Australia on the results of the pourparlers.

MUSIC TYPEWRITER.—At the Hyde Park Hotel recently, in the presence of a few invited guests, Mr. L. Fortoni, the leader of the orchestra at Prince's, Piccadilly, demonstrated the use of a music typewriter of his own invention. The machine is stated to be but little larger than an ordinary typewriter, and to make possible a neat and direct copy of any description of musical composition—piano score, vocal score, orchestral score, band parts, etc., ready also for any duplicating process whereby thousands of copies of a new work can be produced in a few hours by printing directly upon transfer paper, and at a great saving of money.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

SP
I N K S
THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF
PRINTING INKS
WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*
SLATER & PALMER'S
THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,
4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."
SP

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!
Let Us Quote You for Your
Wholesale Bookbinding
GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.
D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.
ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **SOUTH AFRICA.**
INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, March 15th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Prompt application is invited for space. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS. 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **UNITED STATES.**
WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

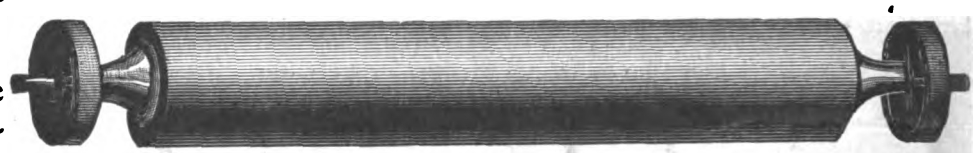
Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

1866.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

WRITE OR 'PHONE CENTRAL 426 & 427.

CABLES AND TELEGRAMS: "FETHPAPMIL, FLEET, LONDON."

HENRY FEATHERSTONE

13, WHITEFRIARS STREET,

FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Paper Agent

. . and . .

Merchant.

Specialities:

News and Super-Calendered Papers

In REELS or REAMS.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Feb. 15, 1923.

Digitized by Google

DICAL ROOM
RAL LIBRARY
V. OF MICH.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 62. NUMBER 8. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.]. LONDON: FEBRUARY 22, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"SLOGGER"

METHOD IS THE BEST

and is purely automatic. A labourer can load up the feeder before the machine-minder's time of starting in the morning, so ensuring a full run for the day. In the case of shorter runs the loading can be done during meal times or while making ready, thus obtaining the full productive capacity of the press.

JOBS from letter-press to any colour work.

SPEEDS to suit any press.

STOCK from tissue to board.

RUNS from 500 upwards.

"Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is a pile feeder which stands on the floor at feed end of the press, and is made of a suitable height for the press to which it is attached. (Capacity of pile board is only 20" less than highest point of press lay board).

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

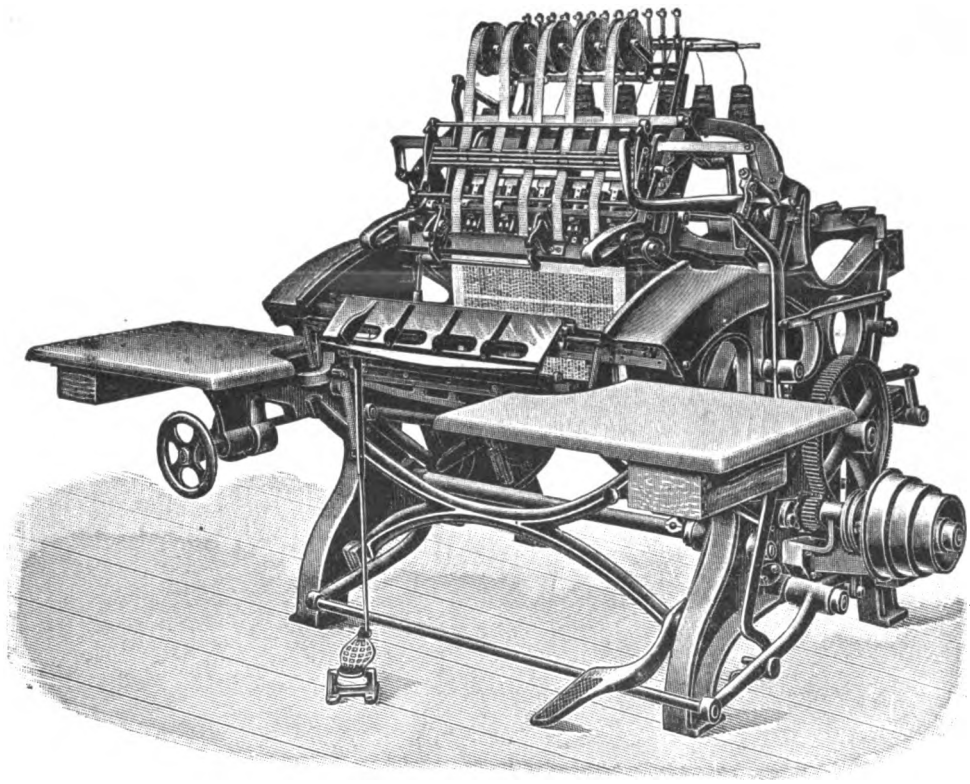
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress and Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 8. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: FEBRUARY 22, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Amalgamation and Reconstruction of Printing Companies.

By HERBERT W. JORDAN

(Managing Director of Jordan and Sons, Limited).

As a preliminary to the subject of reconstructions and amalgamations it may be well to speak on the manner in which companies are formed. As is generally known, there are two categories of companies recognised by the Companies Acts, namely, public and private companies. The vast majority of companies are "limited by shares," but a few are "limited by guarantee" or "unlimited," either with or without share capital. These latter classes may be ignored for our purpose, seeing that amalgamations and reconstructions of such companies are almost unknown. In passing, however, I may remark that the liability of the members of a company limited by shares is restricted to any amount that may be unpaid on the shares they hold; the members of a company limited by guarantee are liable to the extent of the amount of the guarantee fixed by the memorandum of association (but only in the event of the company going into liquidation), and also as shareholders if the company is registered with a share capital; and the members of an unlimited company are liable *pro rata* to the full extent of the company's indebtedness. The bulk of the companies limited by shares are private companies.

Formation of Private Companies.

In order to constitute a company a private one the right to transfer shares must be restricted, the membership limited to 50 (excluding employees and ex-employees) and any invitation to the public to subscribe for shares or debentures prohibited. Unless all these conditions are complied with, the company will be outside the statutory definition and consequently come within the category of a public company.

Private companies are frequently formed for the purpose of starting new enterprises. In such cases a few individuals (or it may be only one) form a company instead of a partnership, each person contributing capital to an agreed extent by acquiring the requisite number of shares and paying for them to the full extent of their nominal value, or paying a certain sum per share and leaving the balance to be paid as and when required. The conduct of the business will be entrusted to the directors (who, as a rule, will be the individuals forming the company or one or more of their number) and they will receive from the company "remuneration" for their services instead of "drawings" which they would take as partners had a firm been established. The directors (and any other shareholders) will, of course, also receive dividends on their shares if the business prospers, such dividends being in lieu of the distribution that would be made to the partners had a firm been established. If the sum originally invested in the company should prove insufficient, owing it may be to anticipations of prosperity not being realised quickly enough, or conceivably to an unexpectedly rapid expansion of the business rendering a larger amount of working capital necessary, one of two courses must be taken: the additional funds must be provided by one or more of the shareholders or be obtained from some other source, or the company must be wound up and the business disposed of by the liquidator. If no one can be found who is prepared to take up further shares unless they carry attractive rights to dividend, it may be deemed advisable to create a new class of shares to be called preference or deferred shares, conferring on the holders thereof either the right to dividends at a fixed rate in priority to the other shareholders (whose shares would be known as ordinary) or to a large proportion of the profits after the payment of a dividend at a specified rate on the existing shares. Another method would be to create a series of debentures and find persons who will take them up, or to lodge the instruments with the company's bankers as security for an overdraft. The holders of the debentures would be secured by a floating charge on the stock-in-trade, book debts and other assets, and, in the event of the company owning any unencumbered freehold property or other assets of a permanent character, a fixed charge would probably also be conferred on them.

"Conversion" into Company.

Where a business already exists and a company is formed to take it over, the business or firm is popularly spoken of as being "converted into a company"; but, of course, the business is not affected and remains as hitherto, although the proprietorship is transferred from the firm (or individual) to the new company. The owners (or owner) usually transfer the business to the company when formed in consideration of the allotment to them or their nominees of a number of fully paid shares of the company, the nominal value of which should represent approximately the value of the business as a going concern. "Conversions" of the kind are effected for various reasons, the principal being: (a) The desire of the proprietors (or proprietor) to give others an interest in the business (in the shape of shares of the company), and in many cases a measure of control over the affairs by offering them directorships of the new company, without going to the length of inviting such persons to join as partners in the existing firm; (b) The desire of the proprietors to make provision for their respective families during their lifetimes by making a present to certain relatives of a substantial proportion of the shares to which they are entitled in consideration of the transfer of their business to the company; (c) To obtain additional capital by getting friends, customers, or other persons, to take up shares or debentures; and (d) The limitation of the liability of the partners, in view of the risk of failure attending the carrying on of business of every description.

The conversion of a business into a company is effected in a simple manner and the procedure follows a somewhat regular course. A company is formed to take over the business, which is transferred to it by the proprietors at a specified price, the sum being satisfied as a rule by the issue to the vendors, or their nominees, of fully-paid shares. The vendors thus exchange their status of partners in the firm for that of members of a company. Usually some of the shares to which the vendors are entitled are, by their direction, allotted to members of their families or to senior employees, some of the relations and occasionally responsible members of the staff being appointed directors.

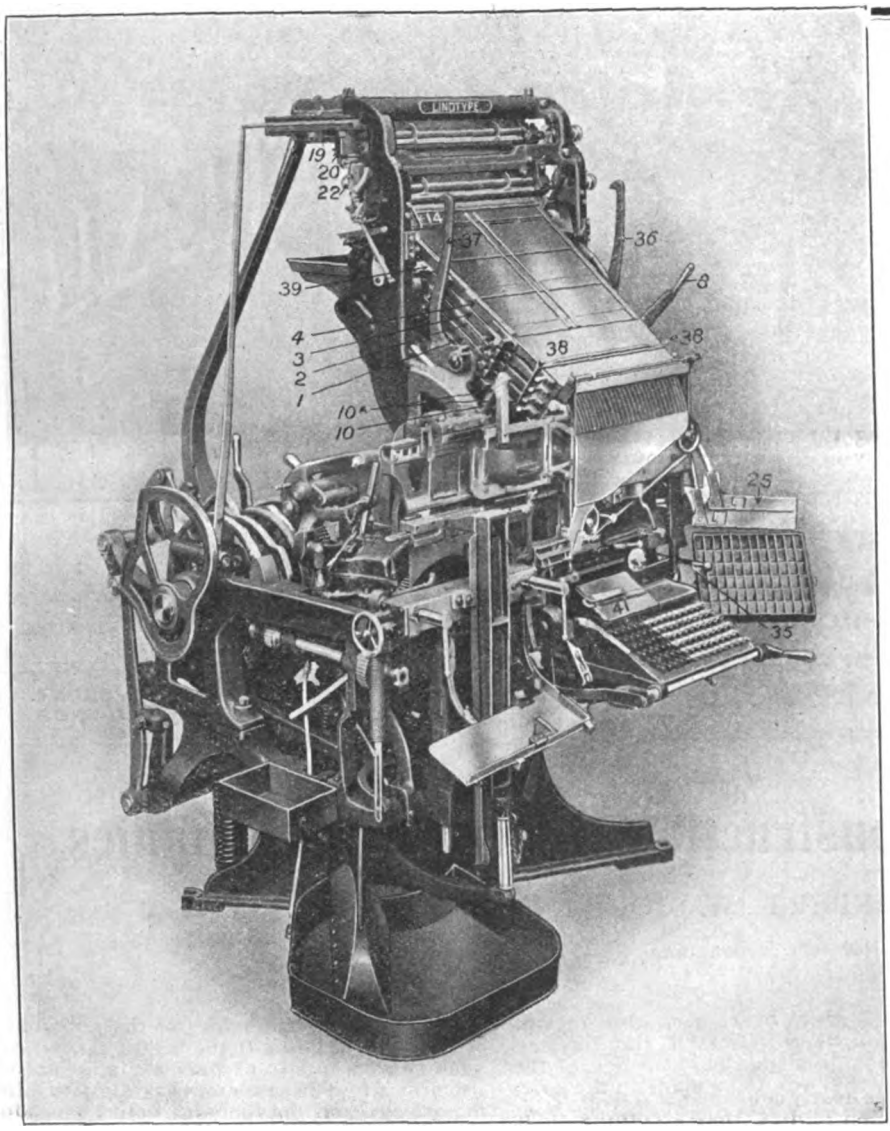
More rarely, a business is transferred to a company for shares and debentures or even debentures alone. The vendors in such cases become (as debenture holders) creditors, and have the benefit of a floating charge on the assets they transfer to the company and any assets the company may acquire subsequently. If the company's operations should result in failure, the claims of the debenture holders will rank before those of the ordinary creditors, who generally get nothing; the debenture holders thus may be able to obtain possession of all the assets, and immediately form a new company to acquire them, issuing debentures to the individuals as in the case of the original company. This procedure can be repeated again and again; one individual in fact has carried it through successfully as many as thirteen times, but his little game ended with his fourteenth company! But the difficulties usually prove too serious for the "game to be worth the candle." Companies formed for the purposes mentioned are almost invariably registered as private companies.

Amount of Capital.

As with firms, the capital invested in private companies varies greatly in amount. Many

Lecture delivered before the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts on Monday of last week at Stationers' Hall.

Digitized by Google



A New Display Linotype

MODEL 6

For the rapid composition of text and display matter up to 30 or 36 pica ems wide in bodies from 5 to 36-pt.

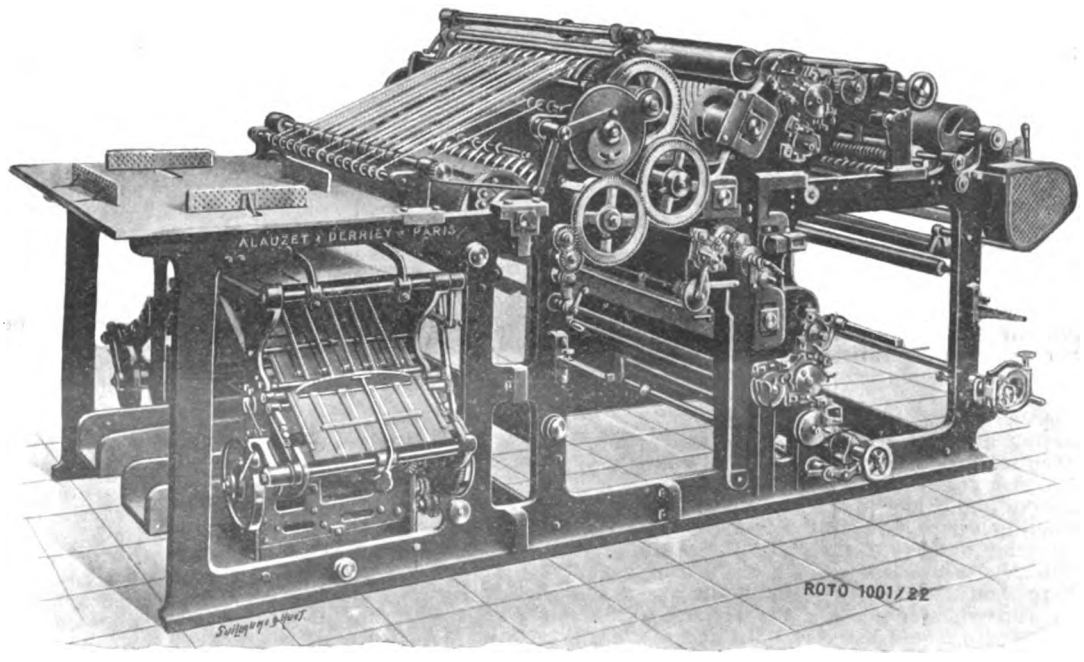
EQUIPMENT: Two distributors, four magazines, four founts of double-letter matrices, four-slot mould wheel with four moulds of any style, four body liners and thirty-six measure liners, universal ejector, universal knife block, double automatic sorts stacker, thermostat gas governor, and set of spacebands

Send for fully illustrated descriptive folder

Linotype and Machinery Ltd.
9, Kingsway, London.

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)
Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.
WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

Digitized by Google

private companies have a paid up capital of well over £1,000,000, but in most cases the figure is under £5,000. In a few instances the capital has been no more than £1 divided into shares of 1s. or even ¼d. each.

It must not, however, be assumed that the amount of the share capital of a company reflects the value of its undertaking. A well-known large printing company, for instance, has a nominal and paid-up share capital of only £5,000, which obviously represents but a small fraction of the capital invested in the business. A few years ago a newspaper company was registered with a share capital of £100, but it issued debentures to the extent of £100,000.

If an offer to the public of shares or debentures is contemplated with the object of obtaining additional capital or of enabling the owners of the business to be paid partly in cash, the company must be registered as a public one and a prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus filed. Before commencing business the company would have to obtain a trading certificate from the Registrar of Companies, which would be issued on a declaration being filed that shares to the amount of the minimum subscription had been allotted payable in cash and that certain other statutory requirements had been complied with.

The principal documents required on the registration of a company, whether public or private, are the memorandum and articles and (where a business is taken over) a contract of sale.

(To be Continued.)

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

BRITISH INDIA.

An Englishman residing in India, having had 20 years' experience of the Indian market, is prepared to undertake the representation of a limited number of lines (including paper and stationery) on a basis of representation for one year on probation, for a fee of £100 for a share of travelling expenses, plus commission. He proposes to make a first tour of the country early in March. (Reference No. 158.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that a local firm desires to secure the agency of a United Kingdom firm manufacturing writing pads, boxed stationery and envelopes. United Kingdom firms interested in obtaining the name and address of the firm in question should apply to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

British Paper Trade.

Improvement Maintained.

In the papermaking industry the situation has not altered very markedly in the last month or so, but there is cause for satisfaction that the improvement which set in towards the end of last year has been well maintained. The news-print mills are booked well ahead, and their prices are almost on a par with Scandinavian quotations. They have a good home demand, and also a very fair sale abroad, especially in Australia, which strongly favours British paper. In printing and writing papers the mills are also well placed.

Prices are somewhat difficult, and apparently esparto paper is at present more profitable than paper made from pulp, the first costs of material being more favourable, while the process of manufacture is more economical. Scotch esparto mills are working at almost maximum production. Fine paper mills are not so well situated, and orders not plentiful, while competition is very keen.

The home demand is slight, owing to the inactivity in commerce, which means a small consumption of stationery. Wrapping and coarse paper mills are also in rather a bad way, as foreign paper is coming forward in large quantities.—*Bulletin, F.B.I.*

Central London Master Printers.

Mr. Jordan on Company Law and Practice.

There was a larger attendance than usual and much interest was displayed at the meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts on Monday of last week, when Mr. Herbert W. Jordan (managing director of Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., printers and company registration agents of Chancery-lane), lectured on "Amalgamations and Reconstructions of Printing and Other Companies."

The chair was taken by the Association's able president, Mr. J. D. McAra, F.C.I.S., who, in opening the proceedings, referred to the complexity of the ramifications of the Companies Acts, and introduced the speaker as being as well known amongst printers as amongst experts in company law and practice.

Mr. Jordan then delivered his lecture, which though of considerable length, was closely followed throughout, and gave rise to a good deal of discussion. The first section of the lecture appears on another page of this issue, the rest to follow as space permits.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jordan's remarks, the chairman threw the meeting open for questions and discussion.

Mr. F. Colebrook asked for some indication of the lecturer's experience as to whether amalgamations appeared to him in general to have served the purpose for which they were entered upon.

The lecturer replied that as a general rule this had decidedly been the case, though there were exceptions.

Valuation and Income Tax.

Mr. Colebrook asked further what the attitude of the income tax surveyors had been in the case of amalgamations with concerns whose plant values had been taken at nominal rather than at actual figures, the new conditions necessitating a statement of values more nearly corresponding with reality.

Mr. Jordan replied that according to his experience there was no difficulty in this direction. Increased value was treated as capital appreciation—not profit chargeable with income tax—on the same principle that no allowance could be claimed for decreased value.

Mr. Crowther, who mentioned his having had to do with company law for a long period of time, said he was surprised that more in the trade had not attached the word limited to the names of their firms. The Companies Acts had been exceedingly beneficial to commercial men. He strongly advised any who might be contemplating turning their businesses into limited companies to secure the services of a solicitor specialising in company law. It also greatly facilitated matters to employ a firm of chartered accountants thoroughly familiar with company work. He drew attention also to the unfairness of the Corporation Tax.

Mr. Jordan entirely agreed as to the need of employing a solicitor familiar with company law. He added that the same applied to counsel, should their services be necessary, and chartered accountants. Many serious mistakes had been made in dealing with such matters. The Corporation Tax, he regarded as iniquitous; it was justified at its introduction by the fact that companies did not pay super-tax, but that justification was now removed. He remarked that the Corporation Tax could be avoided by registering as an unlimited company with a share capital.

Mr. Colebrook asked whether firms amalgamating should in general keep their capital as low as possible, with a view to a less sum being necessary for the paying of a respectable divided.

The lecturer answered in the affirmative. As a rule he thought capital was made rather too high.

A querist referred to companies with shares not fully paid up, and asked whether the directors would be justified in cancelling such shares.

Mr. Jordan replied that the shares could not be cancelled, as that would be reduction of capital requiring an Order of the Court, which probably would not be granted.

The Creditor's Position.

Mr. W. H. Burchell deplored the fact that there seemed no one at Somerset House or at the Board of Trade who watched over the creditor's interests. A company could go into debt up to five minutes of the time at which a resolution was passed to go into liquidation and wind up the company's affairs. Another point he raised was that a master printer seeking to discover the position of a public company by searching the files at Somerset House might find that no balance-sheet for the previous year had been filed. He understood that a heavy penalty was imposed for this omission, but was informed that the penalty was never inflicted. It was time, he suggested, that we had some legislation framed in the interest of creditors to remedy these evasions.

The lecturer, in reply, advised traders before giving credit to a doubtful company to find out whether debentures had been issued, or to inquire of a trade protection association. It was true there were provisions in the Companies Acts which enabled tricks to be played, but on the whole the Acts were very good, and official committees of inquiry had reported that amendment would be likely to be more troublesome than beneficial. He did not understand why a balance-sheet, or a statement in the form of a balance-sheet was not available in the case referred to.

Names on Business Stationery.

In reply to a further query Mr. Jordan stated that in the case of both private and public companies registered since November 22nd, 1916, it was necessary for the names of directors to appear on business stationery.

In response to another speaker, Mr. Jordan quoted the wording of the Act in regard to directors names, these being required on trade catalogues, trade circulars, show cards, and business letters.

Some discussion having arisen as to the powers and rights of directors after the appointment of a receiver, Mr. C. A. Bates pointed out that although it might be impossible to depose a director, yet after a receiver was appointed a director had practically no power and all orders had to be sanctioned by the receiver.

A question having been raised as to the best method to be adopted—in the case of the conversion of a business into a company—in order to put the vendor in as strong a position as possible, there being objection to his taking debentures, Mr. Jordan said that the vendor should take notes instead of shares, as he would in that case be a creditor and thus rank before the shareholders in the event of a winding up. Notes are, it was explained, in effect debentures not containing any charge.

Asked as to the procedure and expense in turning a small printing business into a company with a capital of about £1,000, Mr. Jordan went into some detail as to the steps that might be taken, and roughly estimated the total cost of the various items to be about £50.

The Chairman's expression of thanks to Mr. Jordan at the close was supported with very hearty applause.

British Empire Exhibition.

Organising United Kingdom Exhibits.

It is the intention of the British Empire Exhibition authorities that the United Kingdom exhibits section, of which Sir Lawrence Weaver is director, shall be fully representative of every branch of industry in the Kingdom. No fewer than 54 technical committees have been set up, and every firm in every trade is being invited by the particular trade committee either to take space of its own in the exhibition or to join in any collective exhibit that may be organised by its own trade association.

Among the latest industries to be circularised in this way are the following: Printing, 1,214 firms; stationery, 1,105 firms; wall-paper, 87 firms.

Any firm or association of traders failing to receive a notice or invitation should communicate at once with the Director, United Kingdom Exhibits Section, British Empire Exhibition, 16, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

Papermaking.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Papermakers' Association, a resolution was passed unanimously in favour of the Association co-operating with the Paper Trade Committee of the exhibition in order to secure a comprehensive exhibit of the industry.

It is interesting to note, as an indication of the extent of the exhibition, that the Wembley grounds will cover over 200 acres, whereas the entire space occupied by the 1851 exhibition in Hyde Park was but 26 acres.

Digitized by Google

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.



Make a Good Impression!

An unrivalled experience and technical knowledge enable Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., to produce Printing Inks of the first quality for the latest processes and with the greatest range of tints, colours, consistencies and drying properties.

Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers, and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice if desired.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON, LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Agents for Australia:—

MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.,

Directors: R. A. BARTLETT - A. E. EARL.

Printing Ink, Varnish and Dry Colour Manufacturers.

INKS THAT PRINT WELL!

PRINTERS' SUNDRIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION.

8, HYTHE ROAD - LONDON, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden. Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

London Sales Manager—FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstones). Specimen Book on application.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

BOOKBINDING DISPUTE ARBITRATION.—We understand that it is not yet settled what will be the personnel of the arbitration court which is to meet as soon as can be arranged to decide the points at issue in the wage dispute affecting the London bookbinding trade.

THE Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, reports a request for catalogues of educational books from Brazil. Reference 7470/F.L./M.F. should be quoted in correspondence.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—A deputation introduced by Lord Riddell, which included representatives of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society, the Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association, and the British Association of Trade and Technical Journals, waited upon the Postmaster-General last week to ask for a reduction in newspaper postage rates. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in reply, stated that the newspaper post already involved the Post Office in a heavy loss annually, and he felt unable to hold out any hope of cheaper newspaper postage at present.

L.M.P.A. DINNER.—It is understood that at the annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association, at the Connaught Rooms on March 6th, the London local associations are arranging for separate tables for their members. Master printers who have not yet applied for tickets are requested to do so at once so as to facilitate the arrangements.

THE Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Company, proprietors of the *Yorkshire Post* have acquired from Lord Rothermere the shares of Baines and Co., Ltd., Leeds, owning the *Leeds Mercury*. The latter journal will continue to be published as a picture paper.

WITH reference to the recent fire at the mill of Messrs. Pembertons (Gateshead) Ltd., the firm are again in a position to accept orders. The mill will be running within the next two weeks, so delivery can be made in about one month.

AN appeal against the dispersal of the Gardner Collection of Old London Prints is made by Mr. John Lane, the publisher, who, as early as 1910, emphasised the desirability of securing them for the City.

SAYING that he would put his judgment into writing, the Bow-street magistrate, on Monday, adjourned *sine die* the summons against Mr. Weiner (principal of the firm of J. Weiner and Co, Ltd., printers and lithographers, Long-acre), alleging that he "published a proposal or scheme for the sale of tickets in a certain lottery called the Great Poster Competition."

MUSIC LIBEL CASE.—In the Lord Chief Justice's Court in the King's Bench Division, London, last week, a settlement was announced of the music libel case, in which the plaintiffs, the Performing Right Society, Ltd., sued the British Music Union, Ltd., Mr. William Cartwright Newsam, its chairman, and Messrs. Lowe and Brydone, printers, of Willesden, in reference to certain statements made in a preface to a catalogue of music issued by the Music Union. Defendants apologised for the statements made and gave an undertaking that there would not be republished anything as affecting the plaintiffs in the action. It was accordingly agreed that there should be judgment for the plaintiffs for an indemnity for costs only.

AN £8,000 ADVERTISEMENT. — Messrs. Houston's Advertising Agency consented in the High Court last week to judgment against them for £8,038 16s., for advertising on the back of the amendment slips sent out with the census papers in 1921. The Attorney-General said that the contract was for payment at the rate of £1,000 per million forms, less 10 per cent. commission, and that the charge made was for actual circulation, a certificate showing that 10,032,002 were circulated. For the defence, it was said that Mr. Houston was merely an agent. His principal was Horatio Bottomley, against whom he had obtained an "entirely unfruitful judgment."

AN appeal is to be made against the death sentence passed on George Vincent Buckeridge, bookbinder, for the murder of his wife and her foster mother at Pembridge, near Hereford.

BRITISH COLOUR PRINTING CO., LTD.—Mr. John F. Roberts informs us that he has disposed of his interest in the British Colour Printing Co., Ltd., of 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C., and has resigned the position of managing director which he has held since the inception of the company 30 years ago—during which period he is glad to say the company has been uniformly prosperous, and has paid substantial dividends to its shareholders. His resignation as managing director takes effect as from March 31st next, after which date (though he has consented to remain an ordinary director for one year only) he will have no personal control or responsibility in the conduct of the business.

PRESS FUND MATINEE.—Arrangements have been made for a matinee in the Glasgow Alhambra Theatre on Tuesday, March 20th, in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund, and to mark the diamond jubilee of this well-known benevolent organisation for journalists. The Glasgow and West of Scotland branch is the largest centre outside of London, and since it was established about 30 years ago a total of £7,281 has been disbursed in grants.

INSURANCE BY NEWSPAPERS.—In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Baldwin), in reply to Mr. T. Griffiths, who drew attention to statements which he alleged had been made by Judges in the Courts that the insurance business now being run by certain newspapers was fraudulent in that the purchasers of such newspapers were denied the benefits promised, said that he was not aware that such statements had been made by Judges in the Courts. He did not think it would be practicable to bring insurance by newspapers within the definition of industrial assurance with a view to dealing with the matter in the Bill foreshadowed in the King's Speech.

MR. THOMAS HERBERT LIGHT, editor of the *Bootle Times*, died on Saturday, aged 45.

THE death has occurred in an Aberdeen nursing home, after an operation, of Mr. Archibald Taylor, printer and proprietor of the *Kincardineshire Observer*.

THE death is announced from Brighton, at the age of 87, of Mr. William James Towner, proprietor of a Brighton paper, with which he had been associated for 72 years.

THE death has taken place at Rhyl, of Mr. W. C. Radnor, a local journalist, who for many years was attached to the *Denbighshire Free Press* with his uncle, Mr. Cotton.

THE late Mr. Walter Samuel Cowell, Ipswich, stationer, who died December 18th last, left estate of the gross value of £36,134, with net personalty £31,778.

MR. HERBERT EDWARD JEWELL, of Ilford, Essex, well-known sporting journalist, left £1,225.

EDINBURGH WELFARE SCHEME.—A new and interesting Edinburgh welfare scheme was inaugurated on Saturday evening for the employees of Mr. William Thyne, Lochend Printing and Wholesale Stationery Works, Abbey-hill, Edinburgh, a firm with a history in the Edinburgh paper trade dating back to 1870. A recreation hall with accommodation for 250, which has been erected on a site adjoining the works, was formerly handed over to a committee of management, representing the firm and the employees, and it will be utilised as the headquarters of the workers' club. Among those present at the ceremony, which was largely attended by the employees, were Mr. and Mrs. William Thyne, Baillie Crichton, Mr. William Thyne, jun., Mr. Cleveland Ellis, Mr. W. B. Robertson, S.S.C., Mr. Ian C. Menzies, W.S., and Mr. George Rae.

"DAILY NEWS" COMPOSING STAFF.—Members of the *Daily News* composing companionship and their wives and friends spent a most enjoyable evening at the London Tavern, Fenchurch-street, on Saturday, on the occasion of their annual dinner. Mr. F. J. Baker, Imperial Father, presided, and the principal guest was Mr. Wilson Pope, representing the firm. Mr. Toms proposed the toast of "The Firm," and Mr. Pope happily replied. Mr. Murch toasted the companionship, and the Imperial Father, responding, mentioned that the companionship's six oldest members had over 240 years' service to their credit. The veteran had been with the firm 46 years.

"DAILY HERALD'S" FUTURE.—A meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party held at the House of Commons last week to consider the plans for the future of the *Daily Herald* authorised the Joint Committee on the *Daily Herald* to complete its plans for the paper's development, in the expectation that, at a further meeting to be held in about a week's time, a definite decision to put these plans into execution will then be possible. Amongst trade unions which have agreed to proposals involving financial aid to the *Daily Herald* are: the Typographical Association; Correctors of the Press; National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers; National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants; Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers; and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers.

THE annual meeting of the North-Eastern District Council of the National Federation of Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers was held at Darlington on Wednesday of last week. Mr. H. Lynas (Sunderland), the retiring president, referred with satisfaction to the fact that they had an improved organisation. In fact, the Federation throughout the country was better organised than ever before.

UNEMPLOYMENT RETURNS.—Figures issued show that unemployed on the live registers of the exchanges on February 5th numbered 1,386,300. This was 23,690 less than the preceding week, and 473,433 less than the figure recorded at the beginning of January, 1922. Since the new year, when the total number was 1,485,800, there has been a decrease of 99,500.

NEWSPAPER COLOUR PRINTING.—The Powers Engraving Co., New York, has, according to the *Fourth Estate*, built a factory for producing panchromatic plates that will for the first time enable the direct taking of photographs in colour. Mr. Frank P. Powers, representing this company, claims that the plates will enable newspapers to print colour photographs within an hour. "It will revolutionise the reproduction in newspapers of stirring news events," says Mr. Powers, "for no more time will be necessary than is now used in the ordinary half-tone. The colours used will be yellow, red, blue and black."

DUBLIN OUTRAGE.—On Saturday afternoon the extensive printing works of Mr. P. Mahon, Yarnhall-street, Dublin, were almost completely destroyed by mine explosion carried out by armed men. Mr. Mahon's was one of best-equipped printing establishments in Dublin.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the Government stationery office at 41 and 42, Fleet-street, Dublin, by a land mine last Friday.

FRENCH PRINTERS AND THE RUHR.—The Committee of the Fédération du Livre de France recently passed a resolution expressing grave concern as to the possible consequences of the Ruhr occupation, and stating that the only certain ontcome of this "grave and dangerous military operation" is the arousing in Germany of chauvinism and the spirit of revenge. The Fédération is in favour of the intervention of the League of Nations.

British Industries Fair,
WHITE CITY.
See Stand No. J 24. Group 7.
(Printers' Dept.)

THE MELTING POT that saves 48½% in dross per ton of metal. Eight tons of metal per day means over £2,000 per annum added to your profits.

ALSO

The New device for Heating Type-setting Machines by electricity with Electric Temperature-control.

MONOMETER MANUFACTURING CO. (1918) Ltd.
SAVOY HOUSE.
115, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.
'Phone: Gerrard 3655.

Digitized by Google

The British Industries Fair.

"Shop Window of Britain" Unveiled. Exhibits of Interest to Printers.

Opened at the White City on Monday, the British Industries Fair is again an impressive demonstration of the ability of British manufacturers to meet the requirements of overseas buyers in a myriad different lines of trade. The visitor cannot escape being impressed with the immense and attractive display of British goods set forth for inspection upon some eight hundred stands, which if set end to end would cover about four miles.

The opening day of the Fair was marked by a visit from the King and Queen, and an inaugural luncheon was held at which the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, presided, the guests including many people prominent in Governmental and trade circles.

The Paper, Printing, Stationery and Office Appliance Sections of the Fair form one of the largest groups exhibiting, and various trades connected with these important industries are well represented. These sections are again situated at the Wood-lane end of the Fair buildings, being housed in Hall "J," close to the Wood-lane entrance. The Metropolitan Railway Co. have opened the Wood-lane station during the period of the Fair, and all trains will make a stop there. Services from the City and the West End run every few minutes.

Exhibits of Machinery.

One of the first inquiries the printer is likely to make at the Fair is for exhibits of machinery and apparatus intended for the printing trade. Of this he will find but little. The only power-driven machinery we noticed was at the Stand of the Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd., who are showing a good selection of their folding and other machinery, fitted with electric motor drive. A new type of machine shown, which is of rather special interest, is their Demy and Double Demy Folder. Amongst the folds demonstrated on these machines are: One fold (4 pp.), two right-angle folds (8 pp.), three right-angle folds (16 pp.), two parallel folds (8 pp.), two parallel folds (accordeon) (6 pp.), one right-angle fold followed by two parallel folds at right angles to the first (16 pp.), three folds, letter. By the addition to the Demy Model Machine of a patented attachment, single, or or more sheets, up to half the size of the enclosing sheet may be insetted in the first fold and the subsequent folds carried out. The feed of the inset sheet is automatically synchronised by the feed of the enclosing sheet.

Messrs. Hampson, Bettridge and Co., Ltd., have also an interesting machinery exhibit. They are showing several of their well known models—loose-leaf punching and creasing machines, paging machines, numbering, bevelling and bending machines, etc.—also a new model of special interest in respect of the growing use (in typewriter duplicating work) of sheets stuck together along one edge and perforated for separation after typing. The new combined gumming and perforating machine is shown carrying out the operations of gumming and fine perforating at a single operation.

The stand of the Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918), Ltd., provides another exhibit of importance to the printer. Monometer furnaces are made for a number of purposes, but are best known to the printing trade in the form of Monometer pressure casting furnaces for casting all sizes of news, stereo, half-plates, etc., and Monometer ladling furnaces for job stereotyping, news, and all stereo work where hand ladling is preferred. The inquirer is shown many attractive features of these furnaces. In the casting furnace the casting device is mounted on trunnions to enable the outlet nozzle to be brought down on the top of the casting box when casting, and the apparatus is complete with the Monometer low-pressure gas burners, heat controller, and non-oxidation system and all other Monometer improvements. An interesting additional exhibit is, we understand, to be shown at this stand, namely, apparatus for heating typesetting machines by electricity, with the aid of electric temperature control.

Worthy the attention of producers of Christmas cards and other artistic printing is the neat and convincing exhibit of Messrs. Minton and Casey, who have brought together some admirable examples of embossing and similar work done by their customers. The firm does not undertake printing or embossing, but supplies the metal dies, blocks for book covers, cutters, etc., requisite for this work, these supplies being shown alongside the finished work. The exhibit includes most useful tools for enabling embossing and cutting out to be done at one operation.

Printers' Work.

The Stationery and Printing Section contains important showings of paper and stationery (with which we shall deal next week), but it is perhaps chiefly interesting for its examples of the work of British printers, and in this respect it is certainly a very impressive demonstration. There is a fine variety of printing to be seen, books, commercial work, posters, and colour printing of every description. The Fair lends force to the claim that the art of colour printing in the United Kingdom has of late years made so much progress that we may be said to be in advance of the whole world. In particular we are specially predominant in the three and four colour processes, and there are at the Fair many firms with hundreds of pretty subjects in various sizes suitable for use as fancy box-tops, calendar tops, advertising showcard tops, as well as for framing or decorative purposes. It is pointed out that United Kingdom firms are still publishing, and, bearing in mind the greater interest to the Empire of British scenes and subjects as against German designs, which usually show foreign figures and landscapes, many enquiries for these lines are anticipated.

Magnificent colour printing is, of course, to be found at the stall of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., whose greeting cards, picture post cards, calendars, picture books, pictures and similar lines make up a delightful exhibit. This was one of the stands in the Stationery Section at which the King and Queen halted in their visit of inspection. Their Majesties showed much interest in the "Tuck" Post Card Competition which is now being widely taken up, and they examined the competition cabinet as supplied to retail stationers, admiring also the big poster of the "Thunderstruck Postman," which occupies a prominent place in the stand. By means of an ingenious mechanism the postman is in this case made to move his eyes and mouth in a very amusing manner.

Messrs. C. W. Faulkner and Co., Ltd., are also prominent with greeting cards, calendars, and colour printing of all kinds, whilst the large company of other exhibitors includes such firms as G. Delgado, Ltd., E. T. W. Dennis and Sons, Ltd., Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd., Geo. H. Harrison and Son, The Graphic Arts Press, Langley and Sons, Ltd., A. Vivian Mansell and Co., J. Salmon, and the Walsall Lithographic Co.

Messrs. Langley and Sons are to the fore in posters, a line for which the firm is famous. Some admirable Langley posters are to be seen in various parts of the Fair, and the firm has also an interesting stand at which to concentrate the attention of inquirers.

Books and Bindings.

Of books and bookbindings there is an excellent display. The Oxford and Cambridge University Presses both have magnificent exhibits, and the other exhibitors include Blackie and Son, Ltd., Chas. Knight and Co., Ltd., Ward, Lock and Co., Ltd., and many more. Charles Letts and Co. distinguish themselves in diary work.

Supplementary to the book exhibits is the interesting Stand of the Dux Chemical Solutions Co., Ltd., the makers of "Duxeen." The firm has demonstrations of the kind shown at previous exhibitions to prove the insect-resisting and waterproof qualities of this popular material for bookbinding and box-covering. The catalogue of the Fair (bound in "Duxeen") is shown with other "Duxeen"-covered books immersed in water to prove that the colours do not run even under this drastic treatment. The insect-resisting character of "Duxeen" is also illustrated, an interesting exhibit being a book-cover recently sent from Bombay, where for two months it was exposed to the ravages of white ants. Whilst the "Duxeen" covering has been only slightly touched, the strawboard of the cover has been almost completely eaten away.

Business at the Fair opened quietly, as was to be expected, but even on the first day overseas buyers were arriving and exhibitors seemed optimistic as to the probable success of their efforts. An increasing influx of visitors is promised, and it is to be hoped that expectations will be fully realised and general benefit result to the trade of this country.

A Mammoth Book Factory.

A new American printing factory of a colossal character has just been completed at the out-of-the-way town of Kingsport, Tennessee, a town which is situated in the heart of a mountainous wilderness. The works have been arranged for book production in quantities, and Ford methods of efficiency have been applied in such a way that books can be supplied at prices within the reach of the poorest. The enterprise is a remarkable example of business energy as applied to printing, and the plant that has been installed is capable of an output of 100,000 finished volumes per day. Everything has been planned on a gigantic scale, the company owning the Kingsport Press having secured forests close by which will supply paper pulp for the next 90 years. They also own large coalfields, paper and pulp mills, glue and ink factories, a cloth-finishing plant and a process engraving workshop, and control the local railway that runs through the district. In fact, everything necessary for the making and transport of books is in the hands of the proprietors.

Already a start has been made by the production of an edition of the New Testament, and "Treasure Island" will be the first of a series of 20 classics in a size suited for the pocket. They will be printed on good paper, bound in cloth, red and gold, and the price to the public will be only 10 cents. Of course, such a low price is possible only by printing in millions, and a great part of this output will be put into circulation by the thousand Woolworth Stores throughout the United States. The usual "run" of books will be 500,000, and since orders for such quantities can be obtained only for dictionaries, primers, text books and certain classics, the scope will be restricted to work of that character.

The size of the buildings may be gauged from the fact that the concrete foundations are a mile and a-half round, and the factory is so large that no photograph to convey an adequate notion of its size has yet been taken. This immense printing factory is owned by J. J. Little and Co., Inc., of which Mr. L. M. Adams is president, and that gentleman is credited with having been the directing intelligence of the whole scheme, which is the realisation of a dream he has cherished for a long time, of producing Bibles, text books, and good sound reading matter at prices so low that everyone may become their possessors. The cost of the buildings and equipment was over $3,000,000.

Trade in Printing Type.

Exports.—British printing type exported during last month reached 29 tons (of the value of £7,683), as compared with 18 tons (£5,887) in the same month last year, and 34 tons (£11,539) in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Imports.—Printing type imports into this country stood at 3 tons (£1,049) last month, 7 tons (£1,348) in January, 1922, and 1 ton (£357) in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The Finnish Consul-General in London (Mr. L. Norrgren) has a supply of exhibitors' application forms for the Finnish Fair to be held at Helsingfors July 1st to 6th, and he will be pleased to send a copy to anyone interested. On the back of the form are printed the conditions for exhibitors.

Digitized by Google

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. ANNUAL REPORT. — The seventy-fifth annual report of the L.S.C. in reviewing the position of unemployment amongst its members during last year, states that in the first week of 1922 the number of unemployed was 1,407, which fell to 1,299 in the last week of January. With occasional fluctuations the number dropped continuously until the week ending April 8th, when the lowest figure of 965 was reached. During April, May, June and July the average was a few over 1,000. In the next two months the number signing weekly was greater by nearly 200. November showed an improvement, and on the 25th of that month the total fell to 1,087. There was no great change until the last week of the year, December 30th, when the number on benefit went up to 1,362. During the year the following payments were made: Unemployment allowance (3,074 recipients), including special provident and supplementary benefit, £87,881 17s. 5d.; State Unemployment Insurance and Dependants' Allowances, £38,845 15s. 7d.; Superannuation allowances (820 recipients), £31,399 8s. The income of the Society last year was £202,260, compared with £181,958 13s. 2d. in the previous year; expenditure, £181,954 in 1922 against £203,924 0s. 3d. in 1921; the total funds last year represented £119,421, as compared with £94,308 11s. 11d. in 1921. The Report gives the membership of the Society as 14,800 last year, and 15,120 in the preceding year. The Superannuation Fund shows a balance of £3,147, and increases the total to the credit of this Fund to £15,553.

T.A. AND L.S.C. AMALGAMATION PROPOSALS. —The Executive Council of the Typographical Association, following a request from the London Society of Compositors to submit proposals for amalgamation, have forwarded the following seven clauses to be taken as a basis for consideration: — (1) That there should be one organisation comprehending the areas of the L.S.C. and T.A. (2) The organisation to bear a name to be agreed upon, and to be under the control of an Executive Council. (3) That should it be decided that the Executive Council be elected from the whole area, adequate representation be given to the various interests. (4) That a uniform subscription be paid by each member to a central fund. (5) That from the central fund uniform benefits be paid. (6) That there be one branch in each town, and that each branch have control of its own local funds and the administration of its own local affairs. (7) That representation at delegate meetings, etc., be in proportion to numerical strength, with a maximum to be agreed upon later.

THE financial report of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association for the year 1922 shows that expenditure on Association benefits has been exceptionally large, amounting to £8,417, against £5,629 in 1921. The increase was caused wholly by the heavy payments of strike pay during the dispute of July and August, the amount thus disbursed being £3,541.

THE Bradford branch of the Typographical Association have reported to the executive council that the members consider the penalties imposed on certain members who remained at work during the dispute of last year against the orders of the Association are inadequate. The secretary of the branch says that it is felt that the members who acted loyally to the Association suffered a greater financial loss than the disloyal members even if the latter paid the fines imposed upon them.

THE falling away in the value of waste paper since the war is revealed by figures printed by the Public Health Department of the Guildhall. Whereas in the year ending March, 1919, the sum of £9,393 was received for waste paper, in 1920 only £20 was realised. With the slight revival which has since ensued, it is expected that for the year ending March next receipts will reach £68.

WE are informed that the well-known manufacturers of stereotyping and printing machinery, Messrs. Winkler, Fallert and Co., S.A., Berne, will be demonstrating all their machines in operation at the next Swiss Industries' Fair which will be held from April 14th to the 24th next. We understand that special travelling facilities are offered to those who purpose attending the exhibition.

EVERY mile you drift, means another mile to row back.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines:—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous,

One Insertion 3/-
Three Insertions... ... ... 6/-

For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted,

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions... ... ... 3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements,

Per line 1/-

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, BINDERY OVERSEER in Country Printing Works; write, stating experience and salary required.—Box 14049.

Situations Wanted.

ALL-ROUND JOBBING COMPOSITOR (non-soc.) requires situation.—B.C., 13, Old Palace-road, Croydon. 14053

LETTERPRESS MACHINE OVERSEER, with practical experience on all classes of work; keen organiser, estimator, colour work a speciality; highest references.—Box 14058.

NEWSPAPER ENGINEER and MACHINE OVERSEER desires change; evening or weekly preferred; vast experience with up-to-date High-speed Rotary and Stereotyping Machinery.—Box 14055.

OVERSEER Machine Department (Letterpress), desires re-engagement; experience of High-class Half-Tone, Three-Colour, Book and Catalogue work; excellent testimonials.—Box 14057.

PHOTO-LITHO, Advertiser desires position; good experience as Operator and Printing down Zinc and Aluminium.—Write, L., Box 14037.

WORKING FOREMAN or OVERSEER (compg.); last sit. 11 years; organiser, discip.; all branches; refs. conscientious.—W., 9, Montholme-road, Wandsworth-common, S.W.11. 14040

Machinery for Sale.

DAWSON'S TWO FEEDER WHARFEDALE NEWS MACHINE, for sale, flyers with cutter, bed 65 in. by 49 in., ink slab 60 in., £100; also MENTGES NEWS FOLDER, No. 2 868, folds 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages, with paster, trims top of page, £40; sold to make room for Web Machine.—Caldicotts "News" Office, Gainsborough. 14045

QUAD DEMY TWO-COLOUR OFFSET MACHINE, by Mann; fitted with CAMCO Feeder, Delivery Pile and all Latest Accessories; little used, installed about one year only; for sale at considerable reduction, delivery May-June next.—Apply, R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., Leeds. 14056

STANDING PRESS, 5-ft. high, to press 22 by 15; £7 net (Wood and Iron).—Write, E. Garner, 446, East Park-road, Leicester. 14048

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

THREE-HOLE THREAD STITCHER, must be in first-class condition.—Full particulars, to Box 14051.

Business for Sale.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LETTERPRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING BUSINESS in North of England. Well-equipped Modern Plant, including Monotypes, Stereo Foundry, Two-revolution Machines, Envelope-making Machines, Carton Creasing and Cutting Machines, and complete Machine Ruling and Binding Departments. Good supplies of the latest type faces by reputed founders. Own stone-built freehold premises (specially built on island site) on one floor with galleries and land for extension. Factory is situated amid exceptionally healthy environment. Staff of steady, experienced workpeople with homes near works. Ample facilities for training own labour. The whole presents a unique opportunity to a large printing house seeking auxiliary works in the country where costs of production are materially lower than in the great towns. Excellent goodwill with very valuable connections in certain trades. Capacity for £30,000 turnover. Itemised inventory and valuation by Evans; present value (plant only) £17,000; £5,000 would secure control.—Principals only should address, in first instance, J. F. B., c/o Messrs. E. Flux Leadbitter and Neighbour, solicitors, 88, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3. 14041

Miscellaneous.

NUMBERING MACHINES, 7 movements, 6 wheels, listed £6 15s.; brand new; nine only left, our price to clear, 55s.; money returned if not satisfied.—Kidd's Business Service, Ltd., 59, Albert-road, Middlesbrough. 14052

RECIPROCATING RIDER ROLLERS give perfect distribution at one-third the cost of other systems; One Thousand Sets running; also makers of the perfect Jogger-up.—F. Bedfield, Stanley-place, Burnley. 14044

WANTED. THREE or FOUR-COLOUR BLOCKS, Odd or Series, suitable for Wall Calendars, size about 6 by 8 cm.—Price and colour proof to L. F. De Vos and Co., 37, Canal de l'Amidon, Antwerp. 14050

Tenders.

WANDSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL.
TO PRINTERS.

THE Wandsworth Borough Council is prepared to receive TENDERS for (a) GENERAL PRINTING and (b) PRINTING AGENDA PAPERS and MINUTES from the 31st March, 1923. Tenders for the latter will only be received from persons carrying on business in the Borough.

Specification and printed forms of tender and contract may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and no tender will be entertained unless it is made upon one of such printed forms and delivered at the Council House, East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W., properly endorsed not later than Ten o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the 2nd March, 1923.

The Council does not bind itself to accept he lowest or any tender.

D. A. NICHOLL,
Town Clerk.

Council House, Wandsworth,
S.W.18., 12th February, 1923. 14054

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WIGAN.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of (1) ACCOUNT BOOKS (2) RULED and PRINTED FORMS (3) DUPLICATE and PRINTED BOOKS (4) RULED and PRINTED CARDS (5) DIE STAMPING, Etc., for a period of six or twelve months from 1st April, 1923. Contractors may tender for the whole or for one or more sections.

Printed schedule, particulars and conditions of contract, may be obtained from the Borough Treasurer, and samples of the various articles may be seen at the Borough Treasurer's Office, Town Hall, Wigan.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Stationery" to be in my hands not later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 20th March, 1923.

WILLIAM HENRY TYRER.
Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Wigan.
20th February, 1923. 14059

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

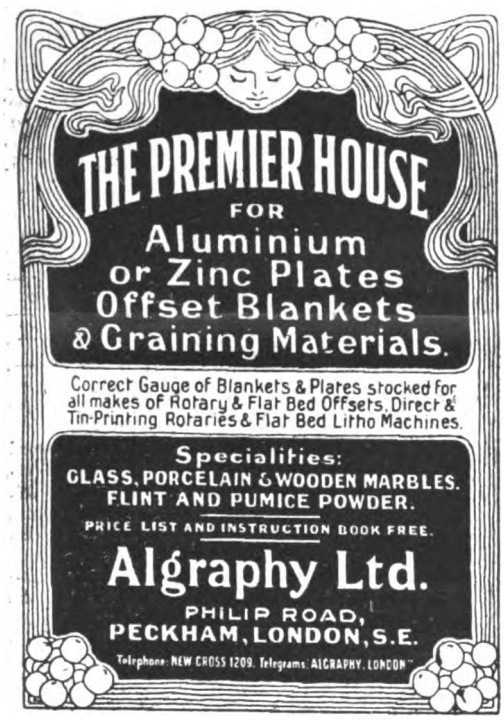
Auctioneer & Valuor
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded £250,000





THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1879 PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 198, rue Gerard, B ussels.
Uni ed States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1923.

The British Industries Fair.

ALTHOUGH a war-time product, the British Industries Fair continues to maintain and even improve upon the position it has assumed in relation to the trade of the country. It plays a very important part in promoting British commerce and our manufacturers do well to give it their support. It is not always possible to observe direct benefit from exhibiting at the Fair, although orders in considerable volume are actually placed. More permanent connections are made and the advertisement continues working in the intervals between one Fair and another. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, the President of the Board of Trade, emphasised the aim of the Fair at the opening luncheon, which is to promote trade, internal and external. According to the same authority a far larger number of buyers and visitors were coming to the White City than attended last year. In addition, of course, there is the Birmingham Fair. So that as a magnet acting upon home and foreign buyers the exhibition is increasing in power.

* * *

The Stationery Section.

MR. PERCY BARRINGER, who is so potent a force in the stationery trade, found opportunity at the luncheon for a useful little piece of propaganda on behalf of reduced postal rates. Responding to the toast of "The British Industries Fair," he referred to "the poverty and the deserving qualities" of the Stationery Section, on which Mr. Kellaway, when Postmaster General, endeavoured to mitigate the tax imposed through the postal charges. The speaker went on to express the hope that the present Postmaster-General (Mr. Neville Chamberlain) might be induced to wander round the Stationery Section and see what a deserving industry it was. Mr. Barringer also asked that attention should be given to a certain Government department which was embarking upon almost every phase of trade. Thus, apart from the direct business purpose of the Fair, it serves as a means of feeling the pulse of trade and by bringing people together should afford opportunities of suggesting other ways and means of assisting industry as a whole.

* * *

Precept and Practice.

VERY illuminating are the speeches made by the chairmen at the annual meetings of the shareholders of the big banks, and helpful to manufacturers and traders as showing the trend of commercial affairs. At the meeting of Barclay's Bank, recently, the chairman observed "America will no longer accept our manufactures on reasonable terms owing to the operation of the Fordney Act . . . in this way we shall reap the fruit of the policy of Empire development." Those among the shareholders interested in the British paper industry, on receipt of the pamphlet containing a report of the proceedings of the meeting of Barclay's Bank, and customers also, will notice with surprise and chagrin that the wide range of high class British products is passed over for a paper bearing a watermark showing manufacture in U.S.A.

* * *

Features of January's Paper and Cardboard Imports.

IMPORTS of paper and cardboard during the first month of the year—amounting to 981,529 cwts.—show increases of 292,841 cwts., or 42·5 per cent., compared wrth January, 1922, and of 579,256 cwts., or 143·9 per cent., contrasted with the corresponding month of 1921. Arrivals last month, however, were considerably under those of any previous month since June last year. Of the various classes of imports, strawboards (306,943 cwts.) represent 31·2 per cent. of the total, and reveal increases of 93,018 cwts. over January last year and of 177,826 compared with the same month of 1921. Packings and wrappings were also received in larger proportions than in January of the two previous years. For instance, last month's arrivals, 300,754 cwts., or 30·6 per cent. of the total, were 107,082 cwts. more than in January last year, and 200,100 cwts. greater than in the 1921 period. Printings and writings (227,185 cwts., 23·1 per cent. of the total) represent increases respectively of 57,524 cwts. and 134,692 cwts., while the consignments of millboards (90,966 cwts., or 9·2 per cent.) register advances of 29,714 cwts. and 37,210 cwts. With regard to the countries supplying packings and wrappings to the British market during last month, Sweden's contribution not only indicates a greater volume of trading, but represents the large proportion of 41·7 per cent. of the total quantity of this class of manufacture received into the United Kingdom. The next country on the list is Norway, with 59,243 cwts. (19·6 per cent.), whose shipments were also on a larger scale than in January of the two previous years. The third position is occupied by Germany (48,339 cwts.), 16 per cent. of the total, the consignments from that country being not only heavier than in January of 1922 and 1921, but represent the highest figure reached for several months. Finnish arrivals stood at 33,622 cwts. (11·1 per cent. of the total), a considerable advance on the quantities received in January of the two preceding years. As to the source of printings and writings received in the British market, it will be noticed that the big figure of 106,523 cwts. is credited to "other countries," while of the countries enumerated Norway's shipments (56,150 cwts.) were larger to the extent of 34,885 cwts. than in January, 1922, and eclipsed those of the corresponding month of 1921 by more than 34,000 cwts. Larger consignments were also forthcoming from Sweden (51,854 cwts.) during last month, there being registered increases of 29,321 cwts. against January last year, and 34,915 cwts. contrasted with the corresponding month of 1921. The c.i.f. value of the imports last month amounted to £981,529, an increase of £208,113, or 25·2 per cent., over January last year, and a slight advance of £24,585, or 2·4 per cent., compared with the corresponding month two years ago.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

MR. GEORGE HARVEY, the American Ambassador, will be the principal guest at the London Press Club's American Night house dinner on Saturday.

LORD RIDDELL, speaking as the guest of honour at the Forum Club, on Monday evening, when the journalist section entertained a number of leading journalists and writers, said that in no profession had women made greater progress during the past 20 years than in that of journalism.

SIR ADOLPH TUCK, Mr. Percy Barringer, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the Federation of Master Printers) and Mr. W. R. Codling (Controller of H.M. Stationery Office) attended the opening luncheon at the British Industries Fair on Monday.

AT the annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association, which will be held at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday, March 6th, Lord Askwith, who will be accompanied by Lady Askwith, is to reply to the toast of "The Visitors," which will be proposed by Sir Cecil Harrison.

MR. W. R. M. PRINGLE, M.P., and Mr. W. R. Codling (Controller of the Stationery Office), are among the further acceptances for the annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association on March 23rd.

ALDERMAN SIR VANSITTART BOWATER has been appointed Governor of the Irish Society of the Corporation of London for the ensuing year.

THE position of chairman and managing director of the well-known North of England firm of R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., wholesale and manufacturing stationers and printers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, rendered vacant by the recent death of Mr. A. C. Wilkie, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. G. Harold McLean, younger son of the late Mr. George White McLean, who for many years was head of the firm.

MR. EDWARD H. COYSH was at the same time appointed warehouse manager. Mr. Coysh has served the firm for 45 years, 42 of them as representative and the last three as buyer for the wrapping paper section of the firm.

AT the L.C.C. Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, on Wednesday, February 28th, Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi, formerly managing partner of the Chiswick Press, will deliver a lecture, illustrated wtth lantern slides, entitled "Some Account of the Plantin Museum at Antwerp."

THE chair is to be taken at 7.30 by Mr. O. V. Viney, of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney.

MR. W. R. CUMMINS, the hon. treasurer of the North London Master Printers' Association, is making an effort to raise in the next few days £176 for the Salvation Army Self Denial Fund. Mr. Cummins is the Army's champion honorary collector, and printer friends could help him maintain this position by sending a donation for the cause to him at Muswell Hill, N.

THE National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers have dedicated No. 1 Pension the "Alfred Chadwell Pension," in recognition of Mr. Chadwell's twenty years' work on behalf of charities connected with the Society.

AT the annual dinner of the Publicity Club of London on Monday, Mr. Robert Thornberry, of Newspaper House, presented the club's trophy—which he described as the "Nobel" prize of publicity—to Mr. Walter Russell, who since 1910 has been president of the Incorported Society of Advertisement Consultants.

MR. GEORGE E. BEER has retired from the news editorship of *The Times* to take an important post in a commercial concern.

MR. WILLIAM CAIRD, a former member of the *Aberdeen Journal* staff, has been appointed editor of the *Daily Mail* Atlantic edition, which is now being printed and published on the great Cunard liners sailing between England and America.

MR. J. R. CLEGG, of the literary staff of the *Manchester Evening News*, has been elected president of the Manchester Press Club, in succession to Mr. James Haslam.

MR. H. B. ELLISTON, a well-known Portsmouth journalist, has been appointed to the staff of the *New York Herald* as leader writer.

MR. H. D. MINSHALL, who has been with Messrs. James Spicer and Sons for 31 years, has recently resigned from Messrs. Spicer's, Ltd., and taken up a position with Butt Bros. and Cooke, Ltd., Manchester.

Mr. Lansbury as Newspaper Man.

"How to Edit a Daily Paper" was the engaging title of an article by Mr. George Lansbury in Saturday's *Daily Herald*. He had some useful information and advice to give—especially to those numerous readers who demand each that his own individual taste in the selection of news and other features shall be catered for, at the expense of the requirements of other people.

With regard to his own entry into the newspaper field he tells how, after nearly 30 years' social and political agitation, he became interested in trying to establish local papers and to discuss the possibility of a daily paper devoted to Labour and Socialism. "Then," he writes, "came the *Daily Herald*: in an evil moment, so far as my peace of mind is concerned, but in a moment of great felicity if my real joy in life be regarded. I joined at the bidding of Ben Tillett in the effort to establish a Labour daily, and at once was plunged into the task of almost single-handedly—at least for a time—managing a business of which I had not the slightest experience or knowledge, and after a relatively short period was forced, by circumstances over which I had no control, to take on an even heavier task, of which I also had no experience—the editorship of a daily newspaper. My first discovery was that Pressmen, like the clergy, are of the same flesh and blood as ourselves, of like passions, virtues, and vices as the rest of mankind; but I found a 'camaraderie' amongst my comrades on the paper that has sweetened many a bitter trial and helped me over many a Slough of Despond."

Metallurgy for Printers.

Fry's Metal Foundry are continuing to do valuable work in educating the trades which they serve on technical problems connected with printing metals and white anti-friction metals. During 1922 Mr. A. H. Mundey, their London manager, as well as other members of the staff, gave more than 20 lectures on metals in various parts of the United Kingdom.

During the next few days the following lectures will be given by Mr. Mundey, and all printers and engineers are invited to be present: February 23rd—Lecture at 7.45 p.m. "Printing Metals," at the Technical College, Dundee, under the auspices of Messrs. D. C. Thomson and Co., Ltd., Dundee. February 24th—Lecture at 7 p.m., at the Technical College, Dundee, to the Dundee Institute of Engineers, on the subject of "Metallurgical Problems in Engineering Practice." March 1st—Lecture at 7 p.m., on "White Metals," to the Belfast Association of Engineers.

PAPER BOX-MAKERS' COSTING.—The British Paper Box Manufacturers' Federation have issued, at the price of 5s., a neat pamphlet entitled "A Costing System for Paper Box Manufacturers," which appears to us to be a valuable outline of its subject. Particulars are given of two schemes, more or less distinct, No. 1 being prepared for a small business, therefore simplified as far as practicable, and No. 2 being a more detailed exposition of a scheme covering the expenses and plant of a business with a larger turnover.



The Robert Hilton Appeal.

SIR,—Kindly allow me the favour of your columns to express my thanks to all who helped to relieve Mr. and Mrs. Hilton's immediate needs.

As the outcome of my appeal which appeared in the Trade Press (and the circular which some friends of Mr. Hilton reprinted and distributed) the sum of £82 9s. 7d. was obtained, which has for the time being relieved Mr. Hilton's anxiety, but if his future needs are to be met, a larger sum will be required to ensure that his few remaining days may be free from care.

If there are any who have not yet assisted Mr. Hilton and who wish to do so, I shall be glad if they will communicate direct with him at 241, Glyn-road, Clapton-park, N.E.

I am now closing the list for which I accepted responsibility, and in doing so heartily thank all contributors who so readily and handsomely rallied round this old and valued servant of the printing craft.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilton desire me to extend their heart-felt thanks to all who came to their aid in their day of adversity.

The list of subscribers can be seen on application at the London School of Printing.

Yours, etc.,
J. R. RIDDELL,
Principal.

London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, 61, Stamford-street, S.E.1.

—o—

G.P.O. Activity.

SIR,—Our monthly stock and price list, which survived the perils of 1921 and 1922, has just come under the microscopic eye of the G.P.O. authorities, who, with remarkable forensic skill, now claim that this list is a "sample," and as such must be charged at the full rate of postage. The objection taken, we understand, is that sales result by the printed footnote which we have all along used calling attention to the fact that the list is printed on one of our papers. Does it not appear that the trade exists for the Post Office, and not the Post Office for the trade?

For the time being we have adopted some other means for the distribution of our lists, and, in case of any consequential delay, ask the indulgence of our friends.

Yours, etc.,
MARTIN AND CLARKE.

The Paper House, Joiners' Hall-buildings, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4.

Printers' International Congress.

Arrangements are now well on the way towards completion in respect of the Jubilee Exhibition to be held at Gothenburg, Sweden, this summer—to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the city. It will be remembered that this Exhibition is to be the occasion for an "International Master Printers' Congress" on June 4th, 5th and 6th. Amongst visitors from this country to the Congress will be Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the Federation of Master Printers) who will speak on the subject of the international organisation of master printers, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation), who has been asked to deal with apprenticeship and also to take part in the discussion on costing systems.

It is now announced that special steamer services will be available for the benefit of visitors. It is the intention of the Swedish Lloyd Steamship Co. to run an additional steamer each week between Tilbury and Gothenburg during the run of the Exhibition, which lasts from May 8th to September 30th. The steamer will leave each Tuesday and Friday, returning on Wednesday and Saturday. Passengers will be conveyed by special boat trains from St. Pancras. The first-class return fare is £16.

THE principal Canadian imports into Australia are "Ford" cars and paper.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 38s. 3d., 37s. 9d., Pref., 24s. 3d.,; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 7½d.,; British Glues and Chemicals, 7s. 0¾d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 9d., Pref., 15s.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 6d. pd., 8s. 1½d., 8s., 8s. 3d., f.p., 21s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 85s. 7½d., 86s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref, 23s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 95½, 93½, 94; *Financial News*, 6 p.c. 2nd Pref, 9s. 6d.; Ilford, 20s. 3d., Pref., 18s. 4½d.; *Illustrated London News*, 3s. 3d., 3s. 4½d., Pref., 13s. 1½d.; International Linotype, 62; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 16s., 16s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 19s. 6d., 20s. 7½d., Pref., 17s. 1½d.; Linotype, A Deb., 64, 66, B Deb., 65¼; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 7½d., 22s. 10½d.; George Newnes, 16s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 7½d.; Odham's Press, 4s. 7½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 4½d., 9s., 10 p.c. Cum. A. Pref., 7s. 6d., 7s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 77s. 6d., 76s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s., Pref., 89s. 4½d.; Warrillows, 9s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16¼, Pref., 10½; Weldons, 36s. 3d., 37s. 6d. xd., Pref., 19s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

W. AND A. K. JOHNSTON.—Report of this Edinburgh company of geographers and engravers shows that after charging directors' and auditor's fees for 1921, depreciation, and all outgoings, there is profit on year's trading of £3,118. Balance at debit of profit and loss account at December, 1921, having been wiped out in adjustment of capital, balance of £3,118 stands at credit of profit and loss account at December, 1922, and directors recommend payment of dividend on preference shares for year 1921 at rate of 5 per cent. at £2,395, carrying forward £723. Previous year only preference dividend was paid.

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—Net profit £17,735; final dividends of 12s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per share on the ordinary and bonus shares respectively, making 10 per cent. for the year; £18,223 forward.

NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.—Accounts of North of Ireland Paper Mills show loss on year's working, after allowing for depreciation, of £5,641. Stocks have been written down to present market value, and having regard to conditions prevailing, directors consider year's working satisfactory.

NEW COMPANIES.

WALTHAMSTOW PRESS, LTD. — Capital £8,000, in £1 shares (4,000 6½ per cent. cumulative preference and 4,000 ordinary); to take over the business of a general printer formerly carried on by the late W. H. Everett at 183, High-street, Walthamstow, and certain of the assets in connection therewith, and to adopt an agreement with A. Eade on behalf of A. Suckling. Private company. First directors: P. W. Raffan, F. H. Harkness, J. C. Durant and A. M. Mathews. Registered office: 183, High-street, Walthamstow, E.17.

J. H. BUTCHER AND CO., LTD. — Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire as from July 31st, 1922, the business of transfer and transparency manufacturers carried on at Solito Works, 498-506, Moseley-road, Birmingham, as J. H. Butcher and Co., and to carry on the business of stationers, tinplate, intaglio, colourtype, stereotype, electrotype and general printers, photographic and photogravure printers, photo-lithographers, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. H. Butcher, Mrs. Anna K. Butcher and P. S. Butcher. Registered office: Solito Works, 498-506, Moseley-road, Birmingham.

JAMES HAWORTH AND BRO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares: to adopt an agreement with J. Haworth and T. W. Haworth, and to carry on the business of designers, lithographers, printers, bookbinders, ticket and label producers, fine art colour printers, manufacturers of folding boxes; stationers, envelope and paper and box manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Haworth, T. W. Haworth and H. Prescott. Registered office, 55-6, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

P. A. BUCHANAN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of photographers, printers, publishers, engravers and dealers in photographic and other materials, etc., carried on at Heath Lodge, Croydon, as "P. A. Buchanan and Co.," and to carry on the business of printers and publishers of books, magazines, prints, pictures, engravers, and to adopt an agreement with Elizabeth S. C. A. Buchanan. Private company. First directors: Mrs. E. S. C. A. Buchanan and F. T. Shepheard. Registered office: Heath Lodge, 344, London-road, Thornton Heath, Croydon.

TIMES HOLDING CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire, hold and deal in all or any shares or securities in the Times Publishing Co., Ltd., to carry on any business usually carried on by trust, finance, land, mortgage and agency companies. Power is taken to carry on the business of proprietors, publishers, and vendors of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. Directors: E. J. Alldis and J. Bennett.

R. H. HEPWORTH, SONS AND CO., LTD. (Doncaster).—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, stationer and dealer in fancy goods carried on by Richard H. Hepworth at High-street, Doncaster, as "R. H. Hepworth." Private company. Directors: R. H. Hepworth and R. B. Hepworth.

F. AND B. GOODWIN, LTD. (London).—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with F. W. Goodwin and to carry on the business of music publishers and librarians, copyright purchasers, dealers in musical instruments and publications, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. W. Goodwin and P. F. Morgan. First directors: F. W. Goodwin, P. F. Morgan, B. J. Goodwin and F. J. Morgan.

CAPLESS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; reservoir pen manufacturers, booksellers, publishers, paper manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: O. B. Wade and L. Evans. Registered office: 360, Richmond-road, East Twickenham, Middlesex.

EXCELSIOR BOX CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of cardboard boxes, etc. Private company. First directors: E. G. Davies, H. E. Barter, H. V. Barter and W. White. Registered office: 9A, Penarth-road, Cardiff.

EUREKA COATED BOARD CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; paper and board enamellers, manufacturers of enamelled or surface coloured, embossed, varnished, glazed, gold and tin foil, silver, aluminium, bronze and other papers, card or paste boards, for the lithographic, letterpress, photographic, stationery, box-making and other kindred trades, etc. Private company. Directors: J. W. Cooke and F. Carlisle. Registered office: 28, Blackfriars-street, Manchester.

KENNINGTON ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares; advertising agents and consultants, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. R. Kennington and E. N. Dexter. First director: F. R. Kennington. Registered office: 4, Regent street, S.W.1.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL NEWS ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares; to collect news from manufacturing and other sources and distribute the same to the Press and others in England and elsewhere; to adopt an agreement with H. M. Wyatt, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and general publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. A. Leadam and C. N. Nixon. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 39, St. James's street, S.W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

JOHN LINDLEY, LTD. (printers, etc., office, Preston).—Deposit on January 31st, 1923, of deeds of warehouse and smiths shop adjoining in Thompson's yard, Westgate, Wakefield, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank.

STANDARD CATALOGUE CO, LTD.—Particulars filed of £20,000 A.S.C. (New Series) debentures authorised February 9th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the amount of the present issue being £3,000.

STANDARD CATALOGUE CO, LTD.—Issue on October 4th, 1922, of £4,000, and on January 3rd, 1923, of £4,000, part of a series already registered.

DE GRUCHY AND CO, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on January 20th, 1923, of debenture dated January 11th, 1921, securing £500.

C. W. DANIEL, LTD. (in liquidation) (publishers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on January 30th, 1923, of debenture dated December 24th, 1912, securing £220.

GOODWIN AND TABB, LTD. (music librarians and publishers, etc., London). - Satisfaction in full on January 14th, 1923, debenture dated December 7th, 1921, securing £2,000.

E. N. MASON AND SONS, LTD. (stationers etc.).—Mortgage dated January 29th, 1923, to secure £8,000, charged on Arclight Works, Maidenburgh street, Colchester. Holders: Ipswich Permanent Benefit Building Society.

NATIONAL CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Third debenture dated February 2nd, 1923, to secure £500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Tilley Richman, 75, Canfield gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

OLD TOWN RIBBON AND CARBON CO. (ENGLAND), LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on February 3rd, 1923, of debenture dated November 22nd, 1922, securing £2,500.

G. Outram and Co., Ltd.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. George Outram and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Mr. J. Gourlay, chairman of the company, said it seemed to be the general view of the public that costs had come down to pre-war figures, and they received from time to time suggestions that prices might be reduced The principal item in the production of a newspaper was paper, and the cost of paper, taken for the whole of last year, was 122 per cent. more than in 1913. Ink cost 153 per cent. more, wages well over 100 per cent. on the average, and railway charges 75 to 100 per cent.

Conditions were still far from stable. Only last week paper went up in price to an extent that would cost the company something like £13,000 a year more The increase was a mere fraction of a penny, a very little advance in paper making all the difference in the world.

The report recommending the payment of a dividend for the year of 15 per cent. was adopted unanimously.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
for "cut-throat" Printers

Digitized by Google

Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd.

Depression in Cardboard Box-making.

The adjourned annual general meeting of Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd., was held on Feb. 9th at Winchester House, London.

Mr. W. Gardner Sinclair presided and said that the unprecedented depreciation in trade and industry generally had affected the cardboard box-making industry very severely and unfortunately there had not been sufficient business to go round. Consequently the various factories had been on short time throughout the whole of the year. Competition had been exceptionally keen and some manufacturers had been willing to take almost any price to enable them to reduce their stocks. The directors were considering the manufacturing of other products which it was hoped would give employment to part of the plant at present unproductive. There were indications of an improvement in some trades, and he hoped that improvement would become general and lasting. Their industry, unfortunately, was one of the first to suffer from any depression and one of the last to recover. Given normal trade, however, there was no reason whatever for despondency.

In the course of the discussion several shareholders described the information given in the balance sheet as very meagre. Mr. Brown said that, sanguine as the chairman might be with regard to the future, it was quite time shareholders seriously considered the position. From the balance-sheet it would seem that nearly the whole of their assets were covered by their liability to the bank, their liability to creditors and the accumulated dividends on the preference shares. It appeared that unless the company made a profit of £60,000 for the coming year they would be unable to meet their liabilities.

Mr. Rowe wanted to know why the company should be liable for excess profits duty when they had never made any profits.

The chairman, in reply, said that the liability for excess profits duty was one of the liabilities taken over from the old company. With regard to the position of the company, although he was sanguine as to the future, it was obvious that there would have to be some sort of reconstruction later on.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Waste Paper Recovery.

English Negotiations Over a Patent.

In the King's Bench Division last week the case of Sinclair *v.* The General Waste Paper Recovery Co. and Another was down for hearing before Mr. Justice Bailhache.

Mr. Pritt, for plaintiff, asked that the case should stand out as there was a chance of the parties coming to terms.

In reply to his lordship, counsel stated that two American gentlemen came over to this country and said they had a valuable patent for the recovery of fibre from waste paper. Plaintiff took from one of the gentlemen, named Wishart, an assignment for an agreement which he had with the defendant company dealing with the rights. It was an agreement which involved that some machinery should be brought over to this country to operate to show that it could operate and as soon as it did operate Wishart, now substituted by Mr. Sinclair, was to form a company to take it over, and if he did not form a company all the rights were to lapse. The machinery was brought over and set going, but dispute arose between plaintiff and defendants as to whether it was or was not operating properly and as to whose fault it was. Plaintiff said the machinery did not operate properly, and the time had not come for him to form a company and he brought proceedings for a declaration that the agreement was still in force and he was still entitled to the patents. After considerable difficulty the parties, thinking it better that the patent should be exploited, got into touch with another gentleman to sell the patent, and an arrangement was entered into for that purpose. If that fell through, the action was to be restored, but he (counsel) thought there was hope for settlement.

Mr. Van Breda, for the defendants, consenting, his lordship allowed the case to stand out, generally granting liberty to either side to restore if necessary.

Paper Contract Dispute.

Judgment in a London Case.

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Acton, on Thursday, Feb. 8th, Henry Featherstone and William Harold Walbrook sued William Penman and Son, of 14, Upper Thames-street, London, for damages for breach of an agreement dated February 24th, 1913, and for an account of what was due from defendants to plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs, in their claim, said that defendants were paper agents and merchants and by letters of February, 1913, it was agreed with defendants that in consideration of plaintiffs assisting defendants to obtain an order for the supplying of paper to the *London Mail*, defendants would pay to the plaintiffs half of the profits (less £10 a month for working expenses) derived from all orders given by the *London Mail*. The agreement was to continue for the period of time during which defendants supplied the paper and plaintiff Walbrook printed the same. Defendants obtained the order and supplied paper to the *London Mail* during 1913 to 1920 inclusive, and during all that time plaintiff Walbrook printed the periodical. From time to time defendants paid certain sums on account of plaintiffs' share of profits, but had failed to render any account; £3,059 had been paid and plaintiffs alleged that a further considerable sum was due to them, and that defendants had wrongfully repudiated liability.

In their defence, defendants pleaded that it was an express term of the agreement that it should be limited only to the duration of a contract between a company known as *London Mail*, Ltd., and plaintiffs for the printing of the paper and that contract came to an end in December, 1917. Defendants contended that as from that date the agreement between themselves and the plaintiffs was terminated and that defendants were no longer bound to pay plaintiffs any share of profits on the paper supplied for the printing of the periodical. They admitted that they supplied paper and that Walbrook printed the periodical up to May, 1920, but they said the contract under which the share of profits was payable came to an end because in August, 1917, the *London Mail*, Ltd., had a receiver appointed for the debentureholders and in January, 1918, sold the periodical to a new company called *London Mail* (1918), Ltd. They also counterclaimed for the return of money from plaintiffs, alleging that plaintiffs were liable under the agreement to share losses up to the end of 1917 and that there had been losses before that date which plaintiffs were bound to share.

After hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, his Lordship gave judgment. He said since 1917 defendants had gone on supplying paper for the *London Mail* in exactly the same way as they had done from 1913. Walbrook had also gone on printing the periodical in the same manner. In his opinion the agreement in question applied and operated as much since 1917 as it had operated before then. Therefore he thought the plaintiffs ought to have an account up to the date they asked for, May, 1920, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs accordingly, all questions of costs reserved.

It was agreed that Sir E. Pollock, the official referee, should take the account.

Swedish Pulp Lock-Out.

Paper Mill Hopes.

With regard to the paper mills in Sweden, the Swedish Consulate has had a telegram from the Papermakers' Association at Stockholm stating that it was hoped to settle the dispute next week.

While this is encouraging news, the effect of the lock-out in the pulp mills, if continued long enough, must be ultimately to cause an automatic closing of the paper plants.

A GERMAN correspondent writing to the *Financial News* classes the printing industry amongst those most hardly hit by the disappearing purchasing power of Germany's population—a disaster greatly augmented by the French invasion. In the paper industry, he says, prospects are brighter, as paper cannot be dispensed with, whatever the price.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during January :—

Stationery Office.

CLOTH, TRACING.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

GELATINE.—Vincent Brookes, Day and Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

ETCHING MACHINE.—A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd, London, E.C.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Group 39 (1923).—Metereological Magazine; 7,500 Pads, Form P. 119.—Metcalfe and Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.

Group 221 (1923).—Foreign Office Passports. —Thos. de la Rue and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

1,500 cps. "Naval Court-Martial Proceedings.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

12,500 Bks. "Mines and Quarries, Form 42"; 600 General Ledgers, T.P. 1,085; 102,000 Registry Jackets; 500 "Postman's Attendance Bks., P. 1008"; 1,000 Cash Books, "L.P.S. 1072"; 900 Cash Books, "P. 1014"; 4,500 Cash Books, "P. 1015."—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

12,500 Bks., "Mines and Quarries, Form 42." —Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

54,500 "Ships Rotation Books"; 13,694 Pads, Receivable Order Cheques.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

15,000 Bks., P. 1022.—J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

130,000 Forms 51 B, Forms A/cs. 455.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea.

500 C.I.D. Diaries No. 24; 14,500 Books, "Ships Rotation C. 234."—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

12,500 "Manual of Map Reading, etc., 1921." —J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., Letchworth

7,000 Books, "P. 1016"; 3,000 Bks, "S. 521." —Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg. 2,500 "Public General Acts, 1922."—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Bdg. 956 Schedule B Assessment Books.— Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

STENCILS.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; P. and J. Arnold, London, N.

The Argus & "Financial News"

ATHLETIC & SOCIAL CLUB.

This club gave a very successful carnival dance on Tuesday, February 13th, at the Finsbury Town Hall, Rosebery-avenue, over three hundred persons taking part. Frank Sweet's Belgravia Orchestra provided an excellent programme of dance music which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The costumes worn by the dancers were very attractive, many original designs being in evidence. In the parade which took place during the evening a charming effect of colour and variety was presented. The characters portrayed by the prize-winners represented "Carnival," "Jumperitis," "Casement Window," "The Argus" (showing the headlines of every paper and periodical produced by the firm including a head-dress of peacock's feathers illustrative of the being of one hundred eyes according to the well-known tradition) and "The Observer" (Ladies)— "Darts," "A Dual Cricketer and Footballer," "Punch" and "Sandwich Man" (Gentlemen).

The committee are to be congratulated on the perfect arrangements made by them for the comfort and enjoyment of the company, and it is to be hoped that in the future many similar functions will be fixed up, such certainly being conducive to good fellowship and *esprit de corps* between the "heads" and the rank and file in the sometime drab days of the worker's life.

MESSRS. SPALDING AND HODGE have taken a high standard with their house organ, which has just made its first appearance. "Spalding's Quarterly, a magazine devoted to paper and print," is a really good specimen of this type of publication, both from the point of view of style and matter. The paper employed is Spalding's antique de luxe, with deckle edge. A beautifully reproduced portrait of Thomas Spalding, the founder of the firm, appears as a frontispiece, and the tasteful character of the cover design is maintained throughout the journal.

Digitized by Google

Ventilation and Health.

A Leaflet Issued by the Health Committee of the J.I.C.

One of the main causes of ill-health and lack of energy amongst workers is the want of proper methods of ventilation in the works—states a leaflet issued by the Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades. To enable them to use their powers to the highest capacity the air they breathe must be pure. In other conditions, owing to the lack of fresh air, their physical energy is reduced or they have to use greater effort than is normally necessary in order to produce a given amount of work. Close and stuffy rooms tend to sleepiness, and this condition is fatal to efficient and economic work. In the interest alike of employer and employed fresh air should be provided. There is little doubt that one of the principal causes of the excessive number of fatal cases of tuberculosis amongst workers in the printing trade is the vitiated air they breathe in works not provided with efficient means of ventilation or in which the means installed are not utilised by the workers.

In many up-to-date works sufficient exhaust fans are provided. In others, ventilation depends upon the opening of windows or air outlets, and, through fear of cold and draughts, there is a disposition to neglect to use the means available.

There are various systems of ensuring a proper supply of fresh air, but probably the simplest and best is that of exhaust ventilation. "It is at once the most direct, the simplest and cheapest to design, install and maintain, the easiest to extend, and the most efficient" (Home Office Report on "Ventilation of Factories and Workshops."). Under this system, the air of the works is extracted by means of fans, and is renewed by the natural flow from inlets provided at suitable places some distance from the fans. The fans can be worked either by belts from shafting or by a small electric motor. Exhaust fans of various sizes, each with motor attached, are obtainable at reasonable prices, and experience shows that the cost of power to run them is small.

Moving air is very desirable. In rooms where printing machines are at work the movement of the air is assured, but in others it is often desirable to install propeller fans or wafters, which can be fitted to the shafting.

The Home Office has issued a very useful Memorandum entitled "Ventilation of Factories and Workshops," which may be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office at the price of sixpence. Various systems are illustrated by photographs and diagrams which will be found useful in determining the method most suitable to any particular works. Some of the suggestions contained in the Memorandum are embodied in this leaflet.

There are several makers of efficient fans, and their representatives are always willing to inspect works and submit estimates. Amongst these are: Jas. Keith and Blackman Co., Ltd., Sturtevant Engineering Co, Ltd., and Aland and Co., all of London; Jas. Stott and Co., of Oldham; and Davidson and Co., Ltd., of Belfast.

Advice to Employees.

Remember that lack of fresh air reduces efficiency and is a serious menace to health Fresh air is the principal defence against tuberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory organs.

Make use of whatever means of ventilation are available in the works. Do not block up the air inlets and outlets. Draughts can be avoided by other methods.

Stagnant air is quickly deprived of its natural proportion of oxygen, which is absolutely essential to health. It becomes vitiated by the impure air which is expelled from the lungs with every breath.

Fans ensure satisfactory ventilation. See that they are used wherever they are installed.

Summary.

(1) Impure air decreases efficiency, and, in time, seriously undermines health.
(2) When foul air is extracted and fresh air admitted, the workers are alert and active.
(3) The capital cost of installing and maintaining fans is very small.
(4) Economically, it pays to have fresh air.
(5) It is to the interest of every employer to investigate the air conditions of his works and to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the presence of vitalising air.

Phthisis in the Printing Trade.

Slur on Reformers' Efforts.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman (ex-president of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades) wrote to *The Times* last week as follows:—

"My attention has been drawn to an observation made by Dr. T. M. Legge, Chief Medical Inspector of Factories, who, in presiding over a meeting convened to consider 'Hygienic Methods of Industrial Painting,' and in referring to the question of fibroid phthisis in the house painter, is reported, in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* of January 17th last, to have said that 'he deprecated anything in the nature of a "stunt," such as that which took place a couple of years ago in connexion with the same condition among printers.'

"I do not understand why Dr. Legge should apply the word 'stunt' to the efforts put forth by the representatives of employers and employed through the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades to check phthisis among workers in the printing industry. I well remember Dr. Legge attending a meeting of the council, and delivering a most interesting address upon the subject of ventilation and the need for increased protection of the health of the workers. He must on that occasion have been impressed with the earnestness of those he addressed as to the council's desire to improve the atmospheric conditions under which printers worked, and which rendered them specially liable to contract phthisis.

"I also remember the valuable services which Dr. E. Halford Ross has, during the past five years, voluntarily rendered to the Joint Industrial Council in connexion with the health of those employed in printing offices. As a matter of fact, the Joint Industrial Council has, from its inception, treated the conservation and improvement of the health of the workpeople as one of its most urgent functions.

"I am therefore entirely at a loss to understand why the Chief Medical Inspector of Factories should have applied the word 'stunt' to efforts which an official of his standing should have been the first to commend. It is the more extraordinary in view of the results obtained by the Bank of England printing department by dust abatement, as published in *The Times* of January 26th 1923, for, as stated in your leading article of February 10th, this is work which ranks in a high category of health endeavour."

Stationers' Organisation.

Under the auspices of the Stationers' Association, a conference of stationers was held recently at Newcastle.

Mr. Esmond Morgan (Messrs. Mawson, Swan and Morgan) presided, and Mr S. J. Sandle and Mr. Clifton Tollit, past chairman of the council of the Association, were present.

The chairman said the year 1923 had already shown signs of improvement in trade, and they all expected that it would be a better year for the trade than 1922 had been. Their Association had done a great deal for the stationery trade, and it was desired that more might be done in the way of co-operation.

Mr. Sandle said he had come from London, with his colleague, to fish for men, and they hoped to bring all the stationers of Newcastle and district into the Association. It was founded in 1905, and in that year they had nine firms on the protected list, whereas now they had nearly a hundred. In 1905 the membership of the Association was numbered by hundreds, whereas now it was numbered by as many thousands. They were anxious that there should be more local associations.

Mr. Tollit supported, and said the Association was out to help members in their local difficulties.

Various resolutions on trade matters were carried, and ultimately a sub-committee was appointed, with the chairman as convener, to call a meeting for the purpose of forming an association for the North-east district.

An article on "Wireless for Welfare Work" is a feature of the February issue of *Industrial Welfare*, the monthly journal of the Industrial Welfare Society.

The Printer's Oil Engine.

A Tale of De Wet.

The following story, said to be a true one, is related by "C. W.C." in the South African *Printer and Stationer*:—

Near the end of the Anglo-Boer War, when military law and police were supreme in Bloemfontein, and the notorious *Bloemfontein Express* had been rechristened the *Post*, and the notorious De Wet was trying to cut off "de wet"—I mean the water supply of the town, the writer fell foul of the Provost Marshal.

We had been working considerable overtime for the then "powers that be," and our 20-horsepower oil engine had fouled in the exhaust. The work being very urgent, we had to use every endeavour to complete. About 10 o'clock in the evening the engine began to "jib," and we began to "force"; the result was a succession of very loud explosions from the exhaust chamber. We could hear mounted men galloping about the streets, but were too busy to take any particular notice.

Next morning, about nine o'clock, I heard a military voice outside the office door inquire if the manager was in; the office boy said he was. "The Provost wants you." "Yes? Well, I'm very busy, will come presently." "Very sorry, sir, but you must come with me." On second thoughts, I went. I was marched through the town, up the middle of Maitland-street, in absolute military style, right-wheeled into the Provost Marshal's house and charged with, what do you think? The Provost, with purple face, etc., glared and yelled: "Do you know, sir, you had the whole of the garrison under arms last night, through your confounded engine! We thought De Wet was in town, sir! Yes, sir! we did, by Gor-r-r-r-r!!!"

"Trap" Envelopes Prohibited.

In view of the frequent complaints received of the delay of letters and postcards which have become accidentally enclosed in open packets, the Postmaster-General draws attention to the desirability of enclosing printed papers, commercial papers and samples in covers which are not likely to entrap other packets. He states that envelopes similar in pattern to the embossed envelopes bearing a halfpenny stamp, which are on sale at post offices, are best suited for the purpose if the contents are not of a bulky nature. An envelope of this pattern has the opening at the end and a specially shaped flap which can be turned in so as to prevent other packets from slipping into the envelope. If the contents are too bulky for the use of an envelope of this pattern, the type of envelope to be preferred is one secured by means of a blunt metal fastener which will not prevent the easy examination of the packet and at the same time will not be likely to injure the hands of postal officials dealing with the packet, or to damage other packets. An envelope with the flap merely tucked in is not open to objection if the opening does not exceed 4½ inches in width.

The editor of the *Studio* has in preparation a profusely illustrated volume dealing with "Old English Sporting Prints and their History."

Export of Printed Books.—Printed books were exported from this country last month to the extent of 26,847 cwts. (£282,560), as against 18,650 cwts. (£228,537) in January, 1922, and 49,304 cwts. (£495,162) in the corresponding month of 1921.

A review of Norway's trading during the past year says that the paper industry has done remarkably well, quantitatively. Thanks largely to the American market there have been big increases in both printing and packing paper and also in wood pulp and cellulose.

The Moscow daily newspaper, *Ekonomicheskaia Zhizn* (Economic Life), claims to be the sole example in the world of a daily which concentrates on the general questions of a country's industrial conditions and prospects. Its London representative is at 68, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

Digitized by Google

SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF

PRINTING INKS WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Get in Touch with Home and Colonial Buyers

By Advertising in the Only Weekly Trade Journal Published in the United Kingdom for the Printing and Allied Industries.

The **British & Colonial Printer & Stationer**

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Advertising Rates together with Specimen Copy on application to the above address.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY

The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.

Representative for Great Britain:

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2

Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

..... *19...*

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

SOUTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

Day Continuation Schools.

The monthly meeting of the above-named Association, held on February 6th at the Public Library, Lavender Hill, proved to be a very instructive and enjoyable evening, owing chiefly to the spontaneous and unexpected turn of events, and the gratitude of the members is due to Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, London Master Printers' Association), in supplying the surprise.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. E. Goodwin (Federation secretary), Mr. F. B. Hart, B.Sc., principal of the L.C.C. Southwark and Bermondsey Day Continuation School, held the members in wrapt attention with an important appeal.

The preliminary business of the Association being quickly disposed of, Mr. Wise (president) explained that as members might be aware, trouble had again broken out with one of the unions, and this was taking a good deal of Mr. Goodwin's time. He had pleasure in calling upon Mr. Hart to give his address.

An Appeal by Mr. F. B. Hart.

Mr. Hart began by intimating his purpose of soliciting assistance towards the solution of a grave problem which concerned his hearers as employers and himself as a schoolmaster. In the course of his duties, he said, he came into contact each term with some hundreds of boys who are about to leave the elementary school and enter the working world. He had been struck by the large number of these boys who were anxious to enter the printing trade, and also by the very considerable number of parents employed in it. He had often felt that some of these boys were not suitable for the trade, and he had had a little experience in that direction, for some 12 years ago as responsible master of the Wild-street Evening Institute he had the boys for a two, or even three, year course from St. Clements Press. From Mr. George Eaton Hart, who is so well known throughout the printing world, he had learnt something of the type of boy likely to make a suitable printer, and he was sure that some of the boys who are looking towards the printing trade as a career would be well advised to look in another direction. This was one end of his problem. At the other end he had had experience with a considerable number of lads between 16 and 18 years of age, now drawing unemployment pay, who had been employed for some part of their short working life in the printing trade. These had evidently been rejected as unsuitable for the work, and from very careful observation he had no fault to find with the trade on account of its decision. His object that evening was to persuade his hearers that this end, so unfortunate for the boys, could be in a large measure avoided if a more careful selection were made at the beginning, and as a schoolmaster he wanted to assist them in making that selection.

In the day continuation schools they took boys who had left the elementary school and were waiting for employment. Instruction was partly educational and partly vocational. He suggested that they should give these schools their active support; give those responsible an indication of the qualities they looked for in the boy they were ready to employ; support their efforts by promising to select from their boys, and it would be advantageous to them as employers and to the boys as workers. They could establish classes for boys who sought to enter the trade; they could go on with the education which must be the foundation on which to build skilful craftsmanship. The boy who was unsuitable for permanent employment in the trade would be quickly noted and advised to seek another career. In this way they could get nearer to the ideal of fitting square pegs into square holes, and the trade would get a larger proportion of the boys it required.

DISCUSSION.

The president invited the members to discuss any of the points raised and to question the speaker upon them.

Mr. E. G. Cole (vice-president) pointed out that the trade unions placed a limit upon the number of boys to be admitted into the trade, and asked how the speaker proposed to overcome that difficulty in order to get his boys employed if the suggested classes were formed and whether it was not possible to shorten the apprenticeship period so as to include the period at school.

The speaker replied that he was not asking employers to take more boys, but rather the contrary. The total number of boys employed was the trade's own domestic affair; he only asked that in its selection of suitable boys the trade should not injure the unsuitable one by taking on many more than it could possibly absorb and then dropping those it did not want between the ages of 16 and 18, a most awkward period for boys who had to make a fresh start in life. He agreed that the shortened apprenticeship might be an additional benefit.

Mr. Walmsley asked Mr. Hart whether he was aware of the fact that of the numerous boys sent from the Employment Exchanges to his firm for employment it was not possible to employ one tenth of the number and if this kind of procedure could not be stopped by Mr. Hart's method.

Mr. Hart replied that he was out to alter this procedure, inasmuch as he was prepared to sort out the boys before they were sent to worry employers for situations.

Mr. W. J. Boyle pointed out that the subject that evening was on somewhat the same lines as Mr. Closh's address in December, and went on to express approval of the lecturer's suggestion.

Mr. Simnett informed the members that he had obtained excellent lads from the Central School of Arts and Crafts—lads who were educated with a view to entering the trade and who evinced a pride and interest in their work and who ultimately became highly skilled craftsmen. He strongly recommended the proposal.

Mr. Whyte mentioned that Mr. Riddell, the principal of the London School of Printing, had proposed a scheme whereby two years spent in further education at a continuation school should rank as two years of apprenticeship in the printing trade.

Mr. Buchenham told of personal observation of benefit by attendance at a secondary school. He was strongly in favour of the suggestion.

Mr. Wise, in expressing the thanks of the meeting for the very useful address, said that personally he should use his best efforts to assist any attempt to solve the problem on the lines indicated and he was sure the Association would support him.

Mr. Hart thanked the president and members for their sympathetic attention. It was the first time he had addressed an audience of employers, he had only been able to face such an ordeal because he was deeply anxious to assist the boys and the kindly encouragement they had given him that evening would stimulate him to repeat the process elsewhere.

Mr. Whyte, after tendering apology on behalf of Mr. Goodwin, made some interesting remarks about the position reached in respect of the dispute in the bookbinding trade.

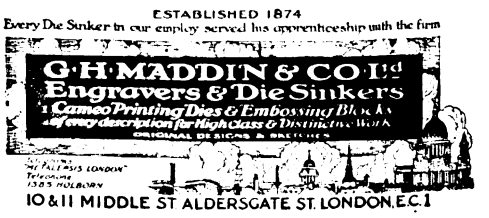
British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	JANUARY.			JANUARY.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Printings or Writings ...	92,493	169,661	227,185	244,513	210,379	241,995
Packings and Wrappings ...	100,654	193,672	300,754	329,722	278,631	383,823
Coated Papers	4,905	6,476	10,199	35,728	30,047	36,813
Stationery	2,850	3,859	3,730	19,064	15,009	15,400
Mill, Leather & Cardboard ...	53,756	61,252	90,966	129,580	80,627	94,041
Strawboard	129,117	213,925	306,943	121,648	89,744	141,500
Other Sorts	18,498	39,843	41,752	125,886	118,176	117,154
Totals	402,273	688,688	981,529	1,006,141	822,613	1,030,726
Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.						
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Sweden	16,939	22,533	51,854	40,825	27,559	52,520
Norway...	22,082	21,265	56,150	59,068	25,351	59,380
Germany	11,121	13,466	10,518	31,157	13,480	12,227
Belgium...	1,399	3,381	776	4,959	5,962	1,628
United States	2,573	400	1,364	11,095	2,826	4,044
Canada...	4,920	—	—	14,377	—	—
Newfoundland	—	10,280	—	—	15,420	—
Other Countries	33,459	98,336	106,523	83,032	119,781	112,196
Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.						
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Finland...	5,810	25,561	33,622	16,194	32,980	38,970
Sweden	23,034	63,087	125,551	73,833	90,840	153,858
Norway...	18,768	34,522	59,243	67,497	48,102	70,993
Germany	21,711	37,851	48,339	70,012	44,063	56,227
Belgium	6,844	6,357	7,090	25,639	15,546	16,059
Canada...	5,682	5,981	6,769	14,322	8,805	8,364
Other Countries	18,805	20,313	20,140	62,225	38,295	39,352
Coated Papers.						
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Germany	818	2,944	5,310	4,870	5,561	13,765
Belgium	1,979	1,370	1,159	11,758	6,606	4,704
France	601	1,199	1,296	4,346	9,609	7,331
United States	1,097	219	749	11,949	4,068	5,784
Other Countries	410	744	1,685	2,805	4,203	5,229

French Paper Market.

Nearly all the paper mills of the Paris district are in normal work, and exports, which were languid, are picking up. Complaints about poor sale of pulp is ascribed to the enormous use made of waste paper.

In Marseilles the markets are satisfactory. Kraft paper is taking the place of all other kinds of packing. Cigarette paper mills are busy. English papers, in spite of the rate of exchange, are regularly imported.



Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Now in full swing till April 30th
TUCK'S POSTCARDS £5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
8 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER.
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

VULMOS FIBRE
CUTTING STICKS and BOARDS.
MOSSES & MITCHELL, Ltd.,
122/4, Golden Lane, London, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

Anything in Colour!
Better, Quicker & Cheaper
than can usually be obtained.
— PICTORIAL —
LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS
(in sheets up to 44 by 64 inches)
For Shipping, Railways, Pleasure Resort Announcements, Cinemas, etc.
We do the Job Complete, or will be pleased to assist you with any part of it.
We also undertake every kind of
Colour Printing, as Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, Coloured Supplements, Magazine Insets, Children's Picture Books, Picture Post Cards, View Books, etc.
We are also publishers of
Chromo Almanacs and Card Calendars, Pictures for Box Tops, Advertising Fixture Sheets, and numerous other items. Ask for Catalogues.
TAYLOR BROS.
THE TRADE COLOUR PRINTERS. LEEDS.
Telephone: 24396. Wires: "Almanac," Leeds.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING MACHINERY MERCHANT.
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

H. W. McKENZIE
VALUER to the PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES
Business Negotiations. Technical Reports.
114-115, Holborn, London, E.C.1
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 1805.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone: Museum 5227.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
SUPPLIED
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Loys.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Australian Notes.

Some Recent Dividends—New Companies—Printers' Premises Sold—Newspaper's Success—Provincial Press Conference—Lino Operators Needed—Paper Contract Lawsuit—German Cardboard Boxes—Advertisement Hoardings — Personal Items.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE directors of Edwards, Dunlop, Ltd., have decided to pay a dividend of 6d. per share on the ordinary shares for the quarter ended July 31st, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares for the half-year to October 31st.

AFTER providing £10,719 for specific reserves, J. Fielding and Co., Ltd., disclose a net profit of £24,329 for the year ended September 30th. For the previous year the net profits were £11,348. The balance-sheet discloses that the company had a better year than the earnings really suggest, for whereas specific reserves have increased from £6,412 to £39,695, only £15,219 of this increase is accounted for in the published accounts—£10,719 as a charge against profits, and £4,500 as an allocation of profits. In addition, a general reserve of £6,000 has been established out of current earnings.

DIVIDENDS on the preference shares, which have now been repaid, amounted to £1,400, and an interim dividend of 9d. on the ordinary script took £4,125. At the general meeting it is proposed to pay a further ordinary dividend of 1s. 6d. a share (making 11¼ per cent. for the year), absorbing £8,250, leaving £378 to be carried forward. The company intends to acquire an interest in the Corrugated Fibre Container Prop., Ltd., Melbourne, and trade operations there should commence early in 1923.

AMONG recent new companies registered in Sydney are the following:

PENCARBON CO. (AUSTRALIA), LTD. — Capital: £10,000. To carry into effect an agreement which has been prepared between Pencarbon Co., Ltd., and this company; to deal in all kinds of carbon and duplicating papers, typewriter ribbons, etc.; to carry on the businesses of engravers, bookbinders, die-sinkers, stationers, etc.

THE STAR PRINTING CO.—To take over the business as now and for some time past carried on by the "Watchman Newspaper, Ltd.," printers and publishers; to print and publish the *Watchman*, and to carry on business as proprietors and publishers of newspapers, etc.

TATLER PRESS, LTD. — Capital, £5,000. Proprietors and publishers of newspapers, books, etc.

SMITH AND MILES, LTD.—Capital of 20,000 in £1 sheres. The company will take over the business of trade linotypers, now carried on by "Smith and Miles" at No. 24a, Jamieson-street.

IMPORTANT Sydney printery premises of Messrs. John Sands, printers, in George-street, have been sold for £80,000.

OWING to the progress of the *Sydney Sun*, the directors has been forced to practically double the premises in Castlereagh street. The first issue of the *Sun* appeared on July 1st, 1910, but it incorporated in that year the *Star*, which was founded in 1887.

THE Australian and New Zealand newspaper world were in Sydney in full force in November, when two conferences were held, at which 850 newspapers were represented. The first was the 11th of the Australasian Provincial Press Association, and the second the 23rd of the New South Wales Country Press Association.

AT the Australian Provincial Press conference, a motion was carried to the effect that the Governments of the several States be urged to add linotype machines to the equipment of printing classes in connection with technical schools where young men and women might obtain efficient instruction in the mechanism and operation of the machine. A number of speakers pointed out that there was a dearth of linotype operators, and some such scheme was imperative.

AN action in the Courts by W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd., of Sydney, against David John Wildey, also of Sydney, to recover £326 compensation for alleged breach of contract in connection with the supply of a quantity of machine-finished printing paper, has been concluded. The defendant pleaded that the paper was not of the quality ordered and counter-claimed for damages for a breach of contract which he alleged the plaintiffs had committed in this respect. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

A MESSAGE from Melbourne states that German cardboard boxes have been brought within the scope of relevant provisions of the Anti-Dumping (Industries Preservation) Act. The applications mostly have a retrospective effect, according to the dates of arrival of shipments represented as detrimental to established Australian or British industries. Upon German goods much heavier special duties will now be chargeable to nullify the effect of the low exchange.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has taken place lately on the question of the control of advertisement hoardings; and an important conference of the local authorities and interests involved has been held on the initiative of the Minister for Local Government to discuss the Local Government (Advertisement Hoardings) Bill, 1922. On behalf of the printing and allied trades strong arguments were advanced for the preservation of the hoardings, which were the only outlet for a very important industry. Mr. Brooks declared that there was hardly any more important class of printing than that of posters.

EVENTUALLY it was agreed that the Local Government authorities should circularise the whole of the councils and shires, pointing out the arguments put forward and asking them to use their powers in a liberal manner. In the meantime the conference was formally adjourned.

MR. GEORGE ANDERSON, of Anderson, Gowan Pty., Ltd., was re-elected president of the Victorian Master Printers' Association for the ensuing year, at the annual meeting of the Association.

MR. N. HONEYCOMBE, on his retirement from the position of overseer of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* composing room, was presented by the general manager with a wallet of notes on behalf of the various departments. He was also the recipient of an illuminated address at the hands of the father of the chapel, on behalf of the employees of the reading, composing and stereo. rooms. Mr. Honeycombe is returning to New Zealand to take up a position on the New Zealand *Herald*, Auckland.

MR. J. K. SMALL, who has been appointed overseer of the composing room of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, was the recipient of a silver entree dish and a pair of silver vases from the composing, reading and linotype engineering departments of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, with which office he has been associated for many years, the last ten as sub-overseer of the composing room.

British Paper in Canada.

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Montreal reports that, according to figures recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the share of the United Kingdom has increased in the majority of the main groups of imports. In many of the groups, however, it appears clear that the United Kingdom cannot compete successfully with the United States, but it would appear that under improved conditions the share of the United Kingdom might increase still further.

Imports of wood, wood products, and paper from the United Kingdom now amount to 8 per cent. of the whole—an increase of 1 per cent. They include printing, wrapping, and writing papers, advertising pamphlets, and playing cards.

Imports of chemicals and allied products from the United Kingdom show an increase of 2 per cent., and now amount to 14 per cent. of the whole, whilst imports from the United States, show a decrease of 3 per cent., and now amount to 71 per cent.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Addressograph, Ltd. Manufacture of printing plates. 2,763.
Barnes, W. T., and Boxmakers (Pendleton), Ltd. Boxes for rolls of paper, etc. 2,585.
Baumbach, W. Process for manufacturing figured cardboard. 3,020.
Excelsior Printers' Supply Co., Ltd., and Pavyer, J. Inking apparatus in platen printing machines. 2,775.
Gower, J. F. Posters, showcards, etc. 3,192.
Grosse, E. Inking devices for printing machines. 2,917.
Hickman, K. C. D., and Trist, A. R. Printing processes. 3,300.
Kilburn, B. E. D. (Southern Novelty Co.). Apparatus for making paper cones. 2,942.
Lewis, L. H. Fastening for envelopes, bags, etc. 2,983.
Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Parkes, J. S. Trimming mechanism of curved stereotype plate casting machines 3,048.
Mills, T. J., and Morris, E. T. Folding mechanism for rotary printing machines. 2,677.
Myatt, J. W. Loose-leaf books, etc. 2,799.
Townsend, C. S. Cartons, and means for displaying articles. 2,768.
Trist, A. R. Photo-mechanical printing processes. 3,038.
Walker, J. Note paper. 3,064.
Walpole, G. S. Alinement bars and type protectors for embossing machines. 2,908.
Walpole, G S. Type-holding bars for embossing machines. 2,909.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Sheet delivery mechanism for printing or like machines. 192,251.
Carlaw, D., and Carlaw and Sons, Ltd., D. Sheet feeding mechanism for gumming, drying, or other apparatus. 192,194.
Moore, A. Paper containers. 192,145.
Printator Ges. Machines for printing labels, cards, and the like. 171,092.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

Soc. d'Exploitation des Procedes d'Impression Sardou. Machines for and a process of printing in plan or relief in one or more colours. 192,364.

MESSRS. BUCHNER & BLEHSMANN, paper export and import merchants of Hameln (Hanover) have removed their export office to Hamburg (Lindenstrasse 11). Simultaneously, Mr. Joachim Gustav Jäger becomes a partner in the firm, and will manage the Hamburg office. The other two partners are Messrs. Werner Büchner and Leopold Blehsmann.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE PRICE BOOK

1923

FOR THE PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES

2nd EDITION, enlarged and brought up-to-date,

By F. G. SHEPARD

540 pages. Price **7/6** post free.

Contains an immense amount of information useful to Master Printers, Managers, Estimating Clerks and Overseers; the prices of materials, work, etc., being given in every department, for London and the Provinces. Also includes a very complete list of Watermarks of Paper.

Copies may be had from the Publishers,

KING & JARRETT, LTD.

HOLLAND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.1

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **SOUTH AFRICA.**
INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, March 15th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

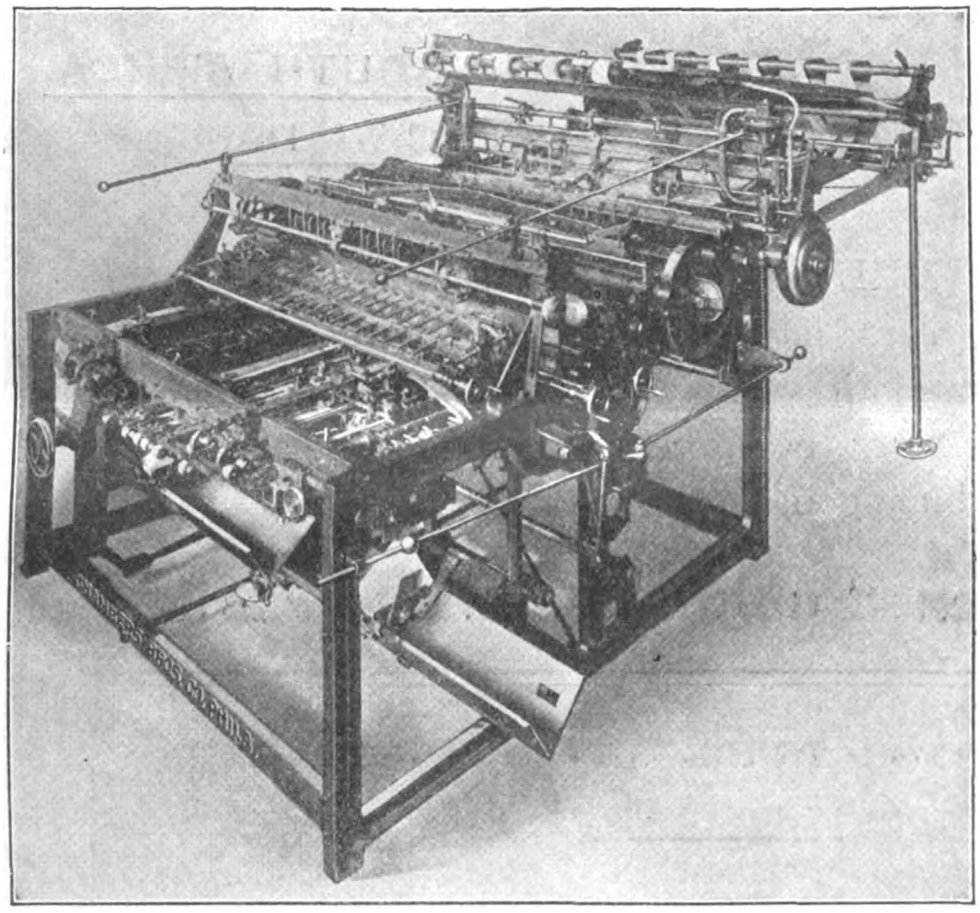
News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Prompt application is invited for space. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS. 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **UNITED STATES.**
WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

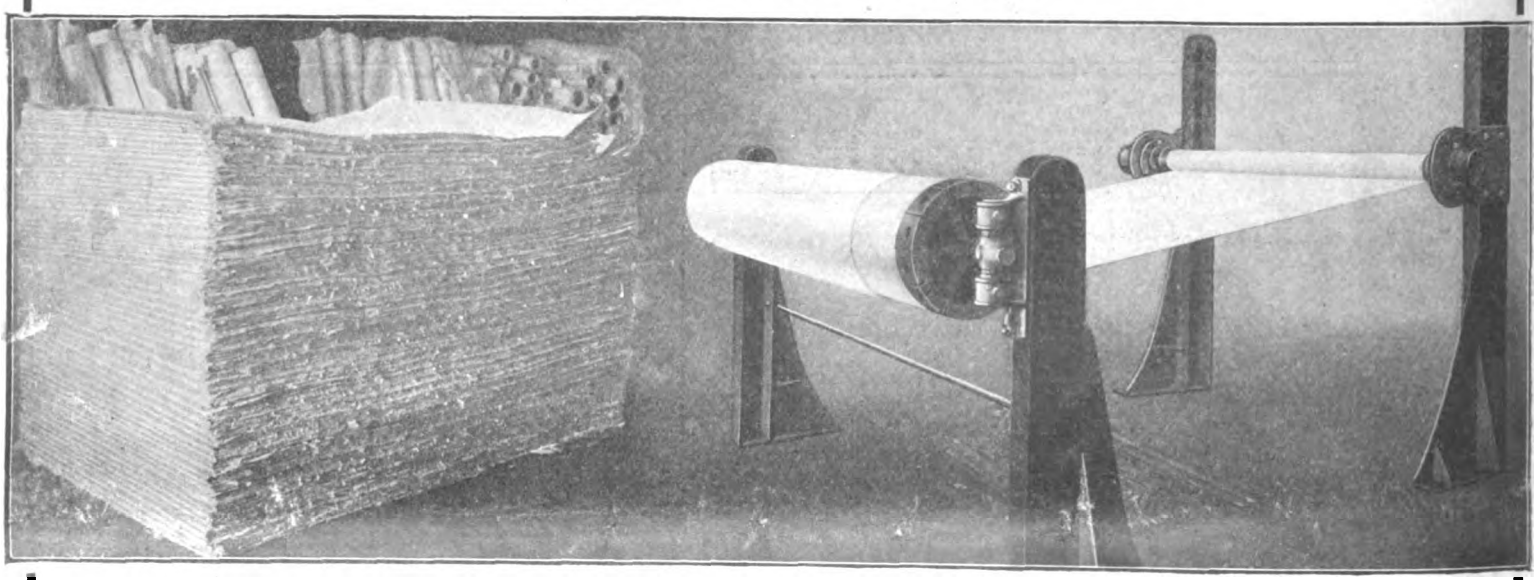
*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.
2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.
4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Feb. 22, 1923.

Digitized by Google

...KARY
...RICH.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

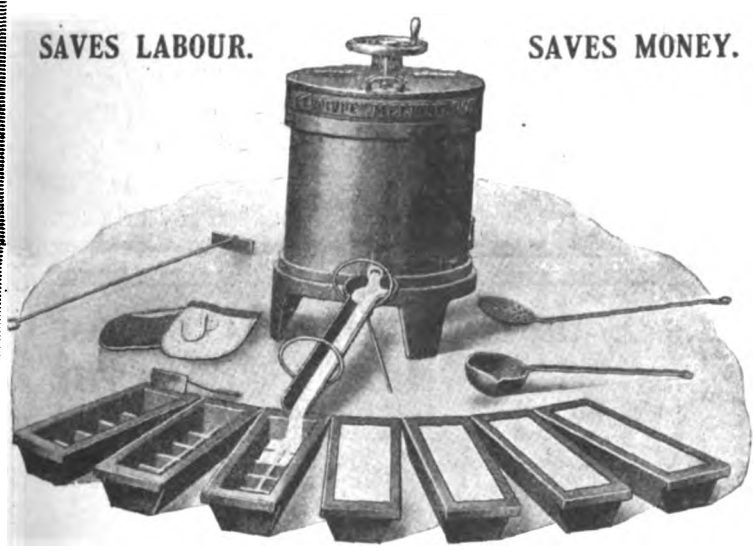
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 9. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 1, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR. SAVES MONEY.



A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

Fry's Metal Foundry

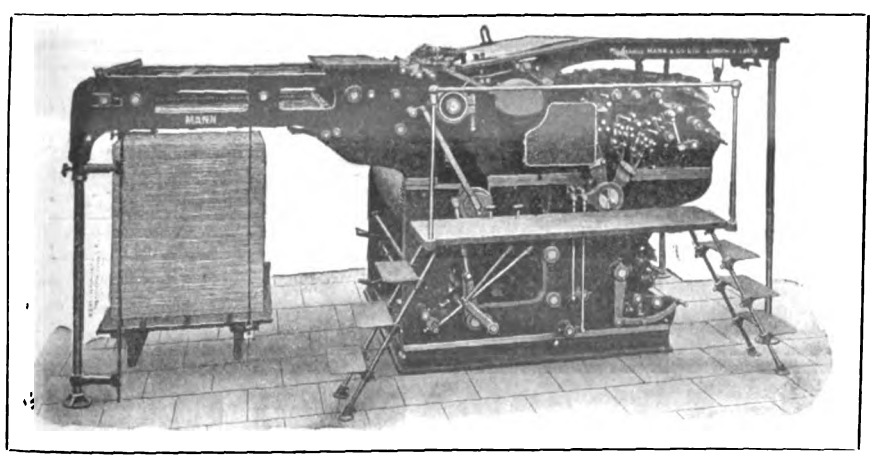
25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, DUBLIN, GLASGOW.

Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines), Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

33-9

THE MANN PATENT TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE



PRINTS

(a) Two Colours on Front,

or

(b) A Different Colour Back and Front,

or

(c) Same Colour Back and Front,

or

(d) Single Colour One Side Only.

MORE THAN 200 MACHINES AT WORK ON:

NEWSPAPERS. CATALOGUES. SHARE CERTIFICATES. BONDS. NOTES. SHOWCARDS. CARTONS. LABELS. POSTERS. MAPS. PLAYING CARDS. ETC.

Full particulars from:—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD., HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

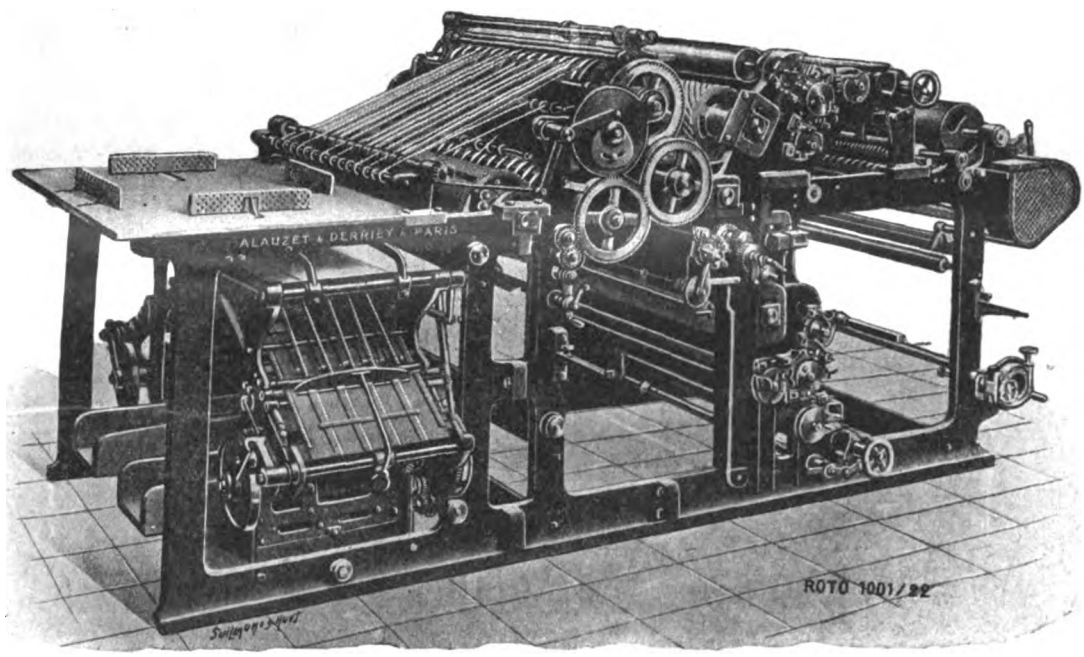
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

SP SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF **PRINTING INKS** WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 9. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 1, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Photo-Litho and Photo-Offset.

How the Printer can Start, in a Comparatively Simple Way, to Use these Important Processes.

By WILLIAM GAMBLE, F.R.P.S., F.O.S.

Paper Transfers.

Photo-lithography originally meant the production of a paper transfer by making a photographic negative, usually of a line subject, and printing through this on to a gelatinised paper made sensitive to light by bathing in the solution of a bichromate salt. After drying the paper it is given a suitable exposure under the negative either to daylight or electric light. Then the paper is inked thinly all over with a special ink. By placing the inked transfer in water or by sponging it gently with water the surplus ink is removed and a sharp transfer print in black lines is secured.

Such a process requires only the very simplest of apparatus and materials. Apart from the camera, lens, and photographic accessories which are required for any photo process, only a special printing frame for the exposing of the paper under the negative, an ink roller, and a developing tray are required.

For repeat work, as many transfers as the number of repeats desired may be made and attached to a sheet for transferring at one operation.

This process is not suitable for half-tone reproduction.

Paper transfers have the advantage of being convenient for transferring to stone for ordinary lithography.

By the Identograph process transfers may be made from prints or tracings without a camera.

Direct Printing on Zinc.

A piece of grained zinc as usually employed for lithographic printing is coated with a bichromate solution to make it sensitive to light. The coating is dried and exposed under a photographic negative, in line or half-tone dots. After the necessary exposure the plate is thinly inked all over with a special transfer ink. Then it is placed in a tray of water and by slight rubbing with a tuft of cotton wool the surplus ink is removed, and the lines or dots left clear and sharp. The plate then needs only to be gummed and rolled up by the lithographer as usual.

Direct Printing without a Negative.

By a modification of the above process a thin paper print or tracing in good black ink can be used instead of the photographic negative. A white line on black ground is thus obtained, but by suitable treatment this effect can be reversed and the customary black line image secured. It will be seen that no camera is required for this method.

In coating the zinc for direct printing it is necessary to use a whirler for securing a thin even film of the sensitive solution. It is also necessary to employ a special printing frame, with screw or lever pressure, or preferably one of the vacuum type. Otherwise the only appliances required are the roller, ink, slab, drying stove, and developing tray.

Half-Tone Work.

To make half-tone negatives a special camera is required, fitted with a mechanism for holding and adjusting the ruled screen, and special diaphragms are required for the lens. A Levy screen is required of such a ruling as will suit the kind of work required. Usually for lithographic work, the rulings are 120, 125, or 133 lines per inch. The actual procedure in making the negative is fairly simple, but instruction from an expert and considerable practice are necessary for a beginner. The negatives for photo-lithography have to be made different in character from those for etched blocks. The printing of the negative on to zinc is practically the same as described above for line negatives, but the development can be manipulated to secure particular effects desired.

Colour Work.

Simple colour work with flat tints and solids may be done by the ordinary line negative process. For half-tone colour work the procedure is the same as in making half-tone black-and-white negatives, except that a colour filter (*i.e.*, a glass plate bearing a transparent coloured medium) is placed behind or in front of the lens and three or more negatives are made through different filters. The negatives are made on panchromatic dry plates or with colour sensitive collodion emulsion. The printing down of the negatives on to zinc is done in the same way as for half-tone negatives, and the development of the image on the zinc is done in a similar manner. To emphasise particular colours, or to stop out others, retouching is resorted to on the negatives. This can only be done by men having a skilful appreciation of colour values.

Register work is obtained by having cross lines on the drawing so that they appear on the negatives and print on the zinc plates.

Duplicate prints on large plates can be made by having a face-up vacuum frame, which enables the negative to be laid to marks on the zinc plate. A special mechanical device can be applied to this form of frame for the purpose of laying duplicate prints in register.

Step and Repeat Work.

For repeating a number of small images on one plate as for stamps, labels, etc., various methods can be employed, such as a repeating darkslide for the camera, or a repeating transparency frame, placed in front of the camera. Simple repeats such as 4-on can be done by masking the plate by shutters in the camera in front of the plate. A negative with 4-on can be again repeated in the printing frame. For some purposes it is sufficient to make a number of prints on bromide paper and paste up to form a multiple original.

There are no patent rights in the Step-and Repeat idea. Existing patents are for the various mechanical means for doing it.

Grain Processes.

These may be worked by means of grained screens in the camera, or by special coating of the zinc plates. There are also grain processes with paper transfers.

Proofing Offset Plates.

This can be done best on a hand offset proofing press, which is also suitable for reversing, re-transferring, or taking transfers from type formes.

General Hints.

The size of camera required is determined by the largest size of image to be reproduced, not by the size of the zinc printing plate.

For some processes it is necessary to have a transparency holder for copying from glass negatives or positives.

The size of the printing frame is proportional to the zinc printing plate, and several negatives may be printed at once in a large frame.

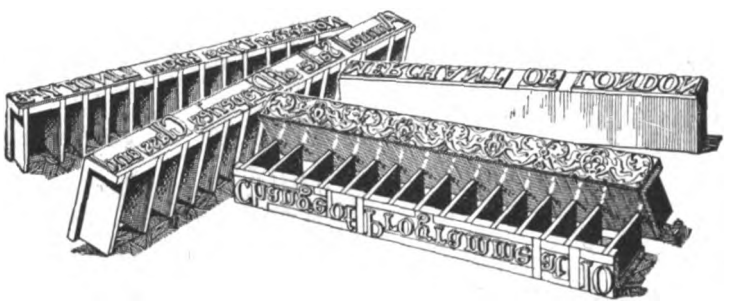
The size of Levy screens to be chosen is according to the largest size of picture to be reproduced. For colour work a circular screen is required. Alternately a pair of screens may be used for three colours or a set of three for four colours. These screens will also serve for black half-tone.

The size of colour filters is governed by the diameter of the lens. A camera which will do half-tone will also do line work, and by the addition of colour filters becomes a colour camera. Special registering cameras for colour work can be supplied.

The size of whirler is according to the size of the largest zinc plate to be coated. It will take any size smaller plates.

Reprint of a leaflet now being issued by Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd., the well-known manufacturers of apparatus and materials for photo-litho and photo-offset printing. The leaflet (which is obtainable on request) is itself of interest from the fact that the letterpress has been reproduced from Monotype-set matter by photo-offset, without the aid of a camera—use being made of a sensitive film, somewhat after the fashion of the Manul process.

Digitized by Google



New display type is expensive—in initial cost and subsequently in composition and distribution. And it is new only once

When you have a Linotype you will avoid heavy bills for new display and body founts, your composition charges will be far less, and distribution nil.

The Linotype will give you new type for *every* job—and not merely type but composed type, ready for make-up and printing.

And as regards make-up: Do you know how simple, safe, and speedy it is where Linotype matter is concerned? The machine leads its own matter; and, as every line is a complete unit, much larger quantities can be handled at a time than is possible with movable type.

Unlimited supplies of decorative material can be cast on the machine; lines can be repeated as many times as required, so that a job can be printed as many "up" as required to reduce long runs on the presses.

The Linotype can be equipped to suit your immediate needs. You can install it with one magazine only or as many as eight; with one distributor or as many as four.

These are but a few of the advantages you will gain when you have a Modern Linotype. Come and see the machine for yourself, and bring samples of your work with you.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd.
9 Kingsway, London

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A Specialised Trade Protection Office for Paper Makers, Merchants, Agents, Wholesale Stationers & Allied Trades.

OBJECTS AND POINTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

Enquiries. Precise up-to-date Status Reports furnished by this Society which operates exclusively in your trade.
Collection of Accounts. Trade protection specialisation makes it possible for this Society to render a valuable service in the connection mentioned and, through up-to-date and efficient methods, costs are reduced to a minimum.
Insolvencies. This department will be under the control of an accountant with 15 years' experience in this class of work, and fullest investigations will be conducted and Meetings of Creditors attended free of charge.
The Society will be controlled by a directorate to be elected from the principal houses in the Trade.

Managing Director, Accountant & Valuer: PARKIN S. BOOTH.
Described by the "Chemist and Druggist" as "The Live Wire of the Trade Protection World."

FORM OF MEMBERSHIP.

To MR. PARKIN S. BOOTH.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

LONDON OFFICE:
26, 27 & 28, KIMBERLEY HOUSE,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1.
Telegrams: "ASMANIST," CENT. Telephone: CITY 6942/4 (2 lines).

LIVERPOOL OFFICE:
35, 36 & 37, EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
2, BIXTETH STREET
Telegrams: "QUORUM." Telephone: 4330 CENTRAL (Private Branch Exchange)

Sir,

Kindly place our name upon the register of members of the ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED, as from .....192.....to.....192..... and so on from year to year, until notice of discontinuance in writing be given prior to the termination of any year's Subscription, and upon the following terms and conditions:—

CONDITIONS:

The Subscription is annual, payable in advance, and may commence at any time.
All information is obtained from the most reliable sources, but it must be distinctly understood that it is furnished in strict confidence, and is for the sole use of the Subscriber, and is not to be divulged to a third party. The Subscriber will be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from the breach or non-observance of this condition.
Subscriptions are received, all Debt and Status Enquiry Books, etc., are issued, and information is given on the distinct understanding that the Office is not to be held responsible for damage or loss arising from want of sufficient or accurate information furnished to Subscribers, and it is agreed between the Subscriber and the Office that no proceedings shall be instituted against the Office by reason of any information furnished or omitted to be furnished, and the Subscriber further agrees not to give credit in sole reliance upon any information received from the Office except upon his own responsibility.
The Solicitors to whom collection of any debt is transferred by the Office shall be entitled to exercise discretion as to the form of procedure to be adopted in each case, and the Subscriber agrees to ratify all acts done by such Solicitors.
In case of discontinuance, Debt and Enquiry Forms are to be returned to the Office with written notice, before the end of the subscription term

Terms:

Subscription £2 2s. 0d. per annum, entitling the Subscriber to:—
Ten Status Enquiry Forms and ten Debt Forms free of charge.
Further Enquiry Forms during currency of Subscription at 2/- each.
" Debt " " " " 1/6 "
The Collection of an unlimited number of Accounts at the following rates of Commission:—
5% on amounts recovered up to - - £20
2½% on amounts over £20 and up to - £100
1% on amounts over - - - £100
5% on amounts recovered in Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Isles.
Special terms in respect to Foreign Debt collections and enquiries.
Representation at Meetings of Creditors free of charge.
Searches of the Registers (unlimited) free of charge.
Legal Advice by the Solicitors to the Office upon ordinary business matters free.

(Signed)..... *(Address)*.....

Date..... 192 *Business*.....

Digitized by Google

It is in all cases advisable to have electric arc lighting for copying and printing. Daylight is uncertain and even the most powerful incandescent lamps require too long exposures to be useful; bichromate printing cannot be done by such lamps as the latter.

Dry plates, of the special kind for process work, can be used for line or half-tone, but where a large amount of work is to be regularly done, and particularly where the negatives are large, wet collodion is the most economical process.

Panchromatic dry plates are used for colour negatives, but collodion emulsion is more economical for large work, and results are better.

Any room of suitable size on any floor will serve as a photo-litho studio. The vibration of machinery does not affect the photography as the camera is supported on a base suspended on springs to neutralise the vibration. The size of room is determined by the length of the camera stand, which for small cameras is 10 or 12 ft. and for larger cameras 18 to 24 ft. Gas and water must be available and suitable sink drainage provided. Electric light mains must be heavy to carry the required current for the arc lamps.

In a small establishment where sufficient time can be allowed, one man can carry through all the operations of making negatives, printing down, and developing the zinc plates. In larger establishments the negative making and printing down is divided between two or more men.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Bamber, W. Display boxes of cardboard, etc. 3,905.

Blythe, H., and Blythe, Ltd., P. Boxes for fabric or paper in roll form. 3,999.

Cerebos, Ltd., Collins, A., and Patterson, W. H. Paper cartons, etc. 3,585.

Clark, A. Envelope. 3,693.

Eland, C., and Eland, W. E. A. Envelope letter. 3,670.

Fricker, W. Machines for making paper bags. 3,922.

Gilbert, A. Loose-leaf binders. 3,633.

Jackson, D. T., and Watson and Co., Ltd. Cardboard boxes and display devices. 4,047.

Laffan, W. Writing pads, etc. 3,648.

Lyle, C. Show cards. 4,011.

Osmond, G. E. Envelopes, etc. 4,056.

Wells, H. G. Loose-leaf binders. 3,555.

Wolf, O. R. Multi-colour rotogravure printing in intaglio. 3,628.

Yetter, J. C. Multi-colour printing in intaglio. 3,629.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Jardine, Sir E., and Cohen, I. Paper cutting guillotines. 192,534.

Steiner, B. Sealing envelopes, papers, and the like. 192,473.

Wilson, H. W. V., and Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd. Furnaces for melting stereo and similar metals and other materials. 192,445.

1922.

Green, C. F. Rotary type duplicating and like printing machines. 192,607.

Standard "News" Defined.

The provision in the U.S. tariff allowing the free importation of "standard newsprint" has led to the appraisers at the Port of New York acting on a tentative definition for this class of paper. This tentative definition, according to the *Paper Mill*, is that standard news-print is news-print weighing within 5 per cent. of 32 lbs. on 24 by 36–500 sheets basis, white or natural in colour and containing a predominance of ground wood pulp.

"New Jerusalem" is the title of Jerusalem's first daily newspaper to be published in English. The journal is due to the enterprise of an American woman, Mrs. Gatling, who is proprietor and editor. It is an independent daily, with an Arabic and Hebrew edition. It is reported that the printing machinery for this venture was brought over specially from America.

WEST & NORTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

Wages Negotiations Further Discussed.

At a meeting of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association on February 13th, the discussion on the recent wages negotiation was continued by Mr. A. Bonner, who spoke with much sympathy for the employees though he regretted the lack of interest generally existing amongst them towards the employing houses. He strongly advocated a more democratic view of the position of employer and employed.

Mr. Goss, of Messrs. Baines and Scarsbrook, followed with some friendly criticism of the existing relationship between the L. M. P. A. executive and the ordinary member. He said too much was made of the privileges of the latter and too little of the obligations of the former; and complained that the admission of the allied trades to membership had been allowed to result in unreasonable increases in prices. He advocated the appointment of an organiser for each district, friendly gatherings at one another's houses, the pooling of experiences for mutual benefit, the stressing of efficiency rather than the imprint, and conferences between houses engaged in the same class of work.

Some Practical Suggestions.

Mr. J. R. Burt, filling a gap caused by Mr. Skelton's absence in the North of England, briefly reviewed the conditions and difficulties the Council had to work under, stressing the need for more confidence, a better understanding between the different sections of the trade, and greater consideration for one another. He disagreed with the differentiation of union and non-union houses, as operating against favourable agreements and because it gave the impression of a divided Association. Turning to Labour matters he felt that the efficiency of the employers in negotiating was second to that of the men, and advocated the appointment of an expert adviser to investigate points put forward by the unions and the probable effect of any demands made on the trade as a whole or individual houses. Agreements should not be come to till this had been done. He also advocated the formation of a guarantee fund which he thought could be invested to produce a dividend and could be applied in reduction of subscriptions or other ways. Such a fund he felt sure would not be looked upon with disfavour by the union leaders as it would have a steadying effect on the trade.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Langley analysed the criticism generally directed against the Association, bringing it all back to the absence of interest and effort on the part of the individual member.

Co-operative Selling.

Mr. W. L. Sidders welcomed the constructive policy put forward. He instanced the activity and thoroughness of the advertising agencies as compared with the apathy of the printer, and advocated the formation of a fund to push print, and the pooling of salesmanship for the benefit of groups of the small houses.

Mr. Young agreed generally with Mr. Burt, and regretted the want of cohesion amongst printers, who, he felt, were too much in opposition to one another. He also thought that the position of the small printer in the Association would have to be reconsidered.

Mr. Perry considered the criticisms justified up to a point. If the Association had failed in some ways, it had more than justified its existence in other. The friendly feeling engendered had been of immense service in welding together the members.

Mr. Searle felt the members were not sufficiently consulted, more matters should be remitted to the districts and the meetings should be made more educative. The questions of advertising and office routine and management needed special attention.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh in response to the president's invitation briefly reviewed the discussion. He thought the engagement of a counsel to advocate the master's side might not prove an unmixed blessing. Such a man would certainly be difficult to get, and would be expensive. Having referred to matters now under discussion at 24 Holborn, and expressed his pleasure at being again at one of the meetings, the discussion was closed by the president thanking those who had come forward with information and suggestions on the important matter that had been before them.

"RECORD TYPE"

THIS Type is cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal, is exceptionally hard, and guaranteed True.

Compare the Prices!

	OUR PRICES.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	2/-	3/9	1/9
11 pt.	2/2	3/11	1/9
10 pt.	2/3	4/1	1/10
9 pt.	2/5	4/5	2/-
8 pt.	2/6	4/7	2/1
6 pt.	3/-	6/9	3/9

JUST ADDED:

12 pt. Typewriter Face

It is our ENDEAVOUR to ad

2/- per lb.

THE LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TYPESETTING INSTALLATION IN EUROPE.

RECORD COMPOSITION CO., LTD.,

Mono Typesetters Typecasters Lino

3, West Harding Street, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone - HOLBORN 5826

Ask for Specimen Sheets.

"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

Digitized by Google

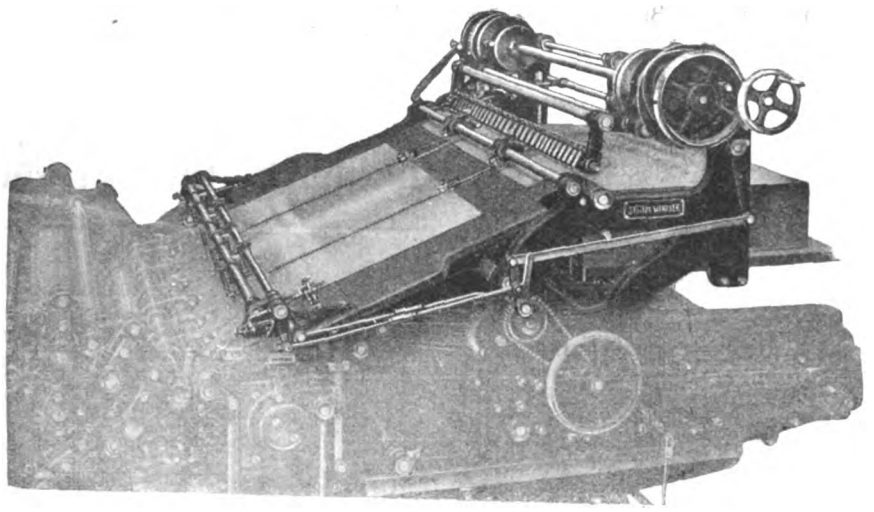
The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is supplied at a price within the reach of every printer The principal reason for not universally adopting automatic feed is therefore removed.

Built in all sizes and can be fitted to any Letter-press or Litho Machine.

INTRICATE mechanism is superseded by simple movements. Fitted in its entirety on the machine, so that access to the latter is not impaired.

Keeps up with the speed of the fastest running machine.



Feeds all kinds of paper from thinnest tissue to cardboard.

Register is assured even at maximum speed.

The only Feeder adaptable for very short runs.

Quick changing from small to large sizes and *vice versa*.

Changing to hand feed in a few minutes.

Purely mechanical Automatic Throw-off when the paper feed is disturbed.

No tapes or friction wheels to smear or mark the sheets, so that excellent colour printing is assured.

The Winkler Feeder is also built with a Stacking Arrangement.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THERE IS NO WIRE STITCHER IN THE WORLD TO EQUAL THE BOSTON. IT IS THE FASTEST, THE SIMPLEST, AND THE STRONGEST MACHINE AVAILABLE. IT IS PERFECTLY MANUFACTURED AND INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN.

OWING TO INCREASING LARGE SALES, WE ARE ENABLED TO ANNOUNCE A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES, DETAILS WILL GLADLY BE SENT BY . . .

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD.,

PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,

43 and 44, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

Bookbinders' Wages Arbitration.—The Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., has been selected to preside over the arbitration proceedings at which the wages dispute in the London bookbinding trade will be settled. Sir David Harrel served on a number of arbitration boards during the War, and has also been chairman of the Durham coal trade Conciliation Board. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher will represent the employers, whilst the employees will be represented by the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and Mr. W. C. Warren. Arrangements are in hand for the arbitration proceedings to take place at Montagu House, on March 6th, though at the time of writing these arrangements are not concluded.

Bookbinders' Summonses.—Arising out of the bookbinders' dispute, the summonses of Messrs. J. Burn and Co., Ltd., bookbinders, Hatton-garden, London, against 56 men for a week's wages in lieu of notice, were adjourned last Thursday, the men having returned to work pending arbitration.

The dispute between Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co. and the Union is in its eighth week. We learn that the firm are carrying on and fulfilling orders; they have practically a full complement of staff and production is nearly normal. On the union side a determination to continue the fight is maintained.

Lithographic Wages.—At the largely attended meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers (London branch), held at the Memorial Hall, on February 12th—at which Mr. Thomas Sproat was present—it is understood that the feeling of the meeting was in favour of the claim for a re-adjustment of wages so as to place their members on the same footing as the majority of the other sections of the industry. It was also decided to approach the London Master Printers' Association again with a view of bringing about the desired re-adjustment. We understand that correspondence has since passed between the Society and the L. M. P. A., and that the L. M. P. A. is calling a meeting of employers in the litho section of the trade to consider the London wages position.

Lino Piece Scale.—A conference was held between the London Society of Compositors and the London Master Printers' Association on Friday on the question of the application of the linotype piece scale to periodical houses. The conference was adjourned for both sides to report to their executives before meeting again. The L.S.C. has also asked for a conference with the L.M.P.A. in the hope of reaching a settlement on the monotype piece scale.

The Paper Workers' Union (London Central Branch) has asked for a conference on proposed rates for binding and stitching machines in printing houses.

The business of Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., is to be combined with that of Kelly's Directories, Ltd., but will still be carried on separately. The only change will be that Sir William Berry and Mr. J. Gomer Berry, directors of Kelly's Directories, Ltd., will join the board of Iliffe and Sons, Ltd.

A Receiving Order has been made in respect of Mr. F. W. Tongue, 35, Eastwood-road, Cannon-hill, Birmingham, lately carrying on business at Herald-chambers, Martineau-street, and 16, New Meeting-street, Birmingham, paper and paper bag merchant.

Wages Reduction at Sunderland.—At the time of the wages negotiations of last July, when eventually a wages reduction of 12s. 6d. in four instalments was agreed to, Mr. S. Storey, the proprietor of the *Sunderland Echo*, gave a guarantee that no reductions would be made until the end of 1922, in consideration of which the Typographical Association was not withdrawn from his office. Mr. Storey has now notified the Executive Council of the Association of a first reduction of 7s. dating from January 14th, with a further reduction of 3s. on May 6th next, and that wages will then be stabilised until the end of 1923.

State of Trade.—In printing and bookbinding the improvement hoped for and expected in the new year has not been maintained, although in some cases orders are plentiful and works are busy, says a report of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce. In the letterpress section a fairly good flow of small orders continues, but larger orders are few and far between. In the lithographic section business is fairly good, but bookbinding is below normal. Unemployment is not excessive, although it is higher than might have been expected. On the whole the industry locally compares very favourably with other parts of the country.

New Standard Rates.—Members of the Federation of Master Printers throughout the kingdom have this week received a new issue, revised, up to February, 1923, of the "Standard Hourly Rates." The booklet is issued for the guidance of members by comparison with their own hourly rates as worked out according to the Federation Costing System.

The Vellum Binders' and Machine Rulers' Pension Society is to hold its eighteenth annual meeting at the St. Bride Institute on Wednesday next, March 7th.

Newcastle Lectures.—In the series of lectures arranged by the Newcastle District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council (Printing and Allied Trades), a lecture on "The Need for Craftsmanship," was delivered at the King Edward VII. School of Art, Armstrong College, Newcastle, on February 16th, by Mr. A. J. Platt, of Messrs. Mawson, Swan and Morgan, Ltd., Newcastle. Mr. Platt dealt mainly with the letterpress side of the printing industry, and gave interesting examples in make up, etc.

Joseph James Grinyer, a printer, was sentenced to six months in the second division at the Surrey Assizes on Tuesday for fraudulently converting money belonging to the Guildford Slate Club.

The death is announced of Mr. E. P. Haslam, formerly a director of Messrs. Benn Brothers, Ltd., and one of the proprietors of the *Gas World*.

The death occurred last week of Mr. Percy Christopher Wootton, editor of the *Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham News*.

Mr. William Greenhalgh, of Ramsbottom, died suddenly last week, aged 77 years. He was employed in the block-printing department at Messrs. Turnbull and Stockdale, Ltd.

The death has occurred of Mr. F. C. Sawtell, who for the last ten years had been connected with the Reference Department of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's Weekly News*.

The late Mr. George Lancaster Stephenson, of Paddington, journalist, son of Sir Albert Frederick Stephenson, newspaper proprietor, of Southport, left £8,643.

Mr. George Frederick Munford, of York Cottage, Kingston, Yeovil, Somerset, late editor of the *Western Gazette*, left £2,236.

Newspaper Amalgamation.—The *Consett Chronicle*, which was founded nearly 28 years ago, and in recent years had its name expanded to the *Consett and Stanley Chronicle*, has just issued its last number, and will cease to exist as a separate publication. The copyright of the paper has been acquired by the North of England Newspaper Co., Ltd., and from to-day's date is amalgamated with the *Stanley and Chester-le-Street News*, and issued under the title of the *Stanley News and Consett Chronicle*.

The clerical section of United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., met at dinner on Monday evening at the Florence Restaurant, Mr. W. H. Sparks being in the chair. Among the guests were the Right Hon. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., M.P., Brig.-Gen. E. B. Cuthbertson, Sir Howard Spicer, and Mr. J. H. Parham, of the Board of Directors.

The Northcliffe Estate.—Probate was granted on Monday of the will and three codicils of Viscount Northcliffe, of Carlton-gardens, S.W., who died on August 14th. The value of the estate is sworn at £3,250,000, with net personalty £1,250,000.

The *Sketch* is offering a prize of £1,000 and many consolation prizes for a competitive selection of designs for its cover.

The American Institute of Graphic Arts is holding, in New York, from February 15th to March 17th, an exhibition of "The Printed Book before the Nineteenth Century"—an exhibition arranged for the study of decorative typography.

To facilitate the journey of representatives of British firms to Leipzig in connection with the Fair, arrangements have been made by the L. and N.E Railway for a through carriage to leave the Hook of Holland for Leipzig on March 3rd and 4th, and if sufficient passengers leave England through carriages will also be run on March 1st and 2nd.

Trade Union Matters.

Home Counties Group, T.A.—The Home Counties Group of the Typographical Association held a special meeting at the Memorial Hall on Saturday, when a representative gathering assembled. Amongst the fraternal delegates attending was Mr. F. O. Roberts, M.P., who delivered a very eloquent address on the aims and prospects of the Labour Party. The joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council were also present and addressed the meeting. Mr. A. E. Goodwin (who is also secretary of the Federation of Master Printers) spoke of his presence there as a unique experience, and he went on to indicate the many points of common interest to employers and employed which the J.I.C. had brought to light. He stressed particularly the work of the Health Committee, and pointed out the utility of the J.I.C. in respect of such matters as postal rates, and legislation affecting the printing industry. Mr. A. E. Holmes also referred to the many occasions on which the J.I.C. had proved its usefulness, and he cited the recent dispute in the London bookbinding trade as an outstanding example. All the speakers were well received and accorded hearty thanks.

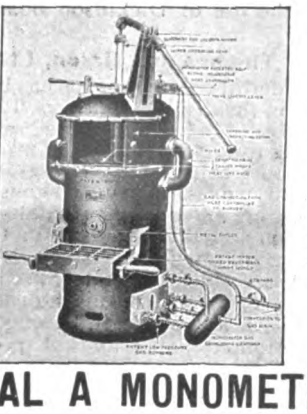
The Typographical Association is considering the claiming of extra remuneration for linotype operators employed on multiple-fount machines.

The T.A. general secretary has received from the International Typographical Secretariat a request that outside printing workers keep away from Switzerland owing to unsettled conditions following the strike in that country. Similar warning is issued regarding Holland and Iceland, it being stated that a dispute is likely to take place in Holland concerning the questions of wages and the length of working day, and that all the trade union members in Iceland are out on strike in consequence of a wages dispute.

The E.C. of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants have formulated a superannuation scheme on the basis of 15s. a week at 60 years of age—no payments until three years have elapsed. The scheme is prepared subject to the approval of the membership.

The Manchester branch of the National Union of Journalists proposes that the National Executive be requested to buy and set up its own printing plant. At the forthcoming annual delegate meeting at Portsmouth the matter will be considered.

North London branch of the National Union of Journalists, which includes the reporting staffs of most of the North London journals, held a very successful dinner at the Alexandra Palace on Friday evening. The occasion was unique inasmuch as the company included for the first time many representatives of the proprietorial interests.


Imitators Warned against "Monometer" Patents.
Oxidation.
Mixing (Hand or Mechanical).
Reversable Double-sided Ingot Mould.
Gas Mixing and Distributing.
Safety Valve and Heat Control.

INSTAL A MONOMETER

£2000 per annum saved
in metal alone by using a
MONOMETER FURNACE.

A large London Printers' have found by test that they get 48½ lbs. less dross per ton of metal melted with a Monometer Furnace.

They melt 8 tons per day, so a direct saving of over £2,000 is effected.

Just calculate how much you melt per day and see what you will save.

Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.

Head Office and Works: Barrow-in-Furness
London Office: Savoy House, Strand, W.C.
'Phone: Gerrard 3655.

Digitized by Google

The British Industries Fair.

Paper and Stationery Exhibits.

Information received since our report last week of the opening of the British Industries Fair at White City appears to indicate improvement in the amount of business transacted. We gather that provincial buyers have been more numerous than those from overseas, but more inquiries are reported this year than last from certain overseas countries, notably Spain, Canada, Scandinavia and South America.

Following upon our account last week of exhibits more closely connected with the printing trade, it is of interest to review the excellent display of paper and stationery shown at the Fair.

Spicers Ltd.

The largest stand in the stationery section is claimed for that of Spicers Ltd., and the display is certainly a very comprehensive and attractive one. Every grade of paper and stationery almost, together with boards, containers, cards and other lines are on exhibition. As a testimony to the quality of the papers, raw materials in the form of rags in various stages of treatment are on view, representing the ingredients of the high grade papers manufactured by Spicers Ltd. For the first year flat papers are shown, being the actual manufactures of the Eynsford and Sawston mills. Large rolls of special ledger, fine cream laid, British and Tudor bond, and assurance bond, white and tinted, readily attracted attention. In wax papers also Spicers Ltd. are making great headway. There is a growing demand for this class of paper in the wrapping of foodstuffs. A particular line is "Klene Loaf," a special wrapper for bread. Incidentally it may be observed that this firm are selling a bread wrapping machine, which is held in high favour on account of its efficiency and rapid operation. An important connection is being developed for ivory cards and boards, and the competition from Germany and other countries is being well met.

John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

As usual, Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. Ltd., have a very fine stand exhibiting the varied classes of paper, boards and stationery, for which they are well known. Having been manufacturing paper for 120 years and reaching a weekly output of 600 tons, Messrs. John Dickinson have a big range in every class of paper and paper product, and very excellent specimens were tastefully arranged on their stand. So much so that the King expressed great surprise at the infinite variety of stationery, especially envelopes, made by the firm at Apsley Mills. Their Majesties spent quite a while in the stand and were obviously impressed with all they saw. The large stocks carried, representing an active and flourishing British industry, carried a lesson which was not lost upon King George. One of the interesting windows was devoted to a bookbinding exhibit, which demonstrated the use of Dickinson boards in the process.

Thomas and Green, Ltd.

A wonderful colour scheme has been incorporated in the display of Messrs. Thomas and Green, Ltd. This firm have evolved an enormous range of tints for printings, banks, bonds, super-calendered writings and cream laids and woves. They are constantly experimenting, and all the varied shades, which make such a striking contrast on their stand, are to be obtained from stock. Among the new colours which have lately been placed on the market are a maize and a peach of great beauty. An advantage in having such strikingly coloured paper as that produced by Messrs. Thomas and Green is associated with office organisation, since papers of strongly contrasted tints can be readily recognised. A strong point of the T. and G. colours is their fastness to light. Special features of the Soho Mills are also ledger laid and account book papers.

Spalding and Hodge.

Boxed stationery formed a very striking feature of the stand organised by Messrs. Spalding and Hodge. Silk tapestry and tinsel covered boxes were of a very handsome order, while the real silk tinsel and cretonne were also shown in very charming designs. A new line of stationery is Old Drury Bond which was done up in various attractive forms. There are also ornate writing pads and compendiums, a very large range of envelopes, and a big selection of Drury cards, white tinted, and coloured.

Limehouse Paper Board Mills.

Boards in wide variety are shown by the Limehouse Paper Board Mills, Ltd. Their boards have a general range of caliper of from .013 inches to .045. Considerable enterprise is displayed at Limehouse in producing material to meet the commercial needs of the day.

Various Stationery Exhibits.

The exhibits comprised in the section devoted to paper, printing, publishing, stationery and office appliances, is very extensive. Account books, for instance, are to be found on the stands of John Knight and Co., Ltd., Millington and Sons, Ltd., Sandle Bros., John Walker and Co., Ltd., Andrew Whyte and Son, Ltd., and others. Cardboard boxes are a prominent feature of the displays by the Thompson and Norris Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The Chad Valley Co., Ltd., and Nature Products, Ltd. Calendars are a big section of the Fair, and most of the firms already mentioned make a feature of them, together with C. W. Faulkner and Co., G. H. Harrison and Son (Leeds), Chas. Letts and Co., and Wm. Ritchie and Sons, Ltd. Carnival articles are shown by the British Crepe Manufacturers, Ltd., Cross and Co., Ltd., and others. In addition to the firms mentioned Messrs. Cooper, Dennison and Walkden show fancy paper articles. Directories, including that of the Papermakers of All Nations, and a variety of painting and story books, are shown by Messrs. Dean and Son, Ltd. In the gummed paper section, of course, Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., are prominent exhibitors, while the Pytram Manufacturing Co. are responsible for papier mache articles. Playing cards, fancy stationery, tags, manilla, etc., and stationer's sundries are other items in the comprehensive list.

Federation's Annual Gatherings.

London's Programme of Events.

A notable programme has now been provisionally arranged for the twenty-third annual meeting and cost congress of the Federation of Master Printers, which are to be held in London from May 26th to 31st, by invitation of the London Master Printers' Association.

Proceedings begin on the evening of Saturday, May 26th, with a reception by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the Guildhall 8 p.m., followed by music and dancing at Stationers' Hall, 9 p.m. On Sunday representatives will attend morning service at Westminster Abbey (seating accommodation being provided for visitors), and in the afternoon and evening there will be concerts, visits to art galleries and other places of interest and usual music at hotels. Monday will bring the commencement of business, a cost congress being held at Hotel Great Central. At the same time ladies' excursions by motor charabancs will visit places of interest in London. Visitors will have luncheon at Hotel Great Central by invitation of the London Master Printers' Association. On Tuesday arrangements include Federation Annual Meeting, Hotel Great Central, and ladies' excursion at 1.30 by motor charabancs to Hampton Court, the day concluding with the Federation Annual Banquet at Hotel Great Central. For Wednesday there is arranged a whole day excursion to Marlow and Windsor, and Thursday will provide opportunities for outdoor recreations, including golf, cricket, etc.

NEWSPAPER FUND.—At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund at 11, Garrick-street, Covent-garden, on Saturday, Mr. Robert Keir, chairman of the council, presided in the absence abroad of Viscount Burnham, the president of the council. He pointed out that it was important that the public should know at least 50 years must elapse before they came into their inheritance under Lord Northcliffe's will. The membership, it was stated, was now 3,330, and the Fund had paid £160,000 in grants and annuities since its institution sixty years ago.

MESSRS. WIDDOWSON AND CO., colour printers and lithographers, of Millstone lane, Leicester, send us a neat wall calendar with tear-off pad.

Bristol Master Printers' Association

Successful Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Bristol Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association, held at Fortt's Restaurant, Clifton, on February 22nd, was a successful function. The president (Mr. E. W. Allen) presided, and there was a large attendance of nearly 80, which included the Sheriff of Bristol, the president of the National Federation of Master Printers (Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh), the Mayor of Bath (Alderman Cedric Chivers), the Mayor of Dorchester (Mr. E. L. Ling), Mr. F. W. Glossop (chairman of the Cardiff Association), Mr. H. V. Chappell (chairman of Bristol Association), Mr. W. T. Bodey (vice-chairman), Mr. Thos. Goulding (hon. treasurer), Councillor H. Rankin, Messrs. R. Cuthbert Hobbs, H. G. Tanner, L. Good-enough Taylor, J. Corrigan, J. Wright, F. W. Lee and W. Harding (Bath), and representatives of several trade houses.

The loyal toast having been honoured, Councillor Rankin proposed "The City and Trade of Bristol," which was responded to by the Sheriff.

"The Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" was proposed by Mr. J. Corrigan, who made reference to the many-sided nature of the work of the Federation, and eulogised the fine leadership of the present and former presidents.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, in his response, said that that night he had met two gentlemen, in the Mayors of Bath and Dorchester, who had added lustre to their craft. The present constitution of the Federation, which divided the country into Alliances, had been in existence only four years, but that period had covered a searching time. The Federation had been put to the test, and had not been found wanting. It would never use its strength despotically nor take up an unsympathetic attitude to the employees. He hoped the annual gatherings might some day be held in Bristol.

Mr. R. Cuthbert Hobbs proposed "Our Visitors," the Mayors of Bath and Dorchester suitably responding.

Mr. F. W. Glossop proposed "The Bristol Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association" and in doing so made reference to the co-operation possible between Bristol and Cardiff.

In his response Mr. H. V. Chappell said that a circular suggesting the formation of a Bristol Association was sent out in 1904, and he desired to utter a special word of thanks to those who were the pioneers of that work, especially Messrs. Hobbs and Goulding. It had always been a live organisation, and amongst the first subjects discussed were those of technical education and correct costing. That evening's gathering was the largest of the kind ever held in connection with the Association. As to the future they wanted to be as bright as they could and to help each other along.

"The President" was given by Mr. H. G. Tanner, the toast being received with musical honours. Excellent musical and elocutionary items were rendered by Messrs. F. H. Baber, F. Knight and G. H. Holloway, whose services were fittingly recognised by the chairman of the Association.

THE death occurred on Sunday of Mr. Ralph George Lucas, aged 75, of Trowbridge, Wilts, and late of Malton, Yorks, for over 40 years editor of the *Malton Messenger*.

THE annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association, to be held on Tuesday next at the Connaught Rooms, promises to be a very successful function. We understand there has been a big run on tickets, and no time should be lost by members who have still to apply for accommodation.

"EUREKA" PAPER REEL CONES.—With reference to the article which appears on page 152 of this issue relating to "Eureka" paper reel cones, it should be mentioned that inquiries for the newspaper and printing trade should be addressed to Salmon's Automatic Patents, Ltd., trading as S.A.P., Ltd., 1, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. SLATER AND PALMER are sending out examples of illustration work showing well the effects obtainable with different qualities of their black letterpress inks.

Digitized by Google

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The February meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, when the chair was occupied by the president (Mr. A. Chadwell), who was ably supported by the vice-president (Mr. J. Black). Most of the evening was taken up by a very interesting and instructive lecture—illustrated by limelight views—on the subject of "Fuel Economy," given by Dr. E W. Smith, F.I.C., vice-chairman of British Furnaces, Ltd. There was a very large attendance, which not only comprised practically every foundry overseer or manager in London, but also included many representatives of leading concerns whose interests are closely identified with the subject dealt with by the lecturer. Among these were Messrs. A. F. Bell (Fry's Metal Foundry), J. W. Garner (works manager, Amalgamated Press), W. J. Light (W. J. Light and Co.), W. S. Mackay (mechanical manager, Amalgamated Press), A. H. Mundey (London manager, Fry's Metal Foundry), and J. B. Titchener (manager, B. Dellagana).

After the reading of the January minutes the president took the opportunity of eulogising Mr. A. E. Wood for the excellent result of his concert on behalf of the Stereotypers' Auxiliary, and then called on Dr. Smith for his lecture, which we hope shortly to report in full.

Dr. Smith dealt fully with the quality of town gas as it is used in the printing trade. As regards the troubles caused by heat spots, he thought they were the result of the use of unsuitable equipment. Dr. Smith said he was not concerned so much about the reduction of the price of gas; what he was more particularly anxious about was to find out how it could be more successfully and economically utilised in the foundry, and to that end he dealt extensively with the problems connected with heating and melting.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Black, in the absence of Mr. Chadwell, who had to leave early for business reasons, invited questions to be put to the lecturer. He said as electrotypers and stereotypers they were deeply interested in questions relating to the heating and melting of metal, and after having had such a splendid demonstration of how best that could be done, he thought the system that had been so ably expounded to them was the one that most of them should adopt. What struck him particularly was the design and method employed in this system whereby the heat was not impinged on the pot, a matter which had been to them a bugbear all along. Heat spots on the pot have by Dr. Smith's method been eliminated, and that in itself was a great step forward.

On behalf of the members he extended to the lecturer grateful thanks for his clever and lucid address.

To Mr. Wood, who asked the lecturer the best method to adopt to get rid of condensation, Dr. Smith replied that the difficulty could be got over by the use of a properly designed separator.

Questions were also asked by Messrs. J. W. Garner, J. S. Sunderland, and others.

Mr. S. Huggins related an experience regarding the use of gas in heating metal on autoplate machines. He explained that after he had been working these for a length of time with the use of gas at ordinary pressure and with the use of what stereotypers called a blower, a certain amount of trouble was caused, as the pressure of gas was not always the same. An engineer ultimately thought of an idea of putting a burner under the furnace, which already had as many as forty-eight burners, each with perforated tops. This engineer later invented a burner and did away with the blower and dispensed with three dozen of the original burners, leaving only twelve. The results obtained were eminently satisfactory, considering they passed through their pots a matter of between thirty and forty tons of metal from the time they lighted up till the time they closed down. Concluding, Mr. Huggins believed the inventor of this burner eventually sold the patent rights for £1,000.

Dr. Smith, replying to several questions, said he would be glad to discuss the difficulties met with by the overseer in the foundry if the opportunity was given him of inspecting the appliances and equipment on the spot. He would then know better what they were up against. He thanked his listeners for the hearty reception extended to him.

Before closing the meeting Mr. J. Black, on behalf of the Association, gave a warm welcome to the visitors who were present.

The informal members' dinner of the Association is to be held at the "Florence," Rupert-street, Soho, on Monday, at 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous,

One Insertion 3/-
Three Insertions... ... ... 6/-
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted,

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions... ... ... 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements,

Per line 1/-

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

AGENT and REPRESENTATIVE wanted by high-class firm of Belgium Lithographers.—Write full particulars and qualificatioes to Box 683, Clark's Advertising Service, 57, Mortimer-street, W 1. 14068

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDER, half extra, cutting, etc., requires situation (town or country).—G., 169, Pelham-street, London, E.1. 14064

ALL-ROUND JOBBING COMPOSITOR (non-soc.) requires situation; small works preferred.—B.C., 13, Old Palace-road, Croydon. 14063

COMP., First-class, Modern Display, Catalogue, etc., seeks perm., London.—S., Box 14067.

COMP. requires situation at once, small provincial office, good All round General Jobbing experience, moderate wage.—Pulsford, 30, Gladstone-road, Watford. 14062

LETTERPRESS MACHINE OVERSEER, with practical experience on all classes of work; keen organiser, estimator, colour work a speciality; highest references.—Box 14058.

NEWSPAPER ENGINEER and MACHINE OVERSEER desires change; evening or weekly preferred; vast experience with up-to-date High-speed Rotary and Stereotyping Machinery.—Box 14055.

OVERSEER Machine Department (Letterpress), desires re-engagement; experience of High-class Half-Tone, Three-Colour, Book and Catalogue work; excellent testimonials.—Box 14057.

SMART ARTIST (lady, 26), General Commercial, three months' experience, desires Progressive Post in Studio; willing pay £25 premium. Box 14065.

WORKS MANAGER seeks any Post, prac. all depts., Gen. Printing, Ruling, Binding, Man. Stationery; also Tag, Label and Dup. Book Trade; est., costing.—Smith, 60, Lynn-road, Wisbech. 14066

Machinery for Sale.

DAWSON'S TWO FEEDER WHARFEDALE NEWS MACHINE, for sale, flyers with cutter, bed 65 in. by 40 in., ink slab 60 in., £100; also MENTGES NEWS FOLDER, No. 2 868, folds 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages, with paster, trims top of page, £40; sold to make room for Web Machine.—Caldicotts "News" Office, Gainsborough. 14045

FOR SALE.—TWO 42-in. DAWSON'S SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINES, in good working condition, price £85 each.—Can be seen by appointment with Factory Manager, E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Butterley-street, Leeds. 14060

QUAD DEMY TWO-COLOUR OFFSET MACHINE, by Mann; fitted with CAMCO Feeder, Delivery Pile and all Latest Accessories; little used, installed about one year only; for sale at considerable reduction, delivery May-June next.—Apply, R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., Leeds. 14056

STANDING PRESS, 5-ft. high, to press 22 by 15; £7 net (Wood and Iron).—Write, E. Garner, 446, East Park-road, Leicester. 14048

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

THREE-HOLE THREAD STITCHER, must be in first-class condition.—Full particulars, to Box 14051.

Miscellaneous.

NUMBERING MACHINES, 7 movements, 6 wheels, listed £6 15s.; brand new; nine only left, our price to clear, 55s.; money returned if not satisfied.—Kidd's Business Service, Ltd., 59, Albert-road, Middlesbrough. 14052

RECIPROCATING RIDER ROLLERS give perfect distribution at one-third the cost of other systems; One Thousand Sets running; also makers of the perfect Jogger-up.—F. Bedfield, Stanley-place, Burnley. 14044

WANTED. THREE or FOUR-COLOUR BLOCKS, Odd or Series, suitable for Wall Calendars, size about 6 by 8 cm.—Price and colour proof to L. F. De Vos and Co., 37, Canal de l'Amidon, Antwerp. 14050

Tenders.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

SALE of LITHOGRAPHIC, LETTERPRESS and BOOKBINDING PLANT and MACHINERY at the Ordnance Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, including:

A Double Demy ROTARY LITHO OFFSET MACHINE, in splendid condition, by Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd.

Four "Falcon" PLATEN MACHINES, Foolscap Folio to Royal Folio, by Waite and Saville, Ltd.

An IMPERIAL IRON STANDING PRESS, by Harrild and Sons.

About 3 Tons of LITHOGRAPHIC STONES in various sizes.

About 5 Tons of old TYPE METAL in slabs.

Imposing Surfaces, Composing Frames, Type Cases, etc.

Tenders for the purchase of the above are invited by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, and should be delivered not later than the morning of Tuesday, March 20th, 1923.

Tender forms, with permission to view, may be obtained on application to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office (Printing and Binding Division), Princes-street, Westminster, S.W.1. 14061

TEL. BHEAD 1453
ROLL TICKETS
ADMISSION 1/-
Various wordings to order
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. Ltd.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD
Tramway and Theatre Ticket Printers

LITHOTEX
PROCESS & PLANT
(PATENTED)
Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these
TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.
PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED.
7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ending 30th September, 1922, exceeded £250,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England

Numbering Machines

HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH

23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column .	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1923.

Posting and Printing Abroad.

THERE have been numerous examples recently, as we have from time to time notified our readers, of firms in this country taking advantage of the collapsed exchanges and cheap Continental postal charges by having circulars printed abroad and posted to addresses in this country. The Federation of Master Printers has called the attention of the Postmaster-General to the prevalence of this practice and a reply has been received, thanking the Federation for its communication and stating that in view of the fact that circulars have been received in considerable numbers from Germany recently Mr. Chamberlain is considering the question of obtaining legislative powers for putting a stop to the practice of posting circulars from countries of abnormally depreciated currencies. Commenting upon this reply, the secretary of the Federation remarks that it should be recognised that the legislative programme of the Government may prevent the postal authorities from carrying out their intentions in this direction. It would seem, therefore, that there is room for all the efforts that can be made by the printing trade to discourage this practice of posting abroad. The case of the Free Church Touring Guild, on which comment was made in our issue of February 15th, has been taken up by the Joint-Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, which has drawn the attention of the president and vice-president of the Guild to the matter. We understand that replies have been received from Dr. Scott Lidgett and Dr. F. B. Meyer to the effect that they are giving the question their consideration. Mr. Donald Maclean, who is abroad at present, has also been asked to look into the case. The joint secretaries of the J.I.C., in writing to these gentlemen, said that British printers do not desire any measure of protection, but whilst so many printing workers are unemployed and so much plant is lying idle in this country, British advertisers should not take advantage of abnormal rates of exchange and deprive this country of legitimate revenue. Of course, one of the things to be desired in this connection is a cheapening of our own postal rates, and we think the Post Office has not made out a satisfactory case against the call for further postal reductions, which would give British producers some relief from Continental competition. Paragraphs have been appearing in the Press to the effect that the receipts of the postal services have fallen short of anticipations by approximately £2,000,000. No account is made, however, of the savings the Post Office has made during the past nine months. It was promised that economies effected would be considerable, and still further cost-reductions are expected. Further economies should make possible further cheapening of the postal services, a course which would undoubtedly prove a stimulus to British trade.

* * *

Unemployment.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper industry during last month is officially described as "fair on the whole" and "showed a further slight improvement as compared with the previous month." Statistics, however, indicate a slight increase in unemployment, although there is a sharp drop in the general unemployment curve. It is curious that the curve showing the percentage unemployed among work-people insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Act records a sharp rise, going up from 12 per cent. to nearly 13 per cent, while the fall in general unemployment is from 14 per cent. to 13¼ per cent. These percentages, which refer to trade unions making returns, seem to prove that the paper and allied trades were better off than industry generally. In papermaking and staining, for instance, out of an estimated number of insured workpeople of 61,000, the total number of unemployment books remaining lodged on January 22nd was 4,579, representing 3,542 males and 1,037 females. The total percentage of 7·5 marked an increase of 0·5 compared with December 18th. The estimated number of insured workpeople in manufactured stationery is put at 70,200, of whom 4,873 were unemployed (1,794 males and 3,079 females). The total percentage of 6·9 is an increase of 1·2 compared with a month earlier.. Printing, publishing and bookbinding give an estimated number of insured workpeople of 213,150, in respect of whom 14,804 unemployment books remained lodged at January 22nd, 10,367 representing males. The total percentage unemployed of 6·9 represented an increase of 1·0 as compared with December 18th. The relative bearing of these figures is borne out by the reports in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. Compared with the rather encouraging note on papermaking and staining, we are told that "in the printing trade employment was generally slack and worse than a month ago; it was still reported as good, however, with electrotypers and stereotypers in London, and letterpress printers at Leicester and Nottingham reported a slight improvement. Employment showed a decline in the bookbinding trade and was bad generally, with much short time; in London it was affected by a dispute in the latter part of the month."

* * *

Paper Prices.

COMPARING to-day's market prices for paper with those ruling in January last year, there appears to have been a reduction of over 15 per cent., *i.e*, bulking all classes together. It will be remembered that printings and writings stood at their lowest level in June last, after which there came a general hardening. On the other hand tub-sized writings and ledger papers followed an opposite tendency and gradually approximated to a relationship with pre-war prices comparable with those existing in E.S. papers.

Digitized by Google

Death of Mr. R. J. Lake.

We much regret to learn, just as we go to press, that Mr. Reginald J. Lake died on Wednesday morning. Mr. Lake, who was known and respected throughout the printing industry of this country, was chairman of the Master Printers' Association in 1894, president of the Federation 1904 5, and director of the Federation from 1910-19.

Personal.

THE Duke of York last week unveiled the personal memorial to the late Sir Arthur Pearson subscribed for by the blinded soldiers and sailors of St. Dunstan's.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM sailed for this country from New York on Saturday, having reached New York from the West Indies last Thursday. He remarked that "stupendous" was the only word to convey his impressions of all the developments in America since his first visit twenty-nine years ago. The British, he said, are behind the United States in advertising and publicity methods.

LORD BURNHAM hopes that the proposal for an Anglo-American Press Conference may be adopted.

LORD RIDDELL, Lord Marshall, Sir George W. Truscott, Sir William and Lady Waterlow, and Sir John and Lady Baddeley were amongst the guests at the luncheon given last week by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to celebrate the 80th birthday of Sir William Treloar.

LORD RIDDELL, Sir Albert and Lady Spicer, Sir Wm. Berry, and Col. R. R. McCormick (President of the *Chicago Tribune*) were among those who attended the English Speaking Union Luncheon at the Connaught Rooms last week to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

SIR WILLIAM BERRY presided last week at the luncheon given by the Aldwych Club to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.

MR. J. GOMER BERRY will preside at the Printers' Peace Memorial Dinner in aid of the funds for a wing of 40 beds at the Lloyd Memorial Caxton Seaside Home for Men and Women, dedicated to the officers and men of the Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades who fell in the war, 1914-18. The dinner will be held at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, March 10th, 1923, at 6.30 p.m., and workpeople in the allied trades are specially invited.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH is attending the annual dinner of the Sheffied Master Printers' Association on Wednesday next, and is spending the week-end at Grange-over-Sands with the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers.

MR. JOSEPH MORTIMER, O.B.E., secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation will lay the claims of this excellent charity before the members of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, at the Westminster Public Library, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1, on Wednesday, March 7th, at 6.30 for 7.0 p.m.

MR. SIDNEY HODGSON, of Messrs. Hodgson and Co., is to deliver an address on "Bibliography" at Stationers' Hall on Friday, March 9th, at 6 30, the chair being taken by Mr. John Ballinger, C.B.E., M.A., president of the Library Association.

MR. E. E. STARKE, a senior manager of Benn Brothers, Ltd., has joined the board of directors, and Mr. A. R. Pain, solicitor, has been appointed secretary.

MR. A. H. ISAAC has been appointed London sales manager of the well-known printing firm of Loxley Bros., Ltd., of London and Sheffield.

PROFESSOR HODDER-WILLIAMS has resigned his Professorship of History at the University of Toronto in order to join the publishing firm of Hodder and Stoughton in London.

Presentation to Mr. George Douglas

A testimonial concert and presentation were given to Mr. George Douglas, late assistant secretary of the London Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, on Friday, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.4, the chair being occupied by Mr. C. Alexander. The event constituted a red-letter day in the annals of the Society. There was a representative gathering, which included Messrs. T. Sproat (general secretary), Woodgate Stevens (London secretary), F. C. Tolhurst, J. Garner, F. Howe, A. E. Earl, J. J. Mackenzie, J. Brenchley, M. D. Sturgis and Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Dowden, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas and Mr. and Mrs. George Douglas.

The presentation took the form of a handsome illuminated address (executed by Mr. Hollis, of the Clifton Studios), and was accompanied by a wallet containing treasury notes.

Mr. Thomas Sproat, in making the presentation, referred in a striking speech to the many sterling qualities possessed by Mr. Douglas. In eulogising Mr. Douglas he made frequent quotations from the poet Burns, and also drew attention to the fact that the guest of the evening was a "Douglas" and that Mrs. Douglas was a "Bruce."

Mr. George Douglas, who was deeply moved by the expressions of good feeling that had been made, returned suitable thanks for the gifts. He was pleased to see such a rally of old and new friends around him.

Mr. W. Stevens, in proposing a vote of thanks to the stewards, Messrs. T. Hammond and J. Dowden, also took the opportunity of corroborating the kindly words of congratulation that had been extended to Mr. Douglas.

An excellent musical programme was gone through. Of the artistes perhaps Mr. E. Mullens (baritone), Mr. Arthur E. Cox (violin solo) and Mr. George Buck were the most successful, whilst some fine contributions were also made by Miss Doris Nichol and Mr. H. Whittaker. Mr. Mullins' kindness and forethought was also much appreciated in other directions.

The singing of Auld Lang Syne brought a memorable gathering to a close.

South-East London M.P.A.

Printing Ink Problems.

At the February monthly meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London held at Lewisham, Mr. Ilston Cox, of Messrs. Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd., entertained a representative audience to an address on "Colours and Printing Inks." He reviewed a set of problems different from those which he referred to in his lecture to the same Association at London Bridge four months ago, and succeeded in imparting a great deal of useful information in the space of three-quarters of an hour.

On the two occasions mentioned he dealt with about forty different questions, so that it is quite evident that a printing ink maker needs to have a wide knowledge of the printing trade to be able to deal adequately with all the difficulties that are brought to his notice.

The lecturer gave a test-tube illustration of one of his points, showing the advantage of using colours struck on a base of hydrate of alumina, thus ensuring clean working conditions on a long run. Heavy inks, he said, are always liable to give trouble, and even if low in price will not prove economical in practice. They are only used on dark cover papers and for other purposes where opacity is a primary consideration.

Mr. Cox was most warmly thanked for his address, and the hope was expressed that he or his firm would be willing to help any members of the association when they ran up against problems that needed a little outside assistance.

MR. E. S. AGNEW, son of the proprietor of *Punch*, who contested the Holland-with-Boston Division of Lincolnshire at the last election, was at Spalding presented with a a silver tea service and tray by the Liberals of the division in recognition of his fight.

A Fifty Years' Record.

Stephenson, Blake and Co.'s Manager.

We learn that Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd, the well-known typefounders, are shortly to lose the active services of their London manager, Mr. E. B. Hanson, who is soon to enter into well-earned retirement.

Mr. Hanson, who is a native of Bradford, Yorks, where his father was the proprietor of a newspaper, and, later, for many years chairman of the School Board, entered the service of Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., Sheffield, as managing clerk as long ago as June, 1873. He discharged the continuously increasing responsibilities of that position for some 25 years, working during the whole of this period in close association with the late Sir Henry Stephenson, then head of the firm. In 1898 Mr. Hanson was appointed assistant manager to the late Mr. E. Peachey, then in charge of the firm's London establishment, succeeding to the management on Mr. Peachey's death in 1901. From that date he has been one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in London printing circles, his knowledge regarding all that concerns the art of typography and his readiness and courtesy in placing it at the disposal of his firm's customers being greatly appreciated.

We are informed that Mr. Hanson's resignation will not take effect till the end of June next, but that after March 31st he will have associated with him as joint manager, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, who will take up full management on July 1st.

Mr. Fishenden who is already well and favourably known to the printing trade, requires no introduction. From 1902 to 1921 he filled a responsible position in the College of Technology, Manchester, where, during the latter portion of the time, he was director of the printing department. His work for the printing craft in Manchester was much esteemed. Joining Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd.'s London staff in October, 1921, Mr. Fishenden has had the opportunity of acquiring not only the necessary commercial experience, but also an intimate knowledge of the technicalities of typefounding, which he has used to excellent purpose in recent lectures to printers. Mr. Hanson thus has the satisfaction of knowing that when he relinquishes the management of 33, Aldersgate street, competent hands will be ready to carry on his work, while moreover, it is gratifying to know that after his 50 years of active service he is not to sever his connection with the company, but will remain at its call in a consultative capacity. The best wishes of his many friends will go with him in his retirement, for which Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., have made generous provision.

Settled!

Agreement Reached in Swedish Paper Industry.

Agreement has been reached between the employers and the workpeople in the Swedish paper mills. News to this effect arrived in London on Thursday morning.

The subject of wages came up for consideration between the parties last month, and these were continued without any cessation of work at the mills. The hope expressed by Dr. Jahn in a telegram to the Swedish Consul-General in London that the dispute would be settled this week has been happily fulfilled.

Some doubt might have been created as to whether the paper plants would be able to obtain supplies of raw material in view of the lock-out in the pulp industry. Many of the Swedish mills, however, produce their own pulp, and these pulp-producing plants are not affected by the shut-down in the independent industry, except so far as they may require raw material beyond their own manufacturing capacity.

GERMAN PAPER MONEY.—The daily note production in Germany has swollen to 45 milliards of marks, and is to be increased in coming weeks to 75 milliards a day. In all, there are 12 paper mills aad 33 printing works occupied on this increased activity.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 40s. 7½d., 41s. 10½d., Pref., 25s. 1½d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 22s., Pref., 20s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 7s. 5½d., 6s. 6d.; Jos. Byrom, 12s. 4½d., 11s. 7½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s. 6d., 20s. 7½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 97s. 6d., 92s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 1½d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 94⅜, 93¼, ditto (New), fp., 94; John Dickinson, 26s. 6d., 1st Pref., 82; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s. 9d., 10s. 3d.; Ilford, 23s. 1½d., 22s. 6d., Pref., 18s.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s.; International Linotype, 63; Kelly's Directories, 27s. 6d., 28s., Pref., 10s., Deb., 75; Lamson Paragon, 20s. 6d., 10 p.c., 23s. 6d.; Linotype, B Deb., 64; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 3d., 16s.; Novello, 5⅜; Odham's Press, 4s. 10½d., 4s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 75s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s. 3d., 22s. 4½d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 6d., Pref., 86s. 10½d.; Warrillows, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s 1½d; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16, Pref., 10⅜; Weldons, 36s., Pref., 19s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, 24s. 6d., 25s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ANNANDALE AND SON, LTD.—Annual report shows balance at credit of profit and loss of £11,447. It is proposed to place to depreciation and reserve £1,000, and write off outlay on new machinery £927, leaving £6,191 to be carried forward, after paying dividend of 5 per cent. on preference and 2½ per cent., free of tax, on ordinary shares. Previous year only preference dividend was paid.

NEW COMPANIES.

A. B. SWAIN AND CO, LTD.—Capital £12,000; to adopt an agreement with A. B. Swain and to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers, paper merchants and warehousemen as formerly carried on by the said vendor at 69-73, Mansell street, Aldgate, E. Private company. First directors: A. B. Swain, Mrs. E. Swain, E. W. Luke, Mrs. M. E. Luke and A. Bruce. Registered office: 69-73, Mansell street, Aldgate, E.

E. BARTLETT AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £5,000; to take over the business of printers, paper merchants and wholesale stationers carried on by E. Bartlett and H. E. Bartlett at Bristol as "E. Bartlett and Sons." Private company. First directors: E. Bartlett and H. E. Bartlett. Registered office: 1, Unity-street, College green, Bristol.

PRINTERDOM, LTD.—Capital £100; printers, lithographers, die-stampers, relief stampers, stereotypers, typefounders, Christmas card makers, photographic printers, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. H. R. Renwick and R. Renwick. Registered office: 37, Kirkgate, Otley.

J. LOCKWOOD AND SON, LTD.—Capital £4,000; to take over the business of commercial stationers, account book manufacturers and printers, carried on by the executors of the late John Lockwood, at 15, Shudehill, Manchester, as "Joseph Lockwood and Son." Private company. Permanent directors: Mrs. E. Hughes, S. S. Taylor and D. W. Hudson. Registered office: 15, Shudehill, Manchester.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

FRANK PHILLIPS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Birmingham).—Debenture dated January 20th, 1923, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: F. Phillips, 9, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

T. H. GOOD, LTD. (paper and packing material merchants, etc., Leeds).—Debenture dated February 13th, 1923, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. S. Sykes, Netherleigh, Roundhay, Leeds.

F. AND B. GOODWIN, LTD. (music publishers and librarians, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised February 15th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the whole amount being now issued.

ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £200,000 debentures (with authority to issue a further £150,000 authorised January 31st, 1923, and covered by trust deed of even date, charged on 64, 85-94, Long Acre, W.C.2, 27, St. Bride's-street, and 10, Shoe-lane, E.C., and the company's other assets, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £181,100. Trustees: Lloyds Bank.

J. G. TOMKINS, LTD.—Further charge on 373, High-street, West Bromwich, dated January 29th, 1923, to secure £100. Holder: P. L. Whitehouse, Lombard-street, West Bromwich.

LEIGHTON, SON AND HODGE, LTD. (printers, etc.).—Charge and Land Registry Charge on certain property in Plough-court, New-street-square and Dean-street, E.C., both dated January 30th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank.

NEVETT BOOKBINDING CO., LTD.—Mortgage on Nevett Bookbinding Factory, Hendon, N.W.9, machinery, fixtures, etc., dated February 14th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank.

LONDON AND CONTINENTAL MUSIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated February 12th, 1923, to secure £700, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: J. Curwen and Sons, Ltd., North-street, Plaistow, E.13.

J. CURWEN AND SONS, LTD. (music publishers, etc.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £5,900 on October 1st, 1922, of debentures issued under trust dated September 29th, 1897, securing £24,500. (Notice filed February 15th, 1923).

PHILIPSON AND SON, LTD. (process engravers and art photographers, etc., Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Mortgage dated February 8th, 1923, to secure £1,000, charged on 22, Oxford street, and 8, Snowdon-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Holders: Rock Permanent Benefit Building Society.

GUILBERT-WENHAM PRINTING CO., LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., London)—Issue on January 29th, 1923, of £200 debentures, part of a series already registered.

A. WHEATON AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Exeter).—Satisfaction in full on February 16th, 1923 (a) of mortgages dated August 20th, 1920, securing £2,800 and (b) of debentures dated April 9th, 1906, securing £6,000.

HARRY SMITH AND SON, LTD. (paper tube manufacturers, paper machinists, etc., Keighley).—Satisfaction in full on February 7th, 1923, of debenture dated April 25th, 1921, securing £7,000.

"COMING FASHIONS," LTD.—Particulars filed of £38,000 debentures authorised January 29th, 1923, charged on goodwill so far only as relates to the periodicals *Coming Fashions* and *Toby* and copyrights, etc., therein; the whole amount being now issued.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re MYER ZANG (engraver and die sinker, 6, Canal-road, and 26, Rookwood-road, Stamford Hill, N.).—The public examination of this debtor was held on February 20th, at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £8,652 against assets £12. The debtor stated that he came to this country from Poland in 1906, and was in employmen for four years. He commenced business with £400 capital, at 1, Fann-street, Aldersgate, removing in 1913 to 11, Little Sutton street, Clerkenwell. In May, 1914, witness formed "M. Zang, Ltd." to acquire his business; three months later it was amalgamated with that of another person, and the name was changed to "Edwards and Zang, Ltd."; he held 900 shares and acted as a director of the company until March, 1917, when he resigned from the company, and received £47 for his interest in it. In the following September he purchased the assets of "Edwards and Zang, Ltd." for £2,·00, and again commenced business at 154, Dalston-lane; in December, 1918, he registered "Cecile, Ltd.," to acquire the business for £5,000 in shares; he acted as managing director of the company, the name of which was changed in April, 1919, to "M. Zang, Ltd."; the business was removed to Canal-road, Kingsland-road, N., in December, 1919, and was carried on till September, 1922, when a receiver for debenture holders was appointed and he had since been employed by the latter as works manager. Witness attributed his insolvency to liabilities incurred on behalf of "M. Zang, Ltd.," for cash advanced; to the failure of the companies into which he put the greater part of the money, and to heavy interest on such advances. The examination was concluded.

French Paperstock Co., Ltd.

The petition of Co operative Vereeniging Stroocartonfabriek "De Toekomst" for a compulsory order to wind up the French Paperstock Co., Ltd., was again before Mr. Justice Astbury, in the Companies Winding-up Court last week. Mr. Grant, K.C., for the petitioners said Mr. Luxmoore, appearing for the company, and he had come to an agreement. There was a voluntary liquidation, and a meeting of creditors was to be held to consider whether that should be continued. He asked his Lordship to let the petition stand over for a fortnight, when, if the meeting of creditors was favourable, there would be a settlement.

His Lordship assented.

The Cleveland Guild of Printers.

An interesting lecture on "Newspapers: A Retrospect and a Forecast," was delivered by Mr. Ernest Fisher (Fry's Metal Foundry, Manchester), to the members and friends of the Cleveland Guild of Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders and Kindred Arts and Crafts, on Wednesday, February 14th, at the Literary and Philosophical Institute, Middlesbrough. By the aid of lantern slides and copies of newspapers printed in the early days, Mr. Fisher was able to link up the chain of newspaper progress from ancient times to present-day productions, bringing to notice the triumphs of the papermaker, the typefounder, and the engineer. The lecturer aroused great interest in his "Forecast," describing the photo type setting machines and processes of the future which are already being perfected. He showed the latest examples of newspapers produced by photographic methods. An interesting discussion followed, many questions being asked and ably answered on the future of newspaper and jobbing printing. The Master of the Guild (Mr. C. H. Scaife) presided, there being a good attendance of members and friends.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printers

Digitized by Google

Amalgamation and Reconstruction of Printing Companies.

By HERBERT W. JORDAN.

(*Continued from page 123*).

The terms "amalgamation" and "reconstruction," although fairly well understood by the commercial world, are not defined by the Companies Acts. For our present purpose let us regard as an "amalgamation" the merging of two or more undertakings, or the merging of the control thereof (whether the undertakings are owned by firms, limited partnerships or companies) into one company, and let us use the term "reconstruction" in a restricted sense by applying it only to the case of the winding-up of a company and transfer of its undertaking to another company formed with the express object of making such acquisition, the members of the old company exchanging their shares for shares of the new company.

It will be readily understood that the merging of undertakings owned by different companies, or the merging of the control thereof, does not necessarily bring the existence of the companies to an end. The undertakings may be taken over by a new company, or one of the existing companies may swallow the others, as Aaron's rod swallowed the rods of the magicians; or, on the other hand, the existing companies may continue as separate entities and carry on their respective undertakings as hitherto, the control however being vested in a new company. If either of the undertakings should be owned by an individual or a firm, and it is desired to preserve the identity of the undertaking, it is usually advisable to convert the business into a limited company before carrying through the amalgamation scheme. When this course is adopted, it would obviously be desirable that the trading style should be retained in the title of the new company with the addition of the word "Limited," but if such title could not be registered, owing to the existence of another company bearing the same title, a name as similar as permissible would be adopted.

It will also be understood that in the case of a reconstruction the name of the new company need not be identical with or similar to that of the old company, although, in most cases of reconstruction, the new company is registered by the same title as that of the old company, either with or without the addition of the year of incorporation. Nor is it essential that the membership of the old and new companies should be identical; in fact, in some cases one of the main objects of the reconstruction is to facilitate the raising of further capital by the issue to outsiders of shares with special rights. However, whether or not there are to be additional members, a reconstruction implies that the members of the old company are to become members of the new company if they so desire. Any members of the old company who do not wish to exercise their right to become members of the new company have certain rights conferred upon them by statute, as I will explain after dealing with the subject of amalgamation.

Amalgamations are effected, as is well known, with the object of combining different undertakings or of bringing them under one control and thus co-ordinating the businesses, improving the organisation, avoiding overlapping, minimising competition and strengthening the stability of the undertakings as a whole.

Reconstructions are effected for one or more of the following purposes: (a) Raising fresh capital; (b) reorganising the capital; (c) reducing the paid-up capital or extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital; (d) enabling a return of capital to be made to the members; (e) effecting a compromise with the creditors; (f) enlarging the powers of the memorandum of association; (g) increasing the paid-up capital without any corresponding increase in the value of the assets. These purposes can generally be attained by other methods, but instances frequently occur where a reconstruction is the only practicable course. Moreover, where the sanction of the Court would otherwise be required, a reconstruction may frequently be resorted to with advantage in order to save delay in carrying through the proposals or to avoid compliance with the statutory requirements which an application to court would involve.

Printing Trade Amalgamations.

The printing trade has produced numerous amalgamations and reconstructions—a larger number, in fact, than is generally realised by the trade itself. Moreover, in a considerable number of cases where amalgamations are believed to have been effected it is not possible to adduce proof thereof, as it is not difficult for one company to acquire an absolute control over another company without disclosing the fact to anyone beyond employees in their confidence.

Several amalgamations and absorptions are well known, such as the merging of the business of Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd., with that of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., the absorption of the London works of Messrs. J. G. Hammond and Co. by Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., the shares of which have since been acquired by Messrs. W. E. and J. G. Berry, who have acquired also practically all the shares of St. Clements Press, Ltd., and have obtained a controlling interest in Messrs. Kelly's Directories, Ltd. The London works of Messrs. Love and Malcomson, Ltd, and Messrs. R. Clay and Sons have been acquired by the Fleetway Press, Ltd., and the Cornwall Press, Ltd., respectively. Messrs. Loxley, Bros., Ltd., have acquired the undertakings of Messrs. Hampton's and the British Periodicals, Ltd. Last year the businesses of Messrs. Alf. Cooke, Ltd., Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., and Messrs. Norbury, Natzio and Co., Ltd., were amalgamated, and the business of Messrs. Roworth and Co., Ltd., was taken over by the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd. This information is given in the excellent Master Printers' Annual, and is consequently known to printers generally, or will be known on the issue for the current year being published. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, I have had an opportunity of seeing a proof of the portion relating to amalgamations that will appear in the 1923 edition.

When I come to explain in some detail the various methods of effecting amalgamations and reconstructions, it will no doubt assist you to grasp my meaning if I give illustrations of transactions of the kind that have already been effected in the printing industry. I fear, however, I shall have to give fictitious names, as it is conceivable that exception might be taken by interested persons to my going into certain details relating to any particular company.

Let us now confine our attention for a time to the subject of amalgamations, using the term in the wide sense I have already indicated The methods of amalgamation are various. For the sake of example we will take the case of three undertakings engaged in businesses of a similar or cognate character, which it is considered might advantageously be merged. The businesses may be owned by firms, limited partnerships or companies, but for the purpose of illustration it will be convenient to assume that in each instance the ownership is vested in a company.

Let us describe the three concerns as A, B, and C companies and consider the different methods of merging the undertakings or the control thereof as the case may be. The methods would be:—(1) To form a new company to acquire the existing undertakings; (2) To form a new company to acquire a controlling interest in such undertakings; or (3) For one of the undertakings to absorb the other two (or acquire a controlling interest in them). We will take the methods in the order mentioned.

Merging of Undertakings by New Company.

If the businesses are to be transferred to a new company the chief difficulty will be to arrange terms as between the different companies. As a rule each undertaking will be transferred to the new company for fully-paid shares of that company. The directors of the respective companies will go carefully into the subject and endeavour to agree on equitable considerations for their particular companies. When the terms have been settled the directors of each company will execute a provisional agreement for the sale of the undertaking to the company about to be formed; these agreements will be submitted to general meetings of the respective companies, and, if they are all approved, the new company will be formed; and, in the ordinary course the A, B, and C companies will be wound up. The new company may conveniently be described as the D company (to aid us in identifying the company we may perhaps regard "D" as standing for "dominant," as whenever reference is made to the D company it will be to the company that dominates the A, B, and C companies if they are kept in existence, or the sole company if those companies are dissolved).

If the A, B, and C companies are wound up, the liquidators of the respective companies will transfer the undertakings to the D company for the agreed number of shares in each case, which shares will be allotted to the members of the respective companies. The result will be that the D company will own the three undertakings, and its membership will consist of the former members of the A, B and C companies. The board of the D company will probably consist of certain of the directors of the old companies, and it may be that the remaining individuals who were directors of the old companies will be compensated by the D company for their loss of office.

If any of the members of the A, B and C companies should not be willing to exchange their holdings in such companies for shares of the D company they would have the rights of dissentient members as in a case of reconstruction. Their position will be explained when we come to that subject. In the event of the proposals receiving general approval, objections nevertheless being raised by holders of an appreciable number of shares of the A, B and C companies, it will probably be advisable to proceed with the amalgamation but to keep the three companies in existence and to forego the contemplated exchange of shares. In that case the respective undertakings would be transferred to the D company, as mentioned, and the shares of that company allotted to the A, B and C companies in proportion to their respective interests. The assets of the A, B and C companies would thus consist of shares of the D company instead of the undertakings formerly owned by them. As the A, B and C companies received dividends from the D company they would distribute the sums amongst their respective members in proportion to the shares held.

Some Actual Examples.

Mallet and Shooter, Ltd., are an example of a company being formed for the purpose of merging two existing undertakings (carried on by firms instead of companies). The company was registered in 1921 with a nominal capital of £300,000 to acquire the businesses then carried on under the styles of "Mallet and Shooter" and "Quoins." On the same day a company was registered as "Quoins, Ltd.," with a nominal capital of £20,000, and thus the goodwill attaching to the name of Quoins was preserved. The boards of directors of the two companies are identical.

An amalgamation of two firms was also effected by Frisket and Tympan, Ltd. On its registration in 1906 (as Frisket, Ltd.), it acquired the business then carried on under the style of "Frisket" and in the following year it acquired the business of "G. Tympan," and altered its one name. In 1921 the whole of the issued capital, consisting of 36,000 shares of £1 each, were acquired by Rounce, Ltd., and its nominees.

Rotary, Ltd., was registered in 1920 and has amalgamated with its own business (acquired from the original company of that name registered in 1911) the businesses of Two-Revolution, Ltd., Wharfedale, Ltd., Tumbler, Ltd, and Platen, Ltd. All the companies, the businesses of which have been absorbed, have been dissolved.

Merging of Control.

If a merging of the control of the A, B and C companies, as distinct from the undertakings of the companies, were determined upon, it would probably be found the best course to form a new company (the D company) to acquire controlling interests in the existing companies. The D company would offer to take over the issued capital of the A, B and C companies from the members of

Digitized by Google

those companies in exchange for its own fully (or partly) paid shares, the offer being conditional on its acceptance by the holders of the bulk of the shares of each company (usually the acceptance of from 75 per cent. to 90 per cent. is required). The amount paid for the shares of the A, B and C companies (in shares of the D company) would vary according to the results of past trading of the respective companies, the state of affairs as disclosed by the balance-sheets and any valuation, and other circumstances; and, of course, in the event of the capital being divided into shares of different classes, the relative values of the respective shares would have to be taken into consideration. If the shares of the A, B and C companies should be quoted on the Stock Exchange, the prices ruling at a given date would, as a general rule, be largely influential in determining the values for the purpose of the amalgamation.

The A B and C companies will continue to carry on their respective businesses in their own names, but, as the holder of the bulk of the capital of those companies, the D company will have absolute control over them. It will have its own representatives on the boards of those companies, and will probably arrange for the articles to confer upon it power to appoint and remove the directors generally, and it will be able to alter the articles as may be deemed desirable. The bulk, if not all, of the earnings of the associated companies will pass to it in the shape of dividends declared by those companies, and it will in turn pass on such profits (less any sums placed to reserve) to its own members (namely the former members of the associated companies).

The A, B and C companies will not be under the necessity of keeping reserve funds and can therefore pay out their entire profits in dividends on their respective issued capitals. But the D company will be careful to build up a substantial reserve fund and thus have resources to enable it to render assistance to any of its associated companies that may be embarrassed financially or to develop the business of any of such companies, or to form subsidiary companies to carry on any business of a character similar or cognate to the businesses carried on by the A, B and Companies.

Any members of the associated companies who declined to part with their holdings in such companies would of course receive dividends on their shares at the same rate as the dividends paid on the shares held by the D company. But such outside shareholders might not be in so favourable a position as those who exchanged their holdings for shares of the D company, seeing that the boards of their respective companies would be nominees of the D company (and some, if not all, of such nominees would be on the board of that company), so that in practice, if not in theory, the interests of the associated companies are liable to be subordinated to those of the D company.

In the somewhat unusual case of the shares of an associated company not fully paid up being exchanged for partly paid shares in the new company, it is important to bear in mind that those who make the exchange are not immediately relieved of the liability attaching to their former holdings, as in the event of the company of which they were members going into liquidation within twelve months of the transfer of their shares to the new company, their names would be placed on the "B" list of contributories. The result would be that if the transferee (*i.e.*, the new company) should not be able to pay any calls on such shares, they would be liable for calls (but only in respect of debts or liabilities contracted before they ceased to be members). The probability would be (as painful experience in a recent notorious case has demonstrated) that not only would the new company be unable to meet the calls, but it would itself be under the necessity of making calls on its own members. Thus the unfortunate persons who were induced to make the exchange would be under a double liability; they would have to face calls by the new company and also by the company of which formerly they were members.

The merging of the control of different companies in a new company is well exampled in the case of Process, Ltd., which was registered in 1921 in order to acquire the issued capital of Zinco, Ltd., Stereo, Ltd., and Half-Tone, Ltd. The new company was registered with a nominal capital of £600, which was shortly after increased to £800,000, divided into 300,000 7½ per cent. preference shares and 500,000 ordinary shares. The 20,000 ordinary shares of £5 each of Zinco, Ltd., were taken over at the price of £250,000, which was satisfied by the issue of 83,333 preference and 166,667 ordinary shares of Process, Ltd.; the 95,004 ordinary shares of Stereo, Ltd., were exchanged for 50,744 preference and 101,488 ordinary shares; the 85,676 ordinary shares of Half-Tone, Ltd., were exchanged for 58,236 preference and 116,472 ordinary shares, and their 20,169 5 per cent. preference shares were exchanged for shares of Process, Ltd., two shares of the latter company being allotted in respect of every three shares of Half-Tone, Ltd. Recently Process, Ltd., entered into an agreement to acquire all the issued shares of Gold Bronze, Ltd., the terms being that 1,939 7½ per cent. preference shares and 3,878 ordinary shares should be issued in exchange for the 7,008 ordinary shares of £1 each of Gold Bronze, Ltd., and that four preference shares should be issued in respect of every five preference shares of Gold Bronze, Ltd.

Merging Undertakings or Control in one Member of Group.

If it should be proposed that one of the existing companies (say, the A company) should absorb, or obtain control over, the remaining (B and C) companies, one of three cources may be taken. First, it may acquire the undertakings of the two companies, and allot shares to their members, the two companies then being wound up; secondly, it may acquire the undertakings of the two companies, issuing shares to the respective companies instead of to their members (if the memorandum of association of each company authorises a sale of its undertaking for shares of another company); or, thirdly, the A company may acquire the shares of the B and C companies from the existing members in exchange for an issue of its own shares. Of course, cash may be paid instead of shares, but in that case the transaction would be regarded rather as in the nature of a sale and purchase than an amalgamation. The respective procedures already outlined will hold good, except that the formation of a new company is not involved, and a saving in expense is thus effected. Probably, however, it will be necessary to effect an increase of the nominal capital of the A company, and in that case duty on the new capital at £1 per cent. and fees according to a sliding scale will be payable.

As examples of printing companies that have acquired the undertakings of other companies, and paid for them in shares or cash, the concerns absorbed having then been dissolved, may be mentioned the amalgamation of Type, Ltd., and Ink, Ltd., the acquisition of Litho, Ltd., by Letterpress, Ltd. (the name being then altered to Letterpress and Litho, Ltd.), and Pen and Pencil, Ltd., which purchased the business of Page Cord, Ltd.

In the case of Type. Ltd., and Ink, Ltd., part of the consideration was paid in shares and the rest in cash or War Loan. The position in that case was complicated somewhat owing to the issued capital of Ink, Ltd., consisting of two classes of shares, namely, preference and ordinary shares of £10 each, and the sanction of the Court was necessary before the undertaking of Ink, Ltd, could be transferred to Type, Ltd. The holders of preference shares of Ink, Ltd., were offered the choice of either 5 per cent. War Loan at the rate of £10 nominal in respect of each preference share held by them, or £9 in cash, with in either case a cash payment equivalent to a dividend on their shares in respect of a specified period; and the holders of the ordinary shares were given the right to a cash payment of £5 and to an allotment of three fully paid deferred shares of £10 of Type, Ltd., in respect of every two ordinary shares of Ink, Ltd., held by them. The directors of Ink, Ltd., joined the board of Type, Ltd., with the exception of two members, who were compensated for loss of office by Type, Ltd. In due course Ink, Ltd., was dissolved.

Examples of companies having acquired the undertakings of other companies and having issued shares to the vendor companies without the latter going into liquidation, are afforded by Pica, Ltd., Reglet, Ltd., and Galley, Ltd.

Pica, Ltd., took over in 1915 the undertaking of "Nonpareil, Ltd.," allotting to that compaay a number of fully paid participating preference shares and ordinary shares. The business formerly carried on by Nonpareil, Ltd., is accordingly now carried on by Pica, Ltd.; Nonpareil, Ltd., merely being one of the shareholders in Pica, Ltd. In 1920 Pica, Ltd., consolidated its 30,000 participating preference shares, 7,000 cumulative ordinary shares and 13,000 ordinary shares into 50,000 ordinary shares.

Reglet, Ltd., acquired the business of Process Black, Ltd., for the sum of £227,659, which was to be satisfied by the issue to the vendor company, or its nominees, of debentures of the purchasing company to the amount of £215,000 and ordinary shares to the amount of £12,659. The businesses of the two companies were thus amalgamated, Process Black, Ltd., ceasing to carry on business and merely holding certain debentures and shares of Reglet, Ltd. Previous to this transaction Reglet, Ltd., had acquired the business of Colour and Varnish, Ltd., in consideration of the allotment to the holder of the shares or his nominees of 3,993 ordinary shares of £1 each and the payment of £8,007 in cash.

Galley, Ltd., was registered in 1920 to acquire the printing branch of Cardboard, Ltd., the transactions resulted in Cardboard, Ltd., becoming the holders of 220,100 fully-paid shares of £1 each of Galley, Ltd. (Cardboard, Ltd.), retaining the rest of their assets).

(To be Concluded.)

Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside
HOME FOR MEN AND WOMEN, DEAL.

A Bohemian concert on behalf of the funds of this important trade institution was held on Saturday last at the Dulwich Constitutional Club, East Dulwich Grove, by kind permission of the management committee, the chair being occupied by Mr. Cyril Colgate, supported by Mr. H. F. Parker, secretary, and Mr. J. L. Scorgie, one of the life governors of the Home, to whom the success of the function was entirely due.

The concerts promoted by this institution are famous for the galaxy of talent they always secure, therefore there is no surprise in finding they have discovered a new contralto whose tone and power is of an exceptional kind. The lady made her debut to a London audience under the stage name of Madame A. Barrie. She is immensely popular in the North of England under the name of Miss Agnes Barr, and is an acquisition to the London concert platform.

The musical directors, Mr. F. C. Palmer and Mr. W. A. Fricker, are to be complimented on their efforts, for seldom has a better concert been organised in East Dulwich. The programme opened with the pianoforte solo, "Si J'étais Roi," by Mrs. E. Stevens, who was the accompanist for the evening. Madame A. Barrie first sang "Land of Hope and Glory," her rich voice being heard to special advantage in the low notes of the refrain. For an *encore* "Angus Macdonald" was given, and merited the storm of applause received. Mr. F. Pratt sang with effect, as also did Miss Clara Harvey who has a pretty soprano voice. Mr. E. Hoyle sang with good judgment in a tenor solo, whilst in the duet "The Battle Eve" with Mr. F. G. Scorgie he was particularly fine, the two voices blending splendidly, the effect being heightened by the brilliant pianoforte accompaniment of Mrs. E. Hoyle. Mr. Clifton Richards, the popular raconteur of printerdom, evoked great applause, whilst a real musical treat was Mr. Reuben Henry's rendering of "A Pair of Sparkling Eyes."

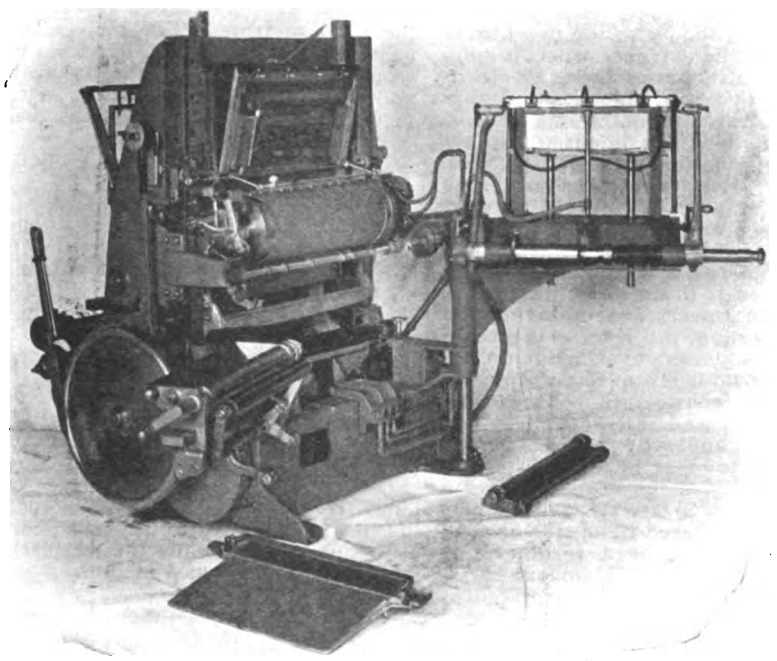
Mr. F. G. Scorgie's fine baritone voice was heard to advantage in "Roadways," and Miss Ruby Thornton, a favourite at printers' concerts, was, as usual, well received, as was also Miss Gertrude Matthews. The violin solo, "Scène de Ballet" was skilfully given by Mr. W. E. Hulme, who had the advantage of Mrs. M. Green, the well-known pianist, to bring out the varying effects of this intricate solo. An undoubtedly talented artist is Master E. Bampton whose monologue was cleverly delivered. The humorous turns were Miss Babs Manchester, a clever little child artiste, Miss Elsie Steadman and Harry Speller. The stewards were Messrs. H. Field, J. Davis and A. Oddy. The programme sellers were Miss C. B. Hales and Miss L Keyse, who most successfully conjured profiteering prices for the dainty little printed sheets entrusted to their charge.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

Digitized by Google

The . . .

American Miehle Company's VERTICAL Job Press.



Three quarter view, showing method of inserting forme; showing also pile-table and fountain swung back and forme roller unit and transfer table removed from Press.

SPECIFICATION.

Inside Chase Measurement, 13¾ in. × 19¾ in.
Type matter locked in chase, 12½ in. × 19 in.
Largest sheet which can be delivered, 12½ in. × 19 in.
Distribution—2 forme rollers with geared steel vibrator, 2 composition distributors with geared steel vibrator, 10 in. full length ink plate, ductor roller, full length ink fountain.
Over-all measurements:
Width, 4 ft. Length, 5 ft. Height, 4 ft. 6 in.
Net weight, with motor, approximately 2,600 lbs.
Speed Range 2,000 to 3,600.

THE American Miehle Company's Vertical Press will produce job printing more cheaply than any other press on the market because it will produce printed impressions for a greater portion of its chargeable time by reason of the enormous reduction in the time required to change from one job to another.

All interested are cordially invited to see the American Miehle Company's Vertical Job Press now being exhibited at our Showroom address, No. 2, Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 4493.
Telegrams: MIEHLEPRES, FLEET, LONDON.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

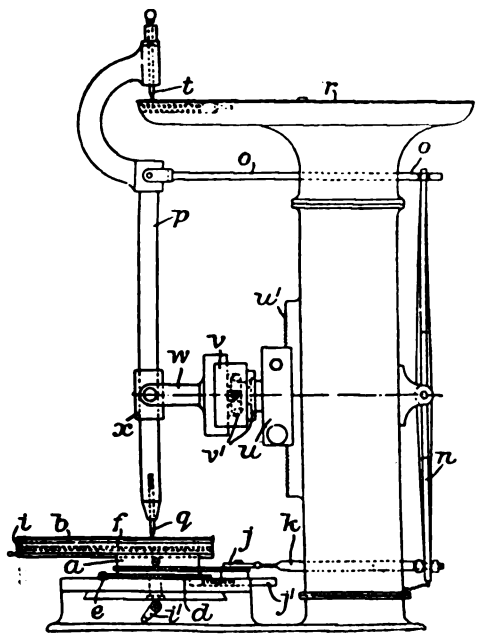
Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Engraving Machines.

In an engraving machine, patented by Messrs. H. G. Springate and H. Pearce, which is applicable also for straight or circular dividing, the work is supported on a table *b*, movable rectilinearly on a revoluble support

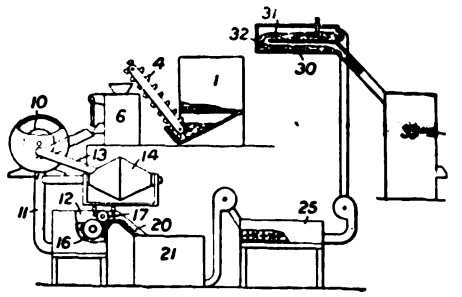


a, and is engraved by a tool *q* mounted on a universally pivoted shaft *p*, which is controlled either manually by passing a tracer *t* over patterns on a plate *r*, or automatically by a pattern cam *j*, which is geared to the revoluble support *a*, and engages a link *k* connected by a lever *n* and link *o* to the shaft. When the shaft is controlled manually the lever *n* is thrown out. The cam is mounted on a gear wheel carried by a slide j^1, which is adjusted when a different gear wheel is substituted. The shaft *p* passes through a sleeve *x* trunnioned in a yoke *w*, which is adjustable in a guide *v*, revolubly mounted in a slide *u*, by means of balls b^1. The slide is adjustable vertically on a standard *m* by means of a rack and pinion u^1. By adjusting the slide *u* or yoke *w*, the patterns can be enlarged, reduced or distorted; the pivot of the lever *n* may also be adjustable for this purpose. The plate *r* bears a number of patterns and inscriptions, and can be turned to bring any of these into register with the tracer. In employing the machine for dividing, the lever *n* is thrown out, the tracer is passed over a line on the pattern, and the table is moved rectilinearly or revolubly after each operation of the tool *q*. The table can be moved rectilinearly in two directions at right angles by means of screws operated by micrometer heads *i*, i^1 respectively. The screw *f* of the head *i* engages a threaded depression in a lever which is held in engagement or released by means of a set screw. The table is moved revolubly by means of a worm spindle *e*, which engages a wheel *d* on the support *a*, and is operated by a micrometer head.

Fibre Board.

Included in a number of patents relating to fibre board are two by Mr. M. Chew, to which we have already briefly referred.

In producing fibre board, chip waste is moistened and steam-heated for 10 to 24 hours in a container 1 preferably with the addition of powdered talc, soda ash, or ground asbestos, transferred by an endless chain of buckets 4 to a beater 6, which may be a ball mill, separated from tailings by a screen 10, and passed to a receptable 12. At this point hair or fibre, animal, vegetable, or mineral, such as horsehair, shredded flax, hemp, jute, or asbestos, is introduced. A screen 16 collects and a felt roll 17 takes off strips of the pulp mixture. The pulp with water passes down a shoot 20 into a vat 21, from which it is pumped to an agitating tank 25 and from thence over slats 31, 32 in a receptacle 30 to a press 33, which is preferably



hydraulic. The boards thus formed are dried in kilns and finally waterproofed. The tailings from the screen 10 pass through a pipe 13 to a ball or roller mill 14 and from thence to a pipe 11 leading to the receptacle 12. A chemical binder may be mixed with the pulp.

Watermarked Paper.

A British application on this subject has been made by Geb. Ebart. In the manufacture, in paper machines, of watermarked paper, strong and difficult to imitate, a layer of pulp, ground short, is superposed on a layer of long fibre pulp. The upper layer, which receives the watermark, may be of the same colour as that of the lower layer, or of a different colour, and may be narrower, in which case the merging of the upper layer into the lower layer at the edges produces an effect difficult to imitate.

ENTHUSIASM is the headlight on the train of progress.



654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

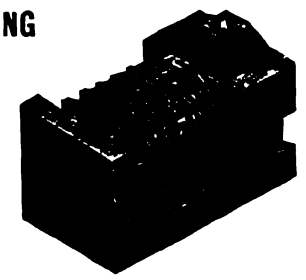
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

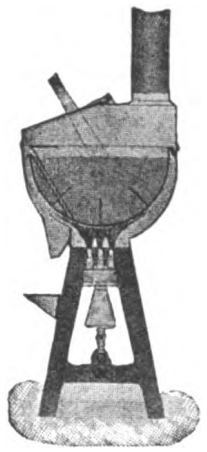
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No. 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Now in full swing till April 30th
TUCK'S POSTCARDS £5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER.
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.
President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.
Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.
A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.
Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are admitted on the same subscription basis.
Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.
DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,800
London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING — MACHINERY MERCHANT. —
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

The Oldest and Most Reliable TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone: Museum 5227.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.
Warm your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. *Ref.*—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

"Eureka" Paper Reel Cones.

Considerable economies in time, expense and material are effected by means of the "Eureka" Paper Reel Cones (Salmon and Smith's patent) for securing the paper reel to the reel spindle on rotary printing machines.



CONE LOOSE ON SPINDLE AND PAPER TUBE.



CONE FAST ON SPINDLE AND PAPER TUBE.

The device, which is here illustrated, presents substantial advantages over those hitherto in use. It is common knowledge in rotary work that the process of detaching the roller centres from the cone fasteners is attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the fact that it is not possible to loosen more than one cone, whilst the other has to be knocked off by force. This, of course, occasions damage, involving time and expense. This difficulty is entirely overcome by the new arrangement, as by tightening a single screw the cone is simultaneously fastened to the reel spindle and clamped to the reel tube centre.

Many are the advantages which are thus ensured, and these may be set forth as follows: Entire reliability, as the reel spindle is firmly gripped and the paper tube engages tightly with the device; exact axial position (centring) of the paper reel, by uniform rise of the conical extensions on tightening the screw; avoidance of damage to reel centres and the bottom layers of paper, as the device is not driven into the centre, but only surrounds it on both sides; complete running off of the reel, with very wide centres, this has not always been possible, because the collars of the cone press laterally on the last part of of the reel; saving of time in mounting and taking off the paper reels; saving of materiai as the system, being uniform, allows of free interchange and does not require any intermediate centres.

Messrs. Ewart and Collis, Ltd., 350, Euston-road, London, N.W.1, are the sole agents for paper mills and paper bag manufacturers, and from them all particulars may be obtained.


Trade Mark.

B. DELLAGANA & CO., Ltd.

PRINTING BLOCK MAKERS BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS.


Trade Mark.

Specialities:

"DELLANICK" (Reg'd) The Hardest and Sharpest Plates (Nickel-Steel Shell, not Plated Electro).

"STEELETTO" (Reg'd.) The Cheapest Plates (Steel and Nickel Printing Surface).

ELECTROS and STEREOS

Of the same quality as for over 80 years—THE BEST ONLY.

PROCESS BLOCKS Unsurpassed.

Our aim is that our products and service shall like our TRADE MARK be BEAU IDEAL.

LONDON: 11, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4; Telephone—HOLBORN 207.

14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, E.C.3. Telephone—AVENUE 5589.

MANCHESTER: 62, Greengate, Salford. Telephone—CENTRAL 640.

LIVERPOOL: 35, Atherton Street. Telephone BANK 3522.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Printing Inks Printing Inks

LETTERPRESS ROTAGRAVURE LITHO

INKS THAT PRINT!

"WINSTONE'S"

THE PROGRESSIVE SUPPLY HOUSE

MATERIALS FOR ALL PRINTING PROCESSES

B. WINSTONE & SONS, Ltd.

'Phone: Central 8630 4 Lines

100-101, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: Fulgency, Fleet, London

Printing Inks Printing Inks

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA.
INDIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.
CANADA.

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, March 15th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, 5% *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Prompt application is invited for space. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS. 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES.
WEST INDIES.

UNITED STATES.
SOUTH AMERICA.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

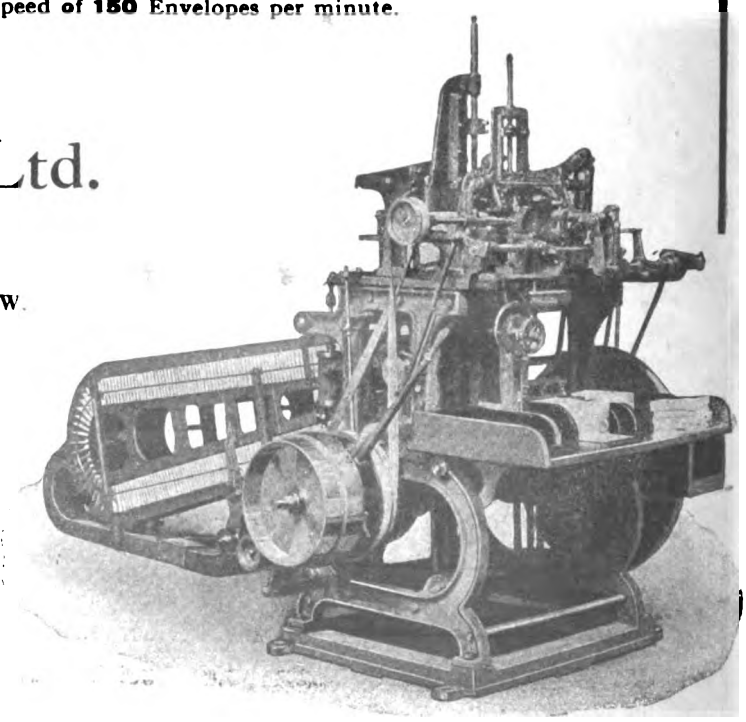
Trade **"LEADER"** Mark.

Envelope Folding & Gumming Machine,

For High-Class Work. Makes all Styles of Envelopes.

Unrivalled for SPEED, EFFICIENCY and EXCELLENCE of GUMMING and FOLDING.

Produces Envelopes complete in one operation, with sealing flaps gummed and dried at a speed of **150** Envelopes per minute.



David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.

31, Finnieston Street, GLASGOW.

Telephone: 1262—3 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: AUTOMATON, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:

DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, LTD.,
DEAN STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4. – Mar. 1, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

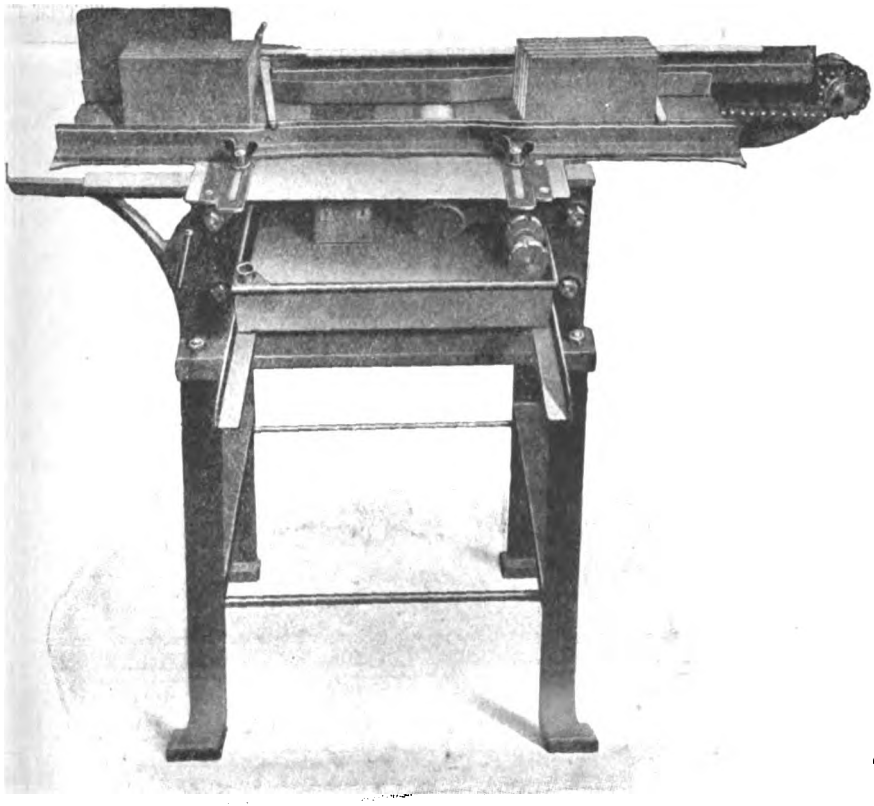
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 10. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 8. 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of ;—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. **Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."**

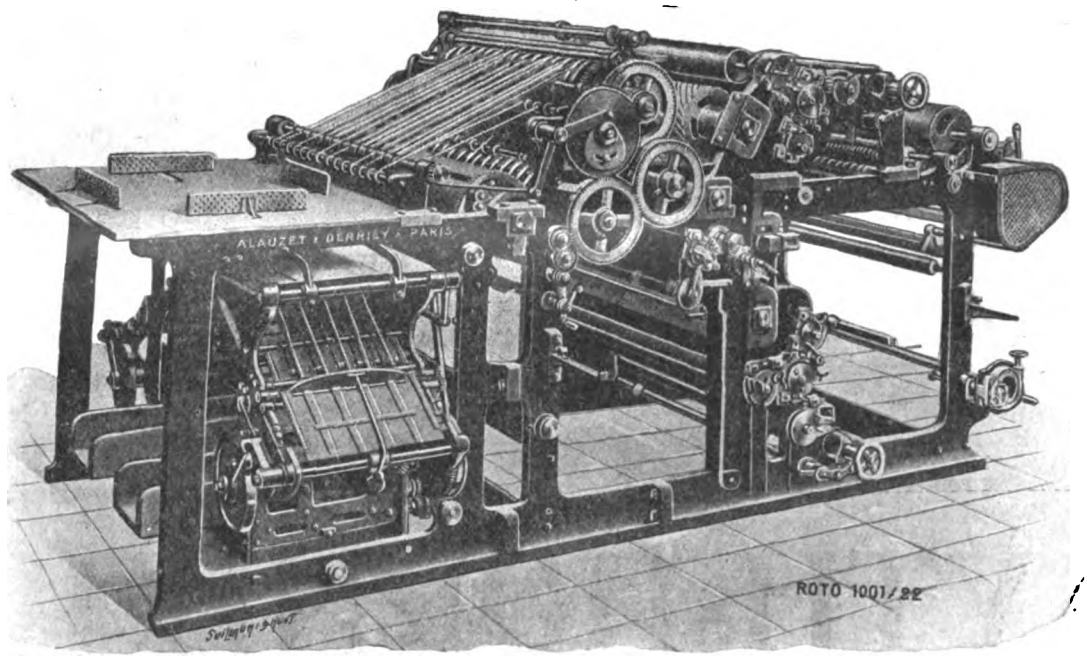
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

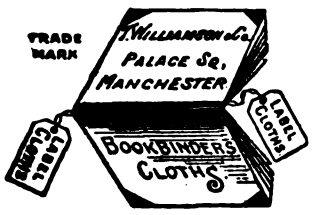
Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams:* SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER.

SP SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF

PRINTING INKS

WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

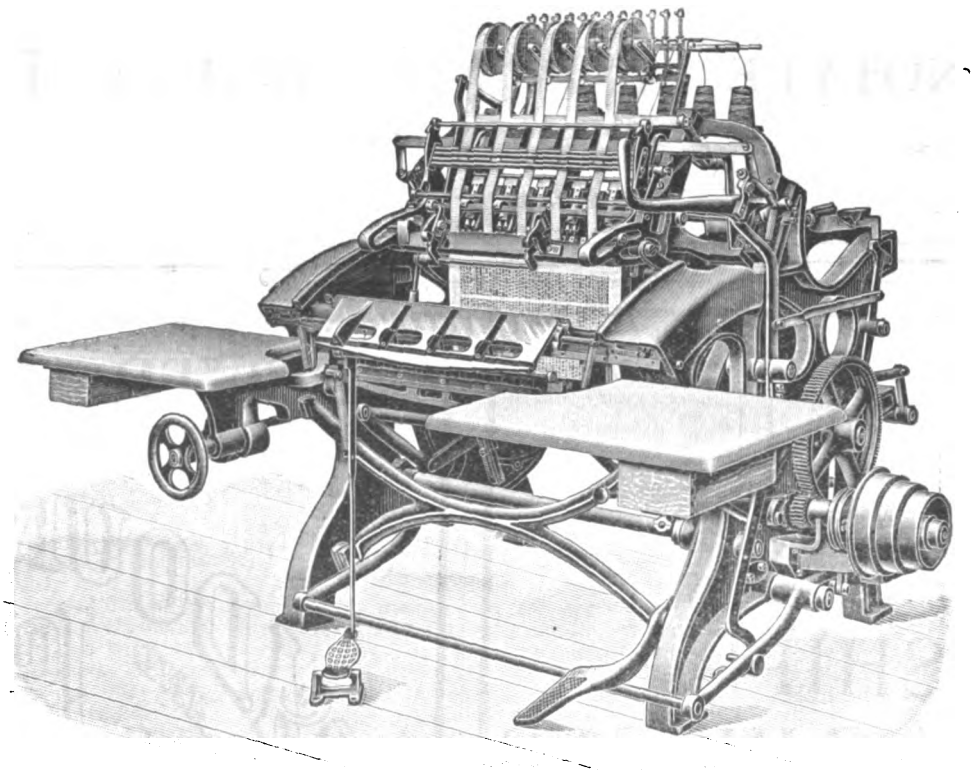
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress and Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1. 'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

Digitized by Google

THE LM CUTTER AND CREASER

Specially designed for the accurate cutting and creasing of carton work at high speed.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Built on similar lines to the Miehle Press, and all the desirable features of the latter, ensuring dead register, smoothness of working, etc., are incorporated in it.

The tympan or cutting plate on the cylinder is held at the front and rear edges by special locating and clamping devices.

The cards are fed to the front lays in the usual manner, and are then taken by the cylinder grippers at the front edge of the tympan plate with a small amount of over-lapping gripper edge.

The cylinder with the card around the tympan plates comes into contact with the forme in the same way as on the two-revolution printing machine.

The card is taken directly off the cylinder by a special gripper delivery mechanism.

Delivery grippers and pads are adjustable.

An endless band travelling at the same surface speed as the cylinder extends from the point of take-off to beyond the point of release of the delivery grippers.

Another endless band on the delivery carriage receives the card from the first endless band.

The card is transferred from the first to the second endless band at the commencement of the outward stroke of the delivery carriage; the second band rolls away from under the card, leaving it to fall directly on to the pile delivery.

The delivered cards are jogged up so that they can be easily stripped.

There are no tapes or sticks in the pile delivery. From the point of take-off from the cylinder until the card is deposited on the pile it is supported by endless bands.

It is easily handled, and requires no special knowledge on the part of the operator.

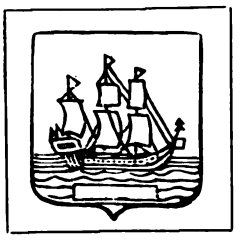
This Cutter and Creaser can, if desired, be supplied with a specially designed pile hoist for raising the cards to the feed board.

Manufactured by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LTD.

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades



THE

"SHIP" BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS

TO THE TRADE.

32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL
LONDON,
E.C.1.

Telephone: 13812 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould) For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams
Badoureau
Fleet, London

Telephones
Cent 246
Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 10. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 8, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Type Metal Melting by Means of Town's Gas.

By Dr. E. W. SMITH, F.I.C.

(Vice-Chairman, British Furnaces, Ltd)

Town's gas has been widely applied in the printing trade for many purposes, and its utilisation for bulk metal melting is not one of the smallest signs of progressive enterprise in some of the larger concerns. There are, however, still a number of coal and coke fired pots in use, and it is to engineers employing these that my remarks are more particularly addressed.

Objections to Gas Answered.

Why is not town's gas universally used for bulk metal melting in the printing trade? The answer to this is to be found in a number of directions. Some engineers claim that they can melt much more cheaply by means of solid fuel. Others are suspicious of gas, and are not prepared to throw over a long experience in the use of solid fuel for an unknown, and, so far as they are concerned, an untried fuel. Variations in the quality of solid fuel can be corrected for, whilst variations in the pressure and quality of gas are more difficult to cope with. Coal and coke can be stored and a sufficient stock maintained—but gas cannot be stored. Some assert that they have heard that there is a tendency to produce hot spots on the cast iron pots when using gas, and fractured pots are the consequence. This, I think, summarises the usual case against gas, but when the subject is thoroughly examined it is found that all these objections border on the frivolous, and there is no conceivable doubt that town's gas is far and away the most suitable fuel for bulk metal melting in the printing trade. The actual cost of the gas used, though of prime importance, is not all-important. Such factors as ease of temperature control, cleanliness, speedy melting from cold in times of high pressure of work, comfort for the worker, long life of furnace and pots, are really the deciding factors in well organised works. It is rarely, however, that even the fuel cost is higher for gas than for solid fuel. Now that the gas industry has again got into its stride after the upset of the war conditions, the gas consumer need have no fear that gas pressures and gas qualities are subject to objectionable variations, and there is just as much security as regards the maintenance of supply as there is in the case of solid fuel. In fact there is a much greater security, as was well demonstrated during the coal strike, when it became extremely difficult to obtain coal, and the gas supply in nearly all cases was fully maintained. As regards hot spots and fractured pots, trouble does arise from this cause when wrongly designed cheap equipment is installed, but there is absolutely no need for this to occur. Indeed, I will go further, and assert that when gas is burnt in suitable equipment the risks of pot breakage are considerably reduced by the use of gas.

As to the question of cost of melting by means of gas—for gas alone, apart from any other costs—this depends only partly on the price of gas per thousand or per therm. The efficiency of the apparatus used is of more importance than the actual price of gas. It is not uncommon for metal melting furnaces to have an efficiency of no more than 10 o per cent. This means that for every thousand feet of gas paid for, only 100 cubic feet are usefully used. But, if the furnace can be improved and the efficiency increased, say, doubled, then for every 100 cubic feet usefully employed only 500 cubic feet are paid for, so that in effect the price of gas would have been halved.

Before town's gas can be satisfactorily applied to bulk metal melting, it is essential that the furnace designer shall be fully acquainted with all the salient features of this important operation, and apply his knowledge of the combustion of gas so as best to meet the requirements of the process.

The essential factors are, therefore: (1) A knowledge of the details of the operations involved in bulk metal melting; (2) a thorough working knowledge of the principles governing the combustion of gas; and (3) a capacity to apply the most efficient methods of combustion to bulk metal melting.

Problems of Metal Melting.

In speaking of metal melting I include all the different alloys used in the printing trade. These alloys vary in their composition very considerably, their exact analysis depending on the use to which they are to be part. It is not my intention to weary you with a treatise on the various alloys in general use. I only intend to deal with them in so far as their differences affect the problems of heating and melting. The following table compiled from a paper by Mundey, Bissett, and Cartland, read before the Institute of Metals in September, 1922, indicates the approximate composition of some of the well-known alloys.

	Hand-Set Type.	Linotype Metal.	Monotype Metal.		Stereotype Metal.
			a	b	
Tin	5·0— 2·0 per cent.	2·5— 8·0 per cent.	8·0	10·0	8·0 - 10·0 per cent.
Antimony...	25·0 - 80·0 " "	10·0 " "	15·0	20·0	15·0 " "
Lead	The balance	87·0—87·5 " "	77·0	60·0	82·0—75·0 " "

The conditions covering the melting of these alloys will vary with the composition of the alloy, the use to which it is to be put, and with the nature and volume of the work, intermittently or continuously carried out in each individual furnace. Before it is possible to obtain really satisfactory results the whole routine of work must be thoroughly studied.

The main problem is a thermal one—namely, a heat problem. To get down to any true understanding of results obtained—apart from the gas company's quarterly account, a matter of very great importance, it is true—the rudiments of the subject of heat must be grasped.

(The lecturer here proceeded to set forth some of the fundamental facts relating to heat, pointing out the difference between heat and temperature, and explaining "specific heat" and "latent heat," then introducing the table here reproduced).

	Specific Gravity.	Melting Point deg. C.	Boiling Point deg. C.	Total heat in molten metal B. Th. Us per lb at melting point.	Latent heat of fusion B. Th. Us per lb.	Specific heats.
Tin	7·2	232	1,550	50·4	24·7	·056
Antimony... ...	6·697	630	1,300	90·0	28·8	0 deg. C —·05; 500 degs. C.—·0592
Lead	11·4	327	1,560	28·8	9·9	0 deg. C.—·0293; 300 degs. C.—·0342

It will be noted from the tables that although antimony has a melting point as high as 630 degs. C. it is used in linotype metal to the extent of about 10 per cent. and the alloy melts at a considerably lower temperature—approximately 238 degs. C. This

Lecture delivered before the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers' Association at St. Bride Institute on the 20th ult.

Digitized by Google

Wholesale Bookbinders.

LEATHER and CLOTH.

BAILEY BROS., Ltd.

Established 1861.

Clarendon Buildings,
Ronalds Road, Highbury, N.5.

Telephone—North 462. Telegrams—"Bookbindery, Nordo, London."

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL.

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)
Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bank 5414 - 5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd, for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES

} Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.

A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS!!

May we quote you for your

BOOKBINDING & LOOSE LEAF WORK?

BEST AND NEWEST MACHINERY.

No order is too large or too small, and we are confident that we can please you and that a trial order will be to our mutual advantage.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WEBB, SON & CO., LTD.

Established 1790.

Telephone No. CLERKENWELL 3144/5 (2 lines). Wholesale Bookbinders and Loose Leaf Specialists, Telegrams: "RELIEUR, BARB, LONDON."

WARWICK HOUSE, 294, CITY ROAD, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

applies to all the alloys, the melting point of them all being much lower than the average melting points of the individual metals making up the alloys.

Gas as Source of Heat.

Town's gas is a mixture of a number of gases, chief among which are hydrogen, methane, carbon monoxide, benzene, ethylene, etc. There are also present non-combustible gases such as nitrogen and carbon dioxide. Each constituent has a different heating value when burnt with air, but we only need concern ourselves with the heating value of the mixture known as town's gas. This heating value is known as the calorific value. It is expressed as the number of heat units, or British Thermal Units, that are generated when burning a standard cubic foot of the gas in air.

The calorific value of the town's gas per cubic foot may vary from different gas companies, but the gas from any particular company nowadays remains fairly constant. The calorific value adopted by some London companies is about 500 B.Th.U's per cubic foot. Formerly one bought gas at so much per 1,000 cubic feet. If each cubic foot has a value of 500 B.Th.U's then each 1,000 cubic feet would be equivalent to 500,000 B.Th.U's, and the price per 1,000 cubic feet would be equivalent to the price per 500,000 B.Th.U's. But a new method of charging has been enacted by Parliament. This entailed the introduction of a new unit of heat called the "therm." This was equivalent to 100,000 B.Th.U's, so that one thousand cubic feet of gas having a calorific value of 500 B.Th.U's is equivalent to five therms, and the price per therm would be one-fifth the price per thousand cubic feet for gas of this calorific value. But if the calorific value of the gas were 475 B.Th.U's then 1,000 cubic feet would be equivalent to 475,000 B.Th.U's, or 4 75 therms, and the price per 1,000 would be 4·75 times the the price per therm. So that the only effect the change in the method of charging can have on those who are buying gas is that it ensures that they shall pay for heat units whereas in the former sytem they actually paid for cubic feet of gas, and without any certainty of obtaining a full quota of heat units for the money paid.

When gas burns it requires oxygen, and the energy or heat generated comes from the union of a definite and exact amount of oxygen with the various constituents of the gas. The heat evolved by this union is absorbed by the new gases that are formed. These gases are called the products of combustion or waste gases. If the gas is completely burnt the products of combustion consist of carbon dioxide, water vapour, and nitrogen. If the amount of air with the gas during the process of combustion is just sufficient to completely burn the whole of the gas—and no more—then the temperature of the flame produced during the burning of the gas and air will be as high as possible, and the temperature of the products will be as high as possible. This statement is true only if the air and gas are well mixed prior to their being burnt Under these circumstances, even when a large volume of gas is being burnt, the flame will be a comparatively small one. It will, however, be a hotter flame. If, on the other hand, a more or less large excess of air be present with the gas, the fixed amount of heat evolved will be employed in heating up the excess air, the temperature of the flame and products will be nearly proportionately reduced and a proportionate amount of heat will not be available in the heating process in which the gas is being used. It will be realised from what I have said that, directly and indirectly, it is of the greatest importance that maximum flame temperatures should be attained in all heating processes, and the only way to ensure maximum flame temperatures is to mix intimately the correct proportions of air and gas prior to their being burnt.

Efficient Gas-Burning.

What are the conditions under which gas should be burnt in order to ensure maximum efficiencies and minimum gas consumptions in metal melting in the printing trade? I place first in importance the question of the correct and automatic proportioning and mixing of air and gas prior to combustion in order to attain the maximum temperature of flames and products. In all heating processes—even though the temperature to be attained in the material treated be only a low one—the highest efficiencies are obtained when the gases are burnt under maximum flame temperature conditions. "Heating" is a process of heat transference from the flames or products of combustion to the material that is being heated. The greater the difference in the temperature between the heating gases and this material, the more efficient and speedy will be the heating process. Consequently the greater the head of heat the better. But it must be noted that it is not advisable in melting metal in metal pots to have direct contact between the high temperature flames and the pots. This causes fractured pots due to hot spots.

This brings me to the second important consideration in heating processes. Radiation. Flame contact with pots at a black heat interferes with the combustion of the gas. It has been found, after long experience, that if the gas and air can be burnt under theoretically proper conditions in contact with fire brick material, this material will become incandescent and radiate its heat in any required direction. The higher the temperature of radiation, the more heat will be radiated This depends on flame temperature. Radiant heating eliminates hot spots and ensures even heating.

The bugbear to radiant heating is leakage of extraneous air into the furnace. This has the effect of cooling down the incandescent fire brick material, reducing the amount of heat radiated, and carrying the heat away to the flue instead of making it available for the metal melting. It is, therefore, vitally necessary that the furnace shall be totally enclosed so as to provide that the only access to the combustion chamber shall be through the burner. It is equally necessary that the fire brick lining to the combustion chamber shall be well backed up with insulating material in order that heat losses through radiation to the atmosphere shall be reduced as much as possible. This side of furnace construction is too often either inadequately provided for or even ignored, in order, in most cases, to keep down the initial cost of the furnace, even though the extra cost entailed by proper construction would be completely wiped out by reduced gas consumption within a very short period.

Many low temperature operations, such as soft metal melting, are carried out by means of atmospheric burners, namely burners in which the gas is used at town's pressures and some air is drawn in through the burner for combustion. Under these conditions not more than about half the requisite air is injected by the gas through the burner and this is improperly mixed with the gas. The rest of the air has to be supplied to the flames from the surrounding atmosphere within the furnace. The flames are long because the unburnt gas finds difficulty in reaching its quota of air and the products of initial combustion tend further to interfere with their rapid union. With such atmospheric burners the quantity of available air in the furnace has to be in considerable excess of actual requirements. This air takes up heat, reduces flame temperatures, and carries away the heat to the flues, consequently the thermal efficiency of the furnace is greatly reduced. Apart from this, where flame contact heating is employed with these low pressure burners, the products of combustion form a pad of insulating gas on the surface of the pots and heat transmission from the flames to the pots is reduced.

The only way to produce efficient results is for the whole of the gas and air in their correct proportions to be well mixed prior to the commencement of combustion. To do this it is necessary either that the air shall be under at least 12 in. of fan pressure and the gas at town's pressure or that the gas shall be under a pressure of at least 2 lbs. to the square inch and air be drawn in from the atmosphere. The necessity for pressure in either the gas or the air is twofold. Firstly it is required for the injection of the correct quantity of gas or air as the case may be. It is also necessary in order that the explosive air-gas mixture shall have a sufficient velocity through the burner so that "lighting back" at the burner shall be prevented.

(To be Concluded.)

Messrs. W. R. Royle and Son, a firm of manufacturing stationers established as far back as 1833, have recently removed from St. John-street and Clerkenwell-road to 1, 2 and 3, Ludgate-square, London, E.C. Expansion of business has necessitated the change. Large stocks of all papers are held, especially banks, and the firm possess extensive plant for engraving and dye stamping, letter headings, etc.

Chinese stationery is among the principal commodities imported into Indo-China from Hong Kong.

Selection of Appropriate Paper.

By Ed. A. Borden.

All of the characteristics of a sheet must fit the personality and business of the advertiser or customer, and must appeal to the taste of the recipient. A mailing piece on pink papeterie would hardly be suitable for a hardware company to use in advertising to farmers. Neither would a hard white enamel be suitable to the advertising of a beauty parlour—nor could it be used well for a musical programme. The finish must be considered in relation to the type where the latter has been previously determined. A type with hairline elements and angular serifs does not harmonise or work well on a cockle or eggshell finish, while the ecclesiastical black letter looks out of place on the modern enamel or "super." A rough letter, such as Pabst or Packard, is inappropriate on a highly-surfaced stock.

The finish necessary for illustrative work requires careful consideration, often being a very technical matter when fine-line halftones are involved. Etchings may be used on some soft, rough stocks if the run is not too long or the lines are not too fine.

Finish often governs the appropriateness of the paper for the subject matter. Thus the laids, eggshells and antique finishes denote antiquity; the enamels, supers and dull coats on the other hand have a distinctly modern tone. Some jobs call for soft finishes; others for novelty and fancy finishes, and still others for dignified, glossy finishes. A white, dull-coated stock would soon become soiled and worthless as advertising matter if put in rough, soiled hands. A smooth hard finish in a dark colour would be much better for such a purpose.

Durability is necessary for mailing pieces and folders requiring much handling, and for loose leaf work and blank books. A job that is to be punched by all means should be on a rag content bond with proper formation and finish. Any important correspondence calls for a light bond second sheet. Many executives have been rudely awakened by finding an important file of letters torn, frayed and undecipherable when a few pence added to the cost of the paper would have been insurance against the loss.

Insurance policies, bonds, deeds and similar instruments call for the most durable of bond papers. A printer who suggests cheap paper when durability is required does his customer a grave injury instead of a service. The printer should be wary of a paper that is heavily surface-sized to give it a crackle and high pop test. This sizing deteriorates and is a false surface indication of quality.

Emotional Tints.

Coloured papers serve to produce various desired emotions and to fit particular grades of work. Light tints of warm colours express frivolity and passing fancy. The cool colours and dark shades are adapted to serviceability and advertising which bids for concentration on the subject matter. A folder announcing a dance could be printed to advantage on a pink or orange sheet, but an advertisement of specifications for engineers' supplies should be on gray or blue shaded stock.

White is always a dignified colour. A cream white shows sedateness and often indicates antiquity. It is suitable for brown or warm coloured inks. An intense white or blue-white would be ideal for reproducing a snow scene, white objects and for cold coloured inks.

Weight, of course, denotes quality, other factors being equal. A letterhead on sixteen pound bond, even if of good quality, would hardly suggest dignity and reliability for a banking institution to the same extent as would a twenty four or twenty eight pound stock. Weight in cover papers not only gives distinction for booklets, but also affords added protection.

Mailing pieces require careful attention to the matter of weight in order to reduce postage The alert printer can serve his customer well by careful attention to the weight of the finished piece

Special processes require special qualities of paper, as in the case of offset and rotogravure work. Certain lines of work have clearly defined practices in paper selection. The old familiar handbill would show something amiss even to the layman if printed on a crackly bond It cannot be stated too strongly, however, that the best quality of its kind is none too good for any paper which bears a selling message.—*The American Printer.*

Digitized by Google

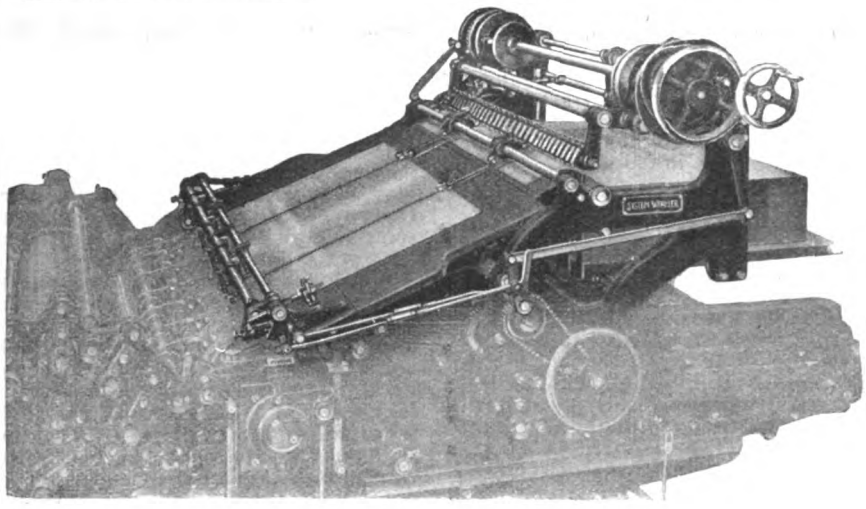
The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is supplied at a price within the reach of every printer The principal reason for not universally adopting automatic feed is therefore removed.

Built in all sizes and can be fitted to any Letter-press or Litho Machine.

INTRICATE mechanism is superseded by simple movements. Fitted in its entirety on the machine, so that access to the latter is not impaired.

Keeps up with the speed of the fastest running machine.



Feeds any stock from thinnest tissue to cardboard.

Register is assured even at maximum speed.

The only Feeder adaptable for very short runs.

Quick changing from small to large sizes and *vice versa*.

Changing to hand feed in a few minutes.

Purely mechanical Automatic Throw-off when the paper feed is disturbed.

No tapes or friction wheels to smear or mark the sheets, so that excellent colour printing is assured.

The Winkler Feeder is also built with a Stacking Arrangement.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

DOW & LESTER

♦

BOOKBINDERS

♦

FORESTERS' HALL PLACE
CLERKENWELL ROAD
LONDON, E.C.1.
HOLBORN 430



Make a Good Impression!

An unrivalled experience and technical knowledge enable Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., to produce Printing Inks of the first quality for the latest processes and with the greatest range of tints, colours, consistencies and drying properties.

Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers, and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice if desired.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON, LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Agents for Australia —

MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

Associated Newspapers Fresh Capital.—A circular has been issued announcing that the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., have taken power to increase the deferred capital of the company by 500,000 shares to a total of £2,600,000.

Newspaper Fire.—A slight outbreak of fire occurred in the machine-room at Carmelite House on Saturday, but was extinguished within twenty minutes. Damage was done to two printing machines, but this did not interfere with the publishing of the *Evening News*, the *Daily Mail*, or the *Weekly Dispatch*.

Poster Competition Judgment.—Judgment was given on Tuesday in "The Great Poster Competition" case by Mr. Graham Campbell, the Bow-street magistrate, who imposed a penalty of fifty guineas on the promotor, Mr. Joseph Weiner, of J. Weiner and Co., Ltd., printers, of Long-acre. Notice of appeal was given. The magistrate said that as the case was in the nature of a test the penalty he imposed was "mitigated."

"Daily Herald" Development.—At an important meeting of prominent people of the Labour movement, held in the Committee Room of the House of Commons last Thursday, important decisions were made, as a result of which the *Daily Herald* anticipates being able to blossom out next month as a 12-page paper. Its financial difficulties are to be surmounted by a plan of capitalising the annual affiliation fee of the unions to the General Council, and when the paper has been made "as complete in every way as any of its capitalist competitors," a big new circulation push is to be inaugurated.

"Times" Pension Fund.—Major Astor, M.P., presided at a largely attended meeting of members of *The Times* Newspaper Pension Fund at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Saturday. He said the board of directors had adopted the scheme on the basis of the actuary's valuation, and hoped that it would be of real advantage to all members of the staff. The best way to build up the Fund was for all to join, especially the younger men. After reports by the deputy chairman and the secretary the meeting unanimously adopted the draft rules, which provide for a contribution of 2½ per cent. of earnings by members and an equal contribution by the company, with a pension, at age 60, of at least 1 per cent. on aggregate earnings during the whole period of service with the company, on completion of twenty years' service or forty years' contributions. The Fund is open to all the departments, and they were fully represented at the meeting.

Liverpool P. M. and O. A.—The Liverpool Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association held their annual dinner at the Angel Hotel, Dale-street, on Saturday evening last, and the president, Mr. Charles Mackie, presided over a gathering of close upon 100. The toast of the evening, "The P. M. and O. A.," was proposed by Mr. W. M. Schofield, president of the Liverpool Master Printers' Association, and acknowledged by Mr. E. W. Whittle, general secretary (of London), and Mr. F. Robinson, president of the Manchester Centre. The toast of "The Ladies and the Visitors" was proposed by Mr. James N. Poole, secretary of the Liverpool Centre, and responded to by Mr. G. F. Byrnes, president of the Liverpool Typographical Society, and Mr. A. E. Griffiths. An enjoyable entertainment was provided by the "Silver Stars."

Aberdeen Printing Students.—The termination of evening continuation classes conducted under the direction of the Aberdeen Education authority was marked last week by displays of the students' handicraft. There were many visitors to the Central School to view the displays of continuation class work of young printers. Some thirty members of the printers' classes met in the Art Room, upon the walls of which their handicraft was displayed. This covered a wide range of work, ranging from visiting cards, menu cards, business headings for notepaper and account forms to specimens of skilled four-colour printing. The teachers—Mr. W. W. Gray, who taught the compositors, and Mr. J. M. Dawson, who gave tuition in machine work—were complimented, as were their pupils, upon staging such a fine exhibition. Mr. John Milne, Central Press, presided, and introduced Colonel Dawson, director of education, who presented prizes to the best compositors and machinemen.

Rochdale Printing Trades Dance.—The Rochdale and District Printing and Allied Trades Guild held a very successful whist drive and dance on Saturday last. The large hall of the Provident Hall was arranged to accommodate the party. There was dancing all the evening, and an alternative programme was arranged for those who preferred whist. About 200 persons were present.

Many expressions of thanks have been received by Mr. F. G. Oldfield for his activities in connection with the concert and presentation to Mr. George Douglas, reported in last week's issue.

At the sale concluded at Sotheby's on Friday of the first portion of the Gardner collection of prints of old London, about £6,000 was obtained.

There was published last Thursday the first issue of a new monthly journal, *Jewish Life*, printed under one cover in both English and Yiddish.

The Leipzig Fair has opened with 14,000 exhibitors, about 700 of whom are foreign.

The Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission suspended the *Frankfurter Zeitung* for three months.

French Printers and the Ruhr.—With reference to a recent paragraph in our columns, we are asked by the Master Printers of France to point out that this Association, in expressing anxiety about the possible consequences of the military occupation of the Ruhr, think that "the failures of the German capitalists and Government will not have compensation from the distrainment on the industrial properties of the Ruhr basin. This serious and dangerous military operation can only have one certain result, the excitation of patriotic cant and revenge spirit in Germany. The Federal Committee cannot admit that the necessary efiorts to the restoraiion of the wasted provinces may be left to the appreciation of the German Government and capitalists. The Federal Committee, therefore, declare clearly that in accordance with the C.G.T., they wish to see the intervention of the Society of Nations, so that all lands be admitted to act with a view to the restoration of the French ruins caused by the German invasion. The committee hope that the trade unions adhering to the International organisation will do their best in order to induce their own Governments to intervene."

The editors of *El Lewa* and *El Balagh*, Nationalist newspapers, were arrested in Cairo on Tuesday.

Fourteen members of the editorial staff of the *Avanti* have been arrested for participating with Signor Serratti, chief editor of that paper, who was arrested on Thursday, in an alleged conspiracy against the State.

Trade Union Matters.

Unemployment amongst London Society of Compositor members for the week ended February 24th stood at 1,076, a figure which shows a satisfactory decrease compared with the four preceding weeks, which were as follows: February 17th, 1,146; February 10th, 1,169; February 3rd, 1,191 and January 27th, 1,218. The 1,149 given as unemployed for the week ended February 24th also represents a decline of 73 against the similar month last year.

T.A. and Strike Levy Arrears.—The secretary of the Leeds Branch of the Typographical Association publishes in the official circular of the branch the names of 38 members who are placed out of Association benefits because of non-payment of the strike levy imposed on members working during the wages dispute of last summer. The amounts in arrear range from 14s. up to £4, and these members are notified that even if the arrears are paid they must remain out of benefit until three months after the date of payment.

A statistical summary issued by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies shows that in the papermaking, printing, etc., group, 22 unions were registered in 1921 under the Trade Union Acts. These had a membership in round figures of 145,000. The income amounted to £545,000, and the expenditure is set out under the following headings: Unemployment, travelling and emigration benefits, £379,000; other expenditure, £188,000. Funds at the end of 1921 amounted to £350,000.

Cornwall Press Athletic Club.

Second Annual Dinner.

On Saturday evening last a company approaching a hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the second annual dinner of the Athletic and Social Club connected with the Cornwall Press, Ltd., Paris-garden, Stamford-street, S.E.

Mr. J. Griffiths (manager), who is president of the Club, occupied the chair, being supported by Mr. Cyril Smith (secretary to the company) and Messrs. Frost and Hullett (guests from the Tudor-street establishment of Messrs. Iliffe and Sons), as well as by a representative body of the heads of departments at the Cornwall Press.

After a really excellent dinner, "The King" was toasted, and then

The President, in proposing "The Club," gave particulars as to the progress it had made in the various sections—football, cricket, as well as social events. He expressed the hope that the activities of the Club would be further extended, and held out inducements for the promotion of sections for boxing and billiards, as well as advocating inter-departmental competitions. He trusted too that the social side would be developed, and suggested several ways in which this could be done.

Mr. C. Knatchbull (the hon. secretary), in reply, thanked the president for the interest he had displayed in the welfare of the Club, and expressed the hope that they would next year be able to report an increase in numbers and usefulness.

Mr. W. A. Perkins gave "The Chairman," a toast which was received with much enthusiasm, the company joining heartily in "For he's a jolly good fellow."

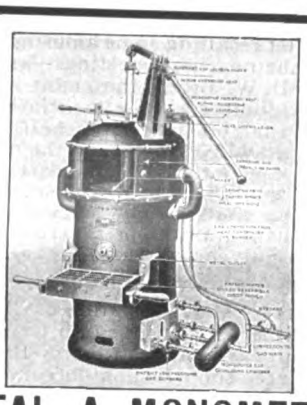
Mr. Griffiths (in reply) expressed the great pleasure it gave him to do anything to promote the happiness of those engaged in the works.

The tables having been cleared, the company enjoyed an excellent programme of dance and song, Mr. S. Young acting as M.C.

Capital songs were contributed by Miss Griffiths (daughter of the president) Mrs. E. Jeffery, Miss Hampton, Miss Le Comte, and Mr. W. Cook, whilst duets were given by Miss O'Leary and Mr. T. Blogg.

The stewards responsible for the arrangements (and who must be congratulated upon the success of their efforts) were Misses E. Munns and Gotts, Messrs. W. Cook, F. Marchant, C. Hawkes, E. C. Jeffery and C. Knatchbull.

The February issue of the *Print Collector's Quarterly* contains profusely illustrated articles on "The Master FVB," "The Etchings of Walter Sickert," "Rubens as Etcher," "Valentin Sezenius" and "Arthur Boyd Houghton."



INSTAL A MONOMETER

£2000 per annum saved in metal alone by using a MONOMETER FURNACE.

A large London Printers' have found by test that they get 48½ lbs. less dross per ton of metal melted with a Monometer Furnace.

They melt 8 tons per day, so a direct saving of over £2,000 is effected.

Just calculate how much you melt per day and see what you will save.

Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918) Ltd.

Head Office and Works: Barrow-in-Furness
London Office: Savoy House, Strand, W.C.
'Phone: GERRARD 3655.

Digitized by Google

With Christmas Card Publishers.

A Merry Annual Dinner.

The fourth annual dinner of the Association of Christmas Card Publishers, which proved a most pleasant and successful function, was held at Gatti's, King William-street, W., on Wednesday of last week. Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart., who gave the dinner as president of the Association, occupied the chair, and upwards of 50 guests attended, at the top table being, besides the chairman, Mr. Andrew Lyon (the retiring president), Mr. Percy Barringer (president of the Stationers' Association), Mr. Gustave Tuck, Mr. William McKenzie, Mr. Claude Taylor, Dr. Owen Lancaster, Mr. W. R. Codling (Controller of H.M. Stationery Office), Mr. A. Spottiswoode Ritchie, Major W. R. Tuck and Mr. P. H. Euesden.

The dinner was held in the beautiful Adelaide Galleries of Gatti's, and the repast that was served provided indubitable evidence both of the donor's generous good taste, and of the capabilities of this excellent restaurant.

Presentation to Mr. Andrew Lyon.

A notable feature of the occasion was the presentation to Mr. Andrew Lyon on behalf of the Association, of a handsome solid silver rose-bowl, bearing an inscription testifying to the members' esteem and their appreciation of his services and of the deep interest he had always taken in furthering the objects of the Association.

Sir Adolph Tuck, in a very graceful speech, paid tribute to the valuable work which Mr. Lyon, "the friend of everybody," had done as president of the Association since its inception three years ago. Members' appreciation of Mr. Lyon's services, he said, had been made evident by their pressing upon him not only a second year of office, but a third, and he was sure it was only Mr. Lyon's firmness in crying a halt that prevented his being elected to further years of presidency. The speaker pointed out that the fact of Mr. Lyon's being resident in Glasgow—which had necessitated his travelling some 800 miles to attend any meeting in London—enhanced the cost in time and expense of the splendid work Mr. Lyon had done for the Association. The appreciation with which his services were regarded had been evidenced by the spontaneous manner in which that evening's presentation had been decided upon and carried through. He added that the Association had happily secured Mr. Lyon as vice-president, and though they might not see him so frequently in London as before, yet, whenever duty called, Mr. Lyon would be with them to give them the benefit of his ripe experience and practical knowledge. Sir Adolph then proceeded to made the presentation of the rose-bowl, reading the complimentary inscription upon it, and expressing the hope that Mr. and Mrs. Lyon would long continue to enjoy the esteem of their fellow men, and would ever be able to fill the bowl with roses. (Loud Applause).

Mr. Lyon, who was evidently moved by the honour done him, made fitting response. After recalling some amusing reminiscences of their earliest meetings—and passing on to Mr. W. Brown the credit of being the "real originator" of the Association—Mr. Lyon said that on his own behalf and on behalf of his wife and family, he thanked them from the bottom of his heart for this gift, which would ever be treasured.

At the close of his speech Mr. Lyon received a tumultuous ovation, all present rising to sing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Many Clever Speeches.

The toast of "The Association of Christmas Card Publishers" was given in characteristically happy fashion by Mr. Percy Barringer, who introduced some laughable comparisons between the business of the stationer and that of the Christmas card publisher, together with clever burlesques of some of the conventions of Christmas card design. He concluded with tributes to the value of the Christmas card in fostering good feeling, and to the great utility of the Association.

Able responses were made by Messrs. Wm. McKenzie and G. Delgado, the former's speech including a strong plea for further extension of the membership of the Association, and the latter adding earnest commendation of the Association's co-operative advertising campaign—which is evidently producing very satisfactory results.

Captain Desmond Tuck gave the toast of "Our Guests" in exceptionally witty style, and Messrs. Claude Taylor and W. R. Codling made clever speeches in reply.

The toast of "The Trade Press" was given by Mr. Frank P. Dorizzi, who, whilst admitting that the trade Press was never before so good as it is to-day, tempered his praise with criticism. He suggested particularly that trade papers had not paid sufficient attention to the Merchandise Marks Act, and that a campaign was wanted advocating the boycotting of all classes of stationery not bearing a British trade mark.

Response was made by Mr. Owen Jones, who, as an ex-service man, waxed eloquent on the subject of the value set upon Christmas cards by those who were on active service in the War.

The artistes contributing to the evening's enjoyment were all thoroughly successful. The conjuring tricks and the remarkably clever "patter" of Mr. Herbert J. Collings took the house by storm; Miss Marion Browne's expressive soprano singing was deservedly applauded, as were also the baritone solos of Mr. Clay Thomas and the amusing stories and songs of Mr. Rex Harold, whilst Miss Hilda Bertram entertained the company with songs at the piano and also proved herself an able accompanist.

The exigencies of train-catching necessitated our leaving without having the pleasure of listening to Dr. Owen Lancaster or to the proposing by Mr. Euesden of the well-deserved toast of "The Chairman." The time was already 11.40 p.m., but interest was still unabated and numbers but little decreased—which says much for the sociable enthusiasm of the Association of Christmas Card Publishers.

Cassell's Foundry at Dinner.

The electro and stereo "chapel" of Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd, on Friday held a very successful dinner and concert. The function took place at the "Ship" Hotel, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, and the chair was occupied by Mr. W. M. Forsyth, foundry manager. An interesting feature of the event was the presence of a number of erstwhile apprentices of Messrs. Cassell's, which included Messrs. W. Bishop, G. K. Naylor and W. Bullett. Others present included Messrs. T. Middleton and W. H. Longley. Mr. Warren sent an apology for his unavoidable absence, and Mr. W. H. Clark owing to illness was not able to be present.

After an excellent repast, Mr. Taylor proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and Mr. George Naylor replied. Mr. Middleton proposed "The Chapel," and Mr. Hale replied. Mr. Cox submitted "The Stewards." Mr. W. H. Longley gave "The Chairman," Mr. Forsyth suitably responding.

The musical items were secured from among the company, and the unusually good talent dislayed was greatly enjoyed.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

S. E. Boyd and H. M'Cardell, under the style of M'Cardell and Son, at 15, Market street, Stoneclough, Lancaster, printers and stationers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Annable, R., residing at 40, Sherborne-road, Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Chester, and carrying on business at 1, John-street, Gorton, Manchester, under the style of the Gorton Printing Co., printer.

Houghton, A. L., residing at 64, Guilford-avenue, Surbiton, lately carrying on business at 83, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and at 58, Ludgate hill, E.C., paper agent.

Suggested New Paper Mill.—There are many rumours in regard to the acquisition of the old dockyard at Northfleet, Kent, for papermaking purposes. Various firms of papermakers have been mentioned as having bought the property for the purpose of new mills. According to some authorities an American firm has under consideration the manufacture of vulcanised fibre, which, of course, involves papermaking plant.

Do more than you are paid for. Some day you will collect.

Sale of Printing Plant.

The Field Press, Ltd.

A two days' sale of printing machinery and plant took place last week at Windsor House, Bream's-buildings, E.C., by order of Messrs. Hudson and Kearn's, Ltd., who have purchased the printing plant of the Field Press, Ltd. On the first day an extensive and varied assortment of type and composing room accessories came under the hammer, and many bargains were secured by purchasers. A super-royal Albion proof press brought £9 5s.; a super-royal Imperial proof press, £8; and a double crown Albion proof press £14. A lever galley proof press, by Esson, went for £6 5s.; another, by Hopkinson and Cope, for £5 5s., and a demy Albion proof press for £15. A number of iron imposing surfaces were disposed of, and found ready buyers, half a dozen, 72 by 40½ inch, being knocked down at £9 and £8 10, a 56 by 38 inch at £3 10s., and another of the same size at £5 10s.; a 72 by 36 inch went for £13 10s., and a 64 by 45 inch at £11 5s. The second day's sale included the heavier machines, and among the lots disposed of were a crown folio Anglo-American Arab platen printing machine, by Wade, which went for £57; a double royal "Reliance" Wharfedale brought £215, and a similar machine £240. Two 14 by 22 inch Colt's Armory platens went for £110 each; a No. 9 "Golding" platen was knocked down at £85, and a Duplex book trimming machine, by Horne, at £50. Among the prices realised for a number of guillotines were the following: A 48 inch "Express," by Furnival, £75; a 42 inch, by the same makers, £65; a 43 inch, by Dawson, £55; a 42 inch "Diamond," by Payne and Sons, £51, and three similar machines brought, respectively, £82 10s., £57 10s., and £50. Several No. 24 reel wire stitching machines, by Brehmer, went for prices that varied from £8 10s. to £10 10s., and a No. 4A, by the same maker, brought £20. A No. 3 Boston reel wire stitching machine sold for £17 10s.; a similar machine went for £25, and two No. 6 wire stitching machines, by the J. L. Morrison Co., brought £30 each. A 33 inch book trimming machine, by Harrild, went for £40, and a No. 3 book sewing machine, by Smyth, at £70.

Bottomley and His Papers.

Horatio Bottomley's creditors have now received from the senior official receiver a summary of his statement of affairs showing liabilities £105,405, of which £90,272 are expected to rank, and estimated net assets £27,206. The official receiver reports that Bottomley, after his second failure, continued to act as editor of *John Bull* and of *Mrs Bull*.

In March, 1920, a resolution was passed for the voluntary winding up of *John Bull*, Ltd., in order that the company's business could be amalgamated with that of a firm of printers and publishers. He registered a company with a capital of £1,500,000, to which, *inter alia*, the assets and liabilities of the old *John Bull* Co. were transferred, and as promoter he received £88,000, out of which he made payments amounting to £30,000. From his shareholding he realised between June, 1920, and June, 1921, some £60,000 or £70,000.

In September, 1919, Bottomley bought a shareholding interest in the "National News, Ltd.," and about the same time he also acquired the copyright and goodwill of the *Sunday Evening Telegram*. In February, 1921, his interests in both were acquired by "Sunday Publications, Ltd."

In June, 1921, the *Sunday Illustrated* was launched, and from time to time he advanced "Sunday Publications, Ltd," moneys, the company now being indebted to him on open loan account for £69,438.

Bottomley attributes his insolvency to losses in connection with the Victory Bond and allied clubs and the *National News* and *Sunday Evening Telegram*, also to the dislocation of his newspaper interests owing to litigation during the year before the receiving order.

Co-workers.—*Messenger:* "Who's the swell ye was talkin' to, Jimmie?" *Newsboy:* "Aw! Him an' me's worked together for years. He's editor o' one o' my papers."

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 40s. 7½d., 39s. 10½d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 22s., 22s. 4½d., Pref., 19s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 7s. 10½d.; Jos. Byrom, 12s. 3¾d., 12s. 1½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s. 10½d, 21s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 89s. 4½d., 90s. 7½d., 92s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 93½, 92½; John Dickinson, 25s. 10½d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 81½, 81¾; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s. 9d.,; Hazell, Watson, Pref., 6½; Hudson and Kearns, 8 p.c. Cum. 1st Prfce., 12s. 11¼d.; Ilford, Pref., 17s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 3s., Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 62½; Lamson Paragon, 20s. 6d., 5 p.c. Pref., 17s. 6d., 10 p.c., Pref., 23s. 3d., 23s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 64; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 6d.; George Newnes, 16s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 4½d., 15s.; Newnes and Pearson, 8 p.c. Debs (Reg.), 104½; Odham's Press, 5s. 1½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 10½d., 9s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 7s. 4½d., 7s. 7½d.; Printing Machinery, 16s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 10½d., Pref., 90s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16⅛; Weldons, 35s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

Raithby, Lawrence and Co., Ltd.—At the annual general meeting of this company on Wednesday of last week, the directors' report, together with the statement of accounts, were received and adopted, and it was agreed that a dividend be declared on the preference shares for the year 1922, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less income tax, and that a dividend be declared on the ordinary shares and deferred shares for the year 1922, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income tax. Mr. Harry Whetton, a retiring director, was re-elected a director of the company.

"Daily Mirror" Newspapers.—Interim dividend of 7½ per cent. has been declared.

Wyman and Sons.—Directors of this London firm of printers, publishers, etc., announce half-year's dividend on 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. cumulative preference.

NEW COMPANIES.

Wesley Press, Ltd.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Subscribers: K. Wood, Rev. J. E. Rattenbury, Rev. W. H. Armstrong, Rev. W. T. Penny, R. Eastman, T. Sugden and H. N. Beecher Bryant. Registered office: Arundel Chambers, 188, Strand, W.C.

Photogravure Metals, Ltd.—Capital £2,000, in 1,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 20,000 deferred shares of 1s. each; to adopt an agreement with M. Greenwall, and to carry on the business of polishers and finishers of metal plates for photo engraving, manufacturers of, and dealers in, engraved metal plates, dials, scientific instruments, advertising placards and novelties, etc. Private company. First directors: M. Greenwall, A. E. Winnie, W. Reacher and W. H. Gaul. Registered office: 46, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

Drumac (Showcards), Ltd.—Capital £2,000, in 1,800 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 and 4,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; advertising agents, stationers, printers, photographic printers and lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. H. Weise and W. A. Macphail. Registered office: 125, High Holborn, W.C.

Lactabells, Ltd.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; dealers in machinery, engineers, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: Brig.-General C. M. Carpenter, C.M.G., D.S.O., R. J. Walker, H. W. Markham and F. G. Newman.

Stationery Supplies Co., Ltd.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; stationers and printers as formerly carried on by W. Simmons at 176, Fleet-street, E.C. Private company. First directors: W. Simmons, C. W. Neville and Mrs. A. Neville. Registered office: 176, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

Elton Publicity, Ltd.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over from Anderson, Greatorex and Co., of Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C. (1), the benefit of all contracts entered into by them for the exhibition of advertisements, and to adopt an agreement (1) with Blanche Elton and (2) with the said company, and to carry on the business of advertisers, advertising contractors, and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: H. N. Elton and A. Pollock. Registered office: 420, Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.

Greater London Publicity Service, Ltd.—Capital £2,500, in 2,475 shares of £1 and 500 shares of 1s. each; to acquire from H. C. Laker all the rights and undertakings specified in an agreement dated January 29th, 1923, by which he is granted certain privileges in connection with the hire of machines designated Automatic Pictorial Advertisers, and to carry on the business of publicity specialists, advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: J. W. Allworthy, H. C. Bishop, T. S. Coast and H. C. Laker. Registered office: 32, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

Advertiser's Electro and Stereo Co., Ltd.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; electrotypers, stereotypers, general printers, block manufacturers, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Lofting and W. H. Winter. Registered office: 16-18, Harp-alley, St. Bride-street, E.C.4.

George Byers, Lester and Co., Ltd.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; turf accountants, commission and turf publicity agents and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Deveson and C. L. Jones. Registered office: 36, Copthall-avenue, E.C.

Textile Paper Tube Co., Ltd.—Capital £40,000, in £1 shares; to acquire from the Southern Novelty Co., of Hartsville, South Carolina, U.S.A., certain machinery for manufacturing paper products, and licences and rights to manufacture and sell in the United Kingdom and elsewhere goods similar to those manufactured and sold by the said company, and to carry on the business of paper and waste paper merchants, manufacturers of paper cones, tubes, containers, and all classes of paper goods and novelties of all kinds, etc. Private company. Directors: F. E. Lowry, C. W. Coker and A. S. Lowry. Registered office: 3, York-street, Manchester.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

Odhams Press, Ltd.—Agreement dated February 2nd, 1923, to secure £32,500, charged on printing machinery and plant erected on part of 93 and 94, Long Acre, W.C. Holders; Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., 32, Holly-street, Sheffield.

Hudson, Scott and Sons, Ltd. (printers, etc., Carlisle).—Issue on February 13th, 1923, of £4,000 debentures part of a series already registered.

Hudson, Scott and Sons, Ltd.—Satisfaction to the extent of £5,000 on February 13th, 1923, of debentures dated October 1st, 1918, securing £12,200; satisfaction (a) to the extent of £5,000 on February 14th, 1923, of debentures dated March 13th, 1917, securing £19,750.

Birmingham Gazette, Ltd.—Deposit on February 14th, 1923, of deeds of 169 and 170, Fleet street, and 2-7, Red Lion court, E.C., to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank.

Meyers, Brooks and Co., Ltd. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Enfield).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised February 19th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, subject to £3,000 prior debentures, the whole amount being now issued.

Money, Hicks and Mills, Ltd. (paper manufacturers, etc., Wimbledon).—Particulars filed of £500 debenture authorised February 16th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of present issue being £200.

Carlton Paint-Printing Process, Ltd. (London).—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised December 15th, 1922, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £1,500.

Alleged Trade Custom Denied.

Printer's Lien on Goods.

An interesting case was concluded in the King's Bench Division last week when Mr. Justice Bray gave judgment in the action brought by the Regency Press, Ltd., proprietors of the *Brick and Pottery Trades Journal* and the *Glass Trades Journal*, to recover from the defendants, a firm of printers, certain printing blocks and paper handed to them in pursuance of contracts made with them by the plaintiffs for the printing of their journals, and damages for their detention.

The defence was that the defendants were entitled to retain the blocks and paper as lien.

The plaintiffs' case was that they entered into contracts with the defendants for the printing of the journals owned by them, and the contracts having been determined, the plaintiffs, owing to the defendants' action in retaining the printing blocks, had been unable to publish the journals, with the result that they had been unable to fulfil advertising and subscribing contracts, or to earn any profits on the publications.

The defendants' case was that after the contracts had been entered into the plaintiffs determined them, and, except for one issue of the *Brick and Pottery Trades Journal*, had refused to pay for the work which had been done. In support of their case, evidence was called that there was a custom of the printing trade that where printing blocks and other materials were lent to the printer to be used in the execution of work entrusted to him, he had a lien over such articles against his unpaid bill.

The defendants counterclaimed for £212 1s. 8d, the sum alleged to be due from the plaintiffs for work executed, of which amount the plaintiffs admitted liability for £116 16s. 6d.

His Lordship held that the custom set up by the defendants had not been established, and he gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs for £45 damages, with costs on the High Court scale, for the detention of the printing blocks and paper by the defendants. He also gave judgment for the return of these articles or the payment of their value, £100. On the counterclaim, he gave judgment for the defendants for the amount admitted by the plaintiffs, without costs.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printing.



Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

* *

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,

36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.
Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Write or 'Phone—Telephone No. CITY 9582



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£8 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Bruxelles.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1923.

A Trade Leader Mourned.

THE funeral last week of Mr. Reginald J. Lake brings to the whole of the printing industry feelings of mingled sorrow and gratitude, sorrow at the loss of one who served it so well, and gratitude for the example and work of the gifted and high-principled leader who for so long held the helm of the master printers' organisation. His enthusiastic devotion to duty was such that, although he did more than justice to the work entrusted to him, he did less than justice to himself, his health suffering in consequence. To his personal ability and immense capacity for work, striking testimony has been put on record by his colleagues. Several big forward movements in the trade are also reminders of Mr. Lake's progressive leadership. He was the principal organiser of the first printing trades Cost Congress, was a leading spirit of the Betterment Committee (the forerunner of our present Joint Industrial Council), and the first national wage agreement was made under his regime. A pleasant recollection, too, is his kindliness to colleagues and staff, whilst his willing helpfulness to those in difficulties will long be remembered by many a printer. We propose to pay further tribute to Mr. Lake's character and career in next week's issue, when we are promised a personal appreciation from the pen of Mr. Frank Colebrook.

* * *

Colour Printing Developments.

DIRECT colour photography has not made any great advance recently, but processes where the print itself is produced by means of the printing press or otherwise, and the colours obtained by the use of inks of appropriate hues, are continually being improved. At the Photographic Fair to be held at the Holland Park Hall, March 15th-24th, there will be a display of colour printing, demonstrating the progress that has been made and we gather that printers will find at this Fair many exhibits worth noting. Of particular interest are examples of colour printing in which the surface of the original, whether canvas or drawing paper, rough or smooth, is so imitated as to defy detection either by ocular examination or by touch. The best of colour printing, like the best of everything else, is expensive, but thoroughly good work for ordinary purposes is now producible at quite reasonable rates.

* * *

Unemployment.

THIS is a problem which closely affects the welfare of the nation as well as of individual industries. It is a distressing fact from every point of view and no suggestion has yet been adopted which offers a satisfactory cure or even palliative. A proposal is now put forward by the Industrial League and Council that the Industrial Councils and Re-construction Committees and other similar organisations should initiate a definite inquiry into the question of unemployment. It is quite rightly intimated that neither employers nor union institutions would be the proper means of making the investigation, while a problem which is so essentially an industrial concern should, it is argued, not be left to the responsibility of the State. Whether, on the other hand, there would be sufficient authority behind the Industrial Councils and Committees to render an inquiry of this nature sufficiently sufficing may be a moot point. However, the suggestion offers the best prospects at the moment, and it would be a great service to the country if the scheme outlined by the Industrial League and Council could be made to help to a mitigation of the cruel disease.

* * *

The Swedish Paper Settlement.

SO FAR as it goes, the news of the agreement in the Swedish paper industry over the question of wages is good. These have been stabilised now for another year or so. Unfortunately this cannot be said of the pulp side of the industry. There the lock-out is still in force, and according to the general view it is likely to be a lengthy business. Both employers and union leaders appear to have adopted a reasonable view of the situation, while the workpeople have taken it upon themselves to reject the proposal put forward by the State Mediator. This decision is a regrettable one from every point of view, but it is particularly serious for the British paper trade. It means, of course, that costs will be forced up. Whether this applies also to the Swedish paper mills which are able to rely upon their own production of raw material it is impossible to say. If not, then British mills will be under a further handicap in placing their goods on the home and overseas markets.

* * *

The Paper Market.

THE paper market is in a steady condition, with prices on a firm and stable level. Despite rumours of advance, no definite evidence of any increase in selling or quoting figures has come under our notice. The mills are in a satisfactory position as regards forward bookings and merchants report a steady flow of small orders. It must not be thought for one moment, however, that the home demand is yet approaching normal. There is too much quietness in trade generally to warrant any such supposition. Paper is not being used to anything like the extent it should be or would be if the future course of trade was a tangible proposition. The state of business throughout the country for a week at a time is known, but the next week cannot be anticipated. The effect of this condition is reflected in the consumption of paper. Buyers will not look ahead further than immediate requirements, and consumers of printed matter are working to minimum limits. Printers' stocks of paper are being maintained in a depleted condition and the general policy is one of conservation.

EXPORTS of paper from Czecho-Slovakia last year amounted to 97,000 tons.

Digitized by Google

Bookbinders' Wages Arbitration.

Decision in Favour of Union.

At the Ministry of Labour on Tuesday, arbitration took place, as agreed, in respect of the wages dispute in the London bookbinding trade. We understand that the Court eventually decided in favour of the trade union, but the exact terms have not been received at the time of writing.

Sir David Harrel presided, and the Court consisted of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Lieutenant-Colonel Rivers-Fletcher (for the employers), and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and Mr. W. C. Warren (for the workpeople).

The question referred for settlement was:—Were the members of the Master Printers' Association of the London Chamber of Commerce, as affiliated members of the London Master Printers' Association and the Federation of Master Printers, parties to the wages agreement entered into in December last between the London Master Printers' Association and the Central Branch of the National Union of Paper Workers?

The case for the union was presented by Mr. T. G. Newland, and evidence in support was given by Messrs Harraway, Stubbings, and Larcey. The employers' case was presented by Major Robert Leighton, and evidence was given by Mr. A. E. Goodwin.

At the close of the hearing, the parties to the dispute conveyed their thanks to the arbitrators in a resolution proposed by Mr. Newland and seconded by Major Leighton.

Personal.

Alderman Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., will preside at the annual meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation at St. Bride Institute on Saturday, April 14th, at 1.30.

Sir George Truscott is suffering from a severe cold.

Mr. Howard Hazell, the president, was in the chair at the 21st annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association, held at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday, and a brilliant gathering assembled.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh proposed the toast of the Association, and Sir Cecil Harrison the Visitors, Lord Askwith of St. Ives responding in the latter case.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Postmaster-General, is the hon. president of the International Stamp Exhibition to be held in London in May. He is supported by the line of living ex-Postmasters-General, including Earl Buxton, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Sir Herbert Samuel, as vice-presidents.

Mr. William Steer entertained the Printers' Managers and Overseers' (Parent) Association on Tuesday evening with a lecture on "English, Scottish and Irish Humour."

Mr. Ernest Zaehnsdorf lectured on "Bookbinding" at the monthly meeting of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association at St. Bride Institute on Tuesday evening. As at his recent Stationers' Hall lecture, there were many interesting exhibits, and members had an enjoyable and instructive evening.

To celebrate the completion of 45 years' service as editor of the *Leicester Daily Mercury*, Mr. H. Hackett was the recipient at a dinner given by the firm of Messrs. F. Hewitt and Son, Ltd., last week, of a silver rose bowl, a salver, a cake basket, and a cheque, the gifts of the firm.

Mr Newman Flower, who is the editor of *Cassell's Weekly*, the new publication announced for March 15th, has been associated with Cassell's since 1906, and literary director for some seven years.

M. Rene Doumic, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has been elected secretary of the Academie Francaise.

Mr. Reginald J. Lake.

An Honourable and Useful Career.

The passing of Mr. Reginald John Lake—briefly announced in our pages last week—removes one of the outstanding figures of modern British printing trade history. No story of our printing trade development will be complete which does not, in dealing with the last 30 years or so, give Mr. Lake's name a very prominent place, for he was for a long period the very head and front of organisational progress amongst employing printers, and the whole industry has borne witness to the truth of the simple legend which is inscribed upon the portrait of himself presented three years ago to Mr. Lake by the Federation of Master Printers: "He left the craft better than he found it."

The funeral took place on Saturday, the service being conducted in Watford Parish Church by the Vicar of Watford. In addition to Mrs. Lake and other relatives and personal friends of the deceased, the printing trade was of course well represented. Representing the Federation of Master Printers were Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president), Sir Wm. A. Waterlow (ex-president), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary), and Mr. W. A. Clowes, whilst others present included Mr. W. Whyte (London Master Printers' Association), Major H. B. Viney, Mr. W. P. Griffith, Mr. E. G. Cole, Mr. D. Greenhill, Mr. P. D. Michael, Mr. Frank Bird, Mr. F. W. Bridges, Mr. Hudson and Mr. W. Miles. Wreaths were sent by the Federation of Master Printers, the London Master Printers' Association, the Home Counties Alliance, the Printers' Trade Board, the Watford Master Printers' Association, Messrs. W. P. Griffith and Sons, and from the staffs of 24, Holborn, "In Affectionate Memory of our late Chief"; a wreath was also borne by two officers of the King's Royal Rifles.

A number of messages were received expressing regret at absence, amongst these being one from the Pro-Chancellor of the University of Leeds (Mr. E. George Arnold), ex-president of the Federation, 1916-1918, who was unavoidably prevented from being present in consequence of pressing engagements at the University.

A very notable testimony to Mr. Lake's work and influence is found in the fact that in 1893, when he became chairman of the master printers' organisation, the total membership throughout the country was only about 1,380, whilst when he gave up the control the numbers had risen to 3,800, and the organisation had received an impetus which was largely effective in bringing about its development to the extent of its membership to-day of some 5,000 printing firms.

Before becoming prominent in connection with the organisation of employing printers, Mr. Lake was himself in the printing trade, being from 1881 to 1906 a director, part of the time managing director of Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington, Ltd., the London firm of oriental printers (subsequently absorbed by Messrs. Clowes) Mr. Lake's career in the printing trade was prefaced, as has been the case with several notable printers, by legal training, he having been called to the Bar in 1874, after an education at Rugby and New College, Oxford.

As a leading spirit amongst master printers his public career commenced in 1893 with his election as chairman of the London Master Printers, and his course was marked by continued and increasing responsibilities and authority. In 1904 he was elected president of the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom. In 1910 he was made secretary both of the London Master Printers' Association and of the Federation of Master Printers. With the growth of work during the war, a rearrangement of duties was forced upon the organisation, and Mr. Lake was nominated director of the Federation in 1916, and carried out the duties of that office in conjunction with those of secretary of the London Master Printers' Association until 1919, when he retired from active work.

Public testimony was borne to the exceptional services rendered by Mr. Lake to the industry when in February, 1920, the presentation portrait of himself painted by the late Mr. Arthur Hacker, was presented to Mr. Lake at a complimentary dinner at the Connaught Rooms, London, attended by a representative assembly of the master printers of the country. Born in February, 1850, Mr. Lake had already passed his 70th birthday when he retired from active work, this retirement being largely due to the unsparing assiduity with which he carried out his official duties, and also to the strain of the War period when Mr. Lake not only himself entered into additional activities in public service, but also suffered bereavement by the loss of his two sons, who were killed in action. He leaves a remarkable record of public service and ungrudging effort for the employing printers' organisation, in whose annals his name is sure of a most honoured place.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Informal but Happy Gathering.

Arising out of a suggestion made by Mr. H. Crossland, the Association held an informal dinner on Monday at the Florence Restaurant, Rupert-street, W., the chair being occupied by Mr. W. Bishop. Throughout the whole proceedings there prevailed an atmosphere of conviviality and camaraderie, and the event will undoubtedly be recorded in the history of the Association as one of the most enjoyable ever held. The few toasts that were offered—though not appearing on the programme—were given in informal and friendly fashion and elicited from the proposers and from those who responded amicable raillery and many jocular remarks. After an excellent repast "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. A. Chadwell, who, after some facetious remarks aimed at the Scotsmen present, dealt in praiseworthy manner with the splendid character of Mr. Bishop, mentioning at the same time the very friendly spirit that gentleman had shown towards Mr. Reveley, who was present and who had had the misfortune to lose the fingers of both hands.

Mr. Bishop briefly replied and thanked the company for the hearty way it had drunk his health.

Mr. Sharvell, senior, gave "The Hon. Members," and in doing so extended a very hearty welcome to Messrs. Glen Steel, A. F. Bell, W. J. Light, H. Williams, W. C. Warren, T. Middleton and the representative of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

The toast was very cordially applauded, and, the chairman having called on the gentlemen mentioned to make brief replies, each expressed his pleasure at being present.

Mr. Warren, in the course of his reply, referred to the fact that many of the hon. members present represented firms who supply the materials stereotypers use. They represented the machinery element, while he himself spoke on behalf of the human element. He thought the relationship existing between the Society and their Association was as good as existed in any other body of men, and hoped it would long continue. He made an appeal on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and in passing expressed pleasure that Mr. H. Williams had consented to occupy the chair at the first Auxiliary Concert next season.

The chairman next proposed "The Stewards," Messrs. J. Craske, W. Crossland and A. E. Wood.

Each of these gentlemen, in replying, disclaimed any credit for the success of the evening, and good humouredly threw all the praise for it on to Mr. W. Bullett, who in turn briefly replied.

The musical artistes—with the exception of Miss G. Jones—were selected from the company. They included Messrs. J. Black, W. Bishop, A. F. Bell, W. Crosby, J. S. Sunderland, H. Sunderland, H. Williams, Harry Crossland, J. Robinson, jun., T. Middleton and G. Hardy.

The regrettable absence of Mr. J. Parker was feelingly referred to by Mr. Chadwell.

A memorable and very successful social gathering was then brought to a close by the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

The *Manchester Guardian Commercial* Year Books have established their value as the business man's reference book for Manchester. A directory of Lancashire Cotton Mill directors, a glossary of textile terms and special articles on Manchester trade are strong features of the new edition. The Year Book was published on February 15th at 2s 6d., post free 2. 9d.

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

Modern Machine Bookbinding.

LECTURE by Mr. GEO. A. STEPHEN. F.L.A.

(City Librarian of Norwich).

In connection with the School of Librarianship at University College (London University) a lecture on "Modern Machine Bookbinding" was delivered at the College, Gower-street, on February 14th, by Mr. Geo. A. Stephen, F.L.A., the City Librarian of Norwich. Mr. Stephen's name is well known in the trade, his writings having included an illustrated volume on "Commercial Bookbinding" (which was translated into German) and several articles on the subject; moreover he was awarded a silver medal by the Royal Society of Arts for an illustrated paper on modern machine bookbinding.

The lecturer said that in an up to-date bindery almost every process in edition binding was executed by machinery, and with the aid of an excellent series of over 60 lantern slides he described the many processes and the various machines used. By the kindness of Messrs. Smyth-Horne, Ltd., the lecturer was able to provide the students with sample books, which had passed through the following machines:—Smyth improved No. 3 book-sewer, making three stitches and sewn on two tapes; Smyth special No. 1 casemaker; Crawley rounder and backer; cloth cut on the Smyth cloth cutting machine. In order that the students could examine the method of binding more clearly, the case was not attached to the book, although this work can be well executed by the Smyth casing-in machine.

After describing the making of book-covers by machinery, the lecturer paid some attention to their decoration, and also to decorative end papers. He said that during the past twenty-five years or so a distinct school of book cover designers had arisen, and artists in other and wider fields of decorative art had contributed their quota to book cover decoration. He classified the designs of book-covers and end papers into four main groups—(1) æsthetic, (2) symbolic, (3) heraldic, and (4) pictorial—and typical illustrations of them were shown on the screen.

In concluding the account of machine bookbinding the lecturer referred to Messrs. Nelson and Son's Parkside Works, which he visited some fifteen months ago. In this up-to-date bindery there are veritable automatons, some of which have been specially designed and patented by Nelson's own engineers. When all the machines are running there, the minimum output is 2,000 books per hour, and nearly 200,000 books per week are produced at the busiest times of the year.

The lecturer then proceeded to discuss the qualities of publishers' bindings, or "cases" as they are technically called.

Publishers' Bindings.

These bindings, he said, could be produced quite satisfactorily if the machines were worked at their maximum efficiency. Owing to the demand for cheap books by the public and the great stress of competition between publishers, the latter were practically compelled to reduce as much as possible the cost of production, and consequently the wholesale binders to secure contracts had to turn out inferior work. On the publishers rested the responsibility for the inferior physical qualities of books. They were generally more concerned with low prices than with quality and serviceability, and even when they were prepared to pay fair prices for bindings they frequently handicapped the binders severely by giving them books to bind that were printed on the detestable featherweight paper, or the heavily-loaded art paper, both of which were most unsatisfactory from the binding standpoint—to say nothing of other objections. The binders must not even press featherweight paper heavily because that would reduce the bulk of the book considerably; and bulk was an important factor with publishers in regard to certain classes of books, because bulky books suggested to book buyers and recipients that they were obtaining books which contained a large amount of reading matter. Publishers of high reputation frequently paid considerable attention to the typography and decoration of their books, but one had the feeling that they knew that the public believed that "fine feathers make fine birds," so in addition to decorating the book cover, the paper wrapper or "book-jacket," originally provided merely for protecting the book, was now oftentimes a work of art. Well might one exclaim with Antonio "O, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!" So far as the lecturer could judge, the publishers, during and since the war, curtailed the production of highly decorated book covers in favour of the greater use of pictorial book jackets which could be produced more cheaply.

The heavily-loaded art paper was a serious defect of modern book production. By the usual methods of machine bookbinding it could not be bound satisfactorily. The surface of the paper flaked off from its meagre basis of fibre after comparatively little usage; the glue on the back of the book cracked and broke away from the paper, and this accentuated by the weight of the paper, caused the whole book to become loose, and the sections speedily broke at the folds. Furthermore, unless the paper experts were wrong, the paper was doomed to rot speedily. In a lecture at the Stationers' Hall last November Mr. R. W. Sindall, F.C.S., a paper expert, had said of the heavy art papers: "It is surprising after the many years' experience with this class of material that so many books are printed on such paper, the durability of which can only be guaranteed when the book is never used, and is kept carefully packed away on a dry shelf."

Causes of Defective Binding.

The lecturer recalled that he had previously stated elsewhere that the defects of publishers' bindings were generally assignable to one or more of the following causes:—*Materials.*—1. The use of thread, tapes, cords and mull of inferior quality. 2. Sewing or stitching with wire not rust-proof. 3. The use of inferior glue, or glue of the wrong consistency. 4. The use of inferior cloth, neither fast to sunlight nor to water, and soon becoming faded or discoloured and shabby. 5. The use of cheap metal foils instead of gold leaf. 6. The use of unsuitable blocking inks. 7. The use of white or coloured foils, easily rubbing off when the books are handled a few times. 8. The use of paper illustrations or paper titles on the covers.

Methods.—1. Sewing with thread under insufficient tension, thereby resulting in loose sewing. 2. Sewing on the "two sheets on" principle, considerably decreasing the strength of the binding. 3. Sewing on the "all along" principle on an insufficient number of tapes or cords, and with less than the maximum number of stitches—in some cases the tapes or cords being dispensed with, and the books simply sewn on to mull of poor quality. 4. Fixing the back lining of mull to the book prior to the rounding and backing operations. 5. "Tipping" plates, maps, etc., or other single leaves with paste, instead of "guarding" them round the adjoining section. 6. Cutting the ends of the tapes or cords too short, and cutting the mull of a less width than necessary to make a strong joint. 7. Defective execution of the casing-in operation. 8. Square backs, generally causing the fore-edges to assume a convex shape. 9. Allowing insufficient pressing in the standing press, thus leading to general looseness of the book.

In almost all publishers' bindings of the present day, said the speaker, some of these defects were to be found. Librarians and their assistants knew that in a public library the average life of a publishers' binding was less than 30 issues, unless it was kept in circulation after it had become quite loose—a most unwise practice. As a rule, private book purchasers received adequate value for their money, so far as works of fiction and cheap books generally are concerned, but the bindings were quite unserviceable for public or school libraries.

Need for Better Bindings.

Some 14 or 15 years ago the American Library Association had succeeded in inducing several of the leading American publishers to issue some of their important and popular books in a strong binding, suitable for library requirements, at a small extra cost, generally about ten cents, and fifteen cents for some of the larger volumes. In the main, these books were sewn and cased by machinery; in some cases the books were bound in a good strong buckram, whilst in others the cloth for the ordinary trade edition was used. These books were very satisfactory. The chairman of the Binding Committee had then informed the lecturer that there was no comparison between the durability of the good special binding and the ordinary publishers' binding. The American reinforced bindings had given complete satisfaction to American librarians; one librarian had stated that one book had circulated 142 times without a single visit to the repair room.

In this country three or four large publishing firms had followed the example of the American publishers. A number of volumes in the "Oxford Books for Children" series, published jointly by the firms of Henry Frowde, and Hodder and Stoughton, had been issued in special library bindings. Messrs. Nelson and Son had issued some of their 2s. novels in a special binding at an extra cost of 6d. per copy; and Messrs. Dent and Son had put the whole of their Everyman series in two styles of library binding.

Specification for Cased Work.

The Book Production Committee of the Library Association had hoped that these encouraging pioneer efforts would be copied by other publishers, but unfortunately they had not been. In 1913 the Book Production Committee of the Library Association had published its interim report, which contained two specifications for "Publishers' Cased Work," as follows:—

Specification 1.

Publishers' Cased Work Generally.

1. Books to be sewn with strong thread.

2. Books to be sewn "one sheet on" on strong tapes; at least three tapes to be used for crown octavos, four for royal octavos, and an increased number of tapes for books of larger size. Two of the tapes to be placed not more than one inch from the head and tail of the book, and the slips to be of good length. (NOTE.—In the case of extra thick volumes printed on thin paper it may be necessary to sew "two sheets on.")

3. All single leaves and plates to be guarded round the adjoining section and

Digitized by Google

sewn through. Or, when the plates are few, they may be pulled on paper with the inner margin extra wide in order to allow the paper to be folded round the adjoining section.

4. End-papers to be of good quality.
5. Flexible glue to be used in glueing up.
6. The lining to be of a strong open fabric.
7. Good quality cloth of a fast colour to be used.
8. Books to be lettered on back with title and author's name at least.

Specification II.

Publishers' Cased Work for Libraries.

1. Books to be sewn with unbleached thread.
2. Books to be sewn "one sheet on" on unbleached linen tapes; at least three tapes to be used for crown octavos, four for demy octavos, and a proportionate increase in the number of tapes for books of larger size. Two of the tapes to be placed not more than one inch from the head and tail of book, and the slips to be of good length. (NOTE.—In the case of extra-thick volumes printed on thin paper it may be necessary to sew "two sheets on.")
3. All single leaves and plates to be guarded round the adjoining section and sewn through. Or, when the plates are few, they may be pulled on paper with the inner margin extra wide in order to allow the paper to be folded round the adjoining section.
4. The first and last sections to be guarded with linen; fine cambric for books printed on thin paper.
5. End-papers with cloth joint sewn as a separate section.
6. Flexible glue to be used in glueing up.
7. The lining to be of a strong open fabric.
8. Good quality boards with a strip of strong linen glued over the slips inside the case.
9. Good quality cloth of fast colour to be used.
10. Books to be lettered on back with the title and author's name at least. Where the covers of books are printed and not lettered in gold or blind, in the ordinary way, the ink used should always be of a fast nature. Flat back bindings should also be avoided.

Mr. Stephen added that the war, which disorganised all trade and industry, had had a bad effect on book production; greatly inferior paper and materials had been used, and bad workmanship was unavoidable. At present there seemed to be small chance that the publishers would entertain the idea of issuing on a large scale reinforced publishers' bindings on the lines indicated in the Book Production Committee's specifications.

Each member of the audience received a copy of the Specifications of the Library Association's Book Production Committee, and a reading list on machine bookbinding.

Bindery Overseers' New President.

Mr. H. Milton.

Mr. H. Milton, whose portrait is reproduced herewith, has been appointed president of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, a position which had been so ably filled by his predecessor, Mr. A. W. Hunt. In accepting this appointment Mr. Milton places himself in company with an excellent coterie of men whose influence for the good of the Association and its members has been marked by complete success. Those gentlemen who occupied the presi-



Mr. H. Milton.

dential chair in the days gone by had a comparatively easy task. The Association was then numerically not so strong, and its operations did not cover so wide a field as now. To-day conditions are far more difficult. Not only is the Association's membership rapidly increasing, but it is up against problems which seem to be inevitable to all organisations as they reach a point when their influence becomes felt in the working life of an industry. Mr. Milton takes up his duties amid these constantly changing conditions, and there is no doubt he will succeed in his endeavour to justify the confidence placed in him by the members.

Mr. Milton started first in print at Messrs. Pollet and Co., Fann-street, Aldersgate-street. Leaving here as quite a young man he next spent about twelve months in the trade at various establishments, where he was able to make himself familiar with all the different methods and processes then in use. In 1892 he joined the London Colour Printing Works, where he occupied the position of overseer for a period of eight years, and when that firm was taken over by Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., Ltd., Mr. Milton also transferred his services to the latter concern, being placed in charge of the warehouse and binding staff—male and female—which to-day consists of over two hundred employees.

Mr. Milton was elected a member of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers' Association ten years ago, and in 1921 was appointed vice-president. During his connection with the Association he has taken a keen interest in questions relating to apprenticeship and the training of boys in the warehouse and binding departments. Last year he was responsible for one of the best outings the Association has ever undertaken, a visit being paid to the London Paper Mills at Dartford.

Rejuvenating Binding Rolls.

When the finishing rolls become worn or dented, as they invariably do, says a writer in the *American Printer*, touch up the face with a piece of fine sandpaper or emery cloth. This will make them good as new. Great care should be taken to sandpaper them evenly. To insure this hold roll in an upright position, pressing it gently but firmly on a sheet of emery cloth tacked to a table, turning the roll slowly with one hand while holding it with the other.

U.S. BINDERY COSTS.—Owing to recent wage increases, employing bookbinders of New York have sent word to all customers that the cost will advance approximately 10 per cent. on all new work. This means a very definite increase in the cost of book manufactur in the New York area, the increase in the cost of printing having been estimated at about 8 per cent.

Notes and News.

The State of Trade.

Things are far from satisfactory in the bookbinding industry. True, the London dispute has been settled and the binders are back at work with some prospect of a period of stability so far as wages and conditions are concerned. Business generally, however, is poor, and the earlier promise of improvement has not noticeably matured. Unemployment is not quite so bad as it was last year, but there are far too many names on the books to warrant confidence in the outlook. There is a total lack of big work from official and commercial sources. Users are keeping their requirements down to the absolute minimum, and orders are issued only after a thorough testing of price.

Prices of Boards.

The prices of bookbinders' materials are keeping very steady and there is very little to record in the way of alteration either up or down, with the possible exception of boards. Millboards and English boxboards are firm, but Dutch strawboards have advanced fairly rapidly in recent weeks. The price quoted for light weight boards a month ago in these notes was £9 5s. to £9 10s. per ton. To-day's figure is slightly over £10 with the usual extras for heavy weights. According to report the market is still advancing and higher quotations must be expected. Stocks on this side are below normal. Glazed leather boards are quoted from £18 per ton second quality to £19 10s. per ton first quality. English black millboards first grade machine-made are listed at £28 per ton, hand-made at £48 per ton. English grey boards are on offer at £24 per ton. White wood pulp boards are available in two qualities at £17 and £20 per ton respectively.

The Leather Market.

Leathers are firm in price and unaltered from last month's figures, which read: Glazed skivers 4½d. to 6d. per sq. ft., pastegrains 5d. to 7d. per sq. ft., thin red glazed basils 7d., stout red glazed basils 9d., coloured basils 9d. and 10d. per ft., roller basils 6½d. to 8d., fair basils 8d. to 10d., rough fleshes 8d., rough goat 10d., rough morocco 10d., rough calf 1s. to 1s. 3d., fair calf 1s. 9d., anglo-russia 1s 9d., hard-grained goat 1s. 9d. to 2s. per sq. ft., pig skin 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. according to size and quality, morocco 2s. to 2s. 3d.

Some Cheap Offers.

Some remarkably cheap offers are to be noted, including red glazed basils for half binding at 5d. per sq. ft., glazed skivers at 4½d., 40-inch leather cloth clearance (chocolate brown, grained) at 1s. 6d. per yard, 50 yard pieces. White calico is offered at 5½d. per yard 36 ins., common label cloth at 6½d. From foreign sources there is an extremely low offer of fancy marbled end, cover or box-lining paper at less than 3d. per lb.

A Rexine Development.

A new line in Rexine has been issued, the special feature in which is a special backing to dispense with interlining. The qualities are listed under Numbers C.B. 7 and C.B. 5, width 48-50 ins., price 4s. 6d., and 3s. 2d. per yard respectively.

Progress of Costing.

Following the lead of the printers, the Boxmakers' Federation has evolved a sound system of cost-finding which is set forth in a 5s. booklet issued from the Federation offices. Schemes for large and small scale treatment are dealt with and in a simple and practical manner the routine of costing is described. In every industry the subject of costing now ranks prominently among the fundamental matters affecting progress and only the survivors of earlier rule-of-thumb generations remain indifferent. The modern and progressive mind, with controlled development as a policy, accepts organised costing as a vital factor in that policy. Boxmakers will be well advised to study the schemes promulgated on their behalf.

The Ruler's Lost Work.

Those who study closely development in trade practice will have noted the gradual diversion of certain classes of work from the ruling section to the litho department and letterpress-room. Progress in office systems is to some extent eliminating the need for ruling. Typewriting machines have dispensed with feint rulings, adding machines have simplified down lines and largely converted them to letterpress rule. Offset machines have demonstrated their ability to perform much of the work hitherto the peculiar province of the ruler, at a higher speed and with greater accuracy at less cost. More delicate results also are attained by rotary offset practice.

Digitized by Google

German Competition.

We were recently shown some pocket cases in imitation leather arranged to serve the purpose of wallet, note book and memo pad, the latter being in the form of refills. The corners of the refills were gilt and the general get-up of the whole affair was excellent. They cost the retailer 5½d. each, sold at 1s. 3d. and came from Germany. As a comparison a much simpler English production something on the same lines but much less comprehensive cost 11½d. From the wholesalers or manufacturers point of view here is an iniquity, but from the retail aspect here is a quick-selling catch line that promotes business.

Boards at the Fair.

The display of boxboard and boards for binders' use at the British Industries Fair serves to emphasise once again the fact that our mills are in a position to fill the needs of home industries so far as the ordinary run of boards is concerned. The foreigner may still hold the field which comprises friction glazed boards, wood pulp boards and yellow strawboards, but for every other grade of board used by the boxmaker and the bookbinder the English manufacturer can fill the bill with a superior product at a competitive price. The board-using industries owe it to themselves to keep their business as far as possible within our own shores.

U.S. Bookbinding Figures.

The United States Department of Commerce announces that according to reports made to the Bureau of the Census, the value of products of establishments engaged primarily in bookbinding and blank-book making amounted to $63,854,000 in 1921 as compared with $66,021,000 in 1919, and $38,104,000 in 1914, a decrease of 3.3 per cent. from 1919 to 1921, but an increase of 67.5 per cent. for the seven-year period 1914 to 1921. This industry, in addition to establishments engaged in bookbinding and blank-book making, also includes embossing, book gilding, paper ruling, paper cutting, card, book and paper edging, card bevelling and bronzing, etc.

Post Office Autocracy.

Mr. W. H. Burchell, governing director of the Caxton Press, Ltd., writes us protesting against what he terms "the absurd methods the Post Office adopts towards the public." "Quite recently," he says, "the Postmaster-General issued a notice to the Press, stating that the width of aperture of an envelope carrying 'printed matter' must not exceed four and a half inches, although the custom of sending 'printed matter' through the post, in envelopes, with a width aperture regulated by the width of the enclosure has been in operation for many years past.

"Is it fair of the Post Office," he asks, "to impose such a restriction without due notice to all concerned, considering the important issues involved to the trades so seriously affected? Has it not occurred to the Postmaster-General and his advisory council that there are huge stocks of wide aperture envelopes in existence, and that there are contracts in the hands of envelope manufacturers, ready for delivery to large users of the post? Should he not know that there are millions of art catalogues sent in envelopes at printed matter rate, and that the restriction of 4½ in. aperture will stop these being sent out? Many clients of envelope manufacturers have threatened to cease sending out catalogues if this restriction is enforced. This would mean unemployment in the printing and allied trades, and affect the paper trade, railways, envelope makers, folders, envelope addressers, etc."

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous,

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Final Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the, "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

APPRENTICE.—It is desired to apprentice well-educated, intelligent youth, 16 years old, to the Printing Trade, either Compositor or Machine or both; London office preferred.—Address, W.C., 241, Evering-road, Upper Clapton, E.5. 14072

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDER, half extra, cutting, etc., requires situation (town or country).—G., 169, Pelham-street, London, E.1. 14064

ALL-ROUND JOBBING COMPOSITOR (non-soc.) requires situation; small works preferred.—B.C., 13, Old Palace-road, Croydon. 14063

COMP., First-class, Modern Display, Catalogue, etc., seeks perm., London.—S., Box 14067.

COMP. requires situation at once, small provincial office, good All-round General Jobbing experience, moderate wage.—Pulsford, 30, Gladstone-road, Watford. 14062

EDUCATED Young Man wants Position as CLERK or SECRETARY to Master Printer, has practical workshop experience and a working knowledge of M.P.F. Costing System.—Box 14073.

GENTLEMAN, aged 23, good education and appearance, requests Position as ASSISTANT REPORTER; excellent references.—Write, Box 14070.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE OVERSEER, with practical experience on all classes of work; keen organiser, estimator, colour work a speciality; highest references.—Box 14058.

NEWSPAPER ENGINEER and MACHINE OVERSEER desires change; evening or weekly preferred; vast experience with up-to-date High-speed Rotary and Stereotyping Machinery.—Box 14055.

OVERSEER Machine Department (Letterpress), desires re-engagement; experience of High-class Half-Tone, Three-Colour, Book and Catalogue work; excellent testimonials.—Box 14057.

SMART ARTIST (lady, 26), General Commercial, three months' experience, desires Progressive Post in Studio; willing pay £25 premium. Box 14065.

WORKS MANAGER seeks any Post, prac. all depts., Gen. Printing, Ruling, Binding, Man. Stationery; also Tag, Label and Dup. Book Trade; est., costing.—Smith, 60, Lynn-road, Wisbech. 14066

Machinery for Sale.

DOUBLE CROWN FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINE, by George Mann (complete with Flyers); modern pattern; in perfect running order; can be inspected by appointment.—Pettitt, Cox and Bowers, Ltd., 33-34, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, W. 14074

FOR SALE.—TWO 42-in. DAWSON'S SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINES, in good working condition, price £85 each.—Can be seen by appointment with Factory Manager, E. J. Arnold and Son, Ltd., Butterley-street, Leeds. 14060

QUAD DEMY TWO-COLOUR OFFSET MACHINE, by Mann; fitted with CAMCO Feeder, Delivery Pile and all Latest Accessories; little used, installed about one year only; for sale at considerable reduction, delivery May-June next.—Apply, R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., Leeds. 14056

STANDING PRESS, 5-ft. high, to press 22 by 15; £7 net (Wood and Iron).—Write, E. Garner, 446, East Park-road, Leicester. 14048

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

THREE-HOLE THREAD STITCHER, must be in first-class condition.—Full particulars, to Box 14051.

WANTED, QUAD CROWN VACUUM BRONZING MACHINE; must be in good condition.—Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Engineers' Office, Bournville. 14069

Patents, etc.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 and 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The CANADIAN-AMERICAN MACHINERY CO., LTD., of Camco House, 63, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.4, seek leave to amend the Specification of Letters Patent No. 146,674, granted to Frederick William Wood for "Improvements in or Relating to Die-Presses or Machines for Printing or Embossing from Engraved Plates."

Particulars of the proposed amendment were set forth in the "Illustrated Official Journal (Patents)," issued on the 28th February, 1923.

Any person, or persons, may give notice of Opposition to the Amendment by leaving Patents Form No. 19 at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, London, W.C.2, within one calendar month from the date of the said Journal.

W. TEMPLE FRANKS,
Comptroller-General. 14071

Tenders.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

SALE of LITHOGRAPHIC, LETTERPRESS and BOOKBINDING PLANT and MACHINERY at the Ordnance Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, including:

A Double Demy ROTARY LITHO OFFSET MACHINE, in splendid condition, by Geo. Mann and Co., Ltd.

Four "Falcon" PLATEN MACHINES, Foolscap Folio to Royal Folio, by Waite and Saville, Ltd.

An IMPERIAL IRON STANDING PRESS, by Harrild and Sons.

About 3 Tons of LITHOGRAPHIC STONES in various sizes.

About 5 Tons of old TYPE METAL in slabs.

Imposing Surfaces, Composing Frames, Type Cases, etc.

Tenders for the purchase of the above are invited by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, and should be delivered not later than the morning of Tuesday, March 20th, 1923.

Tender forms, with permission to view, may be obtained on application to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office (Printing and Binding Division), Princes-street, Westminster, S.W.1. 14061

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

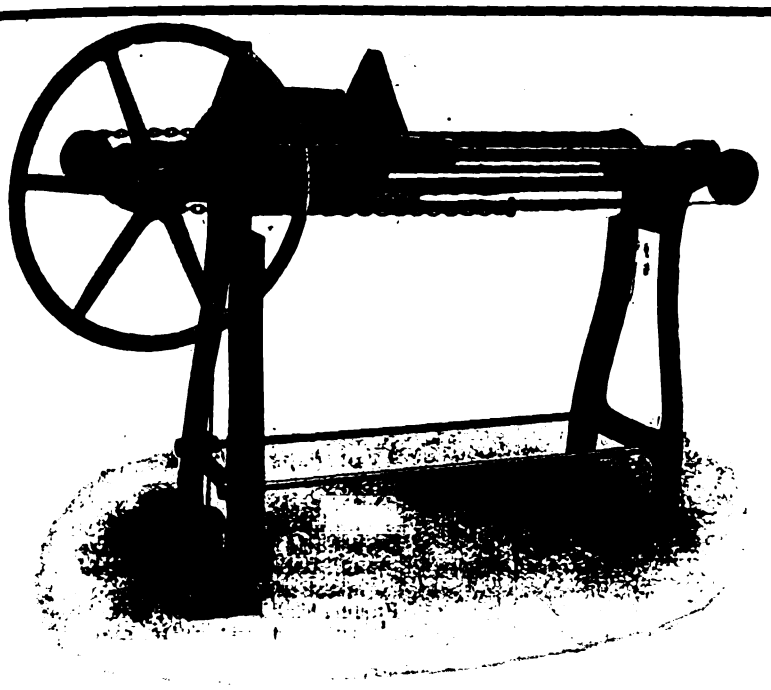
We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

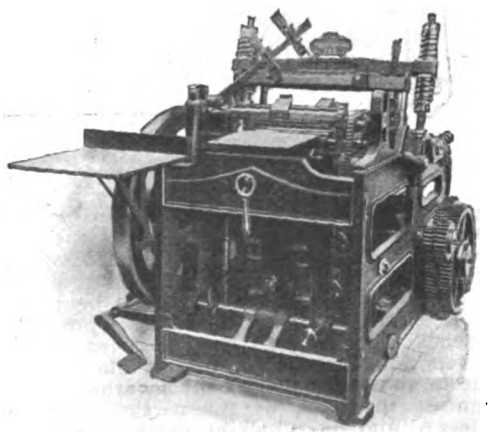
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

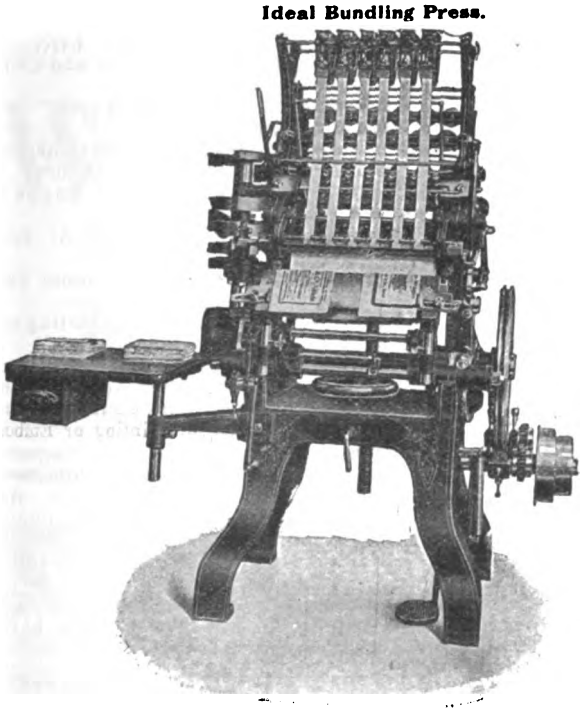
Digitized by Google



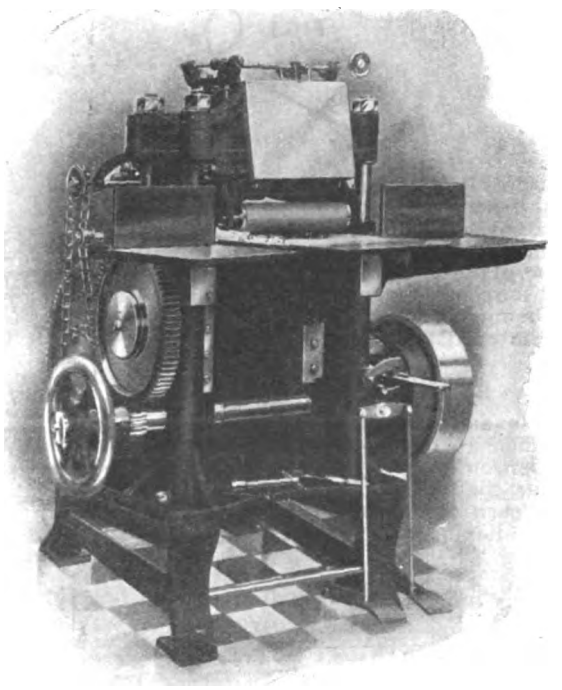
Ideal Bundling Press.



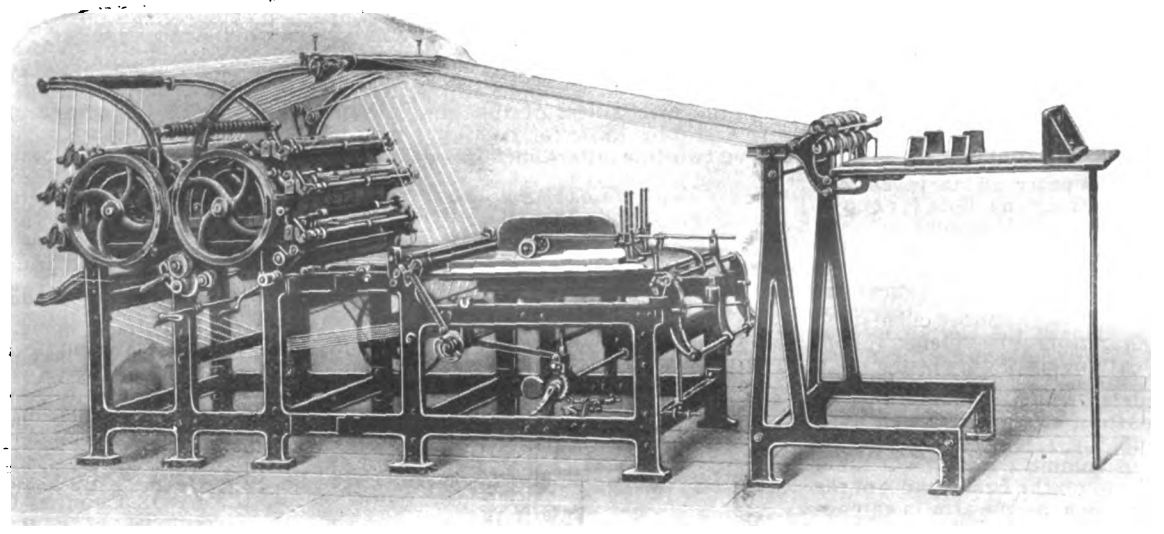
The "RUPERT" Power Book Rounder and Backer



The "MONOPOL" Thread Book Sewing Machine for Letterpress and Account Book Sewing.



The "BEATRICE" Blocker—Blind, Gold and Ink.



"BRISSARD" RULERS are built in various sizes, ruling two or three colours on both sides of paper at one operation Machines are supplied for straight through ruling and for straight through and stop head.

Telegrams; "Duplexian, Smith, London." Telephone: Holborn 2381

VALTERS, JACKSON & CO., Ltd.

Printers' and Bookbinders' ENGINEERS,

2, CLERKENWELL GREEN - LONDON, E.C.1

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Metal Ring Binders.

Ring or semicircular metal binders for shorthand notebooks, tablet diaries, and the like, as patented by Messrs. Shaw and Sons, Ltd., and F. E. T. Fox, are formed from a length of metal wire A, Fig. 1, which is bent near each end to form shoulders A^1, the projecting ends being threaded through the leaves and covers and bent round into circular or other form, the ends C being bent inwardly to lie against the back of the wire in the shoulders A^1 and act as locking-pieces for the leaves and covers. The back cover G is provided with a groove O for the reception of the

FIG.6.

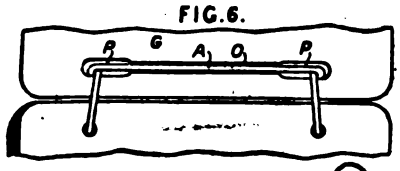
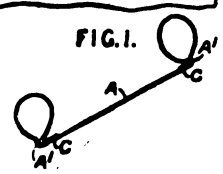


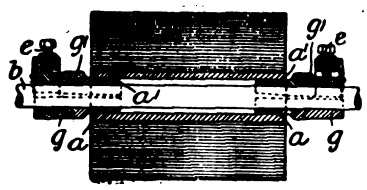
FIG.1.



wire A, slots P being formed at the ends of the grooves to accommodate the bent parts C, so that the covers may lie flat on the leaves. In a modification, the locking-pieces lie against the front of the wire, which is provided with a loop at the centre for suspension purposes, the leaves being formed with a cut-away portion to facilitate passage thereover.

Securing Paper Rolls.

In an invention by H. J. Salmon and J. H. Smith there are described means for securing the paper roll of a printing or other machine upon its shaft which comprises a pair of devices each of which consists of two members g, g^1 having conical surfaces adapted to



bear upon the shaft b and to rock thereon, so that the inner ends a, a^1 of the members g, g^1 can expand and grip the bore of the roll. This expansion is effected by a screw e passing through a looped part of the member g and bearing against the other part g^1.

An Engraving Machine.

Mr. H. C. Allan has patented an invention in which in an engraving machine for copying a pattern in a resist prior to acid etching, the tracing stylus is adapted when manually brought into engagement with the pattern to operate electric means whereby the engraving needle is simultaneously applied to the work by a force independent of the electric means, for example, by gravity. As shown, the invention is applied to a known type of machine wherein a stylus 27, which is adapted to be moved over a pattern 28, and is carried by a pendulum arm 26, Fig. 1, jointed to a yoke 24 carried by a fixed column 4, operates a table 9 movably mounted on the fixed head 5 of the column and carrying a needle arm 13 extending over the work 8. The stylus 27 on touching the pattern closes a primary circuit comprising leads 42, 44, the pattern 28, the stylus 27, electro-magnets 41, a battery 45, and a treadle operated switch 101, a weak current being used to avoid sparking and shocks. The electro-magnets 41 when energized attract an armature 34 spring-pressed against a contact 32 thus opening a secondary circuit including leads 31, 40, connected to high voltage mains and an electro-magnet 17 whereby the latter releases the arm 13 and allows it to drop down on to the work. Spark condensers 39, 39^1 are also included in this circuit. The magnet 17 is carried by a pivoted arm 16, releasably supported on a lug 21 extending from a yoke 11 mounted on the table 9 In a modification, a vertical rod spring-pressed upwardly to raise the arm 13 is attracted by an electro-magnet to allow the arm to drop when a relay is operated as before described, the secondary circuit in this case being closed when the

FIG.1.

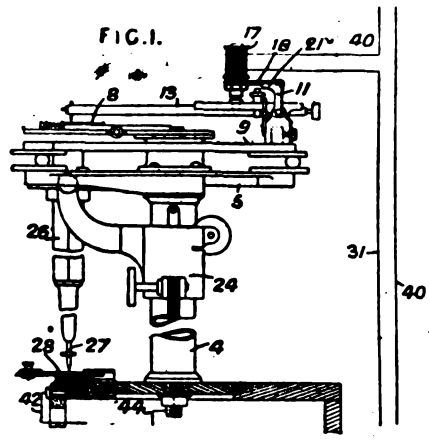
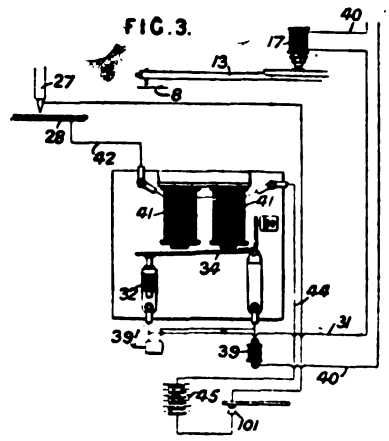


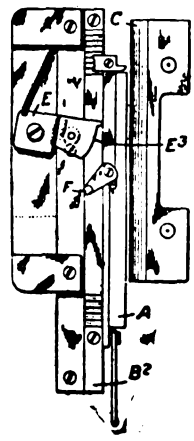
FIG.3.



stylus 27 touches the pattern. In a further modification the arrangement is similar to that shown in Fig. 1 but a storage battery is used in place of the mains for the secondary circuit and the electro-magnet 17 is supported in proximity to the outer end of the arm 13 so as to increase the leverage to compensate for the use of a weak current.

Trimming Type Bars.

In an invention patented by the Cornwall Press, Ltd., W. A. Chapple and S. Reed, in trimming mechanism of the kind provided with a sliding knife for trimming type bars having two-line letters, means is provided for



positively locking the sliding knife against its guide during the trimming. The sliding knife A, which moves in a guide B^2, carries a stud F or the like, which, as the knife nears the upper end of its stroke, engages the inclined edge E^3 of a pivoted spring controlled lever E. The knife A is thereby forced against the side of its guide adjacent to the fixed knife C.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Alchemic Gold Co., Inc. Printing inks. 4,236, 4,247.
Brecknell, H. E. F., and Brecknell, Munro and Rogers, Ltd. Collectors for sheets of paper, etc., from printing, etc., machines. 4,939.
Carra, E. W. Rule and set square making and printing machines. 5,378.
Dresdensia Matern und Stereotypie-Anstalt C. W. Woehler. Method of producing electros, etc. 5,459.
Foster, F., and Foster, J. H. Reel brakes for rotary printing, etc., machines. 4,378.
Gibbons, C. C. Writing pads, etc. 4,550.
Gore, H. J. Type cases. 4,782.
Gore, H. J. Type-holders, composing, etc., sticks. 5,331.
Hayes, J. C. Writing pads. 4,478.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co.). Marginal printing. 5,103.
Hunter, E. K. Printing. 4,546.
Hynson, T., and Stephens, F. C. Manufacture of varnish for printers' ink, etc. 4,336.
Johnson, H. N. Loose-leaf binders. 5,279.
Kebbell, J. F. Cartons for fragile articles. 4,376.
Knowles, H., and Woodhead, A. Envelopes. 4,848.
Moss, G. H. Card indexes, loose-leaf books, containers, etc. 4,088.
Moulding, J. Newspaper printing machines. 5,062.
Ranger, A. W. Loose-leaf binders. 4,157.
Redstone, A. W. Method of mounting or binding photographic prints, filing documents, etc. 4,069.
Robson, J. G. Music binder. 4,749.
Rogers, H. G. Printing machinery. 4,340.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Apparatus for cutting and feeding paper sheets, wrappers, etc. 4,341.
Stell, S. Paper tubes for thread-winding machines. 4,425.
Sumner, W. Loose-leaf binders. 4,313, 4,314.
Walpole, G. S. Type-holding bars for embossing machines. 5,202.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Evans, A. B., and Payne, R. P. Direct and offset lithographic rotary machines. 192,781.
Jackson, W. J. Mellersh—(International Paper Co.). Machines for making tubular articles, such as paper cartons or receptacles. 192,750.
Mann, A. Covers and bindings for loose-leaf books. 193,218.
Manton, F. W., and Manton, J. N. Printers' galleys. 192,739.
Spoeri, J. H., and Schlesinger, A. Platen printing presses 192,776.
Ward, E. J. Machine for simultaneously printing words and figures. 193,176.

1922.

Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Printing presses. 192,907.
Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Dampening mechanism for planographic or lithographic presses. 192,947.
Classey, L., Aplin and Barrett and The Western Counties Creameries, Ltd. Receptacles or containers for foodstuffs, preserves or the like. 192,898.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Justifying spacers or spacebands for use in typographical composing machines. 177,511.
Schill, C. R. Collapsible or folding cardboard or like box. 193,291.
Ward, A., and Riches, S. Playing cards. 193,242.

EXPORT of paper from Finland during January is put at 16,449 tons, comparing with 11,609 tons in the corresponding month last year.

Digitized by Google

Mechanical Features of Printing MACHINES.

Mr. Frank Colebrook's Lantern Talk.

By invitation of the Derby Master Printers' Association Mr. Frank Colebrook, F.A.I., gave a lantern illustrated address on "The Evolution of the Printing Machine." He had brought many slides showing the main actuating movements of the best-known printing machines—past or present—or even future, for his slides included one which illustrated the Robertson, Orell and Brown phototype composing patent, and another showing what Mr. Colebrook thought was a very promising machine designed by Mr. W. T. Fletcher of the *Irish News* office, Belfast, for printing from the web on a flatbed. These two have yet to be made. Regarding existent machines, he said that the knuckle-joint rod of the "mother's mangle" of bygone years gave the German compositor, Koenig, and the London (Bolt Court) master printer, Bensley, their method of actuating the machine bed. Napier in 1828 also adopted a like movement. This knuckle-joint drive became known to us in later days as the two-revolution drive, the drive, that is to say, which is produced by a wheel moving always in the same direction but making the machine bed move to and fro, through the wheel engaging first with the teeth on the top of a rack and next with the teeth at the bottom of that rack. Koenig (1819) employed spring buffers for the reversal. Hoe much later used the same motion, employing an enclosed rack with the smooth sides towards each other. Miehle adopted the same motion but made his rack with the toothed sides towards each other; and he provided other ways of easing the reversal—of guiding the traverse wheel smoothly round the "shoe" ends of the rack. Mr. Colebrook explained the essential movements of the ingenious and most serviceable Wharfedale; the variable speed of its bed travel, with its slowing down before the reversal; and the slight over travel of the cylinder and the "pushing back" to the stop, by the push bar, to secure dead register. A great many machine movements were alluded to—including that of the stop cylinder vertical platen, made (in demy folio) by the Miehle Co.

Mr. Simpson (chairman), Mr. Evans (general manager of Bemrose's), Mr. Buckley and others spoke, and several students gathered round the blackboard at the end for questioning, or to see a few specimens or illustrations. Mr. Colebrook has received the pleasing testimony from Mr. Evans: "The unanimous opinion of those present at the College expressed the view that you have afforded one of the most instructive and enjoyable meetings which we have yet had in connection with this series."

We understand that so far as his engagements permit Mr. Colebrook is quite willing to give this lantern talk on machine movements, freely, in other places; to associations of employers or of managers or of journeymen and apprentices; or to all together. Anyone interested might communicate with him at 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,

PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'

ESTD. 1840. BINDERS. Phone CENTRAL 716.

LOOSE LEAF BINDING ..a.. Speciality.

Send us your enquiries for

LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.

11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C.4, and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.1.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY

The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.

Representative for Great Britain:

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C.2

Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

E. P. WOODMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Digitized by Google

Amalgamation and Reconstruction

OF

PRINTING COMPANIES.

By HERBERT W. JORDAN.

(*Concluded from page 148.*)

Reconstruction of Companies.

I have already stated the purposes for which reconstructions of companies are effected. Before determining upon such a course, inquiry should be made as to whether or not it is possible to obtain the desired result by some other method. The raising of fresh capital may conceivably be effected by the creation of debentures or a mortgage or some other charge, or by an issue of shares of a new class carrying attractive rights; with the sanction of the court (a) a re organisation of the capital may be effected pursuant to Section 45 or 120 of the Act of 1908, (b) a reduction of capital or return of capital may be effected by special resolution pursuant to Section 46, (c) a compromise with the creditors may be effected pursuant to Section 120, and (d) the objects contained in the memorandum of association may be enlarged by special resolution pursuant to Section 9; and (without the sanction of the court) the paid-up capital may be increased by a distribution out of the reserve fund if the company has accumulated profits to a sufficient extent. Sometimes, however, for various reasons none of these courses is available, and in such cases the object desired can only be attained by a winding up and reconstruction.

The most common purpose of a reconstruction is to put the company in a position to obtain further capital to enable its operations to be continued. In such a case the company has usually borrowed up to the hilt, and it cannot get any of its unissued shares taken up, or create a new class of shares carrying rights sufficiently attactive to induce persons to subscribe for the new shares. But if a reconstruction is effected on the basis that the members of the existing company shall receive in exchange for their present holdings partly paid shares of the new company, it will be possible for the new company to make a call on its members and thus obtain additional capital.

A re-organisation of capital also is usually effected with the object of raising further capital The company may be overburdened with debts and unable to obtain further loans, although it might be able to create a new class of shares of a sufficiently attractive character to ensure an issue being taken up, but for the existence of certain preference shares the holders of which would doubtless refuse their consent to the creation of the new class, considering that such an issue would be an infringement of their rights.

Reduction of Capital.

Where, owing to losses due to bad trade or other causes, a substantial proportion of the capital has been lost, so that the prospect of the shareholders receiving any dividend is remote if the deficit must first be made good, a reduction of capital is advisable. This may be effected by special resolution confirmed by an order of court pursuant to section 46; but if the requirements of the section should be deemed too onerous or a more expeditious method should be desired, the reduction may be effected by means of a reconstruction. The amount of the share capital may be reduced to any extent that may be necessary, and it is possible also to extinguish or reduce any liability on the shares which may not have been called up. On such a reduction being made the directors will be in a position to declare dividends out of future profits without waiting for the former deficit to be cleared off.

As an example, I may mention the case of a company intimately connected with the printing industry, the paid-up capital of which at the present time is being reduced from £126,500 to £35,575 by the reduction of its preference shares from £1 to 10s., and its ordinary and management shares from £1 to 1s., and the conversion of the capital into ordinary stock. This reorganisation and reduction does not involve a winding up and reconstruction, although such a course has been adopted in many cases of a similar character.

If the capital of a company should be in excess of its requirements a reduction of capital may be made with the sanction of the court pursuant to Section 46, or the excess may be returned to the members under a scheme of reconstruction, the members taking their proportions of the shares of the new company in exchange for their shares of the old company, and also receiving cash payments from the liquidator.

A compromise with the creditors may sometimes be effected by means of a reconstruction without an application to the court pursuant to Section 120. Holders of debentures, for example (as part of a larger scheme) may surrender their securities, and take in exchange fully paid shares of the company, and unsecured creditors likewise may accept shares in satisfaction of the amounts due to them. No debenture holder or other creditor, however, can be compelled to agree to any such arrangement unless an order of court is obtained under Section 120.

If the memorandum of association should not authorise the company to carry on some business which it might with advantage undertake, and it should not be desired to make application to the court pursuant to Section 9 for an order confirming an alteration of the objects, the requisite power can be obtained by means of a reconstruction, the memorandum of association of the new company being made more comprehensive than that of the old company. In such a case the members of the old company would, as a rule, take precisely the same number of shares of the new company as they held in the old.

Concealing Big Dividends.

Sometimes, in the case of a particularly successful company, it is feared that the payment of dividends at high rates may stimulate competition and it is considered that it would be wise to increase substantially the issued capital, and thus effect a reduction in the rates (but not the amounts) of the dividends. If the company should have accumulated profits made in previous years to a sufficient extent a capitalisation can be effected by the payment of a special dividend out of reserve in the form of fully-paid shares, the articles of association being first altered if necessary. But where the reserve is insufficient for the purpose the increase of the paid-up capital (without payment being made for the new shares) can be effected only by means of a reconstruction, the members of the old company receiving in exchange for their present interests a considerably larger sum in shares of the new company. This course is also taken for other and often quite different reasons, I may add. As might be imagined, in such cases there never are any dissentients.

As a rule there are few, if any, dissentients where the shares are of one class and the holders are entitled to an allotment of fully-paid shares of the new company. But where the shares of the new company are only partly paid up it is not unusual for some of the members of the old company to decline to accept the new shares to which they are entitled. Any such person should not vote in favour of the special resolution adopting the scheme, either when the resolution is submitted for passing or confirmation, and he should send written notice of his dissent from the scheme addressed to the liquidator and lodge it at the registered office of the company within seven days after the confirmation of the resolution, and he should intimate that he requires the liquidator either to abstain from carrying the resolution into effect or to purchase his interest at a price to be determined by agreement or by arbitration in the manner provided by Section 192 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

If the liquidator elects to purchase the interests of the dissentients the purchase money must be paid before the old company is dissolved and it must be raised by the liquidator in such manner as may be determined by special resolution.

It is usual for the scheme of reconstruction to impose on the new company the obligation to pay out dissentients. But if the onus is on the liquidator of the old company the scheme will probably provide for the transfer of the undertaking to be made in return for a definite number of shares of the new company (instead of the allotment of, say, one share of the new company in respect of every two shares of the old company), and authority will be given to the liquidator by the special resolution approving the scheme to sell a sufficient number of shares to enable him out of the proceeds of the sale to pay out any dissentients (and the cost of the liquidation). Any surplus must be distributed among the members who accepted the scheme. Any member who did not vote in favour of the scheme but neglected to give notice of his dissent to the liquidator will have no claim against the liquidator for the value of his interest. If there is a liability on the shares of the new company and he is not prepared to accept those he is entitled to have allotted to him, he loses the entire value of his interest in the old company.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

NEW ZEALAND.

A well-established firm of agents in New Zealand desire to be placed in touch with British manufacturers of stationery sundries, printers' and stationers' machinery and supplies, and all articles of interest to printers and stationers, with a view to representing them in the Dominion. The New Zealand firm have an office in London. (Reference No. 227.)

SWITZERLAND.

A firm of wholesale stationers in Basle is desirous of obtaining the general agency for Switzerland of British firms manufacturing writing paper, blotting paper and all kinds of fancy paper articles. (Reference No. 262).

Big Order for Boilers.

Placed by Edward Lloyd, Ltd.

The Stirling Boiler Co. have accepted an order from Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., for ten water tube boilers having a total steam raising capacity of 300,000 lbs. per hour. This is certainly the largest contract for boiler plant in the history of the allied trades; in fact it is doubtful whether a firm in any other industry has ever placed a contract of such magnitude.

3/3 D.

On receipt of this small sum the

Monthly

Bookbinding Issues

- of -

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

will be regularly posted for ONE YEAR.

These issues contain special up-to-date information of interest to Bookbinders, illustrated descriptions of new inventions, etc.

Become a subscriber to-day by sending a remittance to the publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google

Eventually

YOU WILL USE BELL'S RELIANCE

Multicolour Printing Preparation

which has been proved beyond a doubt by thinking colour printers to be the greatest cost and time saver ever known to the colour printing trade, and which gives perfect results.

Why Not Now?

London — *SOLE AGENTS:*

W. G. MONNERY & CO., Ltd.,
9, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.
'Phone: City 5341.

Lancashire, exclusive of Liverpool—

HENRY PARRY & CO.,
40, Chapel Walks, Liverpool.
'Phone: - Bank 3498.

Liverpool, Cheshire and North Wales –

F. W. HALL,
22, Lord Street, Liverpool.

Customers outside these districts please apply at present direct to—

BELL'S RELIANCE MULTICOLOUR PRINTING PREPARATION, Ltd.,
SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES,
17, TOOKS COURT,
CURSITOR ST., LONDON. E.C.4.
'Phone:— HOLBORN 231.

Bumsted Paper Bag Making Machines

The only square-bottomed Bag Making Machine that makes better bags than can be produced by hand

Read this testimonial:—

15, Glodwick Road,
Oldham.
October 5th, 1922.

Messrs. BUMSTED & CHANDLER,
Hednesford.

Dear Sirs,

We shall further consider the question of new bag machines when general conditions improve, but you can be assured we shall not fail to consult you, as the machines you have supplied us with in the past have given us every satisfaction.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. & J. WILD.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.
HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE
ESTABLISHED - - - 1873
Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags. Hednesford"

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS

OF

PRE-WAR QUALITY

AT

POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

IT PAYS

to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!* The following is one of many unsolicited testimonials we have recently received.

Under date of May 10th Mr. E. P. Woodman, Managing Director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., writes:—

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

Digitized by Google

COMPARATIVE
Market Prices of Paper.

Pre-War and Current.

	Pre-War. Per lb. d.	Jan., 1922. Per lb. d.	Feb., 1923. Per lb. d.
News-print	1¼	2½	2⅛
Common M.F. printing	1¾	3	2¾
Seconds	1⅝	3½	3
Fine	2	4¼	3¼
Esparto	2¼	4½	3½
Antique printing, 1st quality	3	5½	4
Antique printing, 2nd quality	2½	5	3½
S.C. printing, pure ...	2¼	4	3½
S.C. printing, 2nd quality	1¾	3½	3
Imitation art, 1st quality	3	5	4
Imitation art, 2nd quality	2½	4	3½
Coated art, 1st quality	3½	9	7
Coated art, 2nd quality	3	6	6
M.G. poster, pure ...	2¼	4½	4
M.G. poster, 2nd quality	2	4	3½
Glazed coloured printing, English ...	2	3½	3
M.G. envelope manilla	1½ up	3	2⅝
Label manilla ...	2 up.	5	3¾
Fine white pulp board	2¾	4¾	4¼
Common Bank (white)	2½	5	4
„ „ (tinted)	3	5¼	4½
Duplicating paper, 1st quality... ...	3	5	4
Duplicating paper, 2nd quality ...	2½	4½	3½
Common blotting ...	3	7	5½
E.S. drawing cartridge	2½	5½	4½
Cover paper, English	3-4	6-8	5
E.S. writing (contng. M.W.P.)	1¾	3½	3
E.S. writing, seconds	2	3¾	3½
„ „ fine ...	2¼	4½	3¾
„ „ esparto	2½	5	4¼
E.S. ledger paper, common	2¼	4¼	4
E.S. ledger paper, second	2½	6	5
T.S. ledger paper, second	4	8	6
T.S. ledger paper, standard quality...	4¾	9-1/6	10
Hand-made ledger paper	1/-	2/0-2/6	2/0-2/3

The Size of the Book.

It has been suggested more than once during recent years that in size nomenclature actual dimensions in inches or centimetres should be recognised, as well as arbitrary paper mill names such as "post," "foolscap," "crown," etc, writes C. M. Jackson in the *Publisher's Circular*. These latter, through a recognition of watermarks and chain-lines, have come to be superimposed upon the nomenclature due to folding—"quarto," "octavo," and so on.

The bibliographers of the early part of last century, in their desire to recognise and give due credit to all these factors, produced a complicated system of size tabulation which confounds rather than explains. Few laymen unversed in the intricacies of book or printing lore can read and grasp the meaning of such descriptions with ease. When an attempt is made to bring into harmony such varying and conflicting factors, nothing but inconsistency and discrepancies can result; for hardly two papermakers coincide in the exact dimensions of the sheet designated "post-quarto," "post-octavo," "crown-folio," and so on.

Again, it is hardly wise to rely on sheet-folding alone when describing size, for this has not always been strictly consistent. Moreover, folding has lost its former significance in describing the size of a book; "quarto," "folio," "octavo," nowadays imply definite dimensions rather than the relation of leaf to sheet, and these dimensions are not always the same.

It follows that where there is such variety amongst the terms themselves, there must be even greater variety in the interpretation of them by various bibliographers, each swayed by his own opinions. In fine, it is not too strong a statement to assert that the thing is impossible; mill names for papers cannot be forced to fit the sizes of books.

A uniform system is eminently desirable. The best would appear to be that suggested by Henry Bradshaw, one-time librarian of Cambridge University. His use of the symbols "fo," "4°" and "8°" gives due credit to folding, as in other systems; while the addition of the height of the book-page in inches (and sometimes of the width abolishes the use of confusing terms like "Royal" and "Post," and precludes any possibility of mistaking the *actual* size of the book.

These suggestions of Bradshaw's are worthy of general acceptance. Modern cataloguing practice has already begun to ignore the names of book-sizes, and is adopting the rule of "actual measurement."

Making and Printing Containers.

Wonderful improvements have been made in the methods of manufacturing fibre board containers during the last few years. A new rotary container making and printing machine was recently invented which will handle fibre board from 8¼ to 120 in. wide and a correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement) gives the following particulars.

This machine will take a sheet of board, trim the ends, slot it, crease both ways, cut out for the staple flap, and then print the board in two colours, all in one operation. This machine can be equipped to produce two complete containers with a single operation, and it will handle the raw material in varying thicknesses. Both kinds of fibre-board packing case, the solid and the corrugated, are produced in different ways to make them suitable for the special goods they are to hold.

In the corrugated series, one of the best types is known as the centre special slotted case. This can be stored in a flat condition when not in use, thus saving warehouse space, and it can be produced in the following five varieties:—it can be made with double-faced board having a resistance of 275 lb. to the square inch; it can be made of double wall or double strength corrugated board, glued together so as to make one piece, the case being fastened with a regular taped corner; a third variety is known as the strong box of double faced board, with a resistance of 200 lb. to the square inch, which has an extra double two-inch fold, giving a triple edge to the case, and ensuring that the contents would not touch the crease of the covering flaps; a fourth variety can be of the double wall pattern, but with a triple taped corner; while a fifth style can be made of corrugated board resisting 200 lb. to the square inch, lined with a thin sheet of board having a resistance of 175 lb. to the square inch.

A significant advantage about all these varieties is that a typical wooden case, when filled with the same contents, weighed 4½ lb. more than the first, third and fifth types described and 4 lb more than the second and fourth. Fibre board containers are now being used for such heavy goods as machinery parts, electric cable, mattresses, furniture and for many other articles which were formerly packed in wooden boxes. The material used for the construction of fibre board packing cases is so adaptable that almost any thickness and density are procurable, so that a case for heavy goods can be obtained as easily as one for lighter traffic.

BOARDS
LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.
DEXTRINE
AND
COLD GLUES.
Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.
Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.
BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.
HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

NICKERSON BROS.
(ESTABLISHED 1848).
99 & 101, Worship St, London, E.C.2.
and Alscot Rd, Bermondsey, S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.

THOMAS BROWN,
English Gold Leaf.
Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.
Brown and White Blocking Powder.
Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.
BEST PRICES GIVEN.
7, ALBION STREET, MANCHESTER

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm


10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.
Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Now in full swing till April 30th
TUCK'S POSTCARDS £5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
2 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY,
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

VULMOS FIBRE
CUTTING STICKS and BOARDS.
MOSSES & MITCHELL, Ltd.,
122/4, Golden Lane, London, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Anything in Colour!
Better, Quicker & Cheaper
than can usually be obtained.
— PICTORIAL —
LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS
(in sheets up to 44 by 64 inches)
For Shipping, Railways, Pleasure Resort Announcements, Cinemas, etc.
We do the Job Complete, or will be pleased to assist you with any part of it.
We also undertake every kind of
Colour Printing, as Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, Coloured Supplements, Magazine Insets, Children's Picture Books, Picture Post Cards, View Books, etc.
We are also publishers of
Chromo Almanacs and Card Calendars, Pictures for Box Tops, Advertising Fixture Sheets, and numerous other items. Ask for Catalogues.
TAYLOR BROS.
THE TRADE COLOUR PRINTERS. LEEDS.
Telephone: 24396. Wires: "Almanac," Leeds.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING — MACHINERY MERCHANT. —
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

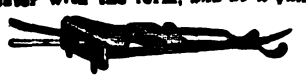
PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

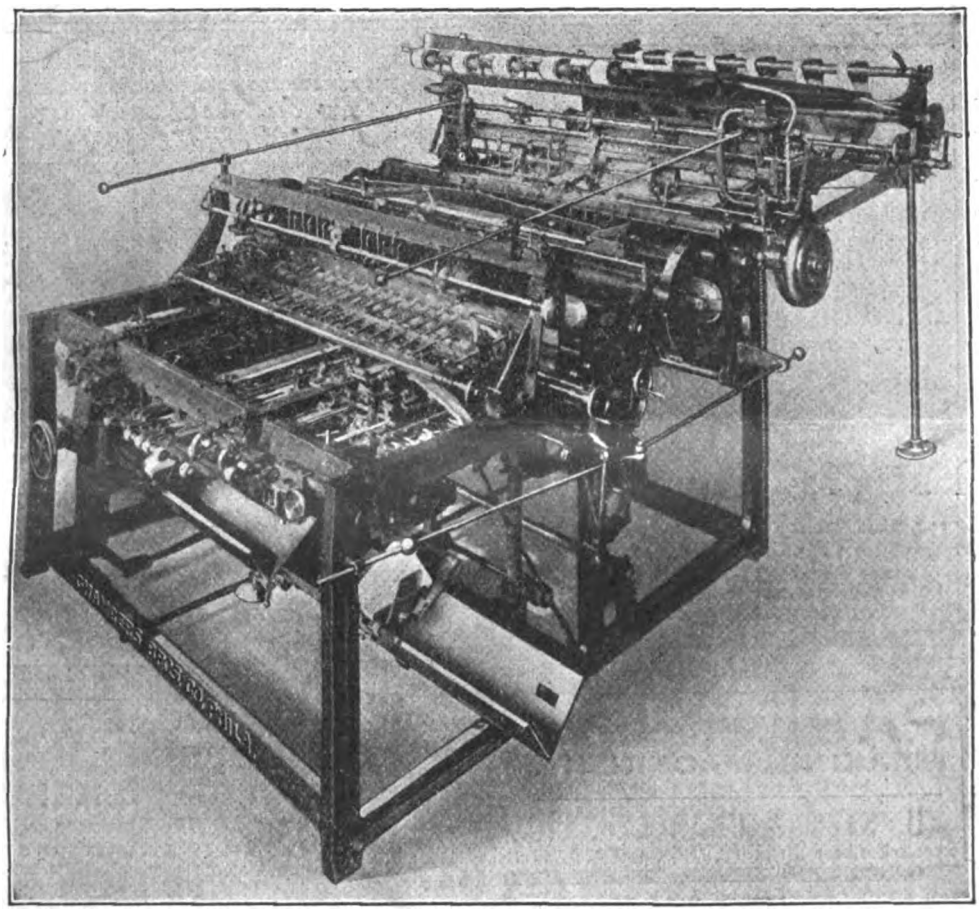
Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S. PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest possible terms. **SUPPLIED**
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1890. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

STILL ON THEIR METAL.

Representative for Scotland:
WILLIAM GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
Edinburgh.

Stereotype, Linotype, Monotype, Typograph & Intertype Metals for all USES and conditions of SERVICE.

T. G. & J. JUBB
JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.
Telegrams: "Metals." Telephone: 25620

ESTABLISHED 1859.

LEADS, CLUMPS and FURNITURE a SPECIALITY

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.
London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER" — "FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Mar. 8, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

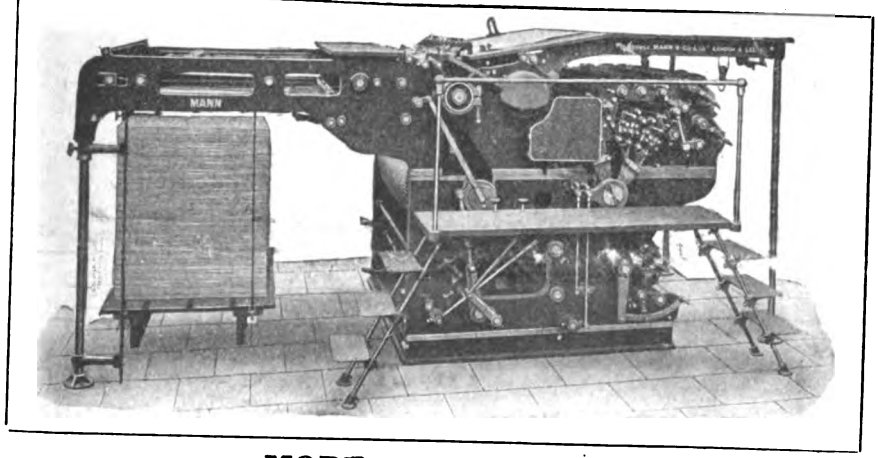
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 11. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 15. 1923. Special Export Issue 4d.

THE MANN PATENT TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE



PRINTS

(a) Two Colours on Front,

or

(b) A Different Colour Back and Front,

or

(c) Same Colour Back and Front,

or

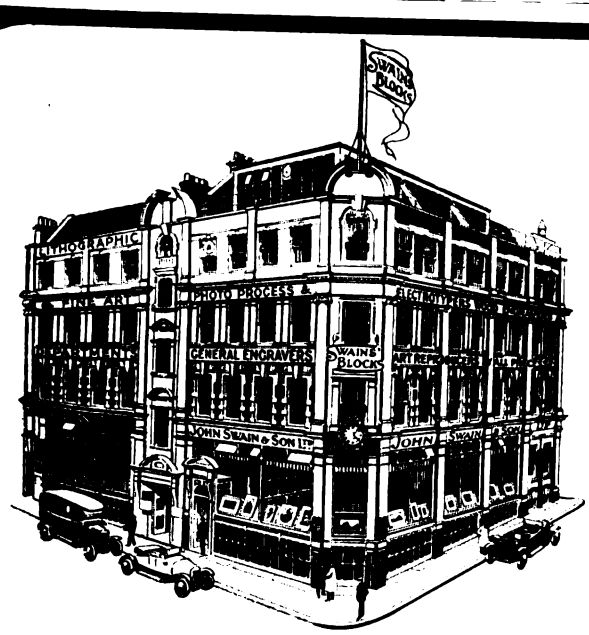
(d) Single Colour One Side Only.

MORE THAN 200 MACHINES AT WORK ON:

NEWSPAPERS. CATALOGUES. SHARE CERTIFICATES. BONDS. NOTES. SHOWCARDS. CARTONS. LABELS. POSTERS. MAPS. PLAYING CARDS. ETC.

Full particulars from:—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD., HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1



Three complete engraving plants—fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works: 89 — 92 SHOE LANE, E.C.4 And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet

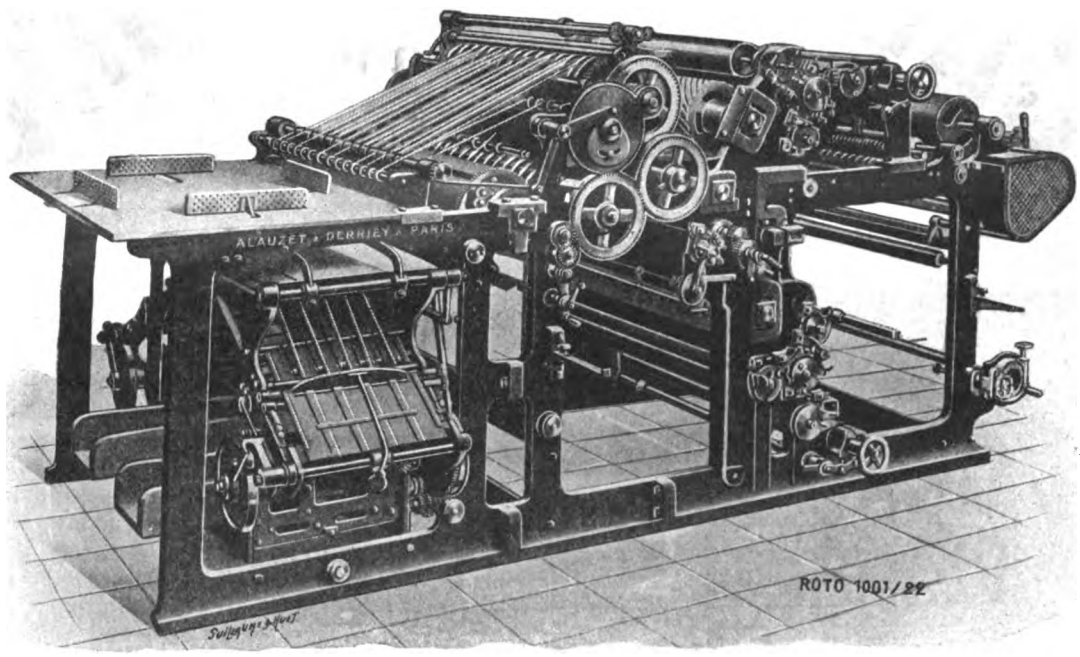
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

SP SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF **PRINTING INKS** WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD.

7, Water Lane,
Ludgate,
London,
E.C.4.

Telegrams: "Friedheim, Cent, London."

Cables: A. B. C. 5th Edition.

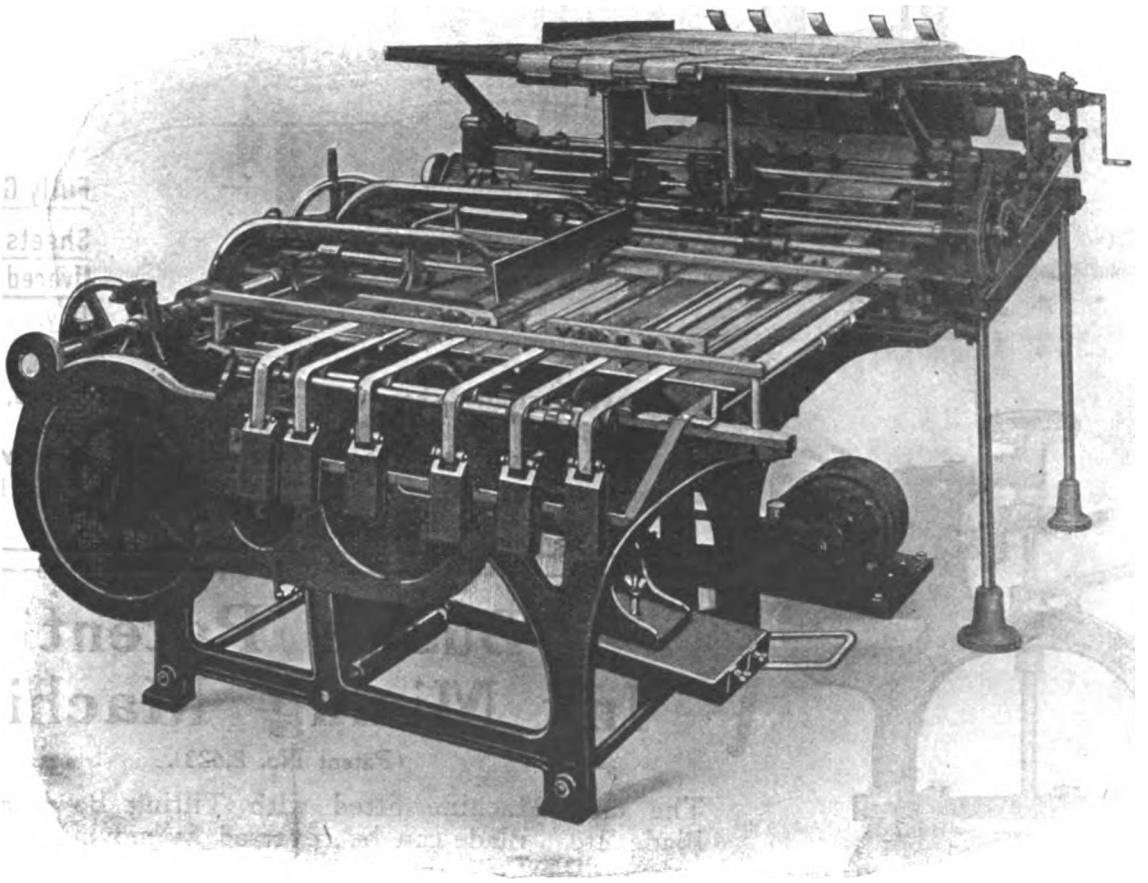
Specialists in all classes of Labour-Saving Machinery

- for the -

Printing Bookbinding, Boxmaking and Stationery Trades.

The Very Latest FOLDING MACHINE

Fitted with the "Camco" Continuous Rotary Feeder "Spiess" Patents.



We also Supply the Latest and Most Up-to-date

"MARTINI" SIMPLIFIED BOOK SEWING MACHINES.

Thread Stitching & Knotting Machines.
Wire Stitching Machines.
Guillotines.
Scoring and Creasing Machines,
Etc., etc.

Rotary Card Cutting Machines.
Seal Embossing Presses.
Offset Presses.
Label Cutting & Printing Machines,
Etc., etc.

ENVELOPE MACHINERY.

FULL PARTICULARS AND LEAFLETS CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ENQUIRIES.

Digitized by Google

BUSH'S PATENT COMBINED

(Patented in Great Britain and Abroad)

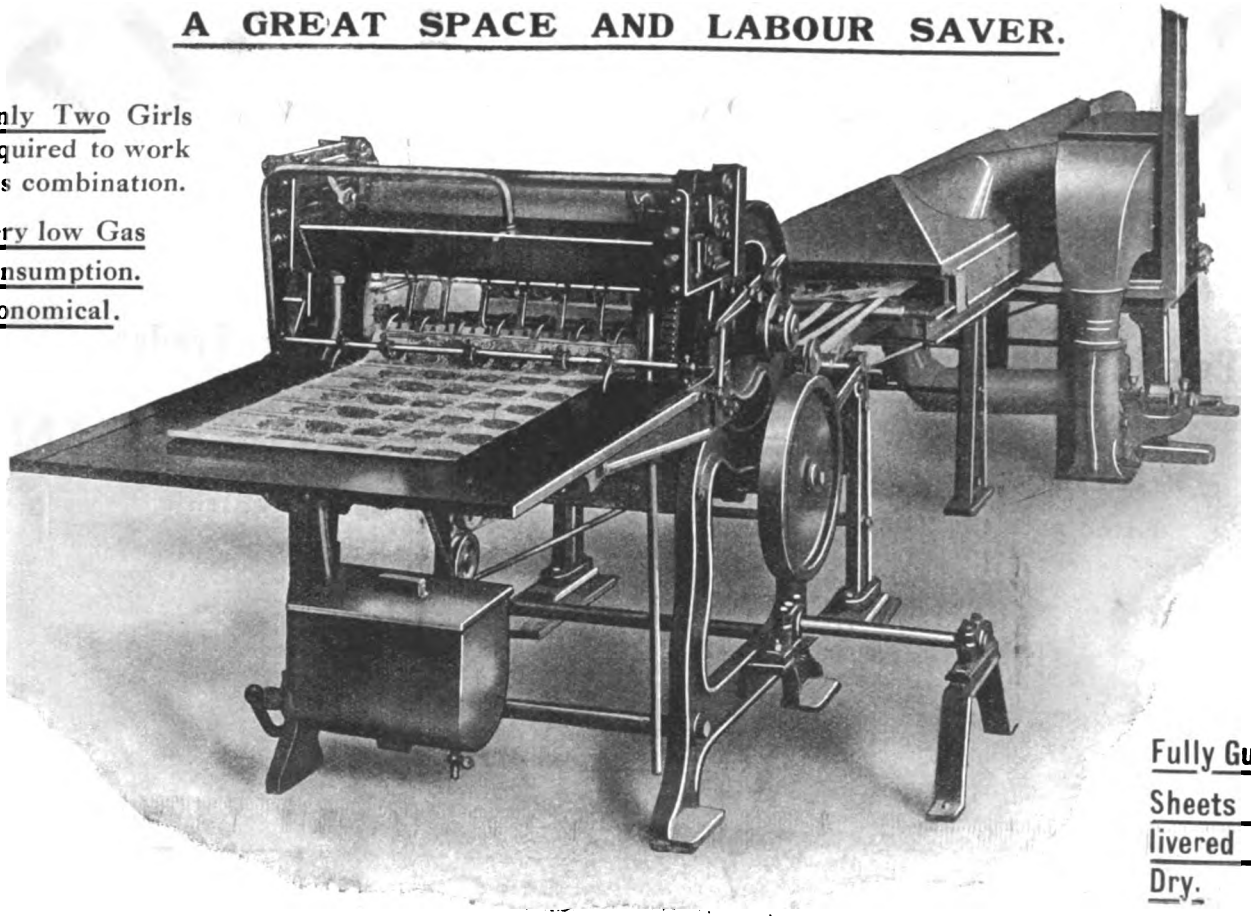
Varnishing and Gumming Machine and Hot-Air Drying Apparatus. (Patent No. 141,997).

A GREAT SPACE AND LABOUR SAVER.

Only Two Girls required to work this combination.

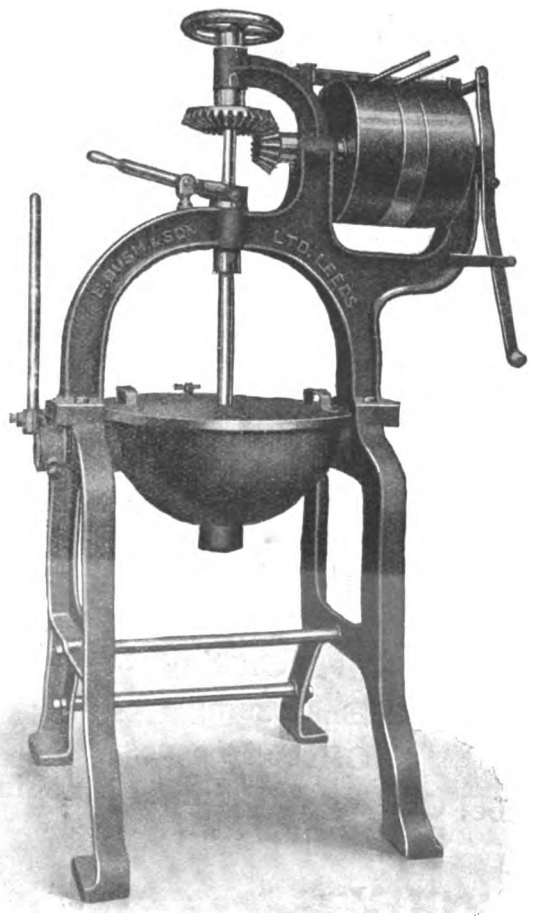
Very low Gas Consumption.

Economical.



Fully Guaranteed.

Sheets are Delivered Perfectly Dry.



The above illustration shews both our machines combined, but we can supply either machine separately.

Made in 4 sizes, D. Crown to Quad Demy.

Supplied to many of the leading Printing Offices at Home and Abroad.

*

Bush's Patent Ink Mixing Machine

(Patent No. 8,623).

The only Machine fitted with Tilting Bowl, Removable Blade, etc. Blade can be reversed by moving belt handles either to left or right.

Illustration shewing Machine in operation.

Made in 2 sizes. For 75 lbs. Colour or 150 lbs.

Its Good Points.

1. Economical.—Old Ink can be speedily restored to working consistency.
2. Strongest Inks and Varnishes are thoroughly amalgamated with the greatest of ease.
3. Dispenses with old slow process of Hand Mullering and Blending.
4. A Machine which requires no special attention.

EDMUND BUSH & SON, Ltd., Sole Patentees & Manufacturers, LEEDS, Eng.

Digitized by Google

THE "MONOTYPE"

is more than a mechanical typesetter.

IT is a Composing Room and Typefoundry concentrated in the form of a machine for producing all the composition, display type, borders, spacing material, leads and rules that the printer may need. No machine used in the printing business can be put to such a variety of uses as

THE "MONOTYPE."

The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Limited

43, 44, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

THE LATEST IMPROVED

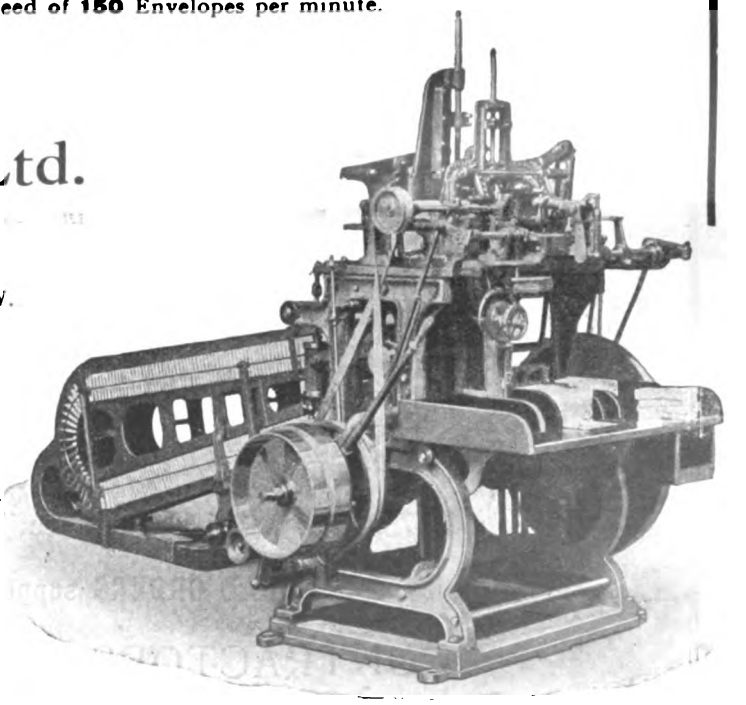
Trade **"LEADER"** Mark.

Envelope Folding & Gumming Machine,

For High-Class Work. Makes all Styles of Envelopes.

Unrivalled for SPEED, EFFICIENCY and EXCELLENCE of GUMMING and FOLDING.

Produces Envelopes complete in one operation, with sealing flaps gummed and dried at a speed of **150** Envelopes per minute.



David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.

31, Finnieston Street, GLASGOW.

Telephone: 1262—3 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: AUTOMATON, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:

DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, LTD.,
DEAN STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Every printer appreciates Miehle work—and so does the buyer of printing. Miehle printing does not cost more than ordinary printing, but it commands better prices.

The Miehle is prepared for a job more quickly than an ordinary press. The rollers are quickly set, the ink duct can be accurately adjusted to suit formes of any kind, make-ready is reduced to the mimimum owing to the scientific construction of the press, and the little make-ready required is quickly effected.

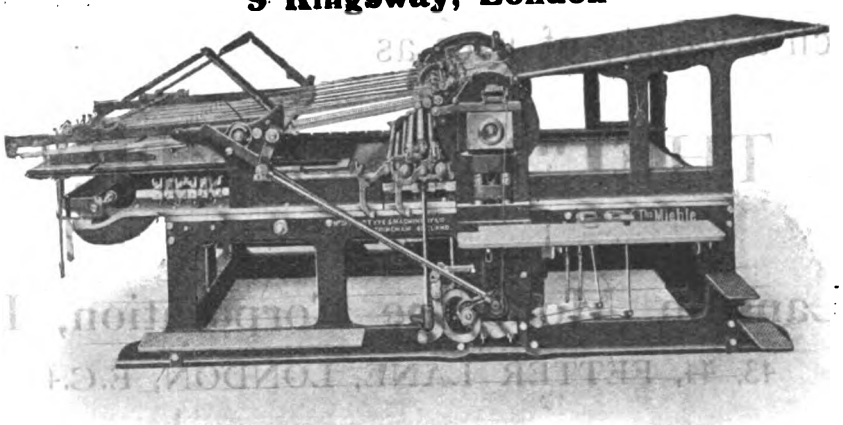
There is no risk in installing a Miehle. It is a sound investment for every printer—a perfect tool and a real asset at all times.

If the work you are now doing is "ordinary," you can raise your standard of printing to the highest level by installing the Miehle.

The Miehle is built in this country, in our Works at Altrincham, Cheshire, and can be obtained only from us.

Linotype and Machinery Limited

9 Kingsway, London



× × × ×

The Largest Manufacturers of Printers' Leads in the World.

TAYLOR & WATKINSON

Machine-Cast and Planed

Printers' Leads & Clumps,

BELGRAVE FOUNDRY, BERKING AVENUE
YORK ROAD, LEEDS.

Telephone: 24,753. Cables: "Pica," Leeds, England. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

FOREIGN or COLONIAL ORDERS supplied direct or through any Merchant or Shipper.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 11. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 15, 1923. Special Export Issue 4d.

Export Notes and Comments

What of Export Trade?

DESPITE the Ruhr debacle and the precarious condition of Europe generally, coupled with financial stringency throughout our own Empire, the encouraging fact is clear that British export trade is definitely on the mend and gives promise of steadily increasing improvement. This is the case not only in respect of trade in general but also in respect particularly of exports of products and materials relating to the printing and allied trades. As to the general aspect, we had the Director of the Overseas Department of the Board of Trade saying the other day that the revival of trade which began last autumn is slowly and steadily progressing, that there are indications of a continuance of that revival, and that we shall show this year a considerable improvement upon the figures for 1922. Says the Chancellor of the Exchequer also: "Whereas the year before last our export trade only amounted to about 50 per cent. of the volume of pre-war trade, last year that 50 per cent. had crept up to 69 per cent., while the last quarter of the year showed 75 per cent. All the omens combine to show us that if we can only secure and maintain peace, we may hope to see this figure gradually, but surely, approximating to the pre-war figure." Whilst exports of widely varying commodities do not, of course, show uniform improvement, evidence will be found in an article on another page, "British Exports of Printers' Supplies," that last year's exports of goods in which printers are specially interested show a markedly healthy tendency.

The Australian Market.

THE proportions to which our export trade with Australia has grown is indicated by the fact that to-day Australia is the best customer Great Britain has, with the single exception of India. With increasing population, Australia's purchases from Great Britain will increase in volume. Export trade with Australia in supplies for the printing and allied trades is attended in some directions—printing machinery in particular—with very severe competition from the United States as well as from Australia's own developing manufactures. To make progress in this market at the present day, it is necessary to aim high. As our Senior Trade Commissioner in the Commonwealth declared recently: "The best goods, the best sales methods, the best type of visiting representative are not too good for the existing valuable Australian market with its vast future possibilities."

Australia Wants British Catalogues.

RECENT complaints as to the scarcity and poor quality of the catalogues sent to Australia by British exporting houses as compared with those from American exporters, have resulted in a big change in favour of this country. British firms are waking to the value of supplying well produced lists to the public libraries, etc., of Australian cities. Australian buyers want them, and the providing of them must mean increased business for British manufacturers.

South Africa's Attitude.

CLEAR indication of the attitude of South African importers towards British exporting firms was given when the Congress of South African Chambers of Commerce passed in September a resolution stating "That in view of the very generous preferential duty given by the United Kingdom to goods of South African origin, this Congress is of the opinion that the present rebate of 3 per cent. granted by South Africa to British goods is insufficient." Clear expression was made of the favour with which British goods are regarded, and it is evident that there are strong influences to back up the buying of these goods in so far as economic conditions make it practicable.

Better Times Promised.

SOUTH AFRICA has experienced during 1922 one of the most difficult years in her trading history, the labour upheaval being mainly responsible. The printing and allied trades have suffered severely in the general slump, but it is pleasing to learn that the outlook is now beginning to brighten considerably. Says the *South African Printer and Stationer*: "There is good reason for holding that the worst is over for us, and a broad survey of the position increases our confidence for the future. In the first place, good rains have fallen throughout the country, which should spell increased prosperity for the agricultural districts, and gradually give an impetus to trade. Secondly, the mining industry is in a far healthier condition, economically considered, than has been the case for a number of years. Another favourable factor that should assist in the trade revival is the considerable amount of Government capital expenditure that has been sanctioned, the first effect of which must be to alleviate the unemployment so much in evidence during the last few months. We are not going to prophesy anything in the nature of a 'boom' for 1923, as it would appear that in the first part of the year improvement will be slow, but are certainly of the opinion that the gradual recovery will bring us by the middle of the year to a more satisfactory condition of trade than even the present outlook indicates."

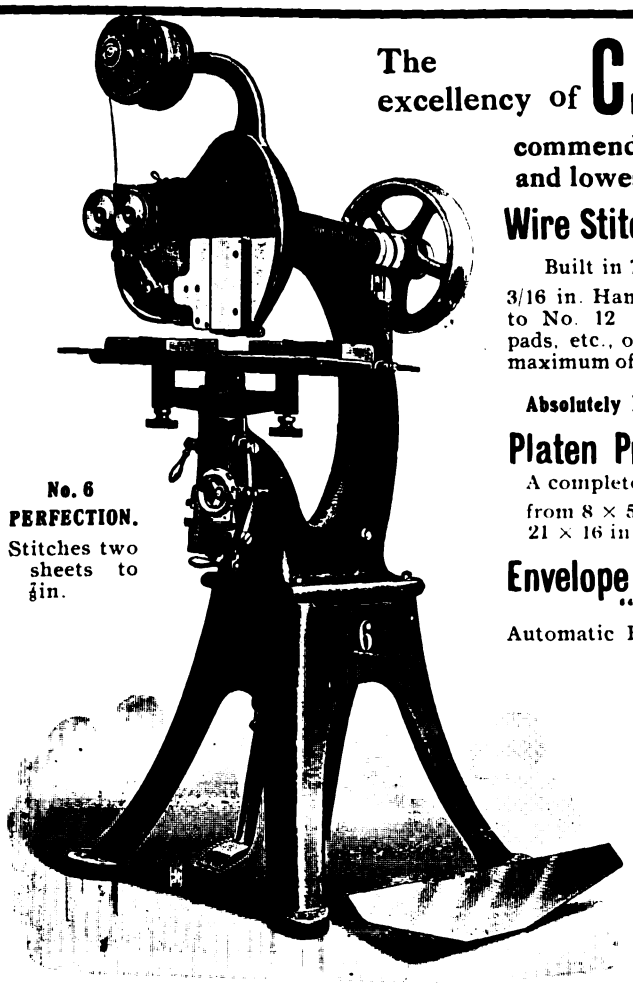
Facilities in South Africa.

USEFUL facilities are offered to British producers desiring to enter the South African market by the British Manufacturers' Representatives' Association of South Africa, whose headquarters are at Cape Town. The Association is out to look after the interests of British manufacturers and their agents in all possible ways, and the Association's services are not limited to taking action in regard to legislation affecting British export trade, providing all kinds of information for members, and performing other familiar functions of manufacturers' associations, but they have also instituted a very useful series of "Sample Rooms"—at Durban, Queenstown, East London, etc.—which offer substantial advantages to those needing a simple and inexpensive means of introducing certain lines of goods to South African buyers.

Canada: British Branch Factories.

One of the most frequent complaints from representative Canadians, both State officials and business men, is what they term the neglect of the Canadian industrial field by British manufacturers. If, they say, the latter cannot sell their goods in the Dominion against domestic and foreign competition, then they should set up branch works and make them on the spot. They go further, and even omit the previso. The question is fully discussed in the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* in an article on British and American factory investments in Canada. It is pointed out that United States firms have erected some six or seven hundred branch plants in Canada, and the erection of many more is projected; and that United Kingdom firms will find it increasingly difficult to maintain their business in the face of the competition from the local industries so established. This appears to be a serious state of affairs, but when the position is examined it is found that in the circumstances it cannot fairly be said to be due to apathy and indifference in this country. The principal reason for the present state of affairs is that the American has far more inducements to manufacture in the Dominion than the Briton. In the first place, the Canadian tariff is protective. To the American manufacturer

Digitized by Google



No. 6 PERFECTION. Stitches two sheets to ⅜in.

The excellency of **C.M.C. "Perfection" Machines** commends these to every progressive office, where maximum output and lowest maintenance costs make any appeal.

Wire Stitching Machines

Built in 7 sizes from No. 1.

3/16 in. Hand Staple Machine, up to No. 12 for stitching books, pads, etc., of all thicknesses to a maximum of 1½ in. Belt or Electric Drive.

Absolutely Efficient and Reliable.

Platen Printing Presses

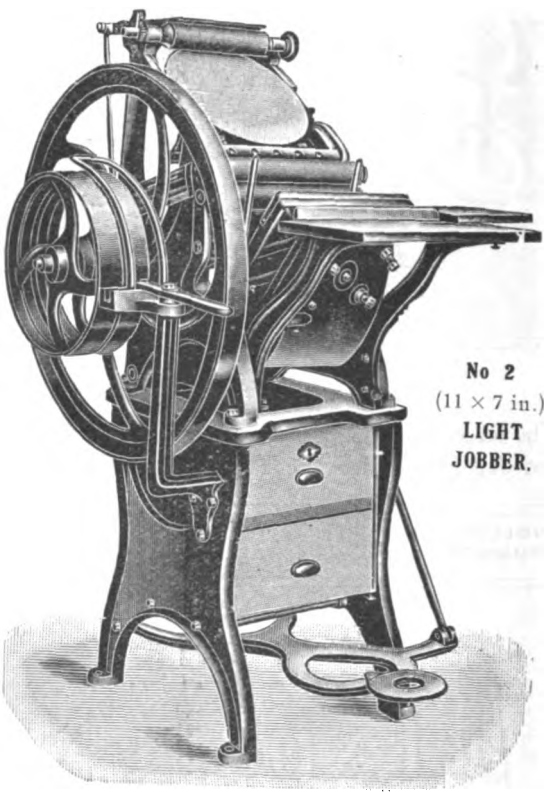
A complete range of six sizes, from 8 × 5 in. Light Jobbers to 21 × 16 in. Heavy Art Models.

Envelope Printing Press "SUCCESS."

Automatic Feed & Self-Delivery. Prints from type or stereo. Guaranteed output 5,500 per hour.

CARDBOARD BOX STITCHING MACHINES, GUILLOTINES, PAGING and PERFORATING MACHINES, etc.

Shippers Supplied.



No 2 (11 × 7 in.) LIGHT JOBBER.

A.B.C. 5th Edition, Code.

Caxton Machinery Co.

Cables & Telegrams: "Perforated," Glasgow.

74, YORK STREET, GLASGOW,

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size „ „

Multi-colour Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

MESSRS. MARINONI'S reputation is world-wide in connection with the construction of Rotary Letterpress Machines, and their products have consistently improved during their career, which extends to nearly 80 years.

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines!

Single Colour
Two Colour (Superimposed)
Two Colour (Successive or Perfecting)
Two Colour and Photogravure (Combination)
Three Colour (Successive)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Colour—(Tin Plate)

THESE constructions are the result of the experience and initiative of a famous firm possessing vast resources, whose sole aim is to produce the best. Thoughtful printers will realise that MARINONI VOIRIN'S conception of the best merits investigation and respect.

More than 600 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: "FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Canada is really an extension of his home market cut off by an artificial frontier and Customs barrier. Canadian consumers have similar tastes to American; their requirements are similar, and the standard productions of American industry will sell in the Dominion without alterations. The United Kingdom producer, however, is in a totally different position. His branch plant would be selling only to the Dominion market, and this, though it will grow enormously in the future, does not at present hold out any very great inducement when compared with the rest of the world, in much of which business is not so difficult to find, and retain. The average concern of moderate financial resources, if its productions are losing ready sale in Canada, is apt rather to look for easier markets than to contemplate tying up a large part of its capital in branch works in the Dominion, where, in any case, a fair return from the investment is, for the immediate present, somewhat problematical.

Increased Trade With Russia.

There is ever-increasing opportunity now for extending the market which Russia offers for British goods. Though at present the opening for supplies relating to the printing trade is small, steady expansion is certain, and the traders in closest touch with the market are those who will earliest benefit by the improvement. Trade between Britain and Russia is increasing with extraordinary rapidity, says the *Russian Information Review*. The Russian organisation in London has done business, since trade was resumed, amounting to £25,000,000, of which more than £15,000,000 has been done with British firms. A feature of the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition, which will open in Moscow on August 15th, is the protection sought to be afforded for British traders. The regulations state that all privileges granted to Russian exhibitors will apply equally to foreign exhibitors.

Printing Supplies in the Argentine.

Opportunities for British Manufacturers, who are Poorly Represented on the Market.

"There are few lines of British manufacture so poorly represented on the Argentine market as printing presses and printers' supplies in general. This is the more strange in view of the known excellence of British presses—especially platen presses."

These sentences form part of a foreword to a report on the market for printing machinery and supplies in the Argentine Republic, issued by the Department of Overseas Trade and prepared by the Buenos Aires Branch of the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd. The report has been carefully compiled on the spot and there is much in it that should give encouragement to the British printing supply houses which seek to extend or to open up connections in that part of the world.

That there is a demand for printing machinery and accessories is shown by the fact that, although the general standard of work is not so high as in the United Kingdom, the practice of the art of printing has attained to a high degree of perfection in the city of Buenos Aires, and there are many houses capable of turning out high class printing, colour work and lithography that will bear favourable comparison with that produced in any other part of the world.

Normal Market Conditions.

Following the disturbance created by the war, we are now told that the market for printers' supplies and machinery is about normal. In recent years, the chief movement has been in the direction of replacing German or other Continental machines with American machines of the latest, that is, lavour-saving types. This applies largely to perfecting newspaper presses. Wealthy newspapers have been laying down the most up-to-date machines and selling their former Continental machines to other newspaper concerns.

Metal Types.

Under this heading, we are told that before the war Germany supplied 47 per cent., Italy 24 per cent., United Kingdom 10 per cent., and the United States 6 per cent. of all the metal types imported into the Republic. In 1920 the percentages were:—Germany 24, Italy 14, United Kingdom 12, and the United States 21.

The type used in Argentina is cast on the Continental Didot system and, consequently, it was very difficult to introduce type cast on the American and British point systems. American types are extensively advertised throughout South America and many printers would have liked the American faces if they could have got them on the Didot bodies. Eventually, the American houses gave up the effort to put their type bodies on the market and made arrangements with a United States foundry to have types cast on the Didot system especially for the South American market.

One famous British house has type in this market cast on the Didot system, and has had for many years. That its sales are not greater in comparison with the American types is due to the greater advertising of modern American faces and the more effective representation of the American distributing houses.

Although Argentine types are on the Didot body, they are the same height as British types and less than continental.

It is gratifying to learn that British type has a good reputation on this market for the enduring quality of its metal and the opinion is expressed that the market in this line is capable of extension.

Importations of type into the Argentine increased from 59,385 kilos in 1914 to 99,557 in 1920. Of the 12,018 kilos of type which was received from the United Kingdom in the latter year practically all was supplied by one firm to their local agents, and inquiries as to the reputation of British type elicited the general concensus of opinion that there was no better type on the market.

Printing and Lithographic Inks.

The average pre-war importation of printing and lithographic inks into the Argentine is about 500 tons per annum.

Before the war Germany and France between them supplied nearly 80 per cent. of the Argentine's requirements, but the United States is now the chief supplier, her percentage being 77 in 1920. Of the total weight of ink supplied it is estimated that 50 per cent. is news ink for newspapers and periodicals and the balance for jobbing printers and lithography. The percentage of British ink imports has fluctuated very much during recent years, and is now at its highest figure of 7·1. British ink has a good reputation in the country, but the agents of manufacturers are not so well situated for distribution as those firms which supply all requisites to the printer. It is also difficult for imported ink to compete with those firms who receive ink in bulk, modifying it to suit individual requirements or conditions of temperature. The importation of ink in cans has been found very unsatisfactory as compared with that in barrels or iron drums.

Mechanical Composition.

Mechanical composing machines, which were introduced into the country some 20 years ago are extending throughout the printing plants. It is estimated that the total number now in use is between 550 and 600. In recent years electric heaters and burners have been supplanting the gas heaters. The larger firms have more recently been going in for machines for composing and casting type in separate units and for casting leads.

Printing Machines.

Since the war, the importations of printing machines into the Republic has not regained the position it held in 1914, when imports represented a total of 55,743 kilos, the figure in 1920 being 7,989. According to the statistics published the United Kingdom comes after Germany and Italy in the matter of supplying machines. With regard to platen machines, it is difficult to find British products in the Argentine. Of the British machines which do exist, some had been running in one shop for over 30 years and had cost nothing practically in renewals or repairs. While the majority of platen presses in the country are of German origin, American machines, although 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. more in price, are said to be selling in satisfactory numbers.

In magazine presses also Germany holds a foremost position, along with France. Some American machines have been placed on the market, but the difference of exchange is working in favour of the Germans. A few British cylinder machines are apparently in use, but the report under notice makes no further comment in this respect.

In the matter of offset presses there is a more encouraging note. Prior to the war there were only 12 of these machines in the country, and they were all British. There has been an increased demand since the war, local industries undertaking the printing of labels and containers on their own account, instead of importing them, as hitherto, from Germany. As showing the effect of a showroom on the spot, it is pointed out that an American house had an automatic offset press on view, with the result that between 25 and 30 presses had been sold during the past five years.

The lithographic machines now in use in the Republic are mostly of German or French origin, but it is intimated that one important local concern has in use 12 British stone lithographic presses. It is not anticipated, however, that there will be any great demand in the future for this class of machine, its place being taken by offset presses and two-revolution presses doing three colour work.

Other Printing Accessories.

While the German stitching machine dominates the market and a book-sewing machine from the same source is equally popular, the galvanised and tin wires for books and magazines are imported in the better grades from the United States and the United Kingdom. Most of the wire is imported without spools, with which the German stitching machines are fitted. A few British cutting machines are in use, but the great majority of guillotines in Argentina have come from Germany. In ruling machines also there are a few British makes in use, but the preference is said to be decidedly in favour of disc rulers, the German pattern being the most popular.

Advice to British Manufacturers.

Coming to the methods by which British manufacturers might be able to secure a more important place in the Argentine market, it is shown that the four most important houses selling printing machines and materials and carrying stocks are American (2), German and Italian. There is no British house carrying stocks of machines and supplies.

The compiler of the report is of the opinion that the most practical, if not the only way, for a British manufacturer to place his machines in the Republic is by sending them to the country and having them on view, erected and in running order. Except at enormous expense, however, this could not be done, unless in combination with other firms selling associated, but not competing, lines. On this system it is pointed out there is a great economy in organisation and overhead charges are distributed.

Accordingly the writer of the report concludes:—

"Possibly the ideal system would be for a number of manufacturers of printing and associated lines, including paper, to form an association for representation on this market. The association might take the form of a limited company with the capital found by the firms whose goods would be carried. Inks and paper would be a strong line, and carbon and blotting papers, pens and pencils, and other associated stationery lines could be sold wholesale.

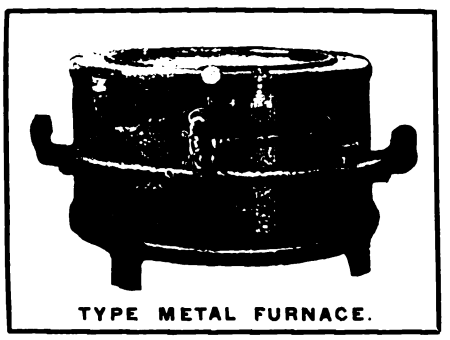
"Given efficient management, there would seem to be no reason why such an association of manufacturers should not place themselves firmly and profitably on this market. It would start with the prestige that British goods already have in this Republic and as Argentina develops, the association would grow with it."

Digitized by Google

FUEL ECONOMY

IN TYPE METAL MELTING.

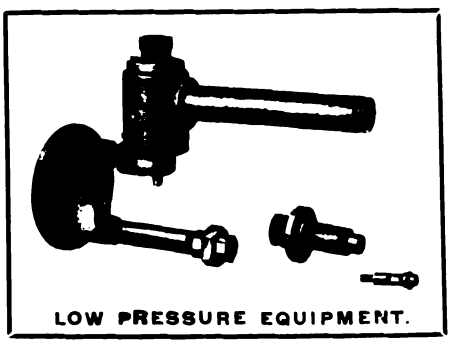
YOU CAN Reduce Your Gas Account 20% to 40% by INSTALLING OUR FURNACES or OUR EQUIPMENT.



TYPE METAL FURNACE.

FEATURES.

Single Valve Control.
No Flame Contact with Pot.
Automatic Proportioning.
Rapid Heating Up.
Exact Temperature Control.
Radiant Heating.



LOW PRESSURE EQUIPMENT.

Write for Bulletins No. 3 & 7, or for a call from one of our Engineers.

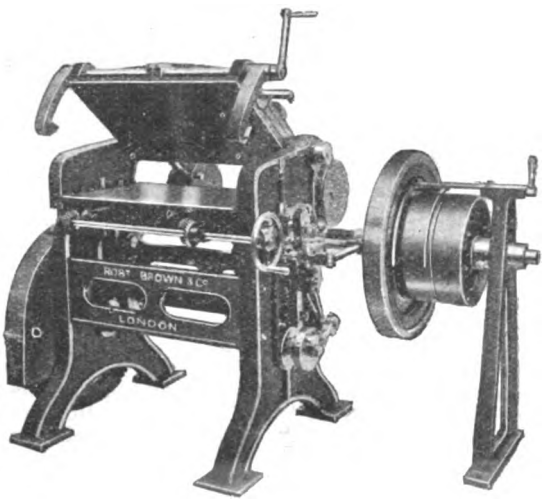
BRITISH FURNACES LIMITED,

Head Office and Works :—
DERBY ROAD, CHESTERFIELD.

London Office :—
7, GROVENOR GDNS., LONDON, S.W.1.

Envelope Cutting Machine

(Friction Clutch).



Size of Platens 30 in. × 20 in.

THIS Machine is fitted with our original Patent Adjustable Bottom Platen, and with Friction Clutch Gear. It is built on sound mechanical principles; the parts are easily accessible to the operator, being of simple construction; it is fitted with mahogany table, 4 ft. × 2 ft. 6 in., which is easily removed if the machine is required for hand cuts; it is very powerful and strong, and of the best materials and workmanship, and is the best machine of its kind on the market.

The bottom platen remains stationary at the end of each cut, thus giving the operator ample time to set his cutter.

ROBT. BROWN & Co.
Oakley Street, London, S.E.

Nothing comes amiss to "J.K." Black.



It is an ink which you can put on nearly all the work you do. It prints half-tone work surprisingly well.

Of course, Kidd's make better black inks than "J.K.," but for the printer who wants a low-priced ink, and yet wishes to do really good work, it is an ink which is confidently recommended. It is **2/3** per lb.

JOHN KIDD & CO., Ltd.
11, Wine Office Court,
Fleet St., London, E.C.4

Telephone :
City 1414 (2 lines.)
Telegrams :
"Inkholder,
Fleet, London."

Midland Branch - 40, CHURCH ST., BIRMINGHAM.

Digitized by Google

British Exports of Printers' Supplies.

Returns Indicate greatly Improved Demand for British Products, with still Brighter Prospects for the Future.

The statistics relating to the exports of printing and allied products during last year give ample evidence of substantial improvement. The acute depression experienced in 1921 was succeeded last year by steady expansion of exports in nearly all the classes of goods coming within the purview of the printing trade. The following returns, which deal mainly with the course of trade during last year, give ground for hope of a still further improvement for the future.

Boards.

A considerable improvement has taken place in the export of boards in recent months. During the whole of last year the quantity of this class of goods exported—comprising millboard, strawboard, cardboard, etc.—exceeded in bulk that sent overseas during the corresponding period of the preceding year, although compared with the twelve months of 1910 a slight decline is recorded. Last year's figures were 85,198 cwts (of the value of £188,860) as against 74,902 cwts. (£243,273) in 1921, and 96,507 cwts. (£366,137) in the twelve months of 1920.

Boxes and Cartons.

Overseas consignments of boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard (including folding boxes) are being dispatched in increasing proportions. During the year under review exports under this heading amounted to 19,572 cwts. (£105,309), as against 18,582 cwts. (£133,527) in the twelve months of 1921 and 23,271 cwts. (£168,879) in 1920.

Coated Papers.

A glance at recent figures relating to the exports of printed and embossed paper hangings gives evidence of the greater activity that is being shown on the part of the home producer in supplying the needs of foreign and colonial markets. For the whole twelve months of last year this class of merchandise dispatched abroad represented 66,932 cwts. (£370,207), as contrasted with 45,524 cwts. (£340,793) in 1921 and 142,976 cwts. (£862,733) during 1920. Other sorts (which does not include waterproof wrappings, roofing, or sensitised photographic paper) were exported during the year to the extent of 28,408 cwts. (£239,465). This figure compares with 23,320 cwts. (£289,488) in 1921 and 35,048 cwts. (£419 998) during January to December, 1920.

Packings and Wrappings.

The demand for packings and wrappings, including tissue paper, was consistently steady during the first part of the year, and towards the close of the year the statistics show that a greatly increased quantity was sent overseas. During the whole of 1922 exports of this class of merchandise reached 325,437 cwts. (of the value of £430,302), compared with 281,097 cwts. (£478,363) in the previous year, and 343,876 cwts. (£992,855) in the twelve months of 1920. The shipments of "packings and wrappings" alone, amounting to 314,142 cwts., and representing 12·3 per cent. of the total exports of paper and cardboard during last year show a notable advance of 142,929 cwts. over those for the preceding year.

Paper Bags.

Many improved devices are being placed on the market for producing paper bags in large quantities to meet the ever-increasing demands for this important article. During the year a slightly improved demand was made for paper bags from oversea markets compared with the previous year, although contrasted with the twelve months of 1920 the quantity dispatched abroad was not so large. The quantities and values for the three periods were as follows: 1922, 17,343 cwts., £62,171; 1921, 16,018 cwts., £82,911; 1920, 34,719 cwts., £156,219.

Playing Cards.

In face of keen competition, much enterprise is now being displayed by several British firms in supplying this class of manufacture to oversea markets. During the year just closed playing cards were dispatched abroad to the extent of 2,204 cwts. (£43,350), as against 1,052 cwts. (£24,406) in the preceding year and 1,860 cwts. (£44,296) in the twelve months of 1920.

Printed Books.

In spite of the rather dull state of trade at home amongst printers generally during 1922, the statistics relating to the shipments of printed books evidence a favourable comparison with the two preceding years. Last year's exports of this important branch of British trade stood at 276,765 cwts. (£3,171,834), as contrasted with 272,967 cwts. (£3,436,649) in the twelve months of 1921 and 286,514 cwts. (£3,770,191) in the corresponding period of 1920.

Printing Paper.

Printed paper—not coated—exported during last year stood at 1,499,210 cwts., a figure which represents the big proportion of 61 per cent. of the total quantity of paper and cardboard dispatched overseas during the period. A satisfactory feature of these returns was the big proportion sent to British Possessions compared with what was forwarded to foreign countries. For instance, 1,098,534 cwts. went to the former markets and 400,676 cwts. to the latter.

Australia again figures as by far the best customer for British printings, the preferential tariff encouragement now given by that Colony to the products of the Mother Country being no doubt responsible for the continual expansion in trade. Australia last year took British printings to the extent of no less than 641,236 cwts., compared with 290,950 cwts. in 1921 and 202,116 cwts. in 1920 (twelve months).

British India, a market which at one time showed signs of dwindling, is now moving in the right direction and took this class of goods to the extent of 175,830 cwts., as contrasted with 106,650 cwts. in 1921. In 1920, however, 294,577 cwts. were taken by this dependency.

New Zealand has been a much improved market, shipments to that Colony easily eclipsing those for the two preceding years. For instance last year consignments reached 114,507 cwts., against 48,766 cwts. in 1921, and 56,590 cwts. in 1920.

British South Africa has purchased less during the year, this Colony's requirements amounting to 69,803 cwts., against 73,068 cwts. in the preceding year and 90,290 cwts. in 1920.

Canada was a liberal buyer, shipments to that market having risen from only 2,165 cwts. in 1921 and 3,893 in 1920 to 26,524 during last year.

Ceylon took 13,935 cwts. last year, 16,298 in 1921 and 21,735 cwts. in 1920, whilst shipments to the Straits Settlement were 13,227 cwts. last year, 10,480 cwts. in 1921 and 14,617 cwts. in 1920.

Printing Types.

Shipments of printing type of British manufacture consigned to overseas markets during the year were not so good as in the two previous years. This is difficult to understand considering the reputation which the famous typefounders in this country have gained for the high quality of their productions. Exports under this heading represented 172 tons (£58,849) last year, 285 tons £103,879) in 1921, and 292 tons (£89,345) in 1920 (twelve months).

Stationery.

Envelopes, not including boxed stationery, were exported to the extent of 37,350 cwts. (£184,687) last year, 25,737 cwts. (£243,522) in 1921, and 55,188 cwts. (£435,341) in 1920. Other sorts of stationery sent overseas last year represented 128,367 cwts. (£1,465,730), against 135,566 cwts. (£2,023,636) in 1921, and 169,154 cwts. (£2,154,964) in 1920.

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

Last year's exports of writing paper in large sheets—amounting to 171,467 cwts.—show an increase against the quantity sent overseas in 1921 of 38,767 cwts., although, compared with the twelve months of 1920, a falling off is recorded of 78,560 cwts. Of the total shipments during the year under review it is gratifying to find that by far the larger proportion of these exports went to the Colonies, the actual amounts indicating that 139,170 cwts. went to the former markets and 32,297 cwts. to the latter.

Australia was the largest buyer during the year, with 73,051 cwts., showing increases on the 34,639 cwts. in 1921 and 57,206 cwts. in 1920.

India was the second largest buyer, the requirements of that market standing at 33,638 cwts. last year, 33,841 cwts. in 1921, and 70,754 cwts. in 1920.

New Zealand took 13,143 cwts. last year, 13,099 cwts. in 1921 and 15,809 cwts. in 1920.

Ceylon made purchases to the extent of 2,216 cwts. last year, 1,658 cwts. in 1921, and 4,426 cwts. in 1920. The supplies to the Straits Settlements amounted to 1,923 cwts. last year, 2,903 cwts. in 1921 and 5,674 cwts. in 1920, while the requirements of Canada were only 849 cwts. against 1,143 cwts. in 1921 and 744 cwts. in 1920.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

Switzerland.

A firm of paper agents in Basle are desirous of importing writing and printing paper of all kinds, especially in cheap qualities: Art paper, bag paper, blotting, brown, card, cartridge, drawing and envelope paper, etc. Pasteboards, pulpboards, wrappings, tissue, waxed, waterproof and parchment papers in quantities of one ton. Tracing cloth. They would be willing to act as sole agents for Switzerland or they would buy on their own account. (Reference No. 218.)

South Africa.

A manufacturers' representative in Cape Town is desirous of securing agencies for typewriter supplies, general stationery lines and office accessories. He has had some 25 years' experience of the market. (Reference No. 277.)

Uruguay.

The British Vice-Consul at Montevideo has informed the Department of Overseas Trade that the State Electric Light Works of Montevideo is inviting tenders for the supply of coloured paper, cartons, greaseproof, etc., for submission by April 17th next. A copy of the conditions of tender is available at the Department (Room 42), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, but no samples of the paper, etc., required are available. All quotations must be in Uruguayan currency. (Reference D.O.T. 7592/F.L./M.P.)

Argentine.

The Commercial Secretary at Buenos Aires has notified the Department of Overseas Trade by cable that he is forwarding by post particulars of tenders to be submitted by July 2nd for stamped paper and double imperial brown paper required by the Argentine Mint. One of the conditions is that the tenderer must have an authorised representative in Buenos Aires.

In the event of any interested United Kingdom firms not being represented in the Argentine Republic, the Department will be pleased, on application, to suggest the names of local firms who have been reported as suitable to act as representatives for the submission of tenders. (Ref. 7631/FL/MP).

Latin America's general requirements in paper relate to news-print in rolls and sheets; machine-finished and super-calendered book, preferably hard sized, so that it can be used for either printing or writing; sulphite bond in white and colours, watermarked and unwatermarked; sanitary and ordinary wrappings; white and coloured writings; ruled and folded note paper and envelopes.

Digitized by Google

What our Manufacturers are Doing

British Machinery and Other Products that Merit the Attention of Overseas Buyers.

Litho Machinery: George Mann and Co., Ltd.

Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., the well-known specialists in lithographic machinery of all descriptions—particularly rotary offset and tin-printing machines—report that they are now experiencing a flow of orders approaching that of early 1914. However, with their large works considerably increased, and all the very latest and most accurate machine tools obtainable installed, they are able to deal with this welcome flow of business and are asking for more. Among the many sizes and styles of rotary offset machines manufactured by them are two outstanding successes. The first is the world-famous series of two-colour and perfecting rotary offset machines, built in sizes from quad crown to eight crown, with patented front delivery and lowering pile delivery table. More than 200 of these machines have been sold, something like 75 per cent. being repeat orders. The second is the "Baby" or Demy Folio (20½ ins. by 12½ ins.) single-colour rotary offset machine. For some time past orders for this special machine have been received at the rate of one per day. This machine can be easily hand-fed, and gives perfect register at 3,000 impressions per hour. One well-known London house recently installed five of these machines and threw out eleven flat-bed litho machines. A new and extremely simple Automatic Feeder is now being tested in Messrs. Mann's Leeds works which promises to be a great success. Offset machines, both single and two colour, have during the last few months been shipped to Australia, South America, China and Japan. The firm have in most countries practical agents, who are equipped with the latest prices and information.

Type-setting Machinery: Lanston Monotype.

There would appear to be no limit to the uses to which the "Monotype" may be put. Starting as a composing machine twenty-five years ago for the composition of straightforward matter it was very soon discovered that tabular composition of the most intricate nature could be composed with the same facility as book and newspaper matter. It was next applied to the casting of display type for hand work, followed by lead and rule casting. The forms of composition possible on this versatile machine are simply amazing, and now we learn that it is possible from one operation at the keyboard to reproduce the type at the casting machine in any size and measure proportionate to the original size and measure composed. This has great advantages in book and newspaper work. Books once composed may be reproduced, without further keyboard work, in any size decided upon, and special newspaper articles, such as reports of company meetings, law reports, etc., may be reproduced in larger type in book and pamphlet form, and thereby present a much better appearance than when reprinted in the type in which the matter appeared in the newspaper.

Typecasters: The Williams Engineering Co., Ltd.

The demand for typecasters, both for export and for use in this country is steadily growing, and since the purchase in 1919 of the goodwill and business of Grant, Legros and Co., Ltd., by the Williams Engineering Co., Ltd., Nodis Works, Ealing, W.5, great strides have been made in perfecting and improving upon the typecasters in which this firm has specialised. The Nodis is the result of their successful efforts to produce a machine which will cast perfect type not only in small sizes, but up to 72 point, and printers who are interested in typecasters would do well to see one at work and test for themselves the running of this machine, which has been designed on an entirely new principle. The type cast from the Nodis is ready for the case without further dressing, and spaces, quads and hollow quotations can also be cast in perfection. The Davis (Williams Improved) is a big advance on their old model, and one which enables those jobbing printers who asked for a smaller machine to effect a saving in both time and type. We are informed that many have been installed with great success, and are doing all that was expected of them. The makers' aim to manufacture a machine at the extremely low price of £50 has resulted in a bench model of the Davis, which at last brings a typecaster within the purchasing power of even the smallest printer, more especially as we understand the company are willing to supply equipments on extended payments. The Williams Engineering Co., Ltd., guarantee both the Davis and the Nodis, and all accessories they make. Their Library of Matrices is a special feature and those installing their machines can, by having the use of this Library, equip their works with a very wide assortment of type faces. Readers desiring to investigate and to see a machine running can do so on application to the company at the address given above.

Machinery: Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

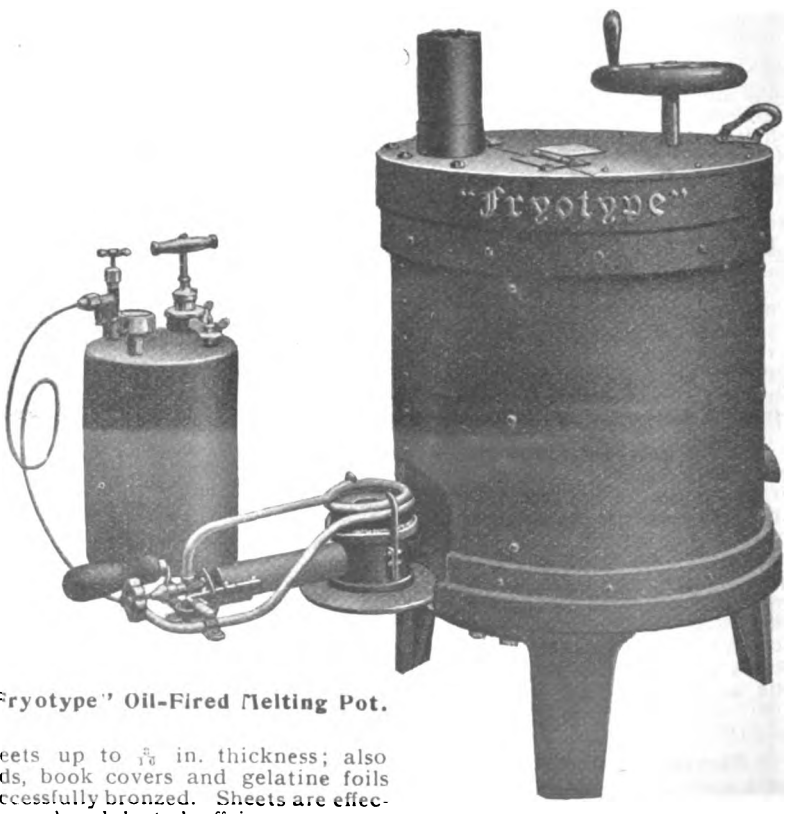
This old-established firm of 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, have for many years specialised in labour-saving machinery for the printing, bookbinding, box-making and allied trades, and at present handle a very wide range of machinery with all the latest and most up-to-date improvements. The "Friedheim" fully automatic Folding Machine, fitted with the "Camco" continuous rotary feeder—Spiess Patents—is a very reliable machine capable of handling all papers, including highly glazed art and is fitted with a special arrangement to prevent creasing. The latest model Flat Bronzing Machine, manufactured in five sizes, is simple in design, rapid in operation and economical in working. The machine will handle all kinds of paper and metal sheets up to $\frac{5}{16}$ in. thickness; also cardboards, book covers and gelatine foils can be successfully bronzed. Sheets are effectively bronzed and dusted off in one operation, the surplus bronze being carried away by suction into the dustproof collecting box under the feeding table, so that dustless working is assured, and the machine fulfils every requirement of the Factory Act. The firm have been appointed sole agents for a combine of envelope machine manufacturers who are in a position to supply all the latest and most up-to-date machines for every style of envelope and bag. There is also the well-known "Martini" Simplified Book-Sewing Machine whilst this firm handles many other machines for every branch of these particular trades. Full particulars may readily be obtained on application.

Miscellaneous Machinery: Edmund Bush and Son, Ltd.

Messrs. Edmund Bush and Son, Ltd., printers' engineers, furnishers and valuers, of Crown Point-road, Leeds, have amongst their manufactures many items of interest alike to overseas and home buyers. A piece of apparatus tending to economy and efficiency in the printing office is their patent ink-mixing machine which is admirably adapted for the restoring of old inks to working consistency. Especially powerful ink grinding mills are another notable item. Moreover they make varnishing and gumming machinery with important special features, also patent hot-air drying apparatus for drying varnished or gummed sheets. Overseas inquiries receive prompt and careful attention.

Melting Pots: Fry's Metal Foundry.

Of special interest to many overseas printers is the melting pot which we are able to illustrate herewith, made by Fry's Metal Foundry of Holland-street, Blackfriars, London. The "Fryotype" melting pot is fitted with an oil burner for use in countries where a gas supply is unobtainable. This pot embodies the same features as the "Fryotype" melting pot used in England, but an opening is made at the back of the casing in order that the oil burner may be inserted. The burner is supplied complete with container, to hold two gallons of paraffin oil, hand-pump and vapourising coil. In a melting pot fitted with this type of burner 3 cwt. of printing metal can be melted, cleaned and poured into ingots in 25 minutes, the fuel consumption being, we are informed, two pints at a cost of 1d. per cwt. of metal melted.



"Fryotype" Oil-Fired Melting Pot.

Digitized by Google

Melting Furnaces: Monometer Mfg. Co., Ltd.

This firm of manufacturers is going strong on the "Monometer" Furnace for the re-melting of old type metal, and for producing a good, sharp, clean type without any bad feet or sinks whatever. The illustration is from a photo taken at the recent British Industries Fair at the White City (February 19th to March 2nd), and speaks well for the "Monemeter" Furnaces, as practically all



"Monometer" Stand at the Fair.

the furnaces sold on the stand were "repeat" orders after many years' experience with the "Monometer" Furnace, and these repeat orders are surely the best testimonial one can obtain. Amongst the most up-to date plant must be reckoned the "Monometer" temperature-controlled non-oxidation furnaces, the efficiency of which is claimed to be 48½ per cent. above that of any other system. The makers tell us that after ten years' experience with a "Monometer" a firm writes, "The pot is still as sound as the first day it was installed."

Feeding Apparatus: W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.

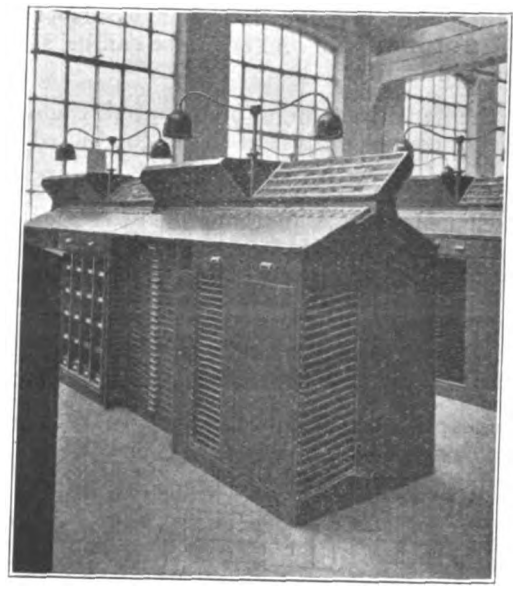
The chief item to which the overseas user's attention is drawn by this well-known firm of providers of machinery for the printing and allied trades is the "Winkler" automatic sheet feeder. This feeder, an announcement of which will be found on another page, has a number of points of special interest. For one thing, the separation of the sheets has been treated with special care in designing the apparatus. By using a rotary pump generating both suction and pressure, the time for separating the top sheet from the pile, in contradistinction to other systems having cylinder pumps, can be considerably lengthened. As a consequence this separation, even at highest speed, always takes place sufficiently slowly and with unfailing exactitude. Again, the transport of the sheets to the lay on marks is carried out by two to four under-tapes and rubber rollers running on same, the sheet being led to the front gauges as gently as by hand, an advantage which is of greatest importance in assuring safe running and accurate register. The feeder works in unison with the machine and at variable speeds. It will keep up with the speed of the fastest running machine under recognised conditions. Amongst its many other points of advantage, it should be noted that there are no tapes or friction wheels to smear the sheets, and freshly-printed matter can be at once backed-up without the risk of marking or smearing, also that there is no necessity for feeding the first sheet by hand.

Paper Bag Machinery: Bumsted and Chandler, Ltd.

Some of the most up-to-date apparatus in paper bag-making machinery is being produced by these well-known manufacturers, of Staffordshire. The most interesting item is their machine for making and printing lined square-bottomed bags, this wonderful piece of machinery carrying out all the operations right from the paper on roll. Two rolls of paper are used, one for the bag and one for the lining, the two sheets being pasted and rolled together, printed and made up into bags with wonderful efficiency and economy. All interested in paper bag machinery would be well advised to get particulars from these makers at Cannock Chase Engineering Works, Hednesford, Staffs.

Composing-Room Furniture: Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., have taken a strong lead in the design and manufacture of composing-room furniture for the past fifteen years; their products are of the highest grade and they have been largely responsible for extending the use of dust-proof cabinets in this country. The most recent development on these lines is the introduction of models which allow of the utmost possible economy of space; and by the adoption of a new system of organisation in conjunction with these models, make possible also a greatly increased output combined with additional comfort for the staff. These models are built on a unit basis in either English or American standard sizes so as to meet the requirements of any office whether large or small. The company are the pioneer manufacturers in Great Britain of a full range of highest-grade steel composing-room furniture on the above lines, in addition to similar models in wood which have received the highest commendation from the offices where they have been installed. Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co.,



A Complete Steel Equipment.

Ltd., make a special feature of the planning and reorganisation of composing-rooms on the most up-to date methods and the accompanying illustration shows a portion of a complete steel equipment recently provided for a large London office.

Types etc.: P. M. Shanks and Sons, Ltd.

A new type face of interest to both home and overseas printers is the "Bloomsbury" series which Messrs. P. M. Shanks and Sons, Ltd., of Red Lion-square, London, have just completed, and of which we show an example herewith. The demand for Old Style display faces is an ever-increasing one and overseas users are watching with interest the products of British founders.

Special Trade Printing: Cash and Clare.

Amongst the foremost London manufacturers of leatherette desk or wall calendars, Embossed Seals, gold blocked or embossed showcards, Messrs. Cash and Clare, of 75, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2, will be found very useful to overseas traders. This firm specialises in the above mentioned goods and many other kinds of work. They invite inquiries direct or through shippers, and can render to printers and dealers much valuable service.

Printing Inks: Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd.

This well-known London firm of printing ink and varnish manufacturers are now issuing a striking series of picture cards, entitled—with a pun on the firm's name—"Coats of Many Colours." No. 1, representing a beau attired in a coat of almost dazzlingly effective blue, shows particularly Messrs. Coates's "Beau Brummel" blue lake. This it does very excellently, and other cards are to follow to illustrate other colours. "Quality First" would seem to be this company's motto, and they emphasise to their customers the fact that quality inks, if they are sometimes dearer than inferior makes, are the most profitable in the end.

Printing Inks: Slater and Palmer.

Messrs. Slater and Palmer's many years' experience in providing inks adapted to the climatic and working conditions of their numerous overseas friends enables them to vary the colour, body and consistency of the mediums of their four distinctive black inks—Journal, 1,019, "Acme," Stratford 1705 and Satin Process 134—to meet all requirements, resulting already in a steady demand from all quarters. The recently issued specimens of a good standard grade of general jobbing inks—"Guards" Scarlet, Rose Red, 406, Geranium 642, Pale and Mid Chromes, Browns, Deep Green and other shades—are offered as being just the inks for India, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and other parts of the Empire, for which "S. and P." especially cater: useful inks at moderate prices. Fine double-tone inks have recently come into more general demand, and we are informed that specimens of "S. and P.'s" make have awakened interest in this class of ink in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, as they have proved well suited to the respective climatic conditions and capable of very fine results.

Messrs. Pirie, Wyatt and Co., Ltd., Wells, Somerset, have issued in an attractive form a quarto booklet descriptive of the St. Cuthbert's Paper Mills. In addition to photographs of the directors and staff, there are illustrations of various sections of the mill and grounds, concluding with a reproduction of the war memorial. Conveniently fitted into a pocket of the cover are various samples of the excellent cream-wove and laid papers made at the St. Cuthbert's works.

The Bruce Society will hold their Annual Garden Festival in the Grounds of Byfield Hall kindly lent for that day by Lord Bruce

Members who desire to attend should address application for Tickets, etc., to the Hon. Secretary, at the Town Hall, Byfield

An Example of Shanks and Sons' "Bloomsbury" Type.

Digitized by Google

Important Notice to the Trade.

PATENT "PRINTEX" NEGATIVE PRINTER.

AFTER spending much time in experimental work during the last few years, Pictorial Machinery Limited have great pleasure in stating that they have now succeeded in manufacturing a Mechanical Negative Printing Machine particularly adapted to the requirements of the Offset and Direct Lithographic printer. It has been for some time suggested that if a satisfactory device could be placed on the market at a reasonable figure, and if such device had the exactness and mechanical precision of the patent Lithotex Step-and-Repeat Machine it would be of great service to the trade. The problem has not been an easy one, the Company being determined not to complete such a machine **unless assured of the well-known perfection of action of the Patent Lithotex Step-and-Repeat Machine.**

The "Printex" Negative Printer takes any size negative up to 20 × 16 ins., and prints same once or as many times as may be required, that is a negative of size stated or any size up to that size on to any size plate up to 66 × 49 ins., and this in any required position on the metal plate, be it in the extreme corners, in the centre, or elsewhere.

The accuracy of the instrument is such that you can print an image once at the extreme edge, switch over to other extreme side of plate and then fill in from either side, whichever is preferred, and the plate will be found to be of unfailing accuracy of register, in other words—**the accuracy of the Patent Lithotex Step-and-Repeat Machine.** No higher praise can be said than this, as every user of the Lithotex Step-and-Repeat Machine will testify.

Exposures of the negative on to the sensitised metal plate and all the operations of the machine require no dark room, all the operations being conveniently and safely conducted in subdued light.

The machine weighs approximately 55 cwts. and occupies a space of 9 ft. × 4 ft. and is 8 ft. high.

It is particularly pointed out that this Machine is not intended to supersede or take the place of the well-known Lithotex Step-and-Repeat Machine, for it does not at all cover the field of that Machine in any way, but it will be found in practice that the "Printex" Patent Negative Printer, combined with the Lithotex Step-and-Repeat Machine, will be close allies of the greatest practical importance.

Price on Application.

A very attractive proposition appealing to good class printers is that of Pictorial Machinery, Limited, in their

Conversion of a Flat-bed Lithographic Machine into a highly satisfactory

SHEET-FED PHOTOGRAVURE PRINTING MACHINE

printing from Flat Photogravure Plates.

THE striking advantage of Sheet-fed Photogravure is in its economy of production, especially for small editions (say from 500 to 5,000), flat copper plates being used, thus dispensing with the usual heavy expenditure on heavy printing cylinders. The metal printing plates used in this converted machine can be supplied by process engravers. Special arrangements are being made for the supply to the trade of printing surfaces. There is also the advantage of being able to stock these plates for repeat orders if necessary, for cylinder designs are taken off. If necessary, plates can be put on the machine and impressions pulled in a very few minutes. All the expensive procedure of lathing, grinding and polishing of intaglio cylinders is entirely obviated.

Dead Register can be relied on in conjunction with Chromo or Photo-Lithography or other work.

The speed of converted machine is that of ordinary flat-bed lithographic machine. Damped or dry paper can be used.

For an arranged fee Pictorial Machinery, Limited, will instruct assistants in the making of printing plates, for any intelligent craftsman should be able to acquire the necessary ability in a few weeks.

Terms on Application.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY LIMITED,

(Specialists in Machinery and Plant for the Graphic Arts),

7, FARRINGDON ROAD - - - LONDON, E.C.1.

Telegraphic Address—"Pictograph, London." 'Phone—Central 3215-3216

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers (PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

The March Meeting.

The March meeting of the P. M. and O. A. held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, was mainly of a recreational character, the principal item on the agenda being a lecture entitled "English, Scottish and Irish Humour, by Mr. Wm. Steer. There was a very fair attendance of members, the president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, being in the chair. In the course of the brief business of the evening the chairman called attention to the forthcoming annual dinner of the Association, and indicated that requests for tickets had been received in very good numbers, and there were already indications that over a hundred ladies would be present.

The president also announced that there were a number of members on the unemployed list, and he urged that any who knew of suitable openings should communicate.

The general secretary made reference to the coming pension election in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation, and appealed for members' votes on behalf of the five candidates of the Association.

New Members Elected.

There were on this occasion no less than six applications for membership, and in announcing these the chairman remarked that several other applicants had either been rejected or deferred for further inquiries, in accordance with the more stringent application of the qualification tests. The following were elected to membership, and those of them who were present received a personal welcome from the president:—Mr. F. J. Boddy (Victoria House, Tudor-street, Whitefriars, E.C.4. Overseer—Rotary Dept.); Mr. A. Browne (the *Croydon Times*, 108, High-street, Croydon. Overseer—machine-room); Mr. L. A. Eden (Fosh and Cross, Scrutton-street. Overseer—lithographic); Mr. J. A. Haddock (Messrs. Billing and Sons, Ltd., Royal Mills, Esher, Surrey. Overseer—machine-room); Mr. E. C. Potts (W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., Prujean-square, E.C.4. Overseer—composing); Mr. F. Stapleton (the Amalgamated Press (1922), Ltd, Sumner-street, S.E.1. Manager—jobbing dept.).

Lecture by Mr. William Steer.

The routine business being concluded, the chairman called upon Mr. Steer for his lecture, making appreciative reference to previous occasions on which Mr. Steer had lectured to the Association. Though described as a lecture, Mr. Steer's contribution to the evening's entertainment was more in the nature of a continuous stream of amusing stories. Whilst some attempt was made to analyse the different varieties of humour and to distinguish between the predominant characteristics of English, Scottish and Irish types, the critical or scholastic note was not greatly stressed, and the lecture proved to be predominantly a demonstration of the art of the raconteur. Mr. Steer's capabilities in this direction were shown by the fact that his string of stories stretched out well over an hour, and kept his audience continually entertained.

The conclusion of the lecture was fittingly followed by short speeches in which the story-telling mood of the evening was given further expression. After a few words of appreciation by the chairman, Mr. E. H. Berryman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Steer, Mr. J. A. B. Reed seconding, and the motion being very heartily carried.

An interesting feature of the occasion was that, in the room adjoining the meeting place, Mr. F. Bruff (a very old member of the Birmingham Centre) gave a demonstration of his patent type page storer, as shown at the last Printing Exhibition.

Printers' Peace Memorial Dinner.

The Printers' Peace Memorial dinner was held at the Hotel Cecil, on Saturday Mr. J. Gomer Berry presiding. The object of the dinner was to assist the funds of the wing of forty beds dedicated to the officers and men of the printing, stationery, and allied trades who fell in the war, shortly to be added to the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home at Deal. Over six hundred guests were present. Mr. J. Gomer Berry was supported by Sir Robert Horne, Mr. C. A. McCurdy, Sir William Berry, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Ernest Hodder Williams, Mr. C. H. St. John Hornby, Mr. G. Eaton Hart, Mr. W. H. Eyre, Mr. Sydney Spalding, Mr. T. W. McAra, Mr. Joseph Mortimer, Mr. H. A. Randall and many others.

Sir Robert Horne, M.P., proposed the toast of "The Printing and Newspaper Industry," and Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., replied.

The chairman proposed "The Continued Prosperity of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home and its Peace Memorial Wing," and response was made by Mr. W. T. McMullon, chairman of the home.

It was announced that the total amount contributed to the Home as the result of the dinner was £1,600, as against a figure last year of £1,148.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous,

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Final Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

AN Examination, open to ex-service men only, for EIGHT Permanent Appointments as PRINTING and BINDING CLERK will be held on June 5th, 1923.—For full particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office (Establishment Division), Princes-street, London, S.W.1. 14082

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDER, half extra, cutting, etc., requires situation (town or country).—G., 169, Pelham-street, London, E.1. 14064

ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDER (all-round), single-handed, seeks permanency; town or country,—Box 14081.

ALL-ROUND JOBBING COMPOSITOR (non-soc.) requires situation; small works preferred.—B.C., 13, Old Palace-road, Croydon. 14063

ASSISTANT ENGINEER and DESIGNER seeks Position, London or Provincial (age 25); good technical training; eight years experience workshop and drawing office of large City Printing House with all types of machines and plant maintenance work; good commercial knowledge.—Box 14076.

BINDING OVERSEER seeks re-engagement; practical all-round; good organiser and disciplinarian; London or Provincial.—Box 14080.

COMP., First-class, Modern Display, Catalogue, etc., seeks perm., London.—S., Box 14067.

COMP. requires situation at once, small provincial office, good All-round General Jobbing experience, moderate wage.—Pulsford, 30, Gladstone-road, Watford. 14062

EDUCATED Young Man wants Position as CLERK or SECRETARY to Master Printer, has practical workshop experience and a working knowledge of M.P.F. Costing System.—Box 14073.

GENTLEMAN, aged 23, good education and appearance, requests Position as ASSISTANT REPORTER; excellent references.—Write, Box 14070.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE OVERSEER, with practical experience on all classes of work; keen organiser, estimator, colour work a speciality; highest references.—Box 14058.

NEWSPAPER ENGINEER and MACHINE OVERSEER desires change; evening or weekly preferred; vast experience with up-to-date High-speed Rotary and Stereotyping Machinery.—Box 14055.

OVERSEER Machine Department (Letterpress), desires re-engagement; experience of High-class Half-Tone, Three-Colour, Book and Catalogue work; excellent testimonials.—Box 14057.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.—Gentleman with exceptional practical experience of all branches desires change; all latest methods, half-tone, colour, etc.—Box 14084.

SMART ARTIST (lady, 26), General Commercial, three months' experience, desires Progressive Post in Studio; willing pay £25 premium. Box 14065.

STATIONERS' ASSISTANT, 15 years experience wholesale manufacturing trade, desires Position of Trust; highest references.—Write S., Box 14083.

WORKS MANAGER seeks any Post, prac. all depts., Gen. Printing, Ruling, Binding, Man. Stationery; also Tag, Label and Dup. Book Trade; est., costing.—Smith, 60, Lynn-road, Wisbech. 14066

Machinery for Sale.

DISC RULER (Brissard), take sheet 24-in. by 26½-in., two-side, two-colour, £110, or offer.

DISC RULER (Brissard), take sheet 26½-in. by 33-in., two-sider, two-colour, £120, or offer.

DITTO, £120, or offer.

DITTO, with perforator, £120, or offer.—Box 14079.

DOUBLE CROWN FLAT-BED LITHO MACHINE, by George Mann (complete with Flyers); modern pattern; in perfect running order; can be inspected by appointment.—Pettitt, Cox and Bowers, Ltd., 33-34, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, W. 14074

LINOTYPES FOR SALE.—Model No. 1, overhauled and converted to Model No. 4 with regard to vice, jaws, etc., very little used since; double letter, universal mould (Nonpareil to Pica), two magazines, and two sets of matrices.—Apply, Box 14078.

QUAD DEMY TWO-COLOUR OFFSET MACHINE, by Mann; fitted with CAMCO Feeder, Delivery Pile and all Latest Accessories; little used, installed about one year only; for sale at considerable reduction, delivery May-June next.—Apply, R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., Leeds. 14056

STANDING PRESS, 5-ft. high, to press 22 by 15; £7 net (Wood and Iron).—Write, E. Garner, 446, East Park-road, Leicester. 14048

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

THREE STOKES and SMITH MODEL "D" WRAPPING MACHINES.—Maker's specification says "Capable of making boxes ranging from 1⅛-in. to 8-in. in length, 1⅜-in. to 4-in. in width, ¼-in. to 2¼-in. in depth, and producing with one operator 7,000 to 9,000 tight wrapped lids or boxes in eight hours."—Apply, Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Engineers' Office, Bournville. 14075

Machinery Wanted.

THREE-HOLE THREAD STITCHER, must be in first-class condition.—Full particulars, to Box 14051.

Tenders.

PARISH OF LAMBETH.

STATIONERY.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Lambeth desire to receive TENDERS for the supply, from time to time as required, of ITEMS OF STATIONERY, during the year commencing April 1st, next.

Printed forms of tender with conditions annexed (which alone will be received), may be obtained at this office any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The tenders must be sent by post, on or before Tuesday, the 20th inst., and will be opened at a meeting of the Guardians on the following day, but will be decided upon at a subsequent meeting.

The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
JAMES L. GOLDSPINK,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Guardians' Board Room and Offices,
Brook Street, Kennington Road,
S.E.11., March 7th, 1923. 14077

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD

DIRECTOR F.E.S. PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers. Estabd 1882. Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1877 PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 15s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, B ussels.
Uni ed States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1923.

Machinery Rating Bill.

ASSOCIATIONS of master printers throughout the country have received instructions to approach Members of Parliament urging them to support a measure dealing with the Rating of Machinery, which, if adopted, would initiate uniformity of rating practice throughout England and Wales. We understand that encouraging replies have already been received from a large number of M.P.'s; amongst others, Sir John Simon has intimated his readiness to support the measure. It is much to be hoped that, if the Bill passes its second reading, the Government will afford facilities for the further stages.

* * *

Shipping Rates.

CONSTANTLY have British traders to complain of the high ocean freights which are imposed upon them by shipping rings. It is not only in one, but in every direction, that the fault lies. A case in point are the rates from Atlantic to British ports. These are probably, considering the volume of trade, the highest in existence, and are controlled by a ring of steamship companies who work together as the Atlantic Conference. That the conference rates are not justified is shown by those of an independent company who are outside the ring. Thus the Conference rate on paper is 50 cents per lb., while the Reardon Smith Lines, which are not subject to the dictation of the ring, quote 30 to 35 cents per 100 lbs. Moreover, we understand they are giving excellent service. In these days of severe competition in paper prices, the question of freight costs is a vital one. There is good ground, therefore, for the argument that freight rates should be subject to reasonable competition and not dictated by a ring of steamship owners.

* * *

Paper Over Production.

SOME authorities in Canada appear to be concerned over the rapid development being made by the pulp and paper industry of the Dominion. There is a suggestion that a danger exists of over production, especially when the new plants and extensions come into operation this year. This is a problem which must concern the paper trade throughout the world, and particularly the British section of it because of our export trade. In the event of over-production in Canada, output will exceed demand, the inevitable result of which will be unfair competition. Moreover, since mills must keep their machines employed, the surplus paper will be launched upon the export markets, where it will come in competition with British products.

* * *

British Methods.

THERE is, however, no need for alarm over this somewhat gloomy prediction. Our friends on the other side are rather prone to adopt extreme views. For instance, there are rather extravagant and divergent opinions regarding the resources of the States and of Canada in relation to the supplies of raw material. Nerves continue to dominate trade views, and perhaps nowhere to a greater extent than in America. Nevertheless, the prospect of growing production, especially on the scale which is undertaken on the other side of the Atlantic, deserves the careful consideration of industrial leaders in the Old World. British papermakers and British paper workers will need to look to their laurels. With the exercise of prudence, foresight and honest endeavour, there need be no fear on this score. Quality and reliable methods have long stood the industry in this country in good stead and they will continne to do so as long as the sound character of the race is allowed to show itself in the products of our mills and the activities of our commercial houses.

* * *

Popularising Cover Papers.

MESSRS. L. S. DIXON AND CO., LTD., have recently issued some remarkably fine advertising in cover papers in the form of specially devised sample sets embodying suggestive treatment. Rarely a week goes by without additions from some quarter to the range of covers available for use in printing and advertising. The current standard is already well in advance of pre-war excellence in cover papers, and English productions are showing to greater advantage. Quite naturally the American houses hold the lead in fashions, finishes and novelty treatments and will no doubt continue to do so if only for the reason that U.S.A. consumption of cover papers must always reach a level unattainable in our smaller sphere. There is nothing in this, however, to prevent the English manufacturer from increasing his range and extending his field on the factor of price.

German Post Cards.

In the House of Commons, last week, Colonel Sir A. Holbrook asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that picture post cards, executed in fifty different designs, with English texts, were being supplied by German manufacturers to stationers in Great Britain at the price of 2s. 6d. per gross; that the cards bore an imprint of a London firm as publishers, but no imprint of the country of origin; and whether the merchandise marks legislation promised by the Government would contain provisions to stop the importation of unmarked goods of this description.

Sir P. Lloyd-Greame said his attention had been drawn to an offer by a German firm to supply such post cards, the importation of which, if they were correctly described in the question, was prohibited under the existing Merchandise Marks Acts. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise were bringing the matter to the notice of Customs officers throughout the country, with a view to action being taken should any attempt be made to import cards of the description in question.

Digitized by Google

Master Printer Ideals.

Mr. Howard Hazell Outlines Scope of Future Activity.

The 21st annual dinner of the London Master Printers' Association found that organisation in full strength and vigour, and Mr. W. Howard Hazell, who presided over the gathering, indicated lines of policy for future operations which indicate that there is much useful work for the Association to undertake. Once more the large hall of the Connaught Rooms was well filled with master printers and their ladies, who were thoroughly well entertained during the evening. Dinner, concert and speeches were alike excellent, and the souvenir programme, with its Egyptian decoration in colours, will form a welcome reminder of the occasion. The Egyptian hieroglyphics for the initials "L.M.P.A."—the Lion, the Owl, the Square and the Eagle—were enclosed in a "Cartouche" on each page. The president showed that a master printer should be as brave as a lion, wise as an owl, square in all his dealings, and far seeing as an eagle.

The London Association.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, in proposing the toast of the London Master Printers' Association, said that in looking back over the past 25 years he thought they would find that printing in London had not made the progress it ought to have made. There was not the larger number of men employed that they might have expected from the growth of the population of London and the increased uses to which printing was put. Book printing had long ago vanished from London, and they had seen several instances of London master printers setting up factories in the country, shutting down the greater part or the whole of their London works. That was due, no doubt, to the difference in wages between London and the country. The trade unions, however, instead of seeking to minimise the difference, continued to discriminate between the wages in London and the country. They were assisted in that policy by the attitude of their friends who produced periodicals in London. So long as the printers of periodicals refused to face the inconvenience of a stoppage of their papers, so long would the London printing trade be at the mercy of the trade unions. The only salvation he saw was that perhaps so many periodicals would fall into the hands of one or other of the millionaires who seemed to be collecting them that they would get tired of the policy of lying down to whatever their unions asked, and would face the risk and expense of shutting down their papers until a proper state of affairs was reached. If such a course were taken, the period of closing down would be very short.

In a reference to the founders of the Association, Mr. Austen-Leigh paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Reginald Lake, who, he said, combined qualities not often found in the circles of master printers.

In conclusion, the speaker paid a tribute to the efficiency of the staff, headed by Mr. Whyte, adding that the Association possessed a valuable and much trusted vice president in Mr. Langley, while its new president, Mr. Howard Hazell, bore a name which had almost an hereditary right to the office, and he had a wealth of experience and public-spirited enthusiasm second to none.

Ideals Worth Working For.

Mr. Howard Hazell, in responding to the toast, indicated some of the directions which the activities of the Association might take in the future. While officials and the council came and passed on, the Association remained to work for the benefit of the industry. Some foolish people thought the sole object of the Master Printers' Association was to fight the trade unions on wages. Nothing could be further from the truth. It was necessary at times to enter into negotiations, and in this respect the past year had been one of great difficulty. He preferred, however, to look to the future, and speak of the other part of the work which the Association would undertake

In the forefront of their programme he would place education—education of themselves and of their employees. The present year was a proud one in the annals of the Association, because it saw the opening of the London School of Printing, a development of the St. Bride Printing School, where, with £15,000 worth of extra machinery, they had a school of which their trade and the city might well be proud. There they had classes for master printers as well as for the youngest craftsmen, and that school would have a great and growing influence upon the future of their industry. The school was the beginning, he hoped, of that Master Printers' College of which he had often spoken. He looked forward to the time, which he hoped would not be far distant, when the teaching of the financial and commercial side of their business would be further developed, and when it would be possible for the sons of master printers to take degrees in commerce based upon the printing industry. Then they would be training leaders fitted to deal with the many problems of the future.

Mr. Hazell went on to emphasise the need for developing scientific costing and estimating, and of promoting efficiency in their trade with a view to the lowering of costs which, in turn, would create a greater demand for their products and provide employment. He observed that he thought it would be well if the Master Printers' Association sent an expert to America and the Continent to investigate the latest methods of production and to present an impartial and authoritative report as to what printers were doing in other countries.

Coming to the standardisation of paper, Mr. Hazell observed that paper at present was bought and sold on old and obsolete methods, and if an improved system were adopted they would all benefit, and costs of production would be lowered. He hoped the Association would in the future be able in many ways to increase efficiency and by the standardisation of methods lower their costs.

After observing that the Joint Industrial Council held large possibilities for the great good of the industry, the president argued that it was desirable they should have a strong organisation, so that they might promote beneficent legislation and prevent harmful legislation. They needed also to watch the activities of public and local bodies, in order to prevent any action that was inimical to their interests. Following a word on behalf of disabled soldiers and the Benevolent Institution, Mr. Hazell looked forward to the time when the master printers would possess a fine and dignified headquarters worthy of their great trade.

If master printers worked with these ideals, the association that they received from their predecessors would be passed on to their successors bigger, better and stronger; the dignity of the industry would be raised, the profits of the master printers would be increased, the position of the employees would be improved, and the industry would be better able to serve the community.

Sir Cecil Harrison, K.B.E., proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and expressed the hope that in the future there would be closer association with the Stationers' Company, so that there might be a representation of the whole industry.

Tribute to British Printing.

Lord Askwith of St. Ives, K.C.B., in responding to the toast, had a reassuring word with regard to the coming of typeless printing. Referring to Mr. Hazell's suggestion of an emissary to foreign countries, the speaker said he doubted whether it would be found that there was much that was superior to what was being done in the printing industry in this country, though information might be found which would lead them to developments of which they had little idea at the present time. It was necessary to apply science to the industry of printing as fully as they possibly could. An association such as theirs could be of extraordinary value in keeping the industry in this country in the van of the printing trade of the world.

Mr. J. H. Williams, the treasurer, submitted the toast of "The President," whom, he said, they all esteemed for his high character, for his sterling worth, and for the great benefits he had already conferred upon the industry.

The toast was accorded musical honours, with a special ovation for Mrs. Hazell.

The president suitably acknowledged the toast.

The musical programme submitted during the evening was of a high character, the artistes being Miss Annie Bartle, Miss Dorothy George, Mr. Edward Dykes, Mr. Walter Churcher, with Miss Bessie Hawes at the piano, the programme being under the direction of Mr. Chas. J. Winter.

MR. G. H. WILKINSON, C.C., has been elected president of the Bartholomew Club, a well known City club which was formed over 50 years ago to discuss all matters of interest, but especially those relating to the City.

Personal.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Mr. A. E. Goodwin are attending the annual dinner of the Leicester M.P.A. to-day (Thursday).

MR. J. J. KELIHER (chairman J. J. Keliher and Co., Ltd., and a past president of the L.M.P.A.), as a member of the Royal Amateur Orchestra Association, had the honour of playing in the concert at the Queen's Hall on Tuesday last in the presence of their Majesties the King and Queen.

MR J. D. WISE is to preside at the Ladies' Night of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, which takes place at Pritchards Restaurant, Oxford-street, on Saturday next. Reception at 6 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES PIRIE, the works manager of the Aberdeen University Press, has been presented by the staff of the Press with a solid silver fruit dish on the occasion of his silver wedding.

MR. FRED A. CHIVERS is now associated with Mr. F. H. Cole in the secretarial duties of the South-West London Master Printers' Association.

SENATOR H. S. NEW, whose appointment as United States Postmaster-General has just been confirmed by the Senate, is a well-known journalist, who was previously editor and publisher of the *Indianapolis Journal*.

MR. STANLEY COUSINS, Mr. A. W. Foster and Mr. Geo. E. Oswick have been appointed a committee to make the arrangements for the annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association on March 23rd.

MR. P. W. HOLDEN, chairman of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., and Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., is sailing on the 16th inst. for an extended business trip to Australia and New Zealand. He expects to be absent about six months.

MR. W. A. SHERLOCK, sales representative of the Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., has been awarded the Henderson, Craig and Co. Golf Trophy for last year with a score of 76. The tournament was played over the course of the Worsley Golf Club, Worsley, near Manchester, on November 30th.

Caxton Home, Limpsfield.

The board of management of this printing trade institution held their annual meeting at St. Bride's Institute, on Saturday last, Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., presiding. The representative gathering of supporters present included Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (treasurer), Messrs. T. E. Naylor, J.P., and W. Vandy (vice-presidents), Mr. W. F. France, J.P., Messrs. E. Briscoe and J. J. Deasy (trustees).

The reception of the annual report was moved from the chair. The income had reached the record figure of £3,322 15s. 4d., an increase of £208 7s. 6d. on the previous year. The War Memorial Wing debt had been decreased by £600, still leaving an indebtedness of £1,800 on this account. The Federation of Master Process Engravers had endowed a War Memorial Ward, and six beds were named by various printing trade societies.

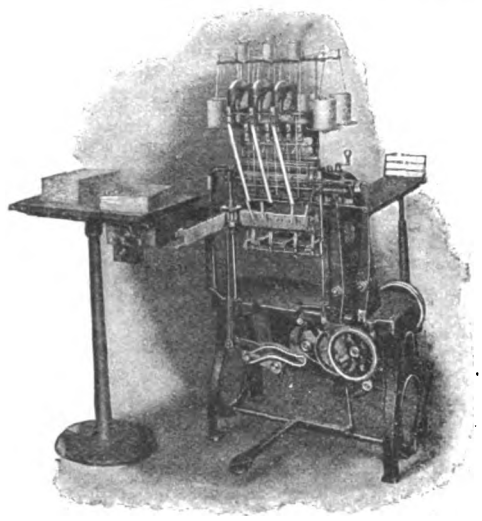
Mr. C. W. Bowerman seconded the reception of the report and balance-sheet, which were adopted.

Mr. C. J. Drummond was re-elected president, Mr. C. W. Bowerman treasurer, and Mr. S. J. White secretary. Mr. G. C. Josland (trustee, South London Caxton Musical Society) was added to the vice president's list, and Mr. A. Hilditch elected a life member of the board. Vacancies on the committee were filled by the election of Mr. A. G. Hammond (East Ham Auxiliary), A. R. Parfitt (Cornwall Press) and W. White (South London Caxton Musical Society). Mr C. Belsham (Fleet Printing Works) was appointed auditor, with Mr. A. D. Maskell (Mathieson and Sons).

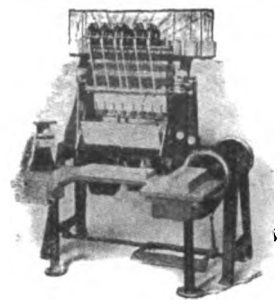
Digitized by Google

SMYTH - F

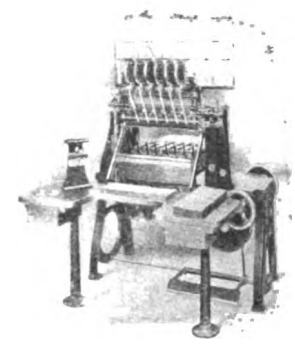
Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines



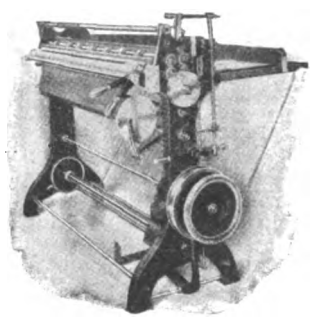
Smyth Imp. No. 3 Sewer.
For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Only Rotary Sewer on the World's Market.



Smyth No. 8 Book Sewing Machine.
For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Small and Large Size.

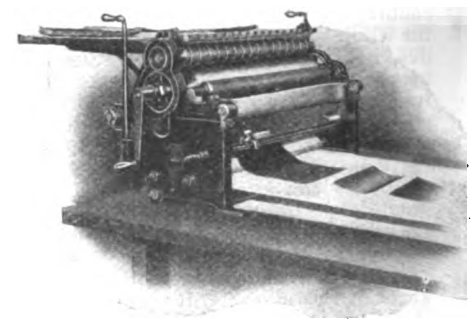


Smyth No. 4 Book Sewer.
For Sewing Stationery and Letterpress Books.
Most general all-round Sewing Machine on the World's Market.



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.
For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat.

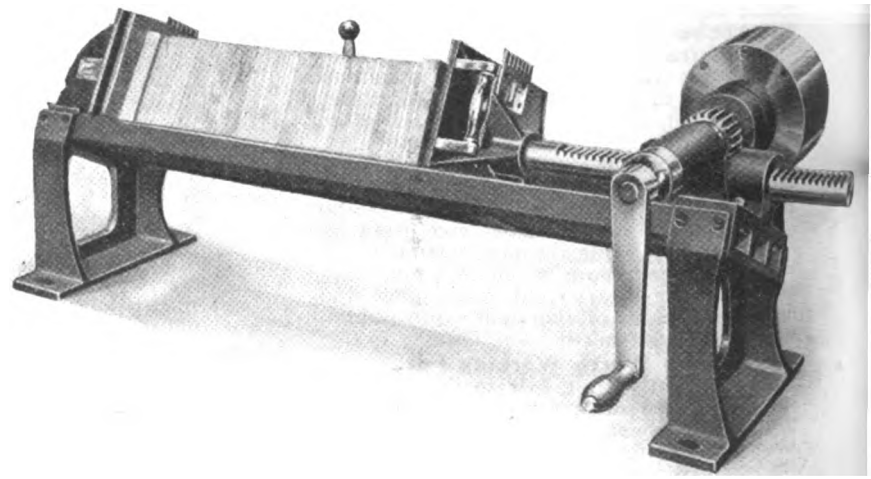
Over 4,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.
For Pasting and Gluing Papers and Cloth, delivery automatically wet side uppermost on to the band.



Book Back Gluer.
For gluing the backs of books, magazines, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books.



Murray Improved Bundling Press.
For pressing and tying up folded sections, also for tying up magazines, journals, weeklies, etc. Enormous pressure easily obtained as the ratio of gearing is 200 to 1. Instantaneous release to pressure.
Big economy in string and cord.

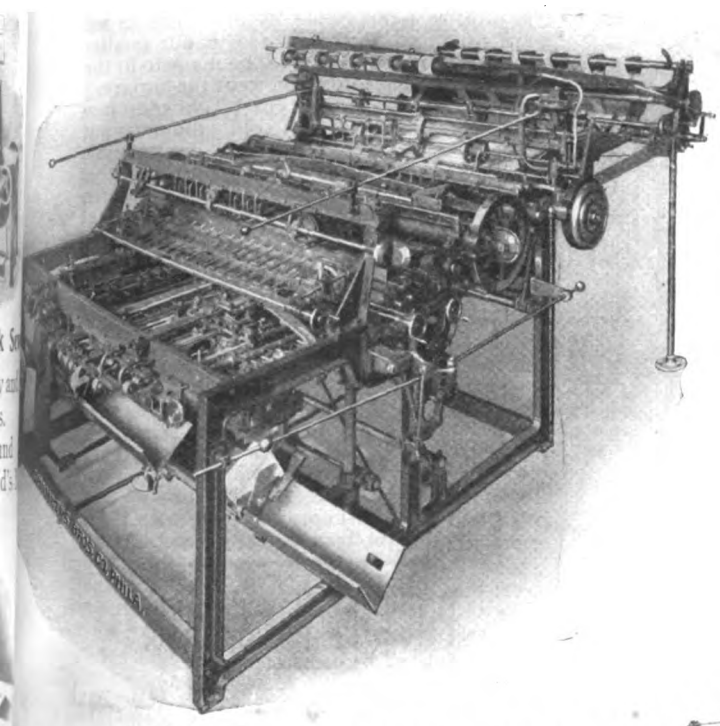
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Gra

Telephone: HOLBORN 2215.

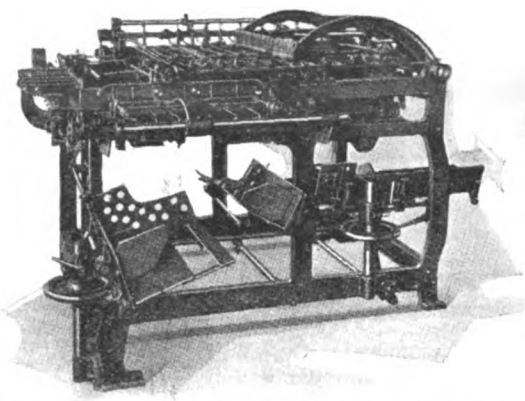
Digitized by Google

)RNE, LTD.

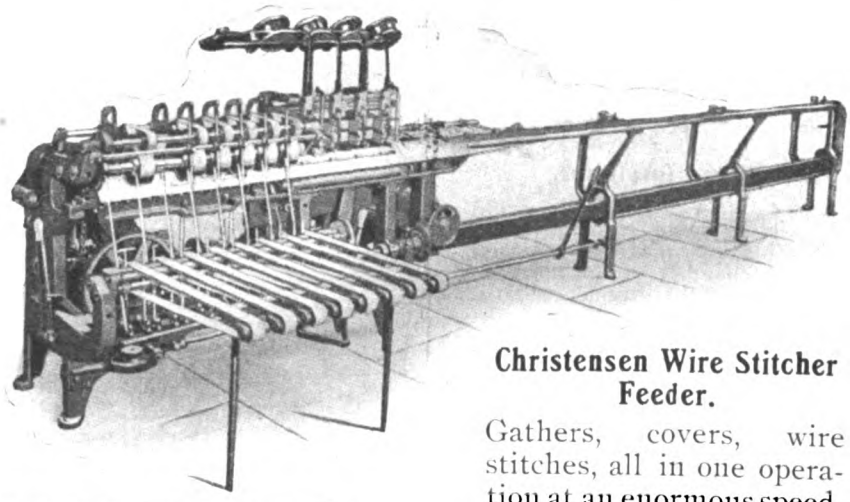
ine Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.



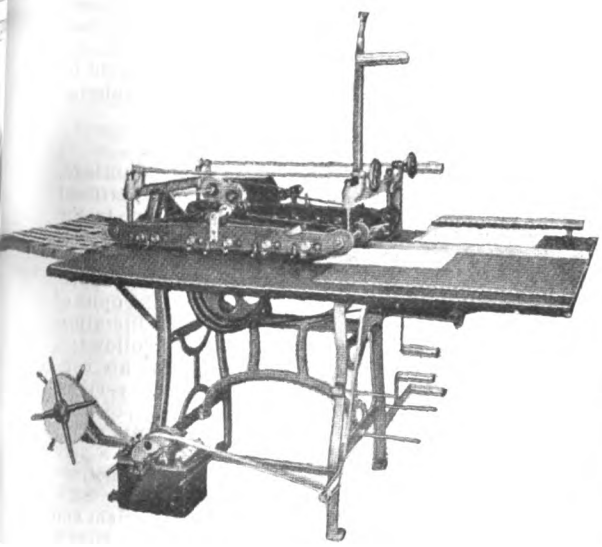
Lambers' 687C Quadruple Book Folding Machine.
Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from one 64-page sheet.



G.R.S. No. 42 Rapid Jobbing Folder.
Making one, two, three or four folds. Can have 16 and 32 parallel attachments. Enormous speed, Latest Jobber on World's market.

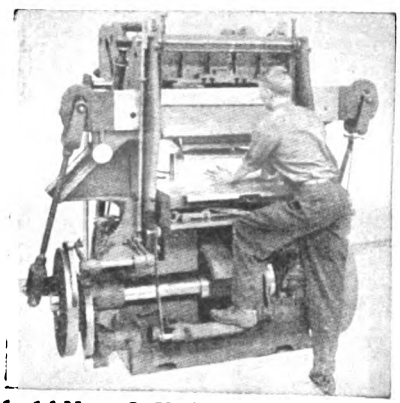


Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.
Gathers, covers, wire stitches, all in one operation at an enormous speed, Magazines, Booklets, Weeklies, Pamphlets, etc.



Brackett Stripping and Binding Machine.
Applies a strip of paper or cloth to the backs of note books, cheque books, tablets, etc. Joins two boards together by cloth or paper strips; places cloth on paper sidings or cases, etc.; reinforces end sections, etc.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialised for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



Seybold New 3-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Trimming Machine.

Inn Road, London, E.C.1.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

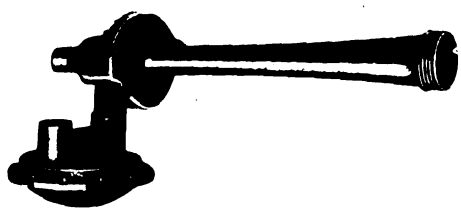
Digitized by Google

Type Metal Melting by Means of TOWN'S GAS.

By E. W. SMITH, F.I.C.
(Vice-Chairman, British Furnaces, Ltd.)

(*Concluded from page 157.*)

In most systems the previously-mentioned requirements necessitate two control valves—one on the air and one on the gas—in order to regulate the mixtures when changes of gas consumption are required. In the hands of the usual furnace operator a two valve system



Two Stage Inspirator.
(For Air Pressures over 20 lbs.)

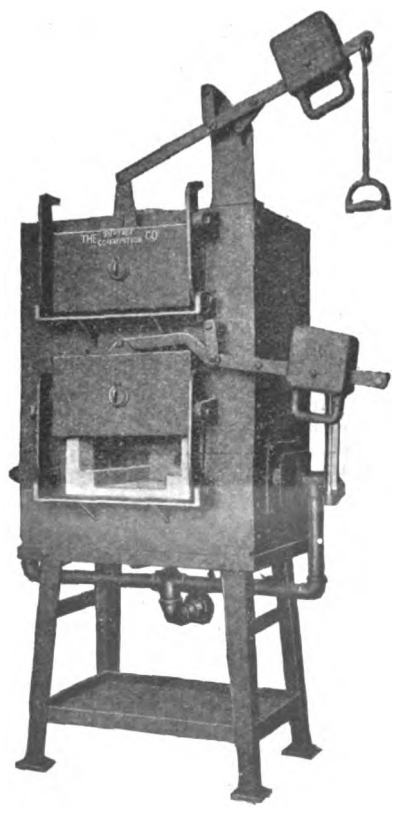
is rarely efficiently used, and in the hands of an expert it is a source of annoyance and trouble.

British Furnaces, Ltd., supply a *one-valve* system which enables the operator to vary his gas consumption and speed of heating without altering either the proportions of air and gas or reducing the efficiency of the



High Pressure Inspirator.

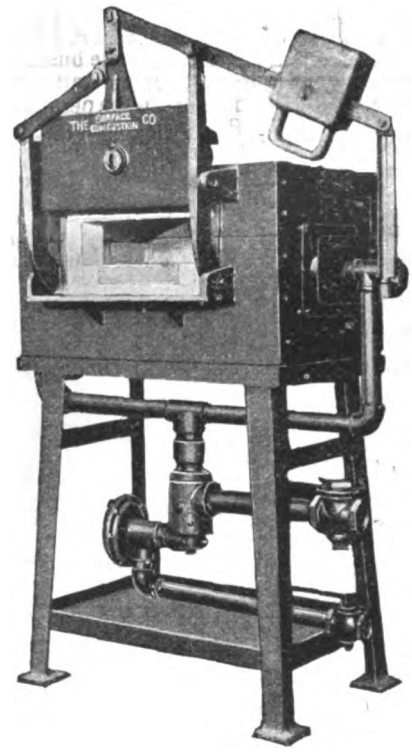
mixture. Maximum flame temperatures are attained. Heating is by means of radiation. The combustion chamber of the furnace is totally enclosed, and the furnace walls are



Double Oven Furnace.

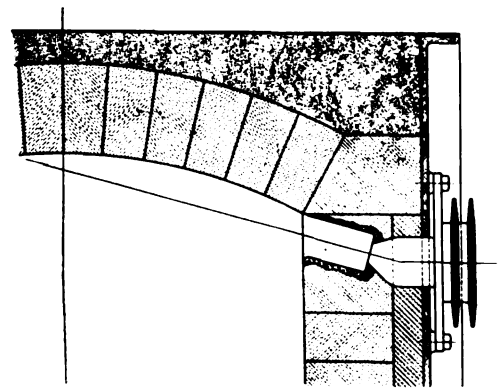
adequately lagged. We believe that, apart from a recuperative or regenerative furnace (which is not justified in such processes as are employed in the printing trade), the equipment supplied by this company incorporates the best of the features outlined earlier in this paper and the results so far attained would indicate that this system will give results that are, to say the least, comparable with the best that have ever been attained.

In regard to the question of furnace efficiencies, a great deal of work has been carried out by a few investigators on this subject, and it is generally agreed that furnace efficiencies are usually much lower than they ought to be. It will be interesting to consider for a moment where the heat generated goes to. I have some particulars that have been obtained from tests carried out on the usual type



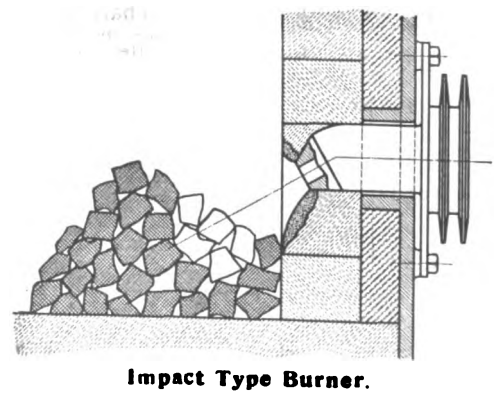
Single Oven Furnace.

of furnace on full work. The amount of heat usefully employed amounts to about 5.0 per cent. Of the remaining 95.0 per cent. loss, 15 per cent. is lost from the door, 50 per cent. of the heat passes away to the flue, and 30 per cent. escapes as radiant heat from the furnace



Arch Type Tunnel Burner.

walls, etc. There is room for much improvement here. The efficiency of the furnace falls with increased temperature. It is interesting to note that where the temperatures in the



Impact Type Burner.

furnace are high enough, furnace efficiencies may be very considerably increased by transferring most of the flue heat losses to the ingoing air by means of recuperators or regenerators. Figures prove that our equipment, known as the "Surface Combustion" equipment, gives much better results than the other non-recuperative furnaces. The reasons for this will have been gathered in the earlier part of this paper.

The efficiency of the Soft Metal Melting Furnace, in which printers' alloys are melted, is generally higher than the efficiency of an oven furnace. So far as our equipment is concerned its efficiency depends on the amount of metal melted in the furnace. The gas consumption curve does not rise so rapidly as the output of metal. It is therefore advisable that the size of furnace installed should be suitable for normal output. There is always a tendency to supply one suitable for maximum output. This means lower efficiencies and higher costs of melting when the furnace is working under normal load. I saw a well known make of gas fired rivet heater working the other day, and it was taking over twice as much gas as we were prepared to guarantee in our smaller furnace. The furnace must be made to fit the job, and not the job made to fit the furnace.

The following is the type of gas consumption figures we give: "A 21¾ in. diameter pot will be heated up in an hour on 320 cubic feet of your gas, and would require 40 cubic feet per hour to maintain the metal in a molten condition. The gas consumption for various outputs would be as follows:—4 cwts. per hour, 85 cubic feet; 6 cwts. per hour, 105 cubic feet; 8 cwts. per hour, 120 cubic feet. The burners are so arranged that the gas consumptions can be varied between 35 cubic feet and 350 cubic feet per hour without interfering with the proper proportioning and mixing of the air and gas."

There is no necessity for me to enlarge on the saving in gas consumption to be made by using the equipment I have described. Those already using gas fired furnaces can compare these results with their own. Those thinking of using gas can compare them with the results obtainable from other systems.

Price of Newspapers.

Sir William Berry presided last week at the annual dinner of the Associated Wholesale Newsagents, Ltd., and Sunday Newspapers Distributing Association, held at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. P. W. J. Surridge stated that the wholesale newsagents distributed 25,000,000 newspapers every week, the majority being in and around London.

Lord Riddell, replying to "The Proprietors and Publishers," submitted by Mr. Arthur Martin, said he sympathised with the suggestion of keeping up the prices of newspapers, and thought that the newspaper trade had for too long produced publications at uneconomic prices. (Hear, hear.) It would be lamentable if they returned to past unfortunate conditions. (Hear, hear.)

H.M. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES at Santiago, Chile, in a recent dispatch to the Department of Overseas Trade, calls attention to the importance of United Kingdom firms interested in Chilean Government contracts keeping the various Government Departments in that country supplied with copies of their catalogues and other trade literature. The Chargé d'Affaires writes as follows:—"American and Continental firms are constantly forwarding catalogues, reviews, calendars, framed photographs, etc., of their products to the different departments of the Chilean Government, whereas only a very limited number of catalogues of British products are to be found in these offices. Such publications are regarded as convenient and handy sources of reference and are largely consulted in the Government Departments concerned. These Departments, when calling for public tenders, on different occasions adopt certain models shown in the catalogues they have studied, and for this reason it would be to the interest of British manufacturers to keep these Departments supplied with catalogues printed, if possible, in Spanish and showing metric weights and measures." A detailed list of Chilean Government Offices and State Institutions who are stated to be open to receive catalogues from British firms interested in supplying materials required by these Departments is on the file at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom enquiries should be addressed (quoting reference No. 7202/F.L./G.C.).

THE man who wins is he who holds on until he can hold on no longer—and then doesn't give up.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 39s. 3d., 40s. Pref., 25s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 4½d., 21s. 9d., Pref., 19s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 6s. 6d., 6s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 9d., 15s.; Jos. Byrom, 12s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 3d., 21s. 1½d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 3s. 10½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 89s. 4½d., 91s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 92½; John Dickinson, 25s. 6d., 1st Pref., 80; Illord, 21s. 10½d., 22s. 10½d., Pref., 18s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 12s. 9d.; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 18s. 6d., 18s. 7½d.; Lamson Paragon, 21s. 10½d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 16s. 6d.; Linotype, B Deb., 64; George Newnes, Pref., 15s. 6d., 15s. 1½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs (Reg), 104½, 105½; Odham's Press, 4s. 9d., 5s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 21s. 6d. xd.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 3d., Pref., 89s.; Warrillows, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s. 17s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15⅞, 16½, Pref., 10⅝, 4 p.c. Pref., 7½, 7⅝; Weldons, Pref., 19s. 9d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 17s. 3d., 18s., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs., 106½; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

The Yorkshire Post.—At the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Company (the proprietors of the *Yorkshire Post* and associated newspapers) a dividend of £1 15s. per share, together with a bonus of 10s. per share, less income-tax, was agreed.

Winterbottom Book Cloth.—Directors of this Manchester firm of book cloth manufacturers, bleachers, dyers, etc., announce final dividend of 20s. per old £10 share and bonus of 5s per share, both free of tax, making, with interim, 30s. per share for year, against 20s. per share previous year. Shares are now £1 shares.

Country Life.—Net profit for year £24,310, against £21,804 for previous year; to reserve £2,345; final dividend of 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. for year; forward £10,915, against £7,600 brought in.

NEW COMPANIES.

Federation Press, Ltd.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; newspaper, magazine, book, music, trade paper and general printers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Smith, F. E. Taylor and F. T. Smith.

Jordan and Jordan, Ltd.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares (2,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference and 1,000 ordinary); to adopt an agreement with E. A. Jordan carrying on business as a stationer and printer at 30, Baldwin-street, Bristol. Private company. First directors: E. A. Jordan and F. R. Jordan. Registered office: 30, Baldwin-street, Bristol.

Clitheroe Advertiser and Times Co., Ltd.—Capital £12,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, and stationery, toy, fancy goods and fine art dealers carried on at Castle-street, and the Market-place, Clitheroe, as the "Clitheroe Advertiser and Times Co." Directors: Mrs. C. Robinson, G. Cowgill, C. Lord, H. Marsland, Mrs. S. J. Lord and J. C. Cowgill. Registered office: 6, Market-place, Clitheroe.

Associated Fashions Journals, Ltd.—Capital £1,050 in 1,000 preference shares of £1 each and 2,000 ordinary shares of 6d. each; to adopt an agreement with A. E. Norwood and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of books, newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. F. Norris and W. G. Frith. First directors: Sir Harry S. Mainwaring, Bt., Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, J. A. F. Beavis, A. E. Norwood and Lieut.-Col. S. T. Hayley. Registered office: 63, Dean-street, W.

Thomas Norman and Son, Ltd.—Capital £16,000 in £1 shares (13,000 preference and 3,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of Thomas Norman and Son, and to adopt an agreement with W. W. Norman, F. Norman and P. Long, and to carry on the business of wholesale and export stationers and agents, importers of and dealers in paper boards, twine, rope, etc. Private company. First directors: W. W. Norman, F. Norman and P. Long. Registered office: 4, Cripplegate-street, E.C.

Henry Hewitt, Ltd.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of paper merchants, paper and bag manufacturers, cardboard box makers, bookbinders, printers and stationers carried on by the executors of the late Mary J. Hewitt at 6 and 8, Furnival-street, Sheffield. Private company. First directors: Miss E. Hewitt and H. Hewitt. Registered office: 6, Furnival-street, Sheffield.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

Morland Press, Ltd.—Debenture dated February 23rd, 1923, to secure £150, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, ranking *pari passu* with a prior debenture dated January, 1915, for £350. Holders: *Bookman's Journal* and Print Collector Co., Ltd., 173-5, Fleet-street, E.C.

Printers' Supply Service, Ltd.—Debenture dated December 22nd, 1922, to secure £1,200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, and ranking *pari passu* with a prior debenture for £800. Holder: R. S. Fox, The Old Orchard, Harefield, near Uxbridge. (Registered February 21st, 1923, pursuant to Order of Court).

John Heywood, Ltd. (printers, etc., Manchester and London).—Mortgage dated February 16th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Manchester and County Bank, charged on 119 and 121, Deansgate, and 6, John Dalton-street, Manchester, and the Weaste Cabinet Works, Pendleton, subject as to last-named to prior mortgage for £7,000. Also first mortgage debenture dated February 16th, 1923, to secure £150,000 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital. Holders: Above mentioned Bank.

E. Bartlett and Sons, Ltd. (printers, paper merchants and wholesale stationers Bristol).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised March 3rd, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £1,000.

V. Siviter Smith and Co., Ltd. (photo, wood, copper, plate and general engravers, etc., Birmingham).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated February 9th, 1923, to secure £4,000. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Jakeman and Co. (Printers), Ltd. (booksellers, stationers, etc., Hereford).—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures authorised February 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

F. J. Parsons, Ltd. (newspaper proprietors, etc.).—Land Registry Charge on certain lands in Hastings, dated February 21st, 1923, to secure £700. Holder: Miss E. A. T. Hatch, 28, St. Andrew's square, Hastings.

British Opalograph Co., Ltd.—Mortgage debenture dated March 1st, 1923, to secure £1,900, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Dr. V. J. Woolley, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

W. J. Preston and W. F. A. Airs, printers, 86, Richmond-road, Earl's Court, London, under the style of William Airs and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Herbert Watkinson, 19, Clifton-street, Sheffield, printer.

L. Fairclough, Chatsworth-road, Rowsley, Matlock, Derby, newsagent.

Readers' Pensions Committee.

Annual Meeting Reports Progress.

The annual meeting of the Readers' Pensions Committee was held at St. Bride Institute on Saturday last, when Mr. W. A. Perkins (chairman) presided over a good attendance.

A large number of new members having been elected, the annual report was submitted. In this gratification was expressed at the success attending the annual dinner, and tribute was paid to the work of Lady Hulton, who presided on that occasion. The committee were enabled during the year to complete their 15th pension, which has been named the James Feldwick Pension, in recognition of work on behalf of the cause by the late chairman of the organisation.

The balance sheet showed that £509 had been paid towards the establishment of pensions, making a total of nearly £7,000 invested with the Printers' Pension Corporation for the endowment of pensions in the interests of printers' readers and the widows of readers.

The report and balance sheet were adopted.

Officers were re-elected as follows, the name of Lady Hulton being added to the list of vice presidents: President, Viscount Burnham, C.H.; vice-presidents—Sir William Berry, Bart., Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Viscount Hambleden, Cecil Harmsworth, Esq., M.P., Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, Frank Lloyd, Esq., Sir Henry Lucy, Sir Frederick Macmillan, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, John Murray, Esq., C.V.O., J.P., Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., Viscountess Rhondda, Lord Riddell, J. St. Loe Strachey, Esq., Sir William Treloar, Bart., Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Bart. Chairman, Mr. W. A. Perkins; trustees, Messrs. J. Chandler and J. Randall; treasurer, Mr. J. Hood; secretaries, Messrs. P. J. Greene and H. M. Gurr; hon. collector, Mr. J. H. Bedford; executive committee, Messrs. A. C. Cook, W. Kemp, J. A. Goodall, C. G. Atherton, E. A. Groves, H. C. Golding, G. J. Warne, and C. J. Tyrer.

Mr. J. Cannon, in view of the fact that the committee were now starting upon the establishment of their 16th pension, suggested that the time had arrived when they should mark their appreciation of the great work which had been, and was being, done on behalf of their trade institutions by the chairman. He therefore proposed that the new pension should be called the "W. A. Perkins Pension."

Mr. J. Chandler, who seconded, spoke in glowing terms of the efforts made by the chairman, as did also Mr. H. M. Gurr, who supported the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Perkins, in reply, said nothing would please him more than to have his name associated with one of the committee's pensions, and he thanked the members for the honour they proposed to confer upon him.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printing

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

MEMBERS of the Printing and Paper Workers' Union employed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue and Co, Ltd., printers and manufacturing stationers, Bunhill row, E.C., ceased work on Thursday, owing to the employment of non-union labour. About 900 workers are reported to be affected.

MESSRS. KELLY'S DIRECTORIES, LTD., the proprietors of the well-known Kelly's Directories—a business which was recently acquired by Sir William Berry, Mr. Gomer Berry and their associates—have acquired the business of Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., which consists of the Cornwall Printing Press in Stamford-street, and about eight trade publications.

WE understand that already a large number of members have intimated to the secretary of the London Master Printers' Association their intenlion of being present at the annual meetings of the Federation of Master Printers in London in May. The attractive programme is arousing considerable interest throughout the country.

THE Association of Master Printers of South-East London holds its eighth annual general meeting at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge on Tuesday next. Business from 6 to 7 p.m. is to be followed by music and refreshments.

THE North London Master Printers' Association are to hold a bohemian concert, with refreshments, at the Central Library Hall, Holloway-road, N,, on Wednesday next, commencing with a reception at 7.30.

THE S.S. "British Trade," which is being fitted out in order to re-awaken the Overseas markets' interest in English goods and merchandise by a 41,000 miles world tour, will sail from the Thames during the first week in June.

COST OF NEWSPAPER PRODUCTION.—At a meeting of the Midland Federation of Newspaper Owners held in Birmingham on Monday last, under the presidency of Lt.-Col. A. H. Moody, C.B.E., of Stourbridge, a resolution was passed unanimously expressing the view that with the continued high cost of newspaper production, it was impossible to reduce either the rates for advertising, or the selling price of newspapers. It was stated that the cost of producing newspapers at the present time is 180 per cent. above the cost in 1914, and that in no case had the increase in either selling prices, or in advertisement rates been commensurate with this figure.

NEARLY all the principal volumes sold on Tuesday at the Britwell Court Library dispersal at Southby's are to go to America, Dr. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, buying most of them for sums ranging from £250 to well over £1,000.

THE Westminster Choral Society will give a concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday, April 10th, to aid the special fund which is being raised in connection with the Prince of Wales's chairmanship of the Diamond Jubilee dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund on May 10th.

THOSE concerned with the export of printers' metals and allied supplies to the Continent should note the International Metal Industries Exhibition, which is to be held in Ghent, Belgium, from June 1st, 1923, to the end of October. This exhibition will be fully representative of every branch of the metallurgical industry, and is officially promoted by the Belgian Government, with the object of furthering inter-allied trade.

RUSSIAN IMPORT PROHIBITION.—Importation of the following articles into Russia has been temporarily prohibited by order of the Supreme Council of National Economy: Printing industry—ink of all kinds and for all purposes (liquid and in powder); inks for stamps and pads; typewriter ribbons of all kinds (ordinary, copying and hectographic); office paste, and liquid gum arabic.

PRINTED MATTER FOR VALLADOLID.—Following the petition drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce at Valladolid, the Spanish Government has decided that printed books and musical works addressed to Valladolid per the postal service, will be subjected exclusively to the payment of the ordinary Custom dues, the legislation which prohibits articles liable to the Customs' tariff being sent through the post not being applicable to that town.

THE members of the *Daily News* and *Star* Guild of Managers and Overseers dined at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday evening, the occasion being a ladies' night.

THE late Mr. John Mayor Napier, paper ruler, Edinburgh, left £4,756.

THE late Mr. Geo. B. Radford Welch, of Birmingham, founder of the Radford Press Agency, now absorbed by the Press Association, left £4,967.

GERMAN GIRLS' APPEAL.—Pencilled in German on a scrap of paper and enclosed in a copy of a German technical periodical sent to the offices of this journal, we find the following naïve appeal: "German greetings are sent by Misses Neumann, Trauter and Buttner. We should be very glad if we could get from England a few hundred dollars, as we are very poor and want to marry, but unfortunately—no money. So please?!—With greetings, Three German Girls." (Address of a German printing firm follows.)

TUCK'S POSTCARD COMPETITION.—We are informed that with the near approach of the close of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' great postcard competition the number of replies that are daily being received from competitors is continually increasing, the last few days having contributed by far the highest number on record. There is a big response to the opportunity provided for protest against the restriction on ½d. postcard postage. Those who have not yet given a hand in the matter have still time, before the close, to assist the competition to a triumphant conclusion.

Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance.

Master Printers' Eventful Week-End.

Several very successful gatherings were held at Grange-over-Sands during the past week-end.

At an important meeting of master prinrers, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the Federation, delivered an address in which he touched on many problems which are now being dealt with by the Federation. He remarked that there were still labour questions of importance looming ahead, and said that the Contracts and Legislation Committee had a formidable programme. The question of the rating of machinery was one which particularly interested the printers in that area; postage was another important item, and he expressed the opinion that the postal rates on printed matter would probably be reduced at an early date.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Federation secretary, referred particularly to the work of the Joint Industrial Council, and pointed out that the constitution of the J.I.C. had been approved by both the employers' and the trade unions' federations, this rendering it imperative that employers and employees should do their utmost to put the Council into full operation. He alluded to the many points of agreement between the two sides, and stressed the advantage of securing the full weight of the industry when approaching Government departments. There were, he said, good reasons to believe that a further reduction in railway rates would soon come into effect, and he also stated that the Federation was well represented on the special inquiry now being carried out by the Employers' Confederation in regard to unemployment.

The social side of the proceedings was very enjoyable. In the bowling competition Mr. H. A. Bethell, the energetic president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance, was successful in winning the first prize, and Miss Padfield won the first prize in the ladies' bowls competition. Mr. F. Rickett, junr., was first in the golf competition, with Mr. W. H. Andrew second. In whist, Mr. Glover secured first gent's prize, Miss Padfield being first in the ladies' section.

At the dinner, the toasts of "The Federation," "The Alliance," and "The Ladies" were in capable hands, and nearly 80 sat down to table

An excellent concert was provided on the Sunday evening and showed that exceptional musical talent exists among the printers and their families in this area.

An informal conference took place with representatives of the North Western Alliance, the president of the Federation being in the chair, and arrangements were made for strengthening the organisation in this scattered district.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a good muster of members at the February meeting of the Association on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the chair being occupied by Mr. H. Milton (president), supported by Mr. J. Fleming (vice). At the close of some brief Association business Mr. E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf delivered an interesting address on bookbinding, in which he followed closely along the lines of his recent lecture at Stationers' Hall, under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board. The former address was reported at length in our issue of February 15th.

After the confirmation of the minutes Mr. A. Cox (secretary) submitted several items of correspondence. Among these, mention was made that Mr. J. Lee, one of the oldest members of the Association, had just undergone an operation at Guy's Hospital, and that he was progressing favourably. The secretary announced that he had sent to Mr. Lee expressing the Association's deepest sympathy and a wish for his speedy recovery.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in former years in securing accommodation for the Association's annual dinners it was decided to leave the matter of fixing the date for this function for 1924 to the executive.

Thirteen New Members.

On the proposition of Mr. A. W. Sandilands, seconded by Mr. E. W. Tuff, the following were unanimously elected to membership *en bloc*:—Messrs. W. H. Edbrook (hon.) (reprentative), E. T. Marler; C. H. Griffis (blocking), R. J. Miller (cloth forwarding), G. A. Huxley (warehouse), Nevitt Bookbinding Co.; R. C. James (hon.) (inboard department), Oxford Press; W. H. Bevan (examining and despatch), H. G. Gawthorne (imperfection and stock), S. J. Hodgett (hon.) (blocking), S. Lambert (warehouse), A. Mountain (casemaking), A. J. Nicholls (forwarding), Greycaine Book Manufacturing Co.; S. E. Irons (general overseer), Kitcat, Ltd.; E. Cornwall (warehouse), Amalgamated Press, Gravesend.

Mr. Zaehnsdorf was next called upon for his lecture, which elicited from the members not only generous commendation for its fluent delivery, but full appreciation of the mass of expert knowledge contained in it. The general feeling of the meeting to this effect was voiced by Messrs. G. A. Eden, A. Cox, A. W. Hunt and others.

On the proposition of Mr. Milton a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Zaehnsdorf.

An interesting exhibit of numerous specimens of bindings—from the earliest times to the present day—was on view and members took the opportunity of discussing with Mr. Zaehnsdorf the various methods employed in their production.

TO demonstrate our confidence and at the same time guarantee the efficiency of the

"Monometer" Melting and Refining Furnace

for Printers over any other system at present on the market, we have decided to place installations on a first payment of 25% of the price of same, and to spread the balance over a period of twelve months.

The "Monometer" Furnace never wears out.

"Monometer" Furnaces installed twelve years ago are to-day equal to new, and we have never had to replace a pot.

MONOMETER MANUFACTURING CO. (1918) LTD.
SAVOY HOUSE,
115, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.
'Phone: Gerrard 3655.

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

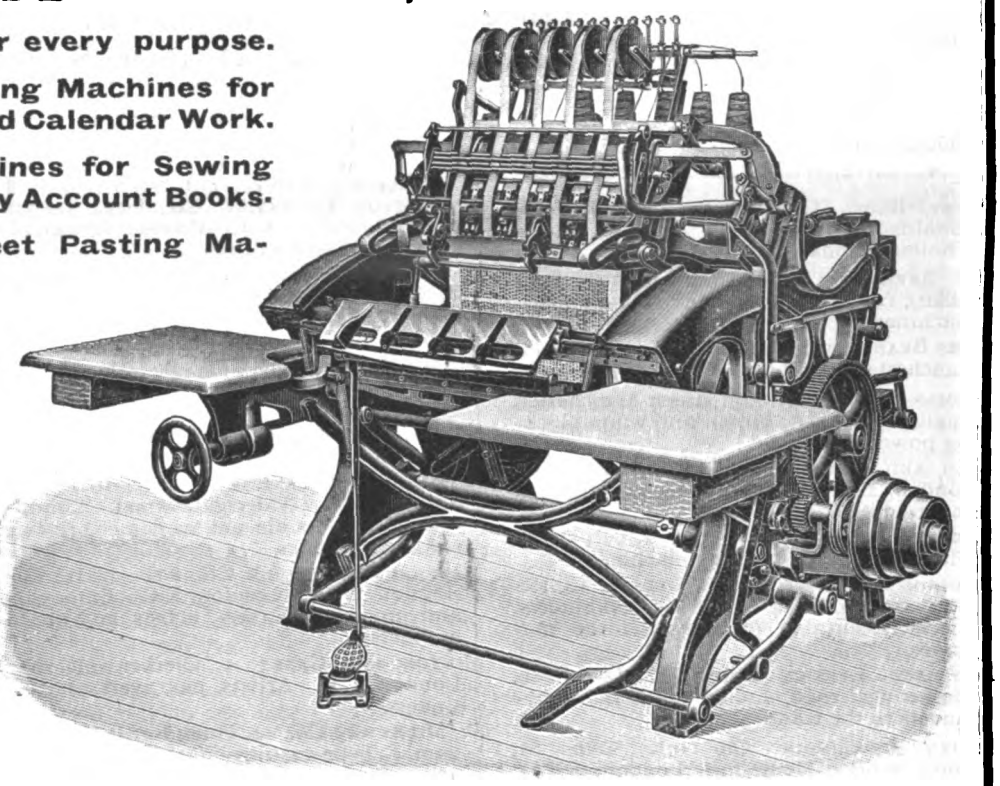
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

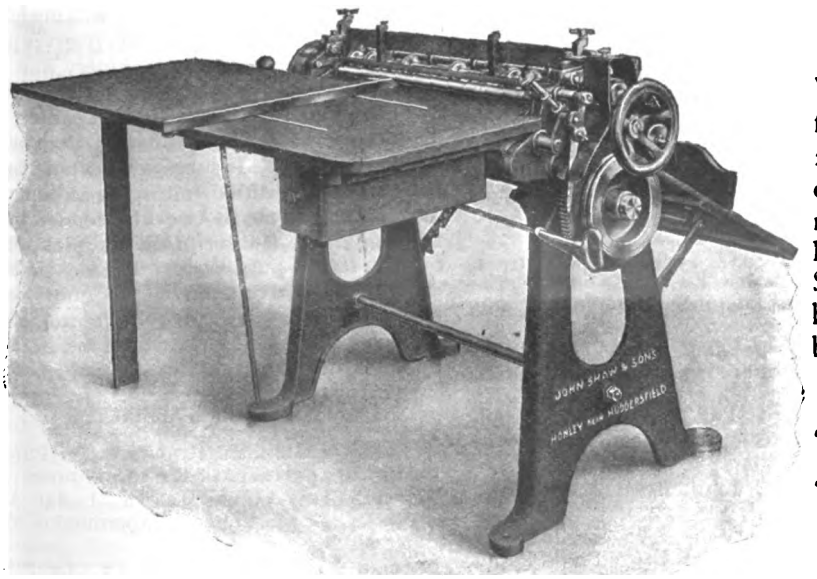
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

THE "NEW IMPERIAL"

ROTARY PERFORATING MACHINE.

The Easiest and Simplest Machine to work on the market.



MADE for Straight-through Perforating only and Straight-through and Striking. Will Strike Sheets up to 36 in. long In five widths, to Perforate Sheets up to 18 in., 24 in., 30 in, 36 in and 42 in. wide. Two distinct types of Perforating can be done on machine; as used by the best commercial houses. Scoring, Creasing and Cutting or Slitting can be done on machine. Will handle anything from Manifold to thin cardboard, also gummed paper.

Three Speeds can be obtained, with patent "Friction Clutch" drive.

The "Universal" Perforating Machine. A necessity for every up-to-date Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery Office.

PRICES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS OF:—

JOHN SHAW & SONS, Perforating Machine Works,

Cable & Telegraphic Address: "Ruling, Honley."
Telephone: No. 22 Honley.
A.B.C. 5th Edition Code used.

HONLEY, Nr. Huddersfield.

Digitized by Google

A Buyers' Guide to Supply Houses

Advertising in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," with a brief reference to some of their Specialities.

BOOKBINDERS AND BINDERS' SUPPLIES.

BAILEY BROS., LTD., Clarendon-buildings, Ronalds-road, Highbury, London, N.5.—Wholesale bookbinders.

AUG. BREHMER (T. McAuliffe, British Successor), 12, City-road, E.C.1. Bookbinders' machinery.

JAMES BRANDWOOD AND CO., 21, Saville-street, Manchester. Marbling inks.

THOMAS BROWN, 7, Albion-street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white blocking powder.

CASH AND CLARE, 75, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2. Bookbinders, box makers, and gold blockers.

CAXTON MACHINERY CO., 188, Albert-street, Glasgow. Wire stitching machines.

CHANNON'S PATENT GLUE, LTD., 3, Cloak-lane, London, E.C.4. Glue for bookbinders. Specially suitable for Smyth-Horne machines.

DOW AND LESTER, Forester's Hall-place, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.1. Bookbinders to the trade.

FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD., St. Ann's Works, Herne-hill, London, S.E.24. Binders to the printing trade.

GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD., 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD AND SON, Carlton Works, Halifax. Case making, gold blocking.

MOSSES AND MITCHELL, 122-4, Golden-lane, E.C.1. "Vulmos" fibre cutting sticks and plates.

NICKERSON BROS., 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of moroccos, roans, etc.

T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN CO., LTD., 63, Hatton-garden, E.C.1. Gathering, binding and wrapping machines, Sheridan casemakers, paper cutters, blocking and embossing presses.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1. All bookbinding machines.

WEBB, SON AND CO., LTD., Warwick House, 294, City-road, E.C.1. Wholesale bookbinders.

G. WELLS AND CO., 11, Bread-street-hill, London, E.C.4. Loose leaf specialities.

T. WILLIAMSON AND CO., 6, 8 and 8a, Palace-square, and 7, Pool-street, Manchester, and 30-31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. Cloths, label cloths, photograph cloths.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO., 60, Wilson-street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, label cloth, morocco cloth, buckram, etc.

COMPOSING AND TYPESETTING MACHINES.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43 and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.

WHITEMAN AND BASS (LITHO), LTD., 15, Clerkenwell-close, London, E.C.1.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

BADOUREAU AND JONES, LTD., Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Fine art electrotypers and stereotypers.

BADDELEY BROTHERS, Moor-lane, E.C. Dies, embossing, perforating presses, relief stamping.

W. G. BRIGGS AND CO., 9, Gough-square Fleet-street, E.C.4. Printing blocks of every description.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

BURLINGTON ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 322-326 Goswell-road, E.C.1. Process blocks, in colour, half-tone or line.

B. DELLAGANA AND CO., LTD., 11, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Dellanick and Steeletto nickel steel printing surface, block makers, etc.

DIRECT PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 38, Farringdon-street, London, E.C. Photo etchers, artists, designers.

FLEET FOUNDRY, 91, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.1. Electros and stereos.

G. H. MADDIN AND CO., LTD., 10 and 11, Middle-street, Aldersgate street, London, E.C. Engravers, die-sinkers, cameo printing, embossing blocks.

MARSHALL ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 12-14, Farringdon avenue, London, E.C. Embossing and process engravers, artists and photographers.

MINTON AND CASEY, 1, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. Artists, engravers and die-sinkers.

W. MILES AND CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham. Type-casting machines, engravers and cutters of oriental matrices.

JOHN SWAIN AND SON, LTD., 89-90. Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Photo engravers, designers and electrotypers.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

ROBERT BROWN AND CO., 119, Oakley-street, London, S.E.1. Engineers to the printing trade.

DAVID CARLAW AND SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow. "Leader" envelope folding and gumming machine.

KRAFT (WATERPROOF).

HYDROLOID, LTD., 179 and 180, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4. Cables: "Hydroloid, London."

Manufacturers of Hydroloid Kraft. Superior to all Pitch Papers for Packing, Tyre Wrapping, etc., etc.

LOOSE LEAF SPECIALITIES.

WEBB, SON AND CO., LTD., Warwick House, City road, E.C.1. Cables "Relieur, Isling, London."

G. WELLS AND CO., LTD., 11, Bread-street-hill, E.C.4.

PAPER AND BOARDS.

HENRY FEATHERSTONE, 13, Whitefriars street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4; Cables, "Fethpapmill, Fleet, London." Paper agent and merchant.

KAYE'S RUBBER LATEX PROCESS, LTD., 7-8, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2. Latex papers.

W. LUNNON AND CO., 59, Carter-lane, London. Paper merchants. Supply Lunco paper in colours and white.

J. AND J. MAKIN, 20, Mount-street, Manchester. Papermakers.

W. ROWLANDSON AND CO., LTD., 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4. Book Paper Specialists.

VAN HUIDEN, Winschoten, Holland. Strawboards, corrugated boards, mill and leather boards, etc.

HYDROLOID, LTD., 179 and 180, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4. Cables: "Hydroloid, London."

Manufacturers of Waterproof, Oilproof Papers and Boards, Index Cards, Hydroloid Kraft, superior Wall Pitch Papers for Packing, Tyre Wrapping, etc., etc.

PAPER AND BOARDS,

HARRY B. WOOD, 201-5, Produce Exchange, Manchester. Boards, dextrine, leather, wood pulp and straw.

PRINTING TRADE VALUERS.

FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I., 146, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Telephone: Holborn 2288.

EDWIN W. EVANS, 150, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 6678.

N. W. MCKENZIE, 114-115, Holborn, E.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 1805.

PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER." Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, founded in 1878, is published every Thursday. It has a large circulation among Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc., whose interests are catered for by the publication of the latest improvements in machinery, new processes, labour and time-saving devices, etc. A strong weekly feature is its Commercial Intelligence The Quarterly Export Issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* afford an unexcelled channel of publicity, seller being introduced to buyer with most successful results. Are you a subscriber? If not, why not? It is a good investment at a low price —13s. for one year (subscription 8s. 8d., plus 4s. 4d. postage). Send a remittance to the publishers, as above, at once.

"THE BOOKBINDER" forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and may be obtained for an annual subscription of 3s. 3d., including postage.

"WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW." Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane London, E.C.4.

Anyone interested in the paper market will find a fund of information in the pages of the *World's Paper Trade Review*, established in 1879. Published every Friday, it gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. It surveys the whole field of the paper and allied industries at home and abroad. Become a weekly reader by remitting 32s. 6d. (subscription 26s, plus postage 6s. 6d.), to the publishers. There is no better medium for advertisers, as, to quote one of many testimonials: "We have found your paper at every mill with whom we are doing business, both here and on the Continent."

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, REUNIS, 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, Paris. All-size rotary press.

BENTLEY AND JACKSON, LTD., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancs. Papermakers' engineers.

BRITISH FURNACES, LTD., 7, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1. Fuel economy in type-metal melting.

BUMSTED AND CHANDLER, Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs. Paper bag making machinery.

EDMUND BUSH AND SON, LTD., Cro. n Point-road, Leeds. Hot-air drying apparatus for drying varnished and gummed sheets.

CAXTON MACHINERY CO., 74, York-street, Glasgow. C.M.C. "Perfection" Machine. Wire stitching, platen presses, etc.

Digitized by Google

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Francis J. Connolly, Ltd., Union Works, 62, Park-street, Southwark, S.E.1. Voirin perfecting offset machines.

J. and S. Eyres Ltd., 2 Miles Platting, Manchester. Flat bed offset machines.

Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Cables, "Friedheim, London." Machinery for the bookbinding, printing and allied trades.

A. T. Gadsby, 42a, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London, S.E.5. Bronzing machines, all-steel waste paper balers, gumming machines, etc.

John Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Printing machinery, type and sundries for the printer.

Hewitt Bros., 6, Field-street, King's-cross, London, W.C.1. Cables: "Typochase, Phone, London." Stereotying and electrotyping machinery.

Hollings and Guest, Ltd., Thimble Mill-lane, Birmingham. Baling presses for waste papers, etc.

Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., 43, and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C 4. The Miller automatic feeder.

Wm. J. Light and Co., Ltd. (incorporating Robt. Bateson and Co.), 36-8, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4. Stereo machines, rotary machines for all purposes, offset machines, flat-bed machines, platen machines, etc.; also dry flongs for all classes of stereotyping and "Everwear" oil and inkproof press rubbers.

Linotype and Machinery Limited, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The Miehle, Centurette, offset, two-colour offset, and litho offset rotary. L. and M. automatic metal furnace.

George Mann and Co., Ltd., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C. Rotary offset machines, flat-bed, bronzing, litho machinery.

Marinoni, Voirin, Reunis, 96, Rue d'Assas, Paris (VI.), France. Rotary presses, stereotyping machines, offset presses, lithographic machines, etc.

John T. Marshall, 36, Powell-street, Goswell-road, London, E.C.1. Supplies duplicate parts of well-known bookbinding machinery.

Edward L. Megill, 60, Duane-street, New York. Platen machine gauges.

Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Blackfriars-house, New-bridge-street, London, E C.4. The American Miehle Company's vertical Miehle press.

The American Miehle Company's Perfecting and Two-colour double-cylinder two-revolution Presses. The American Miehle Company's Four, Three, Two-roller and "Pony" single-cylinder two-revolution Presses, each type being constructed in various sizes. The American Miehle Company's Vertical Job Press complete with automatic feeding and delivery mechanism and necessary electrical equipment. Extension Deliveries for the Two-Revolution Machines.

Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918), Ltd., "Savoy House," Strand, W.C.1. Temperature controlled melting furnaces. Telephone: Gerrard 3655.

Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1. Telegrams: "Pictograph, London." Lithotex process and plant. Plates for printing.

T. H. Pullan and Sons, 31, Falfield-street (Eglinton-street), Glasgow. Printing machinery of all kinds for export.

John Shaw and Sons, Honley, near Huddersfield. Striker pen ruling machines, new "Imperial" and "Super-Imperial" disc ruling machines and new "Imperial" rotary perforating machines.

Slogger Feeders, H. T. B., Ltd., Blackhorse-lane, Walthamstow, London, E.17.

Engineers and sole manufacturers and suppliers of "Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeders.

Smyth-Horne, Ltd., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, London, E.C.—Sewing, folding and guillotine machines.

Smyth Book Sewing, Case Making, Casing-in, Cloth Cutting and Gluing Machines. Seybold New 3-Knife Trimmers and Dayton Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. Marresford Automatic Tipping Machines. Chambers Quadruple Book Folding Machines with "King" Continuous Automatic Feeders. Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Juengst Gathering Wire Stitching Wireless Binding Machines. GRSM 42 Model Jobbing Folder. Book Back Glues. Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder. Brackett Stripping and Binding Machine. Murray Improved Bundling Press.

E. W. H. Stanleigh, 23, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.4. Automatic numbering machines.

Valters, Jackson and Co., 2, Clerkenwell-green, E.C.1. Printers' and bookbinders' engineers. Telephone: Holborn 2381.

Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., Victory Works, Birkenhead. Type-high numbering machines.

Walker Bros, 33, Bouverie street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Printers' engineers and complete furnishers.

Williams Engineering Co., Ltd., Julien-road, Northfields, Ealing, London, W.5. Cables: Wilnodis, Cent. London. Nodis Comp-room Equipment.

PRINTING INKS.

R. A. Bartlett, Ltd., 8, Hythe-road, Willesden, London, N.W.10. Manufacturers of printing inks, varnishes, dry colours.

Coates Brothers and Co., Ltd., St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4 Cables: "Inkstone," London.

Empire Printing Ink Co., Ltd., 6, Tudor-street, London, E.C.4. Inks for all the printing arts and to suit all climates.

Joseph Goodman, 12, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Litho Printing Inks and Litidros Damping Fluid.

John Kidd and Sons, 11, Wine Office-court, London, E.C.

London Printing Ink Co., Ltd., 10, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.

Lorilleux and Bolton, 31 4, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.4.

Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd., Red Lion-passage, Fleet street, E.C.

Slater and Palmer, 4, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

Usher-Walker, Ltd., 33, Bouverie-street, London, E.C 4. Printing inks, rollers and roller composition.

B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd, 100-1, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS, Etc.

Durable Printers' Roller Co. Ltd, 14,, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London E.C.1. Rollers and composition for home and export.

Fredk. Heywood, Jun., 23, Honey-street, Manchester, and 26a, Claypit-lane, Leeds. Printers' roller caster.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES.

Wm. Ashton and Sons, Ltd., Southport. Calendar specialists.

Abel Heywood & Son, Ltd., 47-61, Lever-street, Manchester. Photo and tear-off calendars, diaries, etc.

Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., "Raphael House," London, E.C. Cards, books, toy novelties.

Widdowson and Co, Leicester. Date blocks.

TRADE LITHOGRAPHERS.

Whiteman and Bass, 15, Clerkenwell close, London, E.C.1. Lithography in all its branches.

TRADE PRINTERS.

Auto-Ticket Printing Co., Ltd, Laird-street, Birkenhead. Ticket Printers.

Cooper and Budd, Ltd., McDermott-road, Peckham. Trade printing.

A. Chris. Fowler, 6, New Union-street, Moorfields, E.C.2. Punching, graining, three-colour printing.

T. J. Hunt, 17 and 18, Paradise-street, London, E.C. Machine ruler and account book manufacturer.

Langley and Sons, Ltd., Euston Press, 6 and 8, Euston-buildings, London, N.W.1 Trade printing.

Mackie and Co., Ltd., Warrington. Newspapers and periodicals.

Martin and Green, 9, Rolls-passage, Chancery-lane, E.C.4. Commercial printers.

Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E. Printers and Engravers.

TRADE PRINTERS.

Taylor Bros., Leeds. Telegrams: "Almanac Leeds." Colour printing, etc.

Williams, Lea and Co., Ltd., Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. Printers of French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew and all foreign languages.

TYPE AND METALS, etc.

Fry's Metal Foundry, 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E. "Fryotype" metals.

John Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C 4. Zinc and Copper Process Plates.

P. M. Shanks and Sons, Ltd., 31, Red Lion-square, W.C.1. General letter founders.

T. G. and J. Jubb, Jack-lane, Hunslet, Leeds. Stereos, linotype and monotype metals; leads, clumps and metal furniture.

Taylor and Watkinson, Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, Leeds. Leads and clumps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Algraphy, Ltd., Philip-road, Peckham, London, S.E. For aluminium or zinc plates.

Cash and Clare, 75, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2. Gold blockers, embossers, Show card and seal makers.

Eason and Son, Ltd., Dublin. Commercial indexes, "File" indexes, "Systems" indexes.

London Paste Co., Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London, N. Paste for printers and stationers.

Pollard and Wilson, 25, Manchester-street, Liverpool. Calico post bags. Write for specimens.

Approved "Firms' Own Announcements" may be inserted under the above or other headings in our Export Issues, the additional space occupied being charged at special advertising rates to be obtained on application to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

News-Print Records.

Latest Canadian Statistics.

Final figures are now available for the year 1922 to enable a comparison of the news-print situation in Canada to be made with that of previous years. The total news-print production of the Canadian mills during the past year amounted to 1,086,551 tons, the largest in the history of the industry in the Dominion. This shows an increase of 275,000 tons over 1921, or 34 per cent., and nearly 211,000 tons over the high record up to that time of 875,696 tons produced in the year 1920. As compared with the total for the year 1917 of 689,847 tons, there is an increase of no less than 55 per cent.

The export figures are equally satisfactory. For the year 1922 these amounted to 959,514 tons, which shows an increase of 150,000 tons over the year 1921, or 35 per cent. Comparison of the total for 1922 with the total production shows that Canada in the past year exported over 88 per cent. of all the news-print it manufactured, retaining just a little over 11 per cent. for domestic requirements. This shows a slight increase over the proportion exported in 1921, which was slightly over 87 per cent. It is anticipated that with the comparatively small growth of news-print demands in Canada, the percentage of exports to production will rise steadily, and soon exceed 90 per cent. Out of the total exports in 1922, 887,835 tons went to the United States, 33,693 tons to Australia, 12,029 to New Zealand, while the remainder was divided mainly between Great Britain and South America.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.

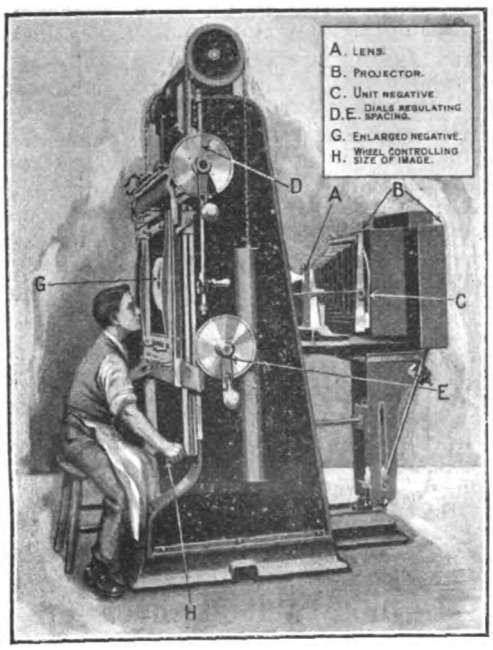
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

Digitized by Google

What is Meant by "Step-and-Repeat"?

By FREDERIC T. CORKETT, F.R.P.S.

To produce any subject in multiple series—as in the case of labels and the like printed in large sheets and cut afterwards—there are numerous ways of procedure which could be reasonably described as "step-and-repeat" methods. Even to space out duplicate formes of type by hand with the use of a foot rule might come within the category. But in the "Lithotex" process, which has made the term "step-and-repeat" familiar, something very different is connoted, and it may be worth while to clear away some confusion that seems to exist on the subject. The "Lithotex" process is a method of obtaining a negative of a subject in multiple repetition, which negative, or "multi-negative," can be printed by artificial light on to a metal plate,



The "Lithotex Step-and-Repeat" Machine.

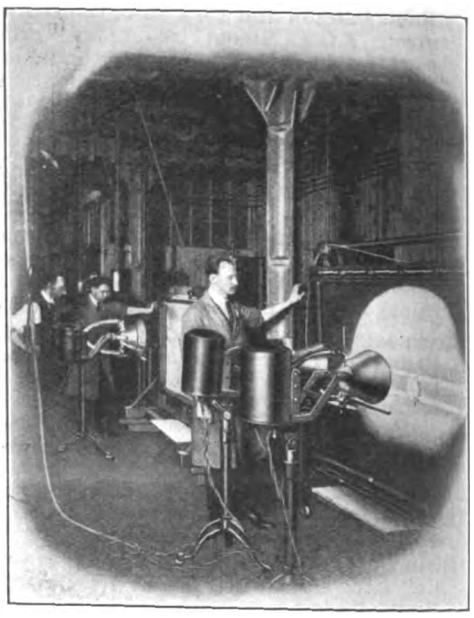
the metal plate so made being adapted for use either in typographic printing or lithographic printing (offset or direct). And, be it noted, this process cuts out all stereotyping or plate duplicating as done in typographic printing, and eliminates also all transferring, as is usual in lithographic printing. Further, it should be noted that original plates in multiple series are produced and that consequently impressions from these original plates are of higher qualities than such secondary impressions as are obtained from transfers, stereos, etc. Moreover, and more important still, register—*i.e.*, the fitment of one printing colour to the other—is necessarily very much more exact than can be obtained either from a multiplicity of blocks, all specially mounted and generally of varying heights, or of transfers placed down by hand. These points are denied by no one. Really it would be futile for any one to say that older methods of obtaining register can equal the mechanical precision obtained by the patent "Lithotex" appliances.

But to describe the process, one must start at the beginning. In the first place you photograph your original, that is, you make a negative of whatever you are requiring—letterpress, design, drawing, map, portrait or any illustration either in monochrome or colour—and you make this negative by the aid of "Lithotex" metal cameras. "Why Lithotex cameras?" Because "Lithotex" metal cameras yield images that are dead square and in exactly correct proportion to the copy. Other cameras can be made to do this, but with "Lithotex" cameras you cannot very well do otherwise. In the "Lithotex" method the copy is illuminated by special arc lamps, and when you get used to copying work with "Lithotex" lamps, which throw a magnificent pure white beam of light, you will need no one to tell you that there is nothing else better. Having made your negative, therefore, you proceed to make a positive therefrom; the positive is retouched and is then ready to be taken to the "Step-and-Repeat" machine. What this machine does is to make a large negative (any size up to 31 ins. by 22 ins.), which can be made up of just as many images as required, for it is from these stepped-up negatives that one prepares a printing plate. Let us suppose our job is a two-colour label, say in black and red. We have made our first multi-stepped-up negative of the black plate, and now we have to make the negative for the other colour with the same number of images. All we have to do is to place the second plate in the "Step-and-Repeat" machine, and with the same mechanical movements the second plate is made in just the same manner as the first. (Sounds simple, does it not? And it is indeed simplicity itself; only, of course, demanding exactness, patience and a close following out of instructions.) Now, with our two multi-negatives, in each of which we have, say, 40 images of our label, one multi-negative of the red and one of the black, our next operation is still simpler, for all we have to do is to pour some solution (which anyone can make up in a few minutes) on to a metal plate and dry it in a drying machine. This being done—and ten minutes or so will be all the time necessary—the metal plate is placed in the "Lithotex" printing frame, the negative on top of the sensitive surface, and is tightly secured, and when the proper operations have been concluded (namely, merely exposing the negative on top of the metal in front of the "Lithotex" lamps and rolling up the plate so exposed with ink, followed by the washing off of the solution), the printer finds himself with a wonderfully clean and crisp lithographic image to print from, an image which can be printed from direct or by offset, yielding a wonderful result in monochrome or colour. This is the real revolutionary process which is making such headway as to be the talk of the trade.

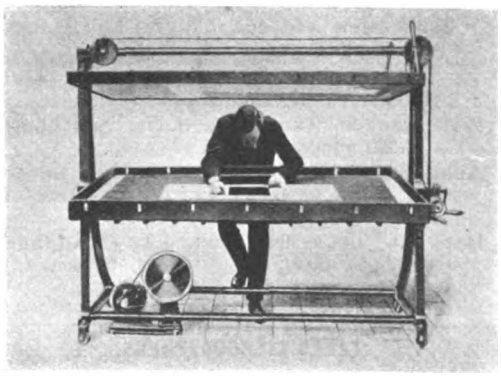
"Do the plates last?" you ask. An extract from a recent letter which I have received will serve as an answer: "I see no reason why I should withhold from you the output from our 'Lithotex' or 'Printex' plates. Our record is over 500 reams. Our average, with conditions absolutely satisfactory, is about 200 reams. On a single-colour machine (when properly tuned up) there is no reason why 300 reams should not be obtained. In the above remarks I am referring to offset machines." Just think of 250,000 runs from one photo-litho metal plate!

"Are the multi-negatives exact?" Well, you can scarcely look 50 yards in any direction without seeing around you impressions produced by the aid of "Lithotex" plant—match box designs, cigarette wrappers, soap cartons, tin labels, stamps, cheque tints, playing cards, show cards and printed wrappers, with all kinds of illustrations and designs. Now, if the "Lithotex Step-and-Repeat" machine could not give exactness, this flood of work everywhere over England would not be in existence.

A good deal of misunderstanding or misrepresentation has existed at various times regarding "Lithotex." At first the workpeople objected to "Lithotex" mechanical methods. It was said that the "Step-and-Repeat" machine would throw out of work many artists and transferrers. As a matter of fact "Lithotex," while undoubtedly displacing a certain type of craftsman, makes a place for others, and results have proved that in the end more printers are required and more printing machinery is needed to cope with the larger amount of work printed, so that it really creates more labour than it displaces. Then, again, vested interests were busy. Would-be competitors suggested that this or that appliance, though "very good, you know," was very expensive, the process being thus "damned with faint praise" by those who had nothing of equal merit to suggest as an alternative. The very latest phase of opposition is to tell the trade that anyone can do step and-repeat work. Whilst this is true, if one uses the term "step-and-repeat" in its widest application, printers should note that the patented "Lithotex Step-and-Repeat" methods are the results of very many thousands of pounds spent in investigation and development, and they involve apparatus which is thoroughly protected from being copied by others. There is not a detail but has been carefully tested with all the available skill of experts of the process world in consultation. To-day "Lithotex" is a well-tried-out method, and is backed up by expert craftsmen, advisers and helpers, whose standing is such that the printer who deals with the company concerned (Pictorial Machinery, Ltd), can be assured that he is in touch with workers who are real specialists in material and plant for the graphic arts.



"Lithotex" Lamp and Frame in Use.



Using the "Lithotex" Printing Frame.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—An impression of the stationery and printing section of the British Industries Fair, given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, is as follows: "Business rather quiet, but certain firms express themselves as highly delighted with the orders taken. Among the markets in which new customers have been secured are Canada, the Netherlands, and Portugal." It is also announced that a firm exhibiting in the stationery section secured a £1,000 order as the sequel to inquiries made by a new customer at the 1922 Fair.

REPORTING on the Scottish paper trade, a Glasgow correspondent states that paper-makers are experiencing a good export demand for India, Australia and New Zealand. Some new lines—previously the monopoly of foreign rivals—have been developed with satisfactory results. These include kraft wrapping papers, box boards and cigarette papers. Something is hoped for also from the "bread-wrap" idea—an effort to ensure that every loaf of bread sold over a baker's counter is only handled outside a paper covering.

Digitized by Google

St. Bride Typographical Library.

Select List of Recent Additions.

Annuaire de l'Imprimerie, 1923. Paris, 1923.
Barnet book of photography. Bradford, 1922.
Binyon. Drawings and engravings of Wm. Blake. London, 1922.
Book production notes. (From the *London Mercury*, 1922).
Bookbinders' Price Book. London, 1813.
Cary Type Book. New York. 1918.
Das Alte Buch und seine Ausstattung. Leipzig.
Dodgson, C. The etchings of J. M. Whistler. London, 1922.
Domenico Faccio. Gutenberg, Fust e Schoeffer. Padova, 1844.
Dorland Agency. Attainable ideals in newspaper advertising. London (1922).
Elson, A. W. Reproductive processes of the Graphic Arts. (U.T.A. Series), Chicago, 1920.
Gage, H. L. Applied design for printers. Chicago, 1920 (U.T.A. Series).
Gray, N. Paper-cutting machines. Chicago, 1918 (U.T.A. Series).
Hamilton, F. W. Punctuation. Chicago, 1920 (U.T.A. Series).
Hamilton Manufacturing Co. Modern Printing Office Furniture. Two Rivers, Wis.
Henry, F. S. Locking formes for the job press. Chicago, 1920 (U.T.A. Series).
H.M. Stationery Office. Report . . . on type and display. London, 1922.
H.M. Stationery Office. Legibility of printed matter. London, 1922.
Ives, G. B. Text, Type and Style. Boston, 1921.
Jacot and Honold. Le Mélange des Encres. Nauchatel, 1921.
Jewish Converts Institution. Specimen book of printing types. London, 1850.
Laclede Type Foundry. Specimens. Kansas City, 1922, *pam.*
L'Enseignment professionelle en Belgique. Brussels, 1922.
Loubier Die neue Deutscher Buchkunst. Stuttgart, 1921.
Ludlow Typograph Co. Ludlow Typefaces. Chicago (c. 1922).
McMurtrie, D. C. Correctors of the Press in the early days of printing. Greenwich, Conn, 1922.
McMurtrie, D. C. Typographical style governing the use of Marks of Quotation in Italian composition. Greenwich, Conn., 1922, *pam.*
McMurtrie, D. C. Typographical style governing the use of the Guillemet—the French mark of quotation. Greenwich, Conn., *pam.*
Merrymount Press. Its aims, work and equipment. Boston (1922), *pam.*
Mori, Gustave. Was hat Gutenberg erfunden? Mainz, 1921.
Monotype specimen book of faces. Philadelphia (1922).
Munsell Colour Co. Inc. and The Munsell Colour System. New York, 1921, *pam.*
Northcliffe, Viscount. Newspapers and their millionaries. London, 1922, *pam.*
The Observer, 1790–1921. London (1922).
Organ, S. H. Photo-engraving primer. London, 1921.
Oxford University Press, 1468–1921. Oxford, 1922.
Papyrus. Numéro Spécial Typographic. Paris, 1922.
Pilsworth, E. S. Process Engraving. New York. 1922.
Pittsburg Monotype Composition Co. Specimen book. Pittsburg (1922).
Plomer, H. R. Dictionary of Printers and Booksellers, 1668–1725. Oxford, 1922.
Printing. Supplement to the *Manchester Guardian*, May 23rd, 1922.
Reg, O. Bypaths of colour photography. London (1921).
Sauberlich, Buchgewerbliches Hilfsbuch. Leipzig, 1917.
Sedgwick, W. F., Ltd. Craftsmanship applied to screens, etc. London (1922), *pam.*
Singleton, F. T. Roman capitals of divine proportions. New York, 1922.
Spalding and Hodge. Past and present, 1796–1921. London, 1921, *pam.*
Spicers, Ltd. House of Spicer, 1796–1922. London, 1922, *pam.*
Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd. Types, material, machinery. London, 1921.
Tate Gallery. Catalogue of book illustration of the 60's. London, 1923, *pam.*
Thibaudeau, F. La Lettre d'Imprimerie: origine, developpement, classification. 2 vols. Paris, 1921.
Times advertisement style book. London, 1915
Updike, D. B. Printing types, their history, forms and use. 2 vols. Harvard University Press, 1922,
Veröffentlichungen der Gutenberg-Gesellschaft. Mainz, 1920.
Verstone, P. E. Manufacture of paper containers. London, 1922.
Zedler, Von Coster zu Gutenberg. Leipzig, 1921.

Rubber Latex in Paper.

A further patent has been taken out by Mr. Frederick Kaye in connection with the use of rubber latex in the manufacture of paper. According to this a small quantity of a solution alkaline sulphide is added to rubber, etc., latex before the latter is diluted and mixed with paper pulp in the process described in the parent Specification. On addition of acid to coagulate the rubber, etc., sulphur is deposited for the subsequent vulcanisation. With acid fibres, or paper sized with resin and alum, the addition of acid may be unnecessary. Sufficient sulphide to produce 1–2 per cent. sulphur calculated on the rubber content is usually enough, but quantities to produce 10 per cent. may be added.

Imports of paper into Russia during November reached 1,450 tons, valued at 374,000 gold roubles (calculated at 1913 prices).

New British Patents.

Applications.

American Type Founders' Co. Inking apparatus for printing presses. 5,873.
American Type Founders Co. Sheet feeding mechanism for printing presses. 5,874 and 5,875.
Cleland, Ltd., W. W. Folding boxes of cardboard, etc. 5,940.
Gibbons, C. C., and Wolverhampton Box Co., Ltd. Writing pads, etc. 6,176.
Glaser, P. G. Method for incrusting coloured printing inks, into celluloid, etc. 5,536.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co.) Marginal printing plates. 5,862.
Luce, R. C. Folding boxes of cardboard, etc. 5,940.
McLellan, H. A. (Mono Service Co.) Lids for paper, etc., receptacles. 6,189.
Melzi, E. Machines for folding paper slips containing powders. 5,720.
Musgrave, F. W., and Watkinson, R. A. Feeding attachment for printing, etc., machines. 6,168.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for applying adhesive, etc., to paper. bags, etc. 5,807.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for removing and conveying sheets of paper, cartons, etc. 5,809.
Ruben, V. Books or packages. 5,996.
Wade, H. (American Multigraph Co.). Machines for addressing envelopes, etc. 5,986.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Copeland Chatterson Co., Ltd., and Mann, A. Locking mechanism for loose-leaf binders. 193,549.
Jones, R. G. String, cloth or paper cutter. 193,588.
Mann, A. Locking and tensioning mechanism for loose-leaf binders and the like. 193,550.
Mann, A. Covers and bindings for books. 193,531.
Sutton, C. J. Boxes or receptacles for gas mantles of the inverted type. 193,494.

1922.

Moore, R. F. Printers' galleys. 193,715.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Adrema Maschinenbauges. Addressing and similar printing machines. 193,837.

Which can you be likened to in your organisation, a drop of oil that helps to make things run smoothly, or a grain of sand that tends to hurt the gears?



654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

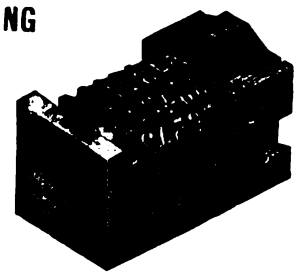
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

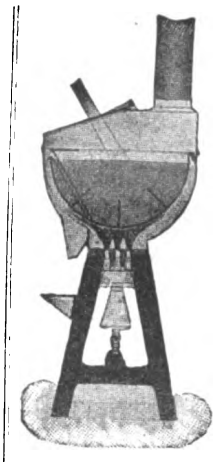
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE CLEAN METAL NO LADLING
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL NO LEAKS

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Digitized by Google

A Photo-Typesetting Machine IN BEING.

Description of the Hunter Apparatus.

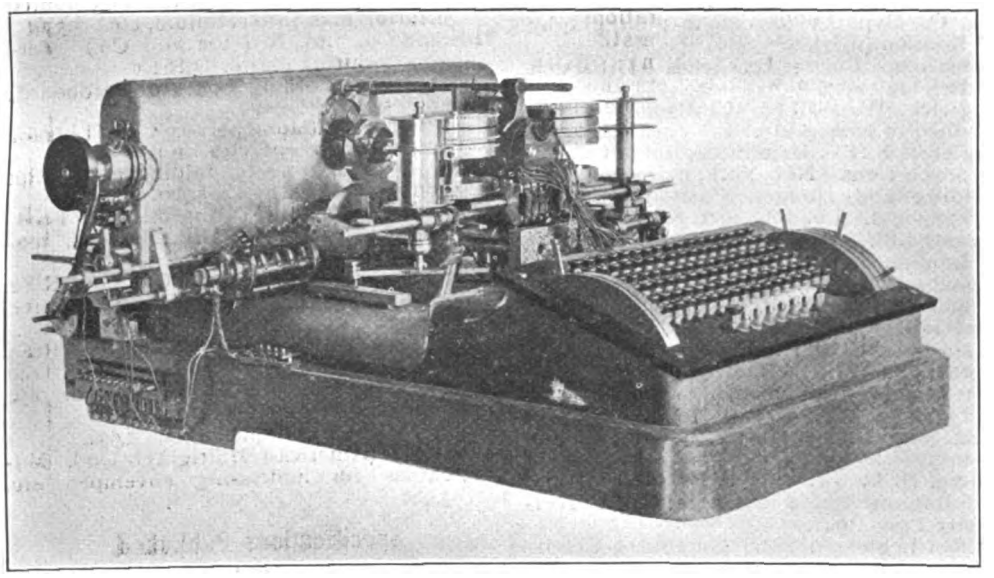
Photo-typesetting is undoubtedly one of the live subjects of the present moment, and no one knows what startling developments in this direction may at any time be announced. It is true that whilst some well-informed people—Mr. William Gamble is an outstanding example—think the project to be certain of practical development within a few years at most, there are others, whose opinions are also worthy of respect, who point to serious difficulties in the way of this development and maintain that there is no likelihood, for a long time at least, of the difficulties being surmounted. All, however, show a lively interest in such news as is available of attempts to solve the problems involved, and we are glad to be able to offer to our oversea readers and to those of our home readers to whom the matter is new, some definite information about the latest thing in attempted phototypesetting.

We have been aware for some time that Messrs. Hunters', Ltd., the well-known London printers' suppliers, had a most interesting machine in course of construction, but the inventors have avoided publicity. An Edinburgh printer, however—Mr. W. B. Hislop, of the firm of Hislop and Day, Ltd.—has now been favoured with a personal exposition of the new apparatus, and we are indebted to him for the following particulars and illustrations.

It would be attempting an impossible task, says Mr. Hislop, to try to explain the construction of the machine, because the combination of electrical, magnetic and mechanical devices, which alone make the machine possible, are so unusual that there is no machine in use at present with which to compare its construction. Let me first state clearly that I did not see this machine actually doing the work, nor did I see any work that it had done, but I did examine very carefully the operation of the various parts and the manner in which they work together so wonderfully, and I feel satisfied that the machine is on thoroughly sound lines.

The machine (see illustration) is about the width of a monotype keyboard, but extends perhaps some two feet further back. The attention which the machine will require from the operator will be to change the spool of sensitive film (which is done in exactly the same manner, by daylight, as in the popular Kodak) and to renew two spools of paper tape when they run out. These are the only operations which necessitate his rising from his seat in front of the keyboard, whence all the other working of the machine is controlled.

The keyboard carries six rows of alphabet and figure keys, the two top rows being caps, the two middle rows lower case, and the two bottom rows figures, etc. Below these is a row of six white keys which control the space between the lines, and so give the effect of "leading" in ordinary typesetting. At each end of this line of white keys is a red key, and there are several other keys for the correction of errors, rules, tabulating, and so on. On the left of the keyboard is a lever moving in a quadrant marked in numbers up to 30, and the mere setting of this lever brings any one of *thirty different styles* of letter into operation. On the right of the keyboard is a similar quadrant but with three slots and levers, and by setting these levers to numbers any size of any of the 30 styles, from 96 point to 6 point, 90 sizes can instantly be utilised. If these two points are realised in practice, they at once completely outdistance any method of mechanical typesetting, and I am satisfied that the second point has already been achieved. Above the keyboard is another graduated scale by which the width of line or column can be set, or instantly changed.



The Hunter Photo-Typesetting Machine.

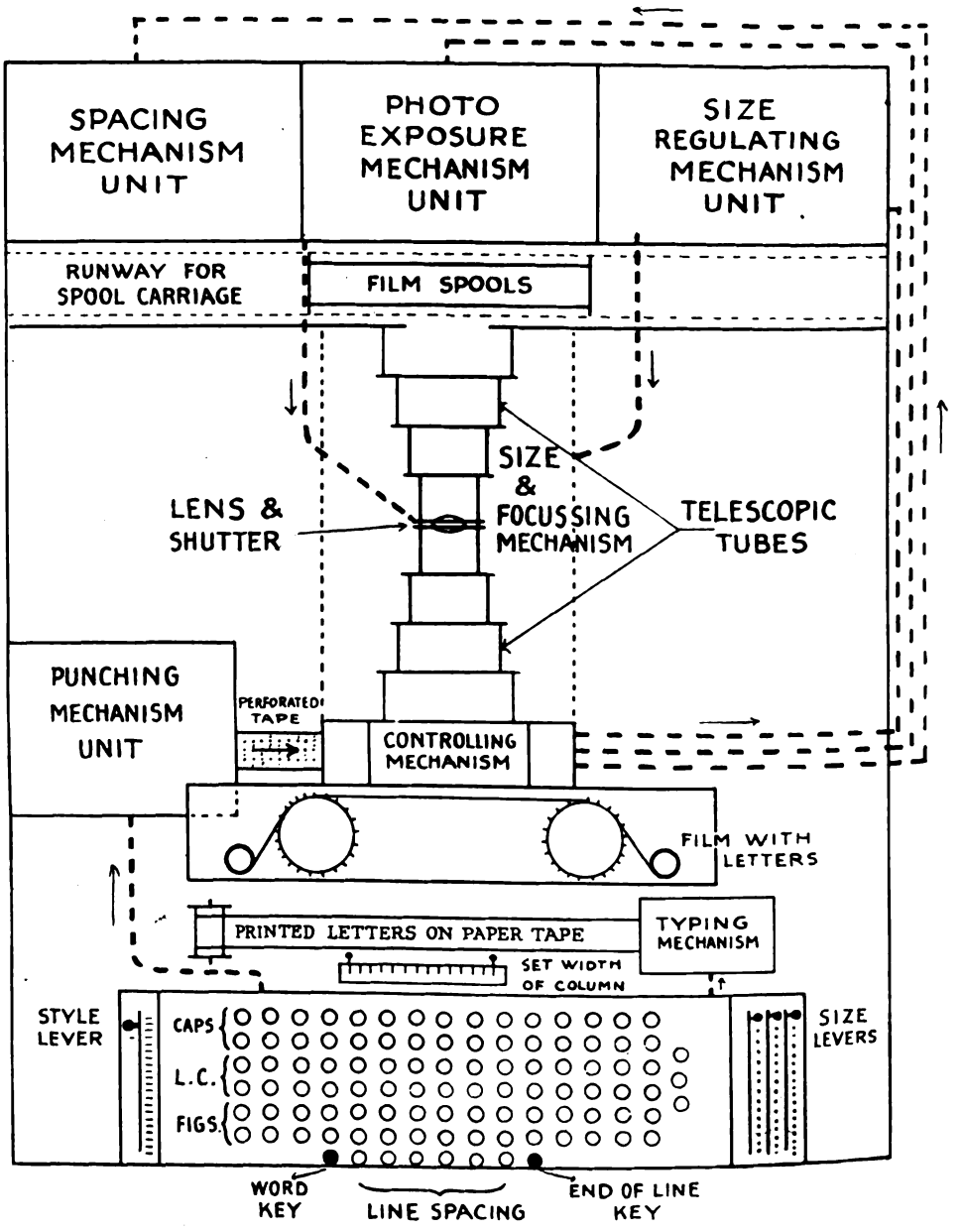
Assuming that the sensitive film has been inserted and the machine is ready for work, the operator sits down at the keyboard, switches on the electric current, sets the width of the column, then the style, and the size levers, and proceeds to press the keys bearing the letters in the correct order. At the end of a word he presses the left-hand red key; when there is room for only eight more letters a bell rings, so that he can decide where to make his break, and after pressing the key for the last letter to go in that line he presses the right-hand red key, and gets on with the next line. Justification and all the little problems concerning the width of the various styles of letter are automatically attended to by the machine before the letters are registered in the sensitive film.

Suppose the operator has a feeling that he has pressed a wrong key, or transposed two letters, he looks at the paper tape running just above the keyboard and sees typed in block letters, exactly similar to the strips of paper pasted on our telegrams nowadays, all the letters he has just pressed, and can locate the error. He finishes the line and returns to the error, holds down the "error" key, and presses the *wrong* key again. Then he releases the "error" key and presses the correct key, and leaving the machine to do the rest, he goes on with the next line.

Only an outline of the sequence of the automatic operations thereafter performed by the machine can be given, but it really does these things, does them accurately, and, perhaps most important, does them by mechanism which cannot be upset by wear.

The operation of the keyboard does three things at one time; it operates the telegraph-like instrument which prints the letters on the visible paper tape, it actuates a remarkable calculating device connected with justification, and it also operates an electrical punching mechanism which records, as perforations in another paper tape, all the data as to the particular letter, style, size, number of words, and other particulars, as well as any corrections. The width of this tape is about one-third that of the monotype, but the mechanism it is used to operate is electrical, not pneumatic.

The "master" or photographic matrix if



Digitized by Google

we may call it so, consists of all the letters in all the styles disposed in three rows along a celluloid film about thirty feet long, each style occupying 14 inches and consisting of transparent letters about 24 point size on an opaque background. The film "master" is wound between two spools mounted on a platform which has a rising and falling motion to bring any of the three rows exactly into the optical axis of the photographic lens, and a small but powerful electric glow-lamp is housed in front of the film, so that the light passing through the transparent letters is sharply focussed on the sensitive film at the back of the machine. These spools are continually tending to revolve in opposite directions and so keep the the film taut, but by means of magnetic clutches either of the spools can be instantly locked to its driving member so that the film winds up on that spool unless controlled. Between the two spools are two sprocketed drums containing a very simple but extremely ingenious electrical control by which their rotation can be controlled in accurate steps corresponding in the right-hand drum to the spacing between the centres of the letters on the film, and in the left-hand drum to the space between two styles. These drums, by means of the little cogs on their surfaces which engage in perforations in the film similar to cinematograph film, control the movement imparted to the film by the varying pull of the spools.

In addition to the three rows of transparent letters, the film has an upper area containing perforations which express the width of each letter or symbol on it, not as one measurement but as two halves. Above the little lamp housing is an electrical contact box which is operated by these perforations in the film, translating the perforations into electrical connections which actuate the spacing and the justifying mechanism. Into a similar and co-related contact box passes the *perforated paper tape*, and between them these two little pieces of apparatus perform something which, if we judge by results, looks very like thinking and remembering. It is important to grasp the point that the perforated paper tape is the link between keyboard and the photographic mechanism.

The method of justification is very simple, but would not ordinarily be considered as a mechanical problem. The machine takes the distance between the last letter (*i.e.*, when the right-hand red key was pressed, and the distance set as the end of the line, or width of column), divides that distance into as many equal parts as there are words in the line, or rather as many times as the left hand red key has been pressed, adds that fraction on to the normal space, and, as the photographing proceeds, moves the carriage carrying the sensitive film that amount whenever it comes to a space in that particular line. The distance moved between each letter in a word is measured as the distance between the centres of the two letters, and as the perforations above the letters on the master film express the width of what would be the type body in two halves, so this mechanism, working from the centre of one letter just photographed, adds the second half of its width to the first half of the width of the next letter, and obtains the correct spacing by moving the film carriage that distance.

As the unit distance of the mechanism which moves the carriage is 1/1000th of an inch, and, like the other essential parts of the machine, is unaffected by wear, the accuracy of spacing should be at least equal to present standards, though this is a point which can only be proved by actual results, as so many factors enter into the problem.

The automatic sizing and focussing system is quite unique, and to one who knows just what is involved in really accurate sizing in the ordinary way, it was almost uncanny to set a pointer to the size desired, and see the lens and copy move rapidly to their exact mathematical positions and clamp themselves there.

All these various, and apparently highly complex, operations are controlled by electric circuits which are made and broken by the perforations in the film and the perforated paper tape, but the actual work is done by power supplied by a small electric motor beneath the machine.

The supplies required by the machine in use would be sensitive film, paper tape, and a small amount of electric current. There would be also the chemicals used in developing and fixing the negative film, ready for printing down on the machine-plate.

The machine is built on the unit system, so that any unit which may give out can be replaced almost as easily as pushing home the plug connecting an electric radiator. Each unit circuit is connected with a small tell-tale lamp on the keyboard which gives warning as to which part is at fault should anything go wrong. Though this machine will be capable of doing so much more than the existing typesetting machines, it is not nearly so complex from a mechanical point of view, and, whilst the combination of the electrical and mechanical devices is new, and covered by a number of patents, the devices in themselves are well known, and in wide use.

The machine is all-British, being entirely conceived and designed by Mr. E. Kenneth Hunter and Mr. J. R. C. August, his brother-in-law. It has no name as yet, but Messrs. Hunters, Ltd., have the sole manufacturing and selling rights for Britain, and the selling price will be £1,100. All the patent rights for this and other countries are held by the A.H. Development Syndicate.

Posting Circulars Abroad.

In reply to a question by Mr. Pennefather regarding British persons and firms who, in order to save money, have posted abroad circulars to be delivered in the United Kingdom, Mr. Chamberlain, in a written reply, says: "A considerable number of circulars have recently been posted in the manner described by the Free Church Touring Guild, Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, and a very large quantity of circulars were similarly posted during the autumn of last year by the Church Travellers' Club, 112, Beaufort-street, S.W. I am aware that the practice referred to occasionally leads also to the printing of the circulars abroad, to the disadvantage of employment in this country, and I am considering the possibilities of legislation upon the subject."

SOCIÉTÉ DES ANCIENS ETABLISSEMENTS.

MARINONI & VOIRIN, Réunis,

96, rue d'Assas—PARIS (VI.) France.

ROTARY PRESSES for:—
Newspaper, Job Work, Illustration, Colour Work.

STEREOTYPING MACHINES.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

OFFSET PRESSES
Single Colour, Two-Colour, Perfector.

TIN-PLATE ROTARY PRESSES.

VARNISHING MACHINES.

Telegraphic Address: "MARINOVOIR-PARIS." Codes used { A.B.C. 5th Edition. Western Union.

Sole British Agents:

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, Ltd., Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E.1.

Telephone: 3532 Hop. Telegrams: "Franjicon, Boroh, London."

Digitized by Google

Printers' Pension Corporation.

Enlightening South-West London Master Printers.

Mr. Joseph Mortimer, secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation, attended the meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Wednesday of last week, at the Westminster Public Library, and discussed with the members in an informal manner the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Mr. J. D. Wise, the president, was in the chair, and extended a welcome both to Mr. Mortimer and to Mr. A. Langley (vice-president of the L.M.P.A.).

Mr. Mortimer began by answering questions put by the chairman, and mentioned that the Corporation made no distinction between trade unionists and others. With regard to the admission of candidates from small houses, candidates came from all sorts of offices, and the system of election was quite democratic. The smaller houses being now organised, it followed that they could bring voting power to bear on a particular candidate.

Mr. Mortimer went on to describe the origin of the institution, and emphasised the fact that it was based upon thrift. No man or woman could obtain a benefit of any kind from the Corporation without having subscribed during his or her working days. For a subscription of a penny a week the widow of a man might become entitled to a pension, and an instance was quoted from last year's records where 13 subscribers, who had contributed among them an aggregate of £150, lived to receive from the Corporation no less than £5,700. These liberal grants, of course were only possible because of the generous contributions of the benevolent public, which augmented the modest subscriptions of the workmen. The Corporation provided a neutral ground for masters and men to join together in helping their less fortunate brethren.

In homely language Mr. Mortimer told a very fascinating story of a visit he received many years ago from an old gentleman in poor attire, who, although he had the appearance of not possessing a penny, handed to Mr. Mortimer a bank-note for £100, and subsequently lived on starvation diet and in a single room in order that he might contribute hundreds of pounds to the Corporation.

The printing industry had got in hand the most wonderful institution that any industry possessed throughout the world, added the speaker. Moreover it belonged to the industry, and therefore it was the concern of the industry to maintain it in its present state of efficiency. A permanent pension cost £400 to establish.

Mr. A. Langley appealed to the small printer to support the institution. Out of 1,100 master printers who belonged to the London Association he ventured to say that 700 of them had never contributed to the funds of the Corporation. Mr. Langley was anxious that local associations should establish pensions under their own names. It might be possible to pool the subscriptions and take credit for the pensions in turn.

Mr. Hedger, a member of the Corporation Council, spoke of the work from the administrative point of view, pointing out that the members of the council undertook the work as a labour of love and with the desire to benefit their fellow-workers.

A number of questions were raised with regard to the voting power and the possibility of scattered votes not being used. This danger, however, was overcome by the bloc vote. For instance, a certain number of votes were allocated to the L.M.P.A. for the amount of money subscribed through that agency, and every member had a right to ask for a section of these votes if he was interested in a particular case.

Mr. Mortimer intimated that subscribers took full advantage of their voting papers, and at headquarters they would not get an average of five sent to them out of the hundreds of thousands that existed. This, he thought, showed that the Corporation was a live institution.

Mr. Wise, Mr. Simnett and other speakers expressed appreciation of Mr. Mortimer's address, and as an outcome of the interest he had aroused it was agreed, on the motion of the president, that a meetiug should be called at the earliest moment with the object of taking steps with a view to more active co-operation in the founding of District Association Pensions.

Direct Paper Supplies.

Master Printers and Wholesale Stationery Houses.

The question of the direct supply of paper by wholesale stationery houses to consumers has been receiving the earnest attention of the Federation of Master Printers. It has been a subject of grievance among the rank and file for some time, but now the organisation is going into the facts more closely. Attention is directed to the matter in the current issue of the Members' Circular.

For a long time past, it is stated, there has undoubtedly been cause for considerable dissatisfaction on this score, with the result that a committee was appointed to make inquiries and to take such steps as it considered advisable to put an end to this system of trading, which bears very unfairly upon printers. The committee met on several occasions, and eventually decided to send out to all wholesale stationery houses a *questionnaire*.

The committee has since interviewed a deputation from the National Association of Wholesale Stationers, as well as representatives of one or two firms outside the scope of the Association.

The *questionnaire* to wholesalers was in the following terms:—

1. Do you confine your business to the trade only?
2. Do you in any circumstances supply direct to consumers?
3. If so, will you say if you supply consumers at the same prices as charged to the trade, or always quote consumers at a price that would allow a profit to the printer if the goods had been supplied through him?

Definition of "The Trade."

Several questions of definition arose in considering this subject. In asking the wholesalers if they confined their activities to the trade, the committee defined "the trade" as "genuine printers with an operative printing plant." The committee held that no objection could reasonably be raised to trade terms being given to manufacturing firms who used an operative printing plant, even if it was employed on specialised printing work only, but they considered that a distinction should be drawn between such firms and those who installed a printing machine for the purpose of claiming trade terms, and that a duplicating machine did not constitute a printing plant.

It was agreed that it was not practicable or desirable to disturb the custom of publishers receiving paper on trade terms, and that it would be necessary to make an exception in the case of public bodies; but that advertising agents should be excluded from the definition of "the trade." Another point that arose was with regard to wholesale firms sending samples of special lines to printers' customers, and it was agreed that no objection could be raised to this practice, provided that trade prices were not quoted.

The outcome of the committee's efforts must so far be considered satisfactory, it is added. Just now a communication is being awaited from the National Association of Wholesale Stationers, which, it is hoped, will clear up one or two points that have arisen during the discussions, and a list will then be compiled of all firms who have given an undertaking which the committee considers will afford the necessary protection to printers. It may be assumed that, if for any reason some firms have been unable to give the desired assurance at the time this list is compiled, they will hasten to have their names added to it. Members are asked, should any cases of direct supply by wholesale firms to consumers come to their notice, to advise the Federation secretary, so that the complaints may be considered by the committee.

Reference is also made in the Circular to unfair competition as the result of Government trading, which, it is pointed out, is a problem which cannot so easily be solved. Undoubtedly the efforts of the Federation to restrict the activities of the Stationery Office have had some effect, but there is still much to be done. The erection of a factory at Cricklewood, which, it is understood, is to be used for the production of official maps and Admiralty charts, is a striking example of Government trading. Although the competition from such a factory may not directly affect many members of the Federation, the principle involved is described as of such importance that it cannot be ignored. The Contracts and Legislation Committee are watching developments.

Overseas Paper Trade.

Some Interesting Calculations.

The *Board of Trade Journal* gives an interesting analysis of the overseas trade for last year, making comparisons at the pre-war values of 1913. Taking paper and cardboard imports, it is shown that the declared value of £12,374,000 in 1922 estimated at the average values in 1913 represents a figure of £7,371,000. The declared value of the imports in 1913 was £7,692,000. Index numbers are given for 1922 as compared with 1913 where 1913 equals 100. On this basis, the average value of paper and cardboard last year worked out at 167·9, and the quantities at 95·8. Imports retained are dealt with in a similar manner. The declared value in 1922 was £12,121,000 and in 1913 £7,415,000. Values in 1922 estimated at the average values prevailing in 1913 are put at £7,302,000. The index numbers for 1922 compared with 1913 are: average value, 166·0; quantity, 98·5. Much interest attaches to the statistics concerning the export of United Kingdom paper and cardboard. Under this heading the declared value in 1922 was £6,737,000 and in 1913 £3,679,000. The value in 1922 estimated at the average values in 1913 is placed at £3,401,000. Index numbers work out for 1922 as follows: average value, 198·1; quantity, 92·4. Exports of "foreign and colonial" paper and cardboard represent figures of much smaller dimensions. The declared value in 1922 was £253,000 and in 1913 £277,000. The value in 1922 estimated at the average values in 1913, works out at £69,000, while the index numbers for 1922 compared with 1913 are thus given: average value, 366·7; quantity, 24·9.

Overseas Trade.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons last week Sir William Joynson-Hicks said the sole purpose for which the Department of Overseas Trade existed was the encouragement of British export trade, and all its activities were directed to that end. In view of the paramount importance of stimulating trade within the Empire, two additional trade commissioners were about to be stationed in India, and the Trade Commissioner Service in Canada was to be strengthened by the opening of an office at Vancouver. Every effort was being made, consistent with the need for national economy, to enable the existing Trade Commissioners to carry on adequately their duties in the interests of British trade.

NORWEGIAN paper exporters complain that Germans are offering large parcels of news on reels cheaper than the Norwegian products when calculated in foreign exchanges.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING—SO BE PREPARED TO MEET THEM!

A **Typecaster** for **£50** or **£200!**

PRINTERS all over the world are realizing the need of a reliable typecaster.

WHY? Because it cuts out "dis"! They can have all the type faces they want.

Their old type can be turned to new!

THEREFORE get into touch with the makers of the successful typecasters.

THE WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

NODIS WORKS, EALING, LONDON, ENGLAND, W.5.

The Most Up-to-date Factory in the Kingdom

Established 1859.

JUBB'S METALS.

Representative for Scotland:
Mr. WM. GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
EDINBURGH.

London Office:
63-64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

Telegraphic Address:
"Numeration."

Telephone:
5275 Central.



South African Representatives:—
EVELYN HADDON & CO., Ltd., 80, Bree St., Cape Town.

Stereo, Lino, Mono, Typo & Intertype Metal Manufacturers Leads, Clumps, Furniture.

Address:
JACK LANE HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."
Telephone: **25620.**

Devoted Solely to the Manufacture of Type Metals.

Digitized by Google

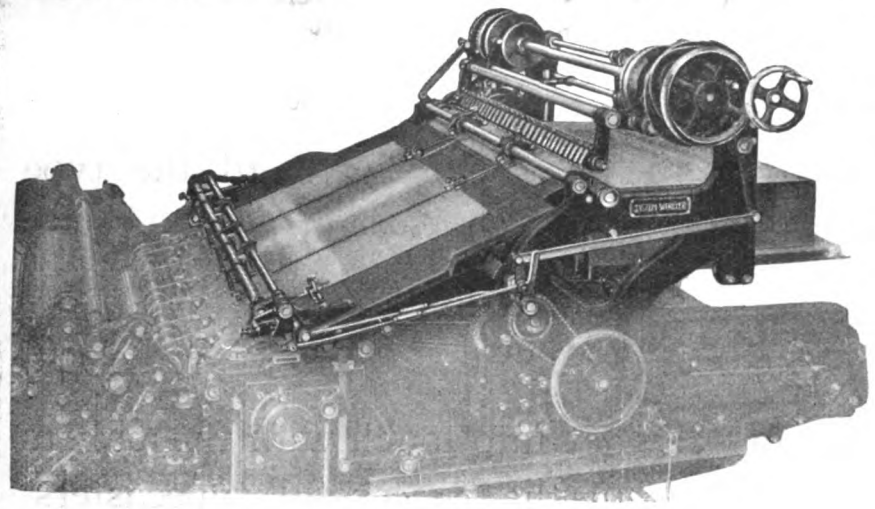
The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is supplied at a price within the reach of every printer The principal reason for not universally adopting automatic feed is therefore removed.

Built in all sizes and can be fitted to any Letter-press or Litho Machine.

INTRICATE mechanism is superseded by simple movements. Fitted in its entirety on the machine, so that access to the latter is not impaired.

Keeps up with the speed of the fastest running machine.



Feeds any stock from thinnest tissue to cardboard.

Register is assured even at maximum speed.

The only Feeder adaptable for very short runs.

Quick changing from small to large sizes and *vice versa*.

Changing to hand feed in a few minutes.

Purely mechanical Automatic Throw-off when the paper feed is disturbed.

No tapes or friction wheels to smear or mark the sheets, so that excellent colour printing is assured.

The Winkler Feeder is also built with a Stacking Arrangement.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google


Trade Mark.

B. DELLAGANA & CO., Ltd.


Trade Mark.

PRINTING BLOCK MAKERS BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS.

Specialities:

"DELLANICK" (Reg'd) The Hardest and Sharpest Plates (Nickel-Steel Shell, not Plated Electro).

"STEELETTO" (Reg'd.) The Cheapest Plates (Steel and Nickel Printing Surface).

ELECTROS and STEREOS

Of the same quality as for ever 80 years—THE BEST ONLY.

PROCESS BLOCKS Unsurpassed.

Our aim is that our products and service shall like our TRADE MARK be BEAU IDEAL.

LONDON: 11, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4; Telephone—HOLBORN 207.
14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, E.C.3. Telephone—AVENUE 5589.
MANCHESTER: 62, Greengate, Salford. Telephone—CENTRAL 640.
LIVERPOOL: 35, Atherton Street. Telephone BANK 3522.

INKS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR EXPORT.

IT is our settled policy that the quality of our Inks shall be the same all the world over, consequently, overseas markets are studied with the greatest care, and all inks are specially manufactured to suit local climatic conditions.

Thus printers overseas can purchase our inks with the certain knowledge that they will obtain the same high standard that characterises the home product.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD

31-34, CURSITOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Makers of

Letterpress, Litho, Litho-Offset, Tri-colour, Intaglio and Tinplate Inks and Sundries.

AGENTS:
AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Rangoon.
EGYPT: D. & S. H. Harari, Boite Postale 1297, Cairo.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.
CALCUTTA: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., P.O. Box 174.
MALTA: U. de Angelis & Debono.
SOUTH AFRICA: African Sales Company, 14, Royal Exchange Buildings, Market Square, Johannesburg.
CYPRUS: Constantin Ph. Castan.

"THE BEST EQUIPPED PRINTING INK PLANT IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

THE

EMPIRE PRINTING INK CO., Ltd.

(Incorporating MASON & MASON, Ltd)

Manufacturers of Printing Inks for all the arts of printing, and to suit all climates.

Also VARNISHES, REDUCERS, DRIERS, TYPEWASH, Etc. :: ::

Registered Offices:

6, TUDOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegraphic Address: Empinkos, Fleet, London.
Telephones: City 2296 – Central 5673.

We Specialise in PHOTOGRAVURE and INTAGLIO INKS.

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

E. P. WOODMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Digitized by Google

PRINTING MACHINERY
FOR EXPORT.

We specialise in this class of work, and carry the largest stock in Scotland of New and Rebuilt Wharfedales, Two-Revolutions, Platens, Guillotines, Wire Stitchers, Perforators and Litho Plant, etc., by all makers and in many sizes.

Prices Quoted F.O.B. or C.I.F. as desired.

Geared Inkers (Pullan's) easiest to fit to any make of machine—Best on the market. 1,400 sets made & fitted

SEND FOR LISTS TO

T. H. PULLAN & SONS,

31, Falfield Street (Eglinton Street) - - GLASGOW.

Telegrams: "PULLAN, GLASGOW." 'Phone: South 1647. Code used: A B C 5th Edition.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E C.4.

WRITE OR 'PHONE CENTRAL 426 & 427.

CABLES AND TELEGRAMS, "FETHPAPMIL, FLEET, LONDON."

HENRY FEATHERSTONE

13, WHITEFRIARS STREET,

FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Paper Agent
. . and . .
Merchant.

Specialities:

News and Super-Calendered Papers

In REELS or REAMS.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Now in full swing till April 30th
TUCK'S POSTCARDS £5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

TEL. B'HEAD 1453
ROLL TICKETS
ADMISSION 1/-
Various wordings to order
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. Ltd.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD
Tramway and Theatre Ticket Printers

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.
MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS can have their Indexes made to their Own Standards without delay.
EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities.
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."
Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING MACHINERY MERCHANT.
Sole Agent for "LITIDEOS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece. Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

"THE DURABLE"
ROLLER COMPOSITION

is known throughout the World wherever printing is carried on, and is used

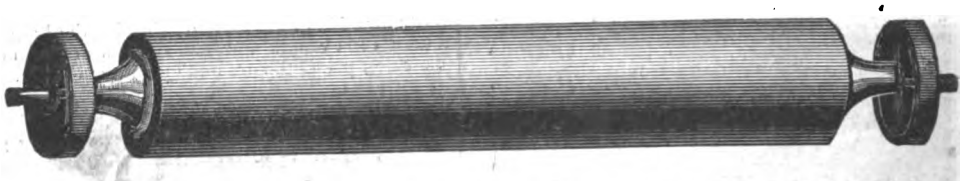
FOR EVERY CLASS OF MACHINE
FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK
IN EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE

Easily remeltable by user.

Made in one quality only—THE BEST. Obtainable of all Importing Houses.

Our Booklet "The Right Hand of the Press," full of useful hints for working Rollers—the outcome of Fifty years' experience—will be sent post free on request.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

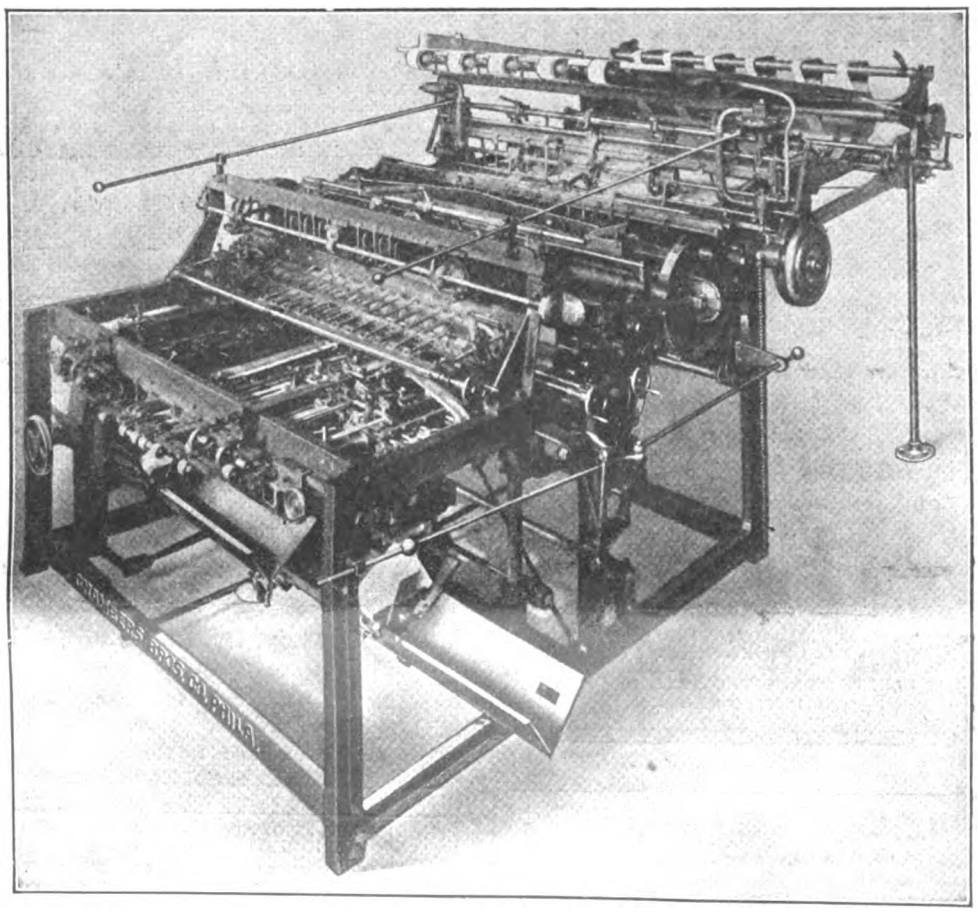
For HOME and EXPORT.

1866.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Mar. 15, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

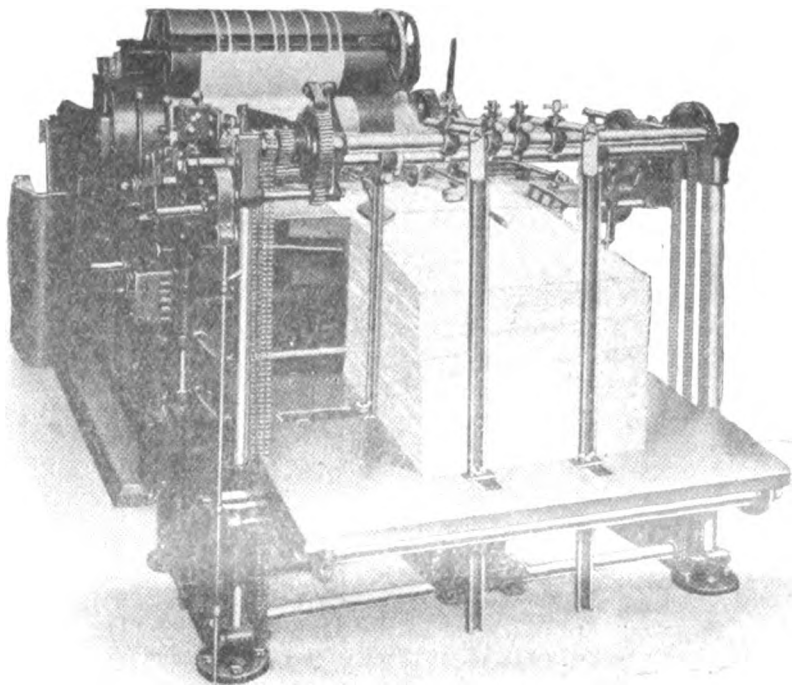
VOLUME 92. NUMBER 12. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: MARCH 22, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"SLOGGER"

METHOD IS THE BEST

Separation of sheets is accomplished by a blast of air directed through the top sheets of the pile, and this blast of air at the same time frees the paper from dust and fluff, very prevalent in certain types of paper. This dust and fluff would eventually find their way to the ink rollers and duct, and detract from the colour of the ink and spoil the quality of the work. By cleaning each sheet before feeding it, the high quality of the work is maintained, and washing up and brushing out of the forme are therefore minimised.

JOBS from letter-press to any colour work.



SPEEDS to suit any press.

STOCK from tissue to board.

RUNS from 500 upwards.

"Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeder

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

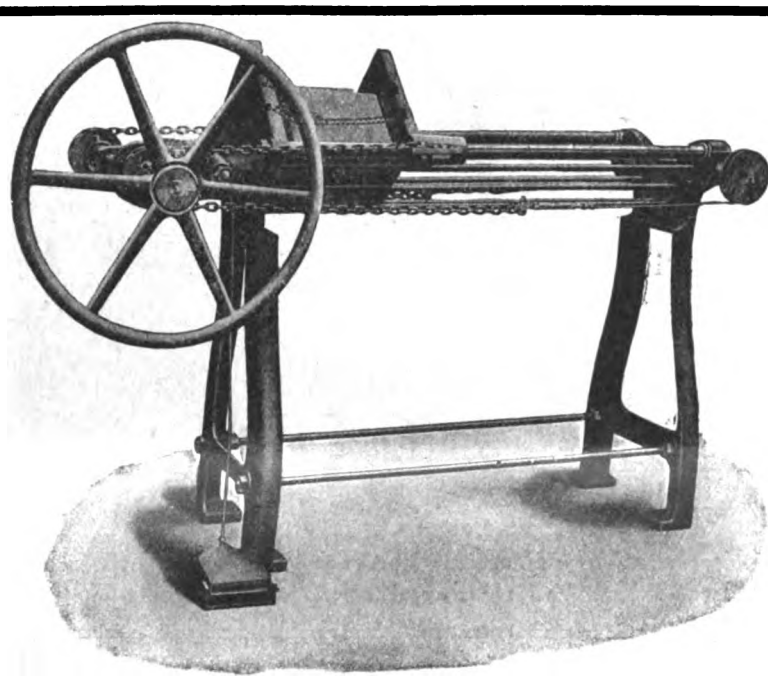
H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

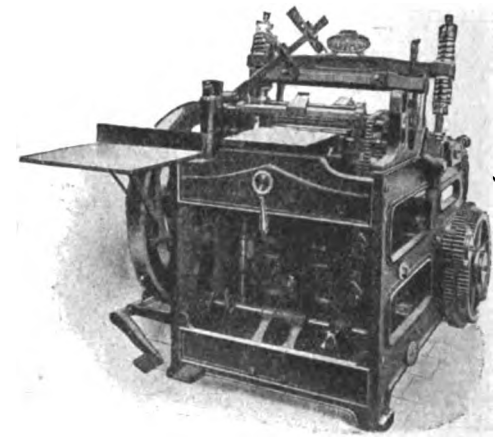
BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

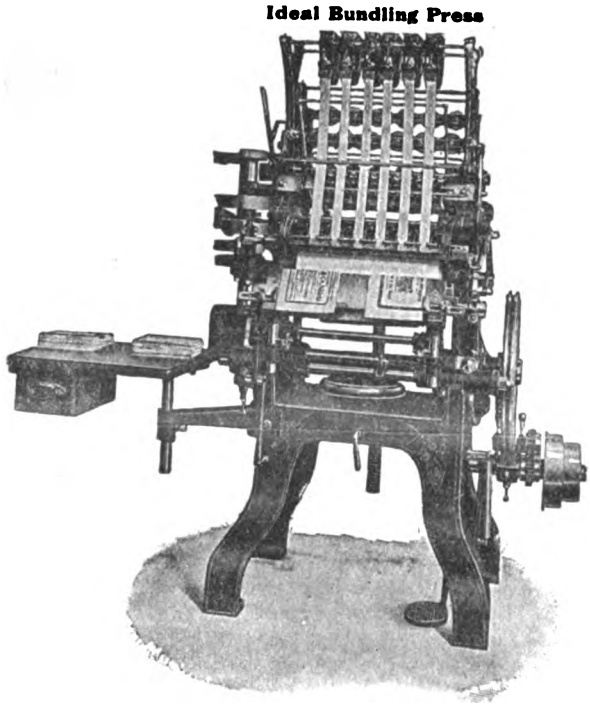
Digitized by Google



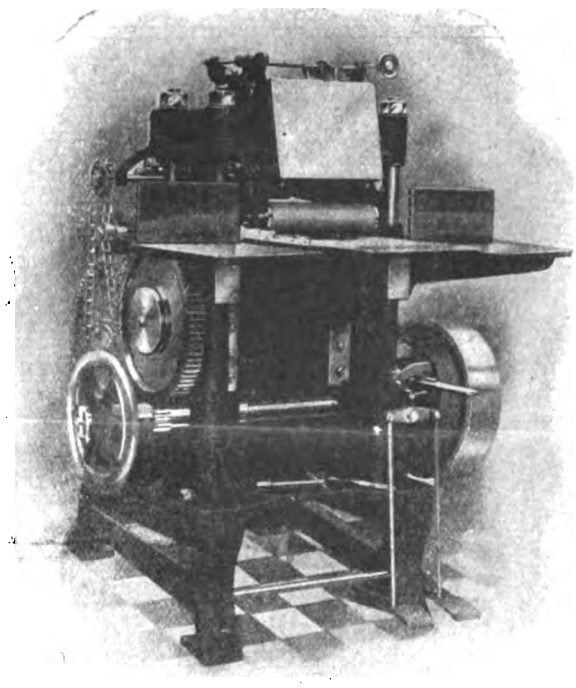
Ideal Bundling Press



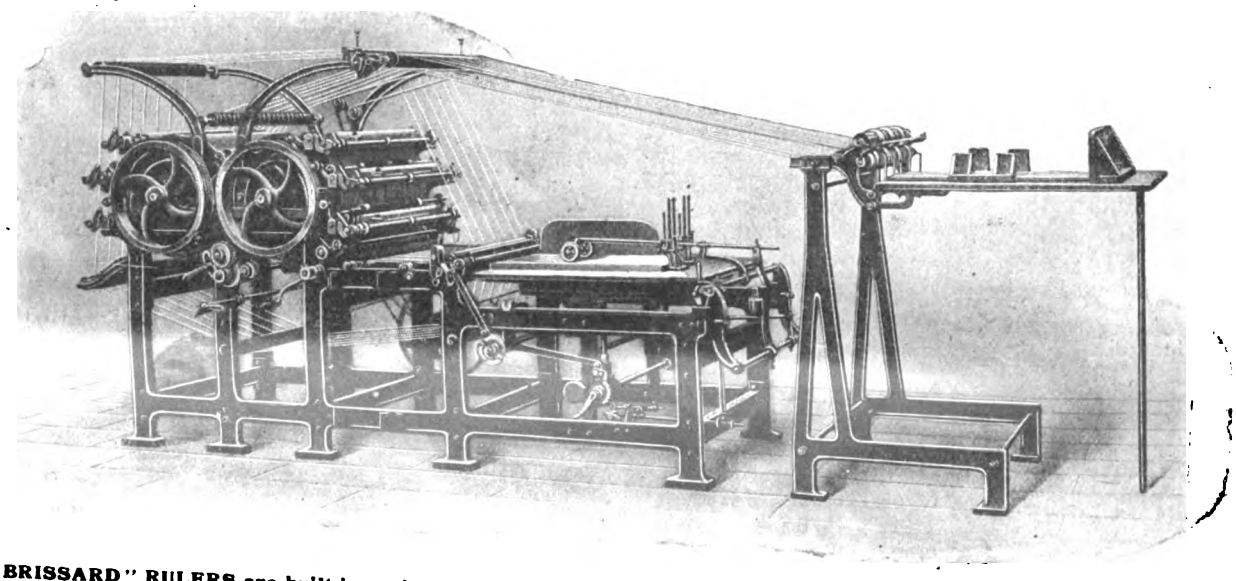
The "RUPERT" Power Book Rounder and Backer



The "MONOPOL" Thread Book Sewing Machine for Letterpress and Account Book Sewing.



The "BEATRICE" Blocker—Blind, Gold and Ink.



"BRISSARD" RULERS are built in various sizes, ruling two or three colours on both sides of paper at one operation Machines are supplied for straight through ruling and for straight through and stop head.

Telegrams; "Duplexian, Smith, London."

Telephone: Holborn 2381

VALTERS, JACKSON & CO., Ltd.

Printers' and Bookbinders' ENGINEERS,

2, CLERKENWELL GREEN - LONDON, E.C.1

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 12. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 22, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Reginald Lake: An Appreciation.

By FRANK COLEBROOK.

Fear no more the heat o' the sun
Nor the furious winter rages;
Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages.
—CYMBELINE.

Shakespeare's beautiful words have sung themselves into the hearts of many of us in many differing connections. They seem to be peculiarly fitting as applying to Reginald Lake, the man whom we all knew, and all honoured, and whom not a few of us felt that we really loved. This very day when I write these few notes, I read in the daily papers of the anniversary dinner of the Printers' Peace Memorial in a London hotel. Sir Robert Horne having spoken as chief guest of the evening, Mr. T. E. Naylor (lately an M.P.—and a future M.P., as one cannot doubt) declared from the fullness of his special knowledge that in no industry had problems of capital and labour been more happily handled, in none had there been more mutual understanding and co-operation, than in the printing craft. That is undoubtedly the case, and the happy contemplation is in large part made possible by the carefulness, high-mindedness and considerateness which the Federation secretary, Mr. Lake, during his ten or eleven years of official life, brought to bear on all that he did and said. I am sure he regarded every wage problem or other problem in which he was involved, as a challenge not simply to his knowledge as a printer, or to his power as an organiser for one party, or to his training as a one-time practising barrister, but also as a challenge to him as a citizen, a patriot and a Christian. It was a challenge not to lower by an inch the standard of conduct he had proposed to himself. He passes from many wage contentions to the receiving of his own reward. We say of him "Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages"; and over those wages there is no contention.

Educational Influences.

Mr. Reginald John Lake was the son of Mr. George Lake, J.P., of Bushey, Herts. He was educated at Rugby. It must have been in the time of Frederick Temple, of whom another Rugbean said "Temple's a beast—but a just beast." Temple, you remember, became Archbishop of Canterbury, and still remained "Our Temple, in whom there are no polished corners." From this sturdy, virile successor of the great Thomas Arnold of undying memory, a receptive mind like Lake's could not fail to gather some of the best lessons of life.

His time at Oxford—at New College—was chronicled as being the end of the sixties and early seventies. But I judge that with his particular sympathies and temperament he, a most zealous Churchman, threw back by a generation, and that it was the Oxford of the late thirties and early forties that was present to his realisation—Oxford of the Tractarians, of Hurrell Froude, of Ward, of Newman, and of their maturer companion, Keble, of "The Christian Year." In a sense Mr. Lake never left Oxford. Although the various contacts of the great university of life corrected any excesses of the Oxford habit of mind, yet the Oxford influence, persisting, tuned and toned the utterance, the expression of his innermost thought, and tempered his conscious or unconscious judgments of men and things. Perhaps it might have gone too far had not his saving commonsense prevented this.

As Oriental Printer.

In the summer of 1881 he joined, as a director, the firm of Gilbert and Rivington, of 52, St. John's-square, E.C., which firm at the same time became registered under the Companies' Acts. It must have been to him deeply interesting ground, for St. John's Gate remains to us as one of the very few relics of old times when the religious orders flourished so numerously in London.

Gilbert and Rivington succeeded the printer Watts as Oriental printers. In 1881 they published a specimen book of some 150 examples of their foreign, and especially their Oriental types. The *Academy*, reviewing this issue, especially noted the double pica Coptic, the estrangelo Syriac, the great primer Persian, the long primer Arabic, the Syro Chaldaic, the small pica Irish, the Schwabacher German and the pica Greek. The firm possessed founts of different sizes of nearly two hundred languages, in addition to about 100 different dialects—indeed, so far as they were aware, of all known written languages in the world.

I suppose it is about sixteen years since an arrangement was made with Messrs. W. Clowes and Son, whereby they took over the goodwill and connection of Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington, and Mr. Reginald Lake, who had been sole managing director of the firm from 1892 to 1906, went with his beloved "stamps" from St. John's, Clerkenwell, across the Thames, to Duke-street. I hope that ghosts of a number of Carmelites and Black Friars and White Friars attended to give him their benison as this head of St. John's House crossed Blackfriars bridge.

For a year or two we knew Mr. Lake simply as one who, quietly fitting into a niche, steadily pursued his old interests. Of course he was not overlooked; he had played parts of two much importance for that; he had been one of the founders of the newly constituted London Master Printers' Association, and became its chairman in 1893. He had been elected president of the Master Printers' Federation at its annual meeting in 1904, succeeding the late Sir James Henderson. He was not overlooked, but for the moment other men held the stage. Unexpectedly there occurred a vacancy in the secretaryship of the Master Printers' Federation at 24, Holborn, and Mr. Lake was installed in that important chair.

As Leader of Master Printers.

Now for tranquillity! Just congenial organising and administering work—the 1,400 or so members to be doubled if it might be through a decade of steady plodding progress.

Divinity may "rough hew" our ends, "shape" them how we will. The year 1911, almost his first year, saw the 48 hours' printing strike. Tranquillity fled. It was an official baptism of fire. There is no need to dwell now on that episode. I am not trying to sketch his life. Just this I will say at once, that, what with these commotions and alarms, the costing campaign, General Bemrose's and others' projects of constitutional reform, the consequent Alliance and chain-of representation developments, the Joint Council creations and the War—always the War—Mr. Lake lived a century in his eleven or twelve years. And he saw not merely the doubling but a nearly four-fold increase of membership. "Twenty-four Holborn" witnessed a modern miracle of the 5,000.

Well, he has gone, and ta'en his wages. And it is not so much of the quantity as of the quality of his achievements that I am thinking—of himself, as a citizen, and as a man.

Outstanding Loyalties.

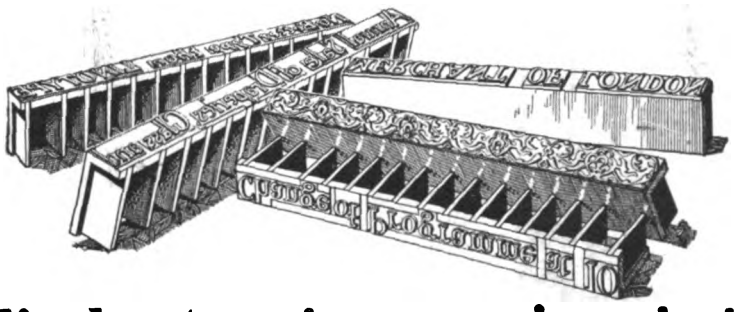
The outstanding reflection which his career prompts is the high value of his great loyalty. He was intensely loyal to his country, first of all. It was natural that his sons should be eager to bear their part in the War. Two of them died, making "some corner of a foreign field" become "for ever England." I cannot dwell upon this poignant sorrow. After this he was never quite the same. In truth, he was better; he was enlarged, ennobled.

Again, he was intensely loyal to his Church and gave it official service. As one who had edited "Dodd's Peerage" for years, he must have been familiar with resounding English names, but for his sons he chose the names of Saints. And he, who did so much to please others, pleased himself by flying little flags in honour of particular Saints from a turret of his house, on the days of those Saints.

He was most loyal to his political party, and for forty years gave it cheerful honorary official service at Watford.

He was not only supremely loyal to the Federation. His loyalty to individual members was quite remarkable. I remember how sharply he rounded on me on one occasion, for what I had written in criticism of the utterances of a particularly prominent spokesman of the Federation. We managed to agree to differ as to that, without either of us mincing words. He was hot, and I think

Digitized by Google



New display type is expensive—in initial cost and subsequently in composition and distribution. And it is new only once

When you have a Linotype you will avoid heavy bills for new display and body founts, your composition charges will be far less, and distribution nil.

The Linotype will give you new type for *every* job—and not merely type but composed type, ready for make-up and printing.

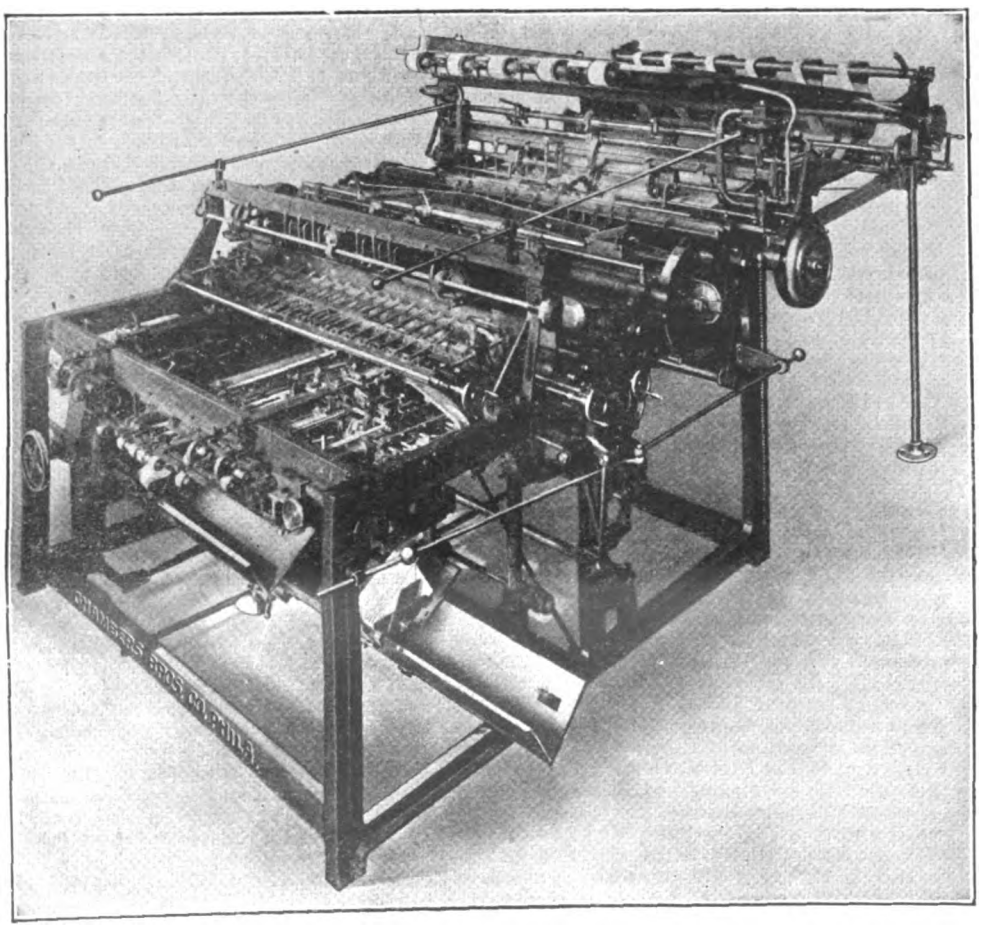
And as regards make-up: Do you know how simple, safe, and speedy it is where Linotype matter is concerned? The machine leads its own matter; and, as every line is a complete unit, much larger quantities can be handled at a time than is possible with movable type.

Unlimited supplies of decorative material can be cast on the machine; lines can be repeated as many times as required, so that a job can be printed as many "up" as required to reduce long runs on the presses.

The Linotype can be equipped to suit your immediate needs. You can install it with one magazine only or as many as eight; with one distributor or as many as four.

These are but a few of the advantages you will gain when you have a Modern Linotype. Come and see the machine for yourself, and bring samples of your work with you.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd.
9 Kingsway, London



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Digitized by Google

really angry; yet I feel sure that if some aspersion, which he deemed unjust, had been passed upon myself that very day, he would have testified as warmly for me, as if we had not just been engaged in our little "up-and-downer."

Perhaps just one other personal word may be pardoned. Nothing could have been more noticeable than his ungrudging care and courtesy, when, during the war, he, as rationing authority for certain metals for the printing craft, had to deal with myself, who was then rationing authority for those metals for all the trade foundries of the kingdom. Time and again, on that or related matters, he would climb my stairs to come to see me in regard to particular points. Some, I thought, hardly called for such a visit; but even when I deprecated the intimated visit—"Don't do that; I'm younger than you; I'll look in on you"—still he would come, and with only the one thought of giving me the utmost helpfulness, and of us two giving the utmost help to our respective organisations.

As to his relations with labour, his loyalty was absolute. I can hear him now saying, when some question of a slight arguable deviation from an understanding had been raised—"The Federation *never* revokes." "Revoking" had not been suggested, but his mind had leapt in advance to what might be behind the slightest criticism. It was most fitting that the presentation of his portrait in oils should have been effected by contributions in which representatives of labour joined with employing printers.

What of His Failings?

A few failings saved our old friend from a sense of isolation and of unlikeness to the rest of us. Being human, he, too, was fallible. His weaknesses and mistakes were the defects of good qualities, but, of course, defects are defects. In his plentiful Bible reading he somehow missed, as many zealous men miss, the shrewd hints given to Moses by his father-in-law: "The thing that thou doest is not good. Thou wilt surely wear away. . . . The thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone."

Just as nothing was too great for him to adventure so nothing seemed too small to require his personal care. He forgot the old Latin tag in which the Romans, two thousand years ago, reminded themselves that "eagles don't catch flies." He did not depute enough. His reason, of course, counselled him to devolve work, to organise assistance and invest helpers with due responsibility, but while reason pointed this road, his instincts drove him another way. He would have liked to be personally playing twenty simultaneous games of Federation-work chess.

Perhaps it was partly from this over-nice scrupulousness of personal service that occasionally a whisper would run that the old gentleman was at times just a little difficult to get on with. No one complained of this, using "complaint" in its ordinary acceptation. His fatherly oversight of the Holborn staff, his desire to make the working conditions as pleasant as he could, his personal interest in the individual workers—these were too manifest, and too much appreciated for criticism to become complaint. But when one is considering the degrees of his successes, one need not hesitate to suggest that what was good may conceivably be bettered, as experience of the work of 24, Holborn, year by year develops.

I really cannot think of anything much to point out that one would have wished to be otherwise, and merest justice calls for a high tribute. It is due to say that for a man trained in Oxford, sometimes called "The home of lost causes," he was wonderfully receptive and sympathetic with the idealism of the 1920's. Oxford's "stone walls" did not for him a mental "prison 'make. He was a citizen of the world. Mankind were his brethren, and to do good was the most fundamental part of his religion. Traditions, forms and ceremonies were always secondary.

Faith, Facts and Fun.

Another reflection outstanding in my thought, is as to that great enlargement and empowerment of his life, which followed upon what might have seemed a lessening of his sphere of influence and of opportunity. To be sure, the occurrence of a vacancy in the secretaryship of the Master Printers' Federation gave him a new field. It is idle to speculate as to how large a place he might have filled, lacking this opportunity. Enough for the moment to reflect that any gloomy forebodings which may have been in his mind as to the shrinkage of his scope, must in retrospect have seemed singularly needless, almost comically uncalled for. When the Clowes business negotiations were completed, Mr. Lake was already nearly sixty years old, and I think he felt it. Probably with him at that time memory was larger than hope. Another decade and he who had been sixty years old had become seventy years young—and hope was as large as memory. At sixty he was a man of the past; one who had at one period presided over the London Association and at another over the federated body. At seventy he was a man of the future—a kind of permanent presiding genius, giving guidance and benediction to a new regime.

He had, I think, quite a happy humour, though it was not always manifest. He lived in very grave times. It was too, of its own kind; a certain cheeriness, and withal a general humility of mind, which often surprisingly marks the man who dares to deviate from common forms and usages; who dares to call his soul his own. He could joke at his own expense. I am assured that his family life at Watford was singularly delightful to himself, to his large family of sons and daughters, and, in its contemplation to all who were ever privileged to come under his roof; and I judge that a certain constant light heartedness and humour had much to do with this.

Faith, facts and fun—that short phrasing may express his distinctive marks as I realise them. A man of deep religion and of intense and earnest loyalty; a man of great common sense, sedulously applied to investigating facts, and acting justly upon their significances; and a man who refused to take himself, or anyone else, too dreadfully seriously. This was Reginald Lake.

He was able to keep a young heart to the very end, responsive to that pervading Spirit, which gives blitheness to youth, and blitheness to age; making "the outgoings of the morning, and of the evening, to rejoice."

De la Rue v. Waterlow.

Appeal Withdrawn.

In the Court of Appeal last week, before Lords Justices Banks, Scrutton and Younger, an application was made in reference to an appeal entered in the case of T. de la Rue and Co., Ltd. *v.* Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., the hearing of which was concluded before Mr. Justice Rowlatt on December 18th last.

Mr. Doughty said that the appeal would have proved a very heavy one, but the parties had settled the case on terms. His present application was to withdraw the appeal, without costs.

Lord Justice Bankes: The ordinary form is "Appeal dismissed without costs." We do not use the word "withdraw."

Paper Exhibition.

The Executive Committee of the American Paper and Pulp Association announces that a Paper Industries Exposition will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, during the week of April 9th, 1923.

The exposition will be held during the same week as the meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association, the National Paper Trade Association and other associations of the paper industry.

The management has engaged an office in the Grand Central Palace and announces that the diagram for the space for the exposition is open and that they are ready to receive applications.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	February.		Jan.-Feb.		February		Jan.-Feb.	
	1923.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	133,262	181,316	302,923	408,501	165,388	197,186	375,767	439,181
Packings and Wrappings	155,167	275,547	348,839	576,301	225,257	344,890	503,888	728,713
Coated Papers	6,997	10,003	13,473	20,202	28,697	28,412	58,744	65,225
Stationery	2,948	4,009	6,807	7,739	13,804	16,879	28,813	32,279
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	23,851	87,653	85,103	178,619	38,184	87,400	118,811	181,441
Strawboard	53,760	232,496	267,685	539,439	19,054	104,791	108,798	246,291
Other Sorts	32,808	28,970	72,651	70,722	100,862	104,684	219 038	221,838
Totals	408,793	819,994	1,097,481	1,801,523	591,246	884,242	1,413,859	1,914,968

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	40,322	39,120	62,855	90,974	51,615	42,048	79,174	94,568
Norway	27,187	30,790	48,452	86,940	32,200	33,880	57,551	93,260
Germany	9.931	14,720	23,397	25,238	8.939	14,851	22,419	27,078
Belgium	2,018	956	5,399	1,732	3,400	1,999	9.362	3,027
United States	295	2,112	695	3,476	1,618	5,668	4.444	9,712
Canada	—	29	—	29	—	105	—	105
Newfoundland	—	—	10,280	—	—	—	15,420	—
Other Countries ...	53,509	93.589	151,845	200,112	67,616	98,635	187 397	210,831

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	6,386	28,705	31,947	62,327	9.168	32,250	42,148	71,220
Sweden	35,640	96,432	98,727	221,983	52,873	118,299	143,713	272,157
Norway	45,253	56,287	79.775	115,530	62,638	68.958	110.740	139,951
Germany	30,500	56,468	68.351	104,807	36.029	64,768	80,092	120,995
Belgium	8,526	5,968	14,883	13,058	18,250	13,814	33,796	29,873
Canada	9,293	11,213	15,274	17,982	13,513	14,864	22,318	23,228
Other Countries ..	19,569	20,474	39 882	40,614	32,786	31,937	71,081	71,289

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	2,112	5,030	5,056	10,340	4,303	11,951	9,864	25,716
Belgium	1,179	1,340	2,549	2,499	6,209	4.822	12,815	9,526
France	1,402	699	2,601	1,995	9,524	3.489	19,133	10,820
United States	986	452	1,205	1,201	5,662	2,991	9,730	8,775
Other Countries ..	1,318	2,482	2,062	4,167	2,999	5,159	7,202	10,388

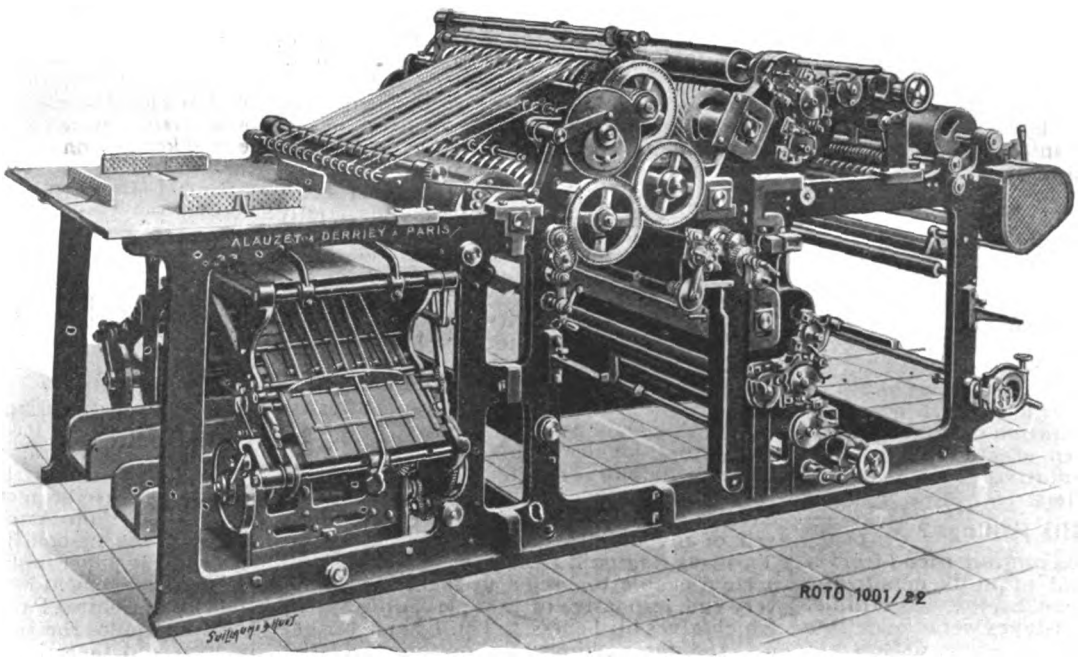
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.



Make a Good Impression!

An unrivalled experience and technical knowledge enable Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., to produce Printing Inks of the first quality for the latest processes and with the greatest range of tints, colours, consistencies and drying properties.

Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers, and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice if desired.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON, LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Agents for Australia:—

MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Digitized by Google

Is the Process Block Doomed?

Mr. William Gamble, F.R.P.S., discusses the Present Position and Future Prospects of Photo-Engraving.

Mr. William Gamble, whose recently expressed views on the near advent of photo-composing have created a big stir in printing circles in this country and abroad, has, at an address at the Process Engravers' Club, been telling engravers some interesting and rather startling things about the competition which newer processes are bringing to bear upon the field hitherto occupied by the process block. In the course of a very informative address he indicated the nature and importance of this increasing rivalry.

Quoting his statement, in the "Process Year Book," that "the process block has passed its prime, and there will be a slow but steady diminution in its employment," Mr. Gamble proceeded to give the reasons for his pessimism regarding the future use of process blocks as against other methods of illustration. It was, he said, because he did not see any progress being made in block-making and letterpress printing methods, whilst on the other hand, very great strides were being made by such processes as offset and photo-gravure, and the results of these latter methods were becoming increasingly popular, publishers finding these ways of producing illustrated matter more economical than the old ways.

Increasing Use of Gravure.

A great amount of block work was already being lost by photo-engravers at the present time. If that was so whilst the new processes were still more or less imperfect and not fully developed, what would be the result when they were improved? When they looked at the 40 pages a week of gravure illustrations in the *Illustrated London News*, the 40 pages a week in the *Sketch*, the many pages in *Weldon's Fashions*, the equally large number of pages in several cinema picture papers and in the numerous publications of the Amalgamated Press which are regularly being printed by gravure (some formerly produced with blocks and letterpress printing), it was surely obvious that this was so much work lost by photo-engraving. They might say that this work would not in any case have come to the trade houses, and that it did not affect their turnover. But what about the increasing number of high-class catalogues that were being done by gravure and offset, mostly by firms not blockmakers and in competition with blockmakers?

Offset Steadily Encroaching.

Offset, too, was steadily encroaching on photo engraving. They flattered themselves that the work was not so crisp and clean as letterpress printed blocks, but some people liked it better on that account. Several magazine covers in colour, which were formerly block printed, were now being produced by offset, and one of the latest published novels had a "jacket" done by this process, the publishers, he had heard, being highly pleased with it. Publishers prefer offset because they can print the "jackets" on a rougher surfaced and cheaper paper, more durable for the purpose. Another instance of the success of offset was the excellent results of the process for illustrated newspaper work, as shown in the *Blackpool Times*, the *Sunday Express*, and the *Local Illustrated News* (printed by Lowe and Brydone). He did not think the process would ever be any good for newspapers with large editions, but for local newspapers of limited circulation it would be quite good and economical. These were just the papers which had been depending on the blockmaker for their illustrations —a further loss to the trade. It used to be thought that offset could never do anything good in half tone, but they had now to modify that view, for the work was constantly improving.

Some Other Processes.

Mr. Eamer, jun., said the speaker, had no doubt told them of a process he had seen in America called "Aquatone" which seemed to be a combination of half-tone, collotype and litho offset. The half-tone was done with a 400-line screen, a ruling which few had been able to print in this country; the image was put down on a gelatine surfaced aluminium plate and printed by offset machine at about 4,000 per hour.

There was another process being developed, using a 200-line screen, with which a copper plate was made, and without etching, printed on an ordinary letterpress machine. If this process were brought into use, printers would not want blocks for their letterpress machines. There was one printing firm in this country which had converted a Miehle machine so as to print photogravure.

Again, they had heard, no doubt, about that remarkable collotype process now being exploited by Mr. Gardiner Sinclair. He (the speaker) did not agree with all the claims made for it, and moreover it was not a new idea, but it might become a useful process.

They had also been recently startled by the news of the rapid half-tone process which hailed from Germany, but it seemed to have fizzled out. Who knew, though, what improvements might be ultimately made in it? There were experimenters at work, too, etching celluloid to make half-tone blocks. This was an old idea but someone might make it practicable.

Such methods as the "Manul" were not likely to affect the photo engraver so much as the letterpress printer, because they were suitable only for reproducing text and line blocks. There was a new process of this kind shortly coming on the market which was simpler and better than the "Manul." They would be able to buy a ready-sensitised film which would keep indefinitely, and the method was to lay a piece of this against the page of a book, switch on the light and print through the film. The development was mostly with water, and one got a good dense negative which could be printed down for a line block, an offset plate or a gravure cylinder.

Still another remarkable process he had been testing was one in which the print was made by means of a phosphorescent plate like an X-ray screen. No camera, no arc lights and no elaborate printing frame were required.

No doubt some of them who did the highest class of three and four colour blocks thought that at any rate it would be difficult for the new processes to reach the standard they have attained. They might say that offset plate-makers could never do anything approaching fine etching, so that they could not attain such good results. But there was a firm in Brussels who found it paid to make a set of etched colour plates in the ordinary way and pull transfers from them to put down on offset plates. There were also methods being developed for getting negatives or prints which did not need retouching, nor anything equivalent to fine etching. Mr. Gamble added that he was shown a process in Germany last year which enabled continuous-tone colour negatives to be put down on offset plates by a special printing frame which held the screen as well as the negative, no stopping-out on the negatives being needed. Again, the Levy firm in America had a new camera for colour work which enabled a continuous-tone negative to be made through a filter, and after development this negative was used as a mask through which the half-tone negative was made, thus introducing possibilities in colour separation hitherto unknown. There could be no doubt that if the offset people could get a way of making colour negatives more suitable for their requirements without having to resort to a lot of expensive retouching, they would become powerful competitors of blockmaking.

The Question of Price.

It might be objected that the offset firm or the gravure firm could not do the work more cheaply if they had to go through the same routine as the blockmaker, making the negative, printing it down on the metal, developing the print, and doing something equivalent to etching the plate. It was true that if they took the case of a single illustration containing up to, say, 50 ins., and reproduced this by offset or gravure, it would not be possible to do it any more cheaply, perhaps not so cheaply, than making a block and printing it letterpress, especially for a small edition. But where gravure and offset scored was in printing large sheets and long numbers. If the customer wanted 100,000 prints, even perhaps 50,000, off one picture, it could easily be repeated a number of times on the same plate, thus reducing the number of runs on the machine. They might do the repeats by duplicates or by electros, but it would cost much more than by offset repeats, and the speed of printing on the letterpress machines would be much less. Moreover, the duplicates might not be all alike. On the other hand, if they took a large sheet filled with many different illustrations, they would charge more for the blocks alone than the offset or gravure printer would for making a plate or cylinder, and the letterpress printer would have the expense of making up the forme and making ready on the machine, besides the subsequent printing being slower. Roughly estimating the comparative costs in the case of a large sheet like the *Illustrated London News*, printed 8 pp. up on a cylinder, the speaker reckoned that the cost of blocks would be £60 8s., whilst the gravure cylinder, with an allowance for renewal of copper wastage, would cost £48 2s. The saving was still greater to the printer, because he had a cylinder ready to start printing, whilst he could run at a speed of 5,000 to 6,000 copies per hour printing on both sides, as against a letterpress speed of only 1,000 to 1,200 copies per hour printed one side on a hand-fed machine, or 2,200 with the aid of an auto-feeder. The speaker said he had good authority for stating that the cost of gravure printing, including cost of the cylinder, was about one-third the cost of making half-tone blocks and letterpress printing.

Another interesting point was that text work, including half-tone cuts from proofs on transparent paper, could be done on cylinders at 1d. per sq. inch, exclusive of the cost of grinding and polishing the cylinder.

The Question of Speed.

The next objection that might be raised in regard to gravure work, was the time it took to prepare the cyclinders. They might have been told that it took at least 24 hours to prepare a cylinder. One firm stated that they usually wanted three days to deliver a pair of cylinders. The reason for this time being taken was that the whole cylinder had to be dealt with instead of individual cuts, and the work had to be subdivided so as to be systematically and profitably done. He wondered if any blockmaker would undertake to deliver 8 page size blocks like those in the *Illustrated London News* in less than 24 hours. In any case, if they did so, the time so saved would be more than taken up by the printer in getting the forme ready and on the machine. The gravure printing would be well away before the forme would reach the machine room.

It might eventually be possible to dispense with the heavy cylinders, and produce work on thin plates of copper which could be stretched round iron cylinders in much the same way as is done with zinc plates on offset machines. This had been proved to be practicable.

Another point in favour of gravure was the fact that the commonest and cheapest papers could be used, and a far better result got on them than could be obtained by half-tone. For example, a good art paper for half-tone cost 5¼d. per lb., whilst good paper for gravure cost 3¼d. to 3½d. per lb. Moreover, a gravure paper which weighed 90 lbs. per ream in quad crown would feel as thick as one weighing 100 lbs. per ream for half-tone, thereby effecting a further saving.

If photo-composing became possible, as he believed it would, that would be a great help to gravure as well as to offset printing, but at the same time it would be the doom of letterpress printing, and with the end of letterpress printing the use of blocks would pass

He had not time to say much about offset, but he directed attention to the increasing amount and improving quality of colour work done by its means. As to cheapness of the process, a line plate 30 in. by 20 in., equal to 600 square inches, could be done for £2 12s. 6d., and a half-tone for £4 2s. 6d., according to the price list of a trade house. If produced by line etching at 6d., the price would be £15, and in half-tone etching at 10d., £25.

Mr. Gamble concluded by expressing his strong conviction that there was a great change coming in engraving and printing, and he advised his photo-engraver hearers to prepare themselves for it. They might ask: "How can we do so?" He replied that they must take up these new processes as they came along, so that they could say, "Come what may, I don't mind if I lose all my block orders, because I can make plates for gravure or transfers and plates for offset—probably earning more money on the new processes than on the old ones."

Digitized by Google

Printers' Ladies Night.

Successful Annual Dinner of the S.W. London Association.

A very pleasant evening's entertainment was provided on the occasion of the annual dinner and ladies' festival, held on Saturday night at Pritchard's Restaurant, Oxford-street. From every point of view it was a most enjoyable and successful function. There was a good attendance; a kindly spirit radiated throughout; an excellent meal was served in comfortable surroundings; the speeches were at once witty and instructive; and the concert was an outstanding feature of a memorable evening. Mr. J. D. Wise, the president, and Mrs. Wise received the ladies and gentlemen as they arrived, and extended a sincere and cordial welcome. Congratulations are due to Mr. F. H. Cole and Mr. F. A. Chivers (the hon. secretaries) and to Mr. R. Kent (musical director) for the completeness of the arrangements.

To deal with the concert first, there was not a fault anywhere. The items on the programme had been well chosen, and each was perfectly rendered. Encores were inevitable. The violin solos of Miss Dorothy Kerr aroused special enthusiasm, while the singing of Miss Juanita Davis (soprano), and Mrs. J. M. Gaskell (contralto), and Mr. Leslie F. Gabrielle (baritone) was uniformly excellent. The humour introduced by Mr. George Buck was of the infectious order and kept the company in a continuous ripple of genuine laughter. Finally, Mrs. J. M. Inskip presided very efficiently at the piano.

The Speeches.

Whilst the amusement of the ladies was the chief consideration, various toasts had to be considered, but the speeches were not the least entertaining part of the programme.

Mr. A. Spring, who had enlivened the dinner in his capacity as a resourceful toastmaster, submitted the toast of the evening—"The Ladies"—in appropriate terms, incidentally alluding to the presence of Mr. J. R. Burt, "the father of the district associations," of which there were now seven.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation), was in his usual happy mood in responding. But for the advocacy of the cost system, he observed, the master printers would have had no such dinners to go to, and certainly could not have afforded to invite the ladies. So if they wanted those functions to continue, the ladies must see that the cost system was duly installed. Instancing the activities of master printers during the previous week, Mr. Goodwin mentioned a series of week end excursions he had attended with the Lancashire Alliance. Then he and Mrs. Goodwin and Mr. and Mrs. Whyte had "appeared before the King" (at Queen's Hall), because a master printer was distinguishing himself by playing the flute on that occasion. Later in the week there were a series of presentations in Leicester. The provincial gatherings had been inspired by ladies and indicated the interest they took in the organisations of master printers.

Mr. W. Whyte (secretary of the London Association) proposed the toast of "The South-West Association" with many bright flashes of wit. He paid a warm tribute to the excellent work which Mr E. G. Cole (vice-president) and Mr. F. H. Cole (hon. secretary) had put in on behalf of the district organisation. He particularly mentioned the pertinacious manner in which the secretary had tackled the Postmaster-General on postal matters. Proceeding, Mr. Whyte said he was expected to point out that the South-West Association was by far the best of the Associations. He would do so officially if not truthfully. (Laughter.) There were distinguished representatives present from other associations, and as he was due at some of their meetings next week, he did not want a "warm" reception, because though they might applaud his judgment inwardly, they might not appreciate his tact. (More laughter.)

Mr. Wise was received with loud applause on rising to respond. He agreed with Mr. Whyte that the S.W. Association was the finest in London, and he was proud of it. Their district extended from Westminster Bridge to Epsom Downs, and all the master printers in that large area had benefited from the activities of the Association (hear, hear), but especially the members who had particular privileges and inside information. While they obtained many advantages from the local association, there were others derived from the bond of union with the London Alliance and with the Federation. Therefore he solicited loyalty and support for the whole organisation and for its component parts. But for the Federation how would they have known that the cost of composition was 5s. an hour, and but for the strength emanating from the same source who would have dared to charge it?

In conclusion, Mr. Wise asked the company to drink to the health of Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Whyte and Mr. Williamson, the representatives from headquarters, and this was cordially done.

Mr. E. G. Cole gave the toast of the Visitors and extended a hearty welcome to them on behalf of the Association. He mentioned that Mr. Burt (of the W. and N.W. Association) the pioneer of the district associations, had attended the inaugural meeting of the S.W. Association in 1917.

Mr. Burt, in reply, said he did not take any pride to himself for the flourishing condition of the district associations. That was entirely due to the backing he had received, and perhaps, in part, also to the conditions of the trade 11 years ago when the local organisations were started. He went on to describe the improved relations which had been created among master printers as a result of associations and gatherings such as they had enjoyed that night.

Mr. R. B. Simnett was entrusted with the toast of "The President" and spoke of the manner in which Mr. Wise had distinguished himself in the chair. He had proved a worth successor to a line of worthy men. During the labour discussions at 24, Holborn, their president's experience and advice had been greatly appreciated by the Council. Not only had he added strength to the local association, but he had helped to improve the central organisation, thus benefiting the craft as a whole and each individual master printer. His beneficent influence had also been felt throughout the wider sphere of the Federation. Mr. Simnett associated Mrs. Wise with the toast.

Musical honours were accorded, with cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Wise.

Mr. Wise, who was obviously touched by the warmth of the greeting, said that in the office of president he had endeavoured to exercise the one talent he possessed, which was common to all of them—that of kindness. For 40 years he had known the trials and struggles of the small printer, and it had been his aim and desire to help his fellows to escape some of those troubles and to enjoy a brighter existence. Mr. Wise acknowledged the loyal assistance given to him by every member of the committee and the Association; he was particularly grateful to Mr. Fred Cole for the amount of work and enthusiasm he gave. Thanks were also due to the officials at Holborn, who had proved themselves friends as well as capable administrators. (Hear, hear.)

This concluded the toast list, and with another song or two, more than four hours of agreeable intercourse came to an end.

Master Printers' Costing System.

Praised at Accountants' Conference.

At the recent second annual conference of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, held at the Connaught Rooms, London, the subject of "Standardisation in Cost Accountancy" was discussed in some detail.

In a paper prepared jointly by the Executive Committee of the Council, favourable reference was made to the costing system of the Federation of Master Printers.

Mr. Howard Hazell was one of the speakers, and in the course of his remarks said that in the printing trade they had been working on the question of cost standardisation for over ten years, and a system had been evolved which was peculiarly suitable to the printing industry. When printers met, whether they came from Land's End or John o'Groats, they talked in the same nomenclature. The Federation issued hourly costs of production in seven different areas, and the master printer could find out whether he was above or below the average of his district. That was an incentive to him to try and bring down his costs to the average level. The foolish printer who thought it was a wise policy to undercut his competitors' prices was given the average cost of production for his area, and he was gradually being educated into the proper knowledge of what were his costs. During the war the Federation's method was of great advantage to the industry.

Leicester M.P.A. Annual Dinner.

Two Interesting Presentations.

The annual dinner of the Leicester Master Printers' Association, held on Thursday last in the Oriental Hall, Leicester, was a notable gathering.

Mr. Harry Weston (president of the Association) was in the chair, and was supported by Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh (president, Federation of Master Printers), Councillor Wm. B. Wykes (president, Midland Alliance), Mr. E. W. Silk (chairman, Midland Alliance), Mr. James Forman (Nottingham), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers), and many other prominent Federation workers.

The outstanding event of the occasion was the presentation to Councillor W. B. Wykes (the new assistant treasurer of the Federation and energetic president of the Midland Alliance), of a gold cigarette case and a substantial cheque, the case bearing an inscription testifying to members' appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Councillor Wykes.

Another presentation, and a novel one, was that of a badge of office given to the president, Mr. Weston, by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gee. This was an 18-caret gold and enamel pendent, on a light blue silk ribbon, the face of the pendent being inscribed: "Leicester Master Printers' Association," and the reverse side "1923." This idea of a presentation badge of office, would, if adopted by the other district associations give rise to an interesting array of gold badges at the annual meetings of the Federation.

The president, in the course of his speech, expressed his thanks for the gift of the badge, and proposed the health of Mr. Gee, who felicitously responded.

Mr. Gee, proposing "Councillor W. B. Wykes," told of the many services which Councillor Wykes had rendered, and concluded by making the presentation, as described above.

Councillor Wykes made suitable response, making special mention of the support he had received from Mr. Gee and Mr. J. C. Lawrence.

The president having happily proposed "The Federation," Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh replied, making interesting references to the development of the organisation.

"The Midland Alliance" was proposed by Mr. James Forman, of Nottingham, and Mr. J. C. Lawrence, response being made by Councillor Wykes, president of the Alliance.

The concluding toast was "The Leicester Association," submitted by Mr. E. W. Silk and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the president briefly responding.

The British Empire Exhibition.

Collection of Books and Bookbindings.

English Bibles of all ages are to form an interesting feature of the books' section of the British Empire Exhibition. At the last meeting of the management committee, Sir Lawrence Weaver, director of United Kingdom Exhibits, said it was intended to secure a fine loan collection of books and bookbindings, selected and arranged so that it would strike an Empire note. It is suggested that the Bible should be taken as the typical book, and that an exhibition of English Bibles from the earliest times should be shown, with a small special collection showing Bibles and other contemporary books in use when the chief parts of the Empire were discovered or settled, such as books of the times of Cabot, Drake and Captain Cook. Related to the Bible exhibit would be examples of the sacred books of other Faiths of the Empire. Associated with this Imperial exhibit, Sir Lawrence said, there ought to be a few very finely printed books, such as the products of the Kelmscott Press.

Owing to lack of space in the galleries of the Fine Arts Palace, it is intended that these exhibits be placed in a bay of the Industrial Hall, adjoining the Fine Arts Palace, close to the exhibits of British publishers. Current publications will be excluded from the Loan Exhibit, and will find their place in the Commercial exhibits. Although this Loan Exhibit will be housed in the Industrial Hall it will be catalogued as part of the collection of the Fine Arts Palace, or have a separate catalogue.

Digitized by Google

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during February :—

Stationery Office.

BINDERS, LOOSE LEAF.—Nevett Bookbinding Co., Ltd, Hendon.

CLOTH, TRACING.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester; B. J. Hall and Co, Ltd., Manchester.

COVERS (PLUVIUSIN).—T. J. Weeks and Sons, Ltd., London, N.E.

COVERS (LOOSE LEAF).—G. Wells and Co., Ltd, London, E.C.

INDIA TAGS.—Sensitive Honing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Spickett and Downs, London, E.

LINOTYPE METAL.—G. G. Blackwell and Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

METALS, LOOSE LEAF.—C. H. Hare and Son, Ltd., Birmingham.

MONOTYPE METAL.—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

PORTFOLIOS.—Letter Filing Appliances Co., Birmingham; J. Adams, London, E.C.; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRESS, PROOF.—Walker Bros., Ltd., London, E.C.

PRESS, HAND OPERATED.—Hollings and Guest, Ltd., Birmingham.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Group 45 (1923)—High Class Catalogues, etc.,; Group 46 (1923)—Board of Education, Reports of Inspectors.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

20,000 Note Books; 700 Books "Cash Receipts U 27"; 600 Books "T.E. 1122".—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

13,000 Books "S.O. 129"; 1,000 Telegraph Message Books; 1,000 Books "S. 548."—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg. 3,000 Copies "Medical History of the War"; Bdg. 3,995 Copies "North Sea Pilot, Part III."—J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., Letchworth.

Bdg. 2,366 Copies "Telephone Directories, Vol. 5"; Bdg. 1,285 Copies "Vocabulary of Stores, 1923-24."—J. Adams, London, E.C.

5,000 Books, "D. 193."—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

600 Books, "Pocket Register for Normal Climatological Observations."—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

Bdg. 1,500 Copies "Official History of the War."—Leighton, Son and Hodge, London, E.C.

Bdg. 914 Copies "Rate Books and Vocabulary of Stores, 1923-24."—Webb, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

2,500 Books, "P. 1,038."—R Johnson and Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

Inland Revenue Forms, No. 63.—M. Carr and Co., Manchester; Pearce and Gardner, Manchester.

Inland Revenue Forms, No. 63; 40,000,000 Telegram Forms B. or C.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea.

STAMPING PAPER.—R. Johnson and Sons, Ltd, Manchester.

VACUUM DOWN PRINTING FRAME.—Hunters, Ltd., Wellingborough.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

JAPAN.

A Japanese importer in Osaka wishes to get into touch with British exporters of printers' rubber blanket. Samples may be inspected by appointment at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to which applications for the name and address must also be made, quoting reference D O.T. 10093/F.E.

AUSTRALIA.

The Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne, is calling for tenders for the supply of wneatstone and other telegraph tape papers. Tenders close on April 3rd, 1923. A copy of the specification, schedule, etc., is available at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 42), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. (Reference D.O.T. 10724/E.D/M.P.)

NEW ZEALAND.

A firm of agents resident in Christchurch wish to obtain the sole representation in New Zealand, on a commission basis, of British manufacturers of paper serviettes, tissue paper, crepe paper, envelopes and twine; advertising specialities, including novelties, art calendars, blotters, thermometers, etc. (Reference No 314.)

The above applicant also desires the sole representation of British manufacturers of, aniline dyes, sulphur, caustic soda, alkalis etc. (Reference No. 317.)

SPAIN.

A commission agent of Madrid is desirous of securing the representation for British manufacturers of all kinds of picture prints and engravings and stationers' sundries, etc. He is also interested in patented novelties of all kinds. (Reference No. 336)

THE first number of *Cassell's Weekly*, the new literary paper which Mr. Newman Flower is editing appeared on Thursday, with a very attractive first issue.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investment .
Miscellaneous,

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders.
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Final Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers. Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, in a large Publishers' Bindery in the Provinces, a WELL EDUCATED GIRL accustomed to the Making of Estimates and General Office Work; only those who have had good experience in such work need apply.—Write, with full particulars, Box 14086.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDER, half extra, cutting, etc., requires situation (town or country).—G., 169, Pelham-street, London, E.1. 14064

ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDER (all-round), single-handed, seeks permanency; town or country.—Box 14081.

APPRENTICE.—It is desired to apprentice well-educated, intelligent youth, 16 years old, to the Printing Trade, either Compositor or Machine or both; London office preferred.—Address, W.C., 241, Evering-road, Upper Clapton, E.5. 14072

ASSISTANT ENGINEER and DESIGNER seeks Position, London or Provincial (age 25); good technical training; eight years experience workshop and drawing office of large City Printing House with all types of machines and plant maintenance work; good commercial knowledge.—Box 14076.

BINDING OVERSEER seeks re-engagement; practical all-round; good organiser and disciplinarian; London or Provincial.—Box 14080.

EDUCATED Young Man wants Position as CLERK or SECRETARY to Master Printer, has practical workshop experience and a working knowledge of M.P.F. Costing System.—Box 14073.

GENTLEMAN, aged 23, good education and appearance, requests Position as ASSISTANT REPORTER; excellent references.—Write, Box 14070.

NEWSPAPER ENGINEER and MACHINE OVERSEER desires change; evening or weekly preferred; vast experience with up-to-date High-speed Rotary and Stereotyping Machinery.—Box 14055.

OVERSEER Machine Department (Letterpress), desires re-engagement; experience of High-class Half-Tone, Three-Colour, Book and Catalogue work; excellent testimonials.—Box 14057.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.—Gentleman with exceptional practical experience of all branches desires change; all latest methods, half-tone, colour, etc.—Box 14084.

SMART ARTIST (lady, 26), General Commercial, three months' experience, desires Progressive Post in Studio; willing pay £25 premium. Box 14065.

STATIONERS' ASSISTANT, 15 years experience wholesale manufacturing trade, desires Position of Trust; highest references.—Write S., Box 14083.

WORKS MANAGER seeks any Post, prac. all depts., Gen. Printing, Ruling, Binding, Man. Stationery; also Tag, Label and Dup. Book Trade; est., costing.—Smith, 60, Lynn-road, Wisbech. 14066

Partnerships and Financial.

OFFICE FURNITURE, Typewriters and Supplies Business in Central City with Fine Windows and Show-room, desire PRACTICAL and CAPABLE PERSON with Capital, to develop same.—Write, Box 14087.

Machinery for Sale.

LINOTYPES FOR SALE.—Model No. 1, overhauled and converted to Model No. 4 with regard to vice, jaws, etc., very little used since; double letter, universal mould (Nonpareil to Pica), two magazines, and two sets of matrices.—Apply, Box 14078.

QUAD DEMY TWO-COLOUR OFFSET MACHINE, by Mann; fitted with CAMCO Feeder, Delivery Pile and all Latest Accessories; little used, installed about one year only; for sale at considerable reduction, delivery May-June next.—Apply, R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., Leeds. 14056

STANDING PRESS, 5-ft. high, to press 22 by 15; £7 net (Wood and Iron).—Write, E. Garner, 446, East Park-road, Leicester. 14048

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

THREE STOKES and SMITH MODEL "D" WRAPPING MACHINES.—Maker's specification says "Capable of making boxes ranging from 1⅛-in. to 8-in. in length, 1⅜-in. to 4-in. in width, ¼-in. to 2¼-in. in depth, and producing with one operator 7,000 to 9,000 tight wrapped lids or boxes in eight hours."—Apply, Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Engineers' Office, Bournville. 14075

Machinery Wanted.

THREE-HOLE THREAD STITCHER, must be in first-class condition.—Full particulars, to Box 14051.

Patents, etc.

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 148,864, dated April 1st, 1914, relating to "DRIVING MECHANISM for PRINTING PRESSES," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of a licence or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the above patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain.—All inquiries to be addressed to B. Singer, Steger Building, Chicago, Illinois. 14085

Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside HOME.

The annual meeting of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home was held at St. Bride Institute on Saturday, when a satisfactory balance sheet was presented to the collectors and subscribers. In the absence of the president, Lord Hambleden, Mr. T. E. Naylor took the chair. The report on the past year's working showed that the income was £8,333, and the expenditure £8,188, leaving £145 to be carried forward. The Peace Memorial Wing Fund was being gradually augmented, and stood at £11,248. There are now no less than 12,000 weekly subscribers on the registers. All workers in the printing and allied trades are invited to participate in the work and in the benefits of this institution Information may be had from the secretary, Mr. H. F. Parker, 80, Blackfriars-road, S.E.1.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

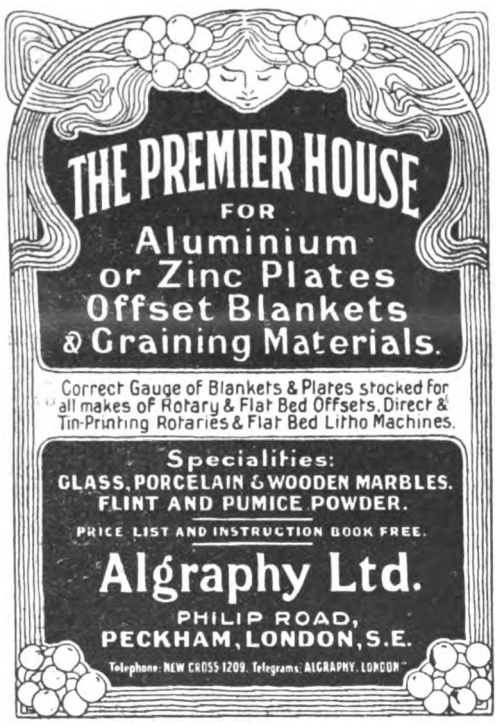
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000





THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: "Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 15s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Bruxelles.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1923.

Postal Rates to the Fore.

THE subject of postal rates continues to be a cause of discontent to the printing trade, whose representatives are in several directions showing commendable pertinacity in efforts to effect an easing of the situation. The Joint Industrial Council still keeps an active eye on the matter, and in the House of Commons last week Mr. C. W. Bowerman brought the matter forward—though he received only a reply assuring "careful consideration"—when he asked the Postmaster-General whether he is aware of the urgent necessity for reducing the postal rates, especially on printed matter; and whether, in order to diminish unemployment in sections of the printing and allied industries and also stimulate the general trade of the country, he will take steps for this purpose as soon as possible. Again, the Agricultural Trades Association of the United Kingdom, in which Colonel H. Rivers-Fletcher (vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers) is actively interested, is interviewing the Postmaster-General this week to point out the necessity for a reduction of postal rates on catalogues and on small packets sent by parcels post. The deputation will point out the unfair position in which producers in this country find themselves as compared with those who supply seeds and bulbs from the Continent. Even firms in Holland are having their catalogues printed and posted from Germany in order to secure the advantage of the depreciated exchange.

* * *

Picture Postcard Postage.

THE case for further concession in regard to the postage on picture post cards was put with much skill and force by Sir Adolph Tuck in introducing the deputation to the Postmaster General on Tuesday. Sir Adolph told how the raising of the rate to 1d. in 1918 knocked off some 30 per cent. of the prosperous British picture post card trade, whilst the *coup de grace* was given to the industry in 1921, when the increase to 1½d. destroyed fully 50 per cent. more, and left the picture post card business but a shadow of its former self—to the detriment of the country's trade, of the country's employment resources, and of the postal revenue. Sir Adolph was able to adduce a striking example in the case of France, where the reduction of postage on picture post cards to 10 centimes, little more than a farthing—with half of the address side of the card available for correspondence—resulted not only in saving the French picture post industry but also in bringing about a marked increase in the postal revenue. Urging that the country was certainly in favour of concession (as indicated by the large number of replies in the Tuck competition), Sir Adolph pleaded that the picture post card should be given separate status under the postal regulations, and that 10 unrestricted words should be allowed for ½d. Any consequent loss, on account of reductions in 1d. and 1½d. correspondence, would, he said, be more than outweighed by the gain accruing to the postal revenue. It is regrettable that the new Postmaster-General—after Sir Adolph Tuck's appeal, backed up by others who accompanied him in the representative deputation—expressed himself unable to promise any immediate amelioration of the position. It is a big point gained, however, that the man at the head of our postal services has publicly recognised the unsatisfactoriness of the five-word limit, and has also shown himself alive to the need for cheaper postal facilities generally. Every printer will heartily applaud Sir William Joynson-Hicks's admission that "A return to the penny and half-penny postage will be the greatest boon that the Post Office can give to the people and trade of this country."

* * *

Colour Printing from Germany.

THE Federation of Master Printers is calling the attention of the Board of Trade to circulars which have been received by a number of firms in this country offering colour printing, produced in Germany, without any indication of its Continental origin appearing on the work. An official reply has been received to the effect that the regulations at present existing do not prevent this. Such being the case, there is very evident necessity for pressing for legislation which shall amend the Merchandise Marks Act in such a way as to prevent such flagrant evasion of the intention of the Act. The Merchandise Marks Bill discussed last week in the House of Commons deals only with agricultural produce, but the further Bill, which will deal with other merchandise, will, it is hoped, be introduced as a Government measure later in the session.

* * *

Gradually Improving Trade.

PRINTERS are experiencing great difficulty in finding sufficient work to keep their machinery going. Business is reported as patchy and hand-to-mouth. Every day must plough its own way and the next day fend for itself. That the general condition of things is much improved as compared with last year is sufficiently evident from the fact that enough work dribbles in daily to keep the wheels running without much short time. Unemployment is bad enough and an almost intolerable burden on trade funds; but even here the figures issued by the Board of Trade are improving every month.

* * *

Papers in Demand.

THERE is a big demand for vegetable parchments and greaseproofs at the present time. Belgian mills are booked up for a month or so ahead. Stocks in this country are not large, and do not remain long in store. It is reported that there is a slight improvement in the demand for kraft, of which commodity large imports have recently come to hand. Prices are firm, and stiffening. Strawboards are in the same category, with a rising list price.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, Lord Riddell and Sir James G. Owen are amongst those who are expected to attend the annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association to-morrow. Presidents and secretaries of all the important employers' associations in the allied trades are also be present.

THE Marchioness of Londonderry has accepted the presidency of an influential ladies' committee to assist the chairmanship of the Prince of Wales at the Diamond Jubilee dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, at the Hotel Victoria, on Thursday, May 10.

MR. W. HOWARD HAZELL was amongst the speakers at the very successful annual meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London, held on Tuesday at London Bridge. A report will appear in next week's issue.

MR. E. E. ALEXANDER, M.P., will conduct a party of ladies round the Houses of Parliament in connection with the annual meetings of the Federation of Master Printers in London in May. There is every indication that the number of visitors to London for the forthcoming gatherings will constitute a record.

IT is rumoured that Mr. A. G. Gardiner and Mr. H. W. Massingham, the well-known London journalists, are joining the Labour Party.

MR. EDWARD HILL has been appointed managing director of Messrs. Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd., the well-known poster and showcard specialists.

MR. FRED E. BUSSY, the organiser of a number of exhibitions and a director of Associated Newspapers, has been appointed managing director of Wembley Amusements, Ltd., the concessionaires for all the amusements at the British Empire Exhibition.

MR. WALTER MEAKIN, who is to be the new president of the National Union of Journalists, is a well-known and popular Fleet-street figure. He is 44, and made his reputation as a writer on the *Manchester Guardian*, and has for the last six years been on the *Daily News*.

MR. JAMES LUMSDEN has been the recipient of a handsome testimonial from his colleagues on the staff of the *Leeds Mercury* on his resigning the editorship of that paper following its change of proprietorship.

MR. J. E. THORNTON, who recently resigned the managership of the *Yorkshire Post*, has recently been presented with a silver tea service and a silver tray, and Mrs. Thornton with a diamond brooch, by the directors and staff of the *Yorkshire Post* and allied papers.

MR. EDWARD DAVISON, who for two years edited the *Cambridge Review*, has been entrusted with the editorship of the *Challenge*, which is now being issued in a revised form.

MR. F. M. CARSON (Richard Herring and Co., Ltd.), the president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants during the year just completed, has been elected president of the Southern District of the National Association. Mr. Carson has previously occupied this post.

AS RETIRING president, Mr. Carson will preside at the annual dinner of the National Association on May 2nd at the Connaught Rooms.

MAJOR FRANK H. BOWATER has been elected captain of the Paper Trade Golfing Society, in succession to Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, and will preside at the annual dinner of the Society on April 25th, at the Trocadero Restaurant.

MR. H. S. L. SLATER (the chairman) and Mr. Horace Slade have been formally re-elected directors of the Associated Paper Mills, Ltd.

Newcastle Municipal Printing.

A Striking Example of Waste.

The Newcastle Education Committee has for some years been running a printing plant of its own, and recently the Committee has been investigating the administration of their small printing works. At a meeting last week, Sir George Lunn presented a report on the subject. In the course of this he stated that there were sixteen persons in the printing department, nine of these being females and one an apprentice. There was a "general manager" with a salary of £330 a year and in the printing shop a "working foreman," with four men under him, who was paid a special salary, two of the men also receiving pay above the standard rates of the district. In the bookbinding department only one man was employed. He was called a working foreman and was also paid an extra wage. The rest of the binding staff were women.

A sub-committee recommended that the grade of "working foreman" should be abolished and that the weekly wages of the working printers should not include any extras, that the working week should remain at 44 hours instead of 48, because the hours of the other workers in municipal departments were fixed at 44. The sub-committee also recommended that no payment should be made whilst an employee was away from his work, except in respect of the recognised holiday payments paid in the trade.

Councillor W. Locke, a member of the Labour Party protested against these reforms and stated that this was "the thin end of the wedge to get the department out of existence."

Sir George Lunn replied that the investigations had been spread over three months and that they had found a state of affairs not very creditable to the Education Committee or to those responsible for the printing department. It was in the interests of the department and of the Education Committee that the printing department should be run on proper business lines. He pointed out that in 1921 the workers in the department had lost 71 days for which they were paid, and in 1922 51 days, quite apart from the regular holidays. He asked if there was any private printing shop where a man could be absent from his work for this length of time and receive his wages.

On a vote being taken, the report of the sub-committee was adopted by 10 votes to 5

Standardising Process Blocks.

Uniform Thickness and Bevel Wanted.

In response to a deputation from the Federation of Master Printers, the Federation of Master Process Engravers has been considering the practicability of introducing a greater degree of uniformity in regard to the making of process blocks. The deputation put forward a request for a standard thickness of metal and a standard bevel to all blocks, asking that all copper and zinc process blocks should be 16 gauge, and that all stereos and electros should be pica thickness and that the bevels of all plates of minimum size and above should be 9 points and that of those under minimum size should be 6 points.

It is very apparent that such standardisation would be helpful to the printer who prints from unmounted plates, but the Council of the Federation of Process Engravers pointed out that whilst this was apparently the only benefit that could accrue, the expense to the block maker would be quite appreciable in his year's accounts It was obviously impossible to give any promise along these lines at that meeting, as the request meant such a radical alteration from the course being pursued at the present time, but the Council considered that the matter would be well worth discussing at the annual meeting next month, when members will have an opportunity of considering the question.

ADVERTISING, properly conducted, and adequately carried out, was the surest and best means of reducing costs, said Mr. Austin Reed last week in an address upon "Some Retail Trade Problems," at the Clothing, Outfitting and Woollen Trades Exhibition.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. SUPERANNUATION.—The new superannuation scheme of the London Society of Compositors, providing for pensions up to £2 a week, is to come into effect next month. Members have by an overwhelming majority (8,837 to 1,190) replied in the affirmative to the following question: "Are you in favour of the following proposition:—That subject to the levy reduction of 9d. which is to take effect on the first Saturday in April, the ordinary subscription of full members, removal members and members out of the trade, be raised on the same date by 1s., which sum shall be set off to the credit of the Superannuation Fund, for the purpose of providing the proposed new scales of benefit to members declaring on the Superannuation Fund after December 30th, 1922, such new scales of benefit to take effect on Saturday, April 7th, 1923?"

L.S.C. MEMBERS have also agreed, by a majority of 4,168 (6,955 to 2,787), to double the quarterly "set-off" for the Political Fund.

THE London Society of Compositors have temporarily turned down the Typographical Association's request for a conference to consider the amalgamation of the two unions. The superannuation allowance is the chief difficulty.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION RULES.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have been notified by the secretaries of the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society that the proposed amendments to the Association rules have been referred to a special committee for consideration, and that as soon as this committee has examined and reported on the amendments arrangements will be made for a conference on the subject.

COMPOSITORS AND STEREOTYPERS' DIFFERENCES.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, a report was given of a conference with the Stereotypers' Society on the question of which union is entitled to perform the work of imposing plates on Parker boards and by the waxing process. The stereotypers submitted "That where members of the T.A. are at present doing stereotyping work they be allowed to continue while employed on the job at present engaged on, but that all such members shall receive stereotypers' wages and hold a temporary working card in the Stereotypers' Society, and that no fresh member of the T.A. be allowed to do stereotyping." The stereotypers also claimed the right to follow plates and mount and impose them, and that if T.A. members did such work they should charge stereotypers' rates, viz., 9s. per week extra. The Typographical Association have decided that these proposals cannot be accepted, and that the right of Typographical Association members to undertake the imposition of plates of all descriptions must be maintained.

AT Bath on Wednesday of last week Cecil Alfred Howes (32), of 20, Herbert-road, Bath, was remanded on bail charged with converting to his own use within the past six months the sum of £145 0s. 3d. belonging to the Bath branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling, and Paper Workers.

Testing Blotting Paper.

Recent tests made by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, have included blotting paper. The Klemm strip method of testing blotting paper has always been criticised on the ground that it does not sufficiently take into account the thickness of the sample nor the value of the blotter, in connection with repeated blottings. Some stocks that show a high initial absorption will fail under subsequent applications of ink.

The U.S. Government specialists have come to the conclusion that bulk is not the whole thing in blotting paper, but that fibre content and the amount of ash present are of importance. Out of this has come a practical testing method which will give relative results. Thus far the work has been confined to papers used for blotting writing inks, and there remains to be examined the type of blotters used for desk covers which are less absorptive, more compact and more durable.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 40s. 3d., 40s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 6d., 19s., 7 p.c. Cum., 22s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 6s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 10½d; 14s. 9d.; Jos. Byrom, 12s. 1½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 1½d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 3s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 88s. 1½d, 88s. 4½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 3d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 90½, 92½; John Dickinson, 26s. 4½d.; Ilford, 21s. 9d., Pref., 18s.; *Illustrated London News*, 2s. 3d., Pref., 13s. 1½d.; International Linotype, 62½; Kelly's Directories, 27s. 6d., Pref., 18s. 9d., 18s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 22s. 6d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s. 3d., 23s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 10s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 65, B Deb., 68; George Newnes, 15s. 7½d., Pref., 16s.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs (Reg.), 105½; Odham's Press, 5s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 4½d., 8s. 10½d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 7s. 3d, 7s 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref. 21s. xd.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 6d., 23s., Pref, 89s.; Warrillows, 5s.3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16s., 4 p.e. Pref., 7½; Weldons, 36s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 6d; Wyman and Sons, 24s. 9d., Pref., 17s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.—Interim dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the six months ended October 31st, payable on March 29th. A similar dividend was declared a year ago.

OLIVE AND PARTINGTON.—In 1922 a trading profit of £47,697, less provision for taxation, was made and £13,616 was received in interest and fees. The debit balance brought forward reduces the amount available to £34,036, but the preference dividend and directors' fees only require £10,600, and a credit balance of £23,436 is carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

ALEXANDER GARDNER, LTD. — Capital £12,500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a bookseller, printer, publisher and stationer carried on by A. Gardner, at 9, Gilmour-street, and Dyers Wynd, both in Paisley. Private company. First directors: A. Gardner, A. Gardner, jun., and R. Renton. Registered office: 9, Gilmour street, Paisley.

JOBSONS, LTD.—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares (700 7½ per cent. participating preference and 1,800 ordinary); to adopt agreements with James Berkeley and Co., Ltd., and B. H. Grimwade, and to carry on the business of advertising agents, manufacturers, merchants, factors, printers, publishers, engineers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. D. Bailey, R. H. Dutchman, E. M. F. Jobson, B. H. Grimwade, C. Kingsley and C. H. Travis. Registered office: 19-21, Fore-street-avenue, E.C.2.

RAYS AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, printers, photographers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. S. Eastly and W. Wood. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 19, Cecil court, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

LONDON ADVERTS, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of general advertisers, contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: Mrs. K. Rowthorn and Miss M. K. Rowthorn. Registered office: Station road, Blockley, Worcester.

SALES AND ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD—Capital £1,000 in 500 shares of £1 each and 10,000 shares of 1s. each; to carry on the business of advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. C. Cove and E. A. Hicks. Registered office: 30, Great James street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

KING'S SHIPS PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to take over the publishing rights of book known as "The King's Ships." Private company. First directors: F. Fawcett, R. L. Beamish and R. B. Davies. Registered office: 31, Craven street, Strand, W.C.

ALL-WEATHER MOTOR MAPS, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in 4,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each and 4,000 10 per cent. participating preference shares of £1 each; to develop, manufacture, sell and exploit a process for the treatment of maps, plans, diagrams and all printed matter with a preparation to prevent deterioration due to exposure to weather and other causes, etc. Private company. First directors: A. D. Collins and W. H. Overton. Registered office: Caxton Works, Caxton-road, Wimbledon, S.W.

I. LABWORTH AND CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a box manufacturer carried on by I. Lebedkin at 337, Hackney-road, N.E., as "I. Labworth and Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in boxes, receptacles, cases, cabinets, packets, tubes, bags and packing devices, etc. Private company. Subscribers: I. Lebedkin and Mrs. T. Lebedkin.

A. DAVIS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of cabinet case makers and stationers' sundries manufacturers, carried on at 12, Commercial-street, Birmingham, as "A. Davis and Co." Private company. Directors: C. Wright, E. A. Clive and E. C. Davis. Registered office: 131, Conybere street, Birmingham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

KING BROS. AND POTTS, LTD. (printers, St. Leonards)—Satisfaction to the extent of £650 (being balance outstanding on February 6th, 1923, of debentures authorised February 10th, 1913, securing £1,000.

JOHN HIGHAM AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Hyde, Ches.).—Issue on February 27th, 1923, of £750 6s. 2d. debentures part of a series already registered.

PERIODICAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (Covent-garden, W.C.).—Debenture dated February 14th, 1923, to secure £9,200, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. W. Potter, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on January 4th, 1923, of charge dated September 22nd, 1922, securing all moneys due or to become due from company to L.C.W. and Parrs Bank.

MANETTE PRESS, LTD. (music printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,000 on February 8th, 1923, of debenture dated November 30th, 1920, securing £4,500.

HUDSON, SCOTT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, decorators, etc., Carlisle)—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on October 13th, 1922, of debentures dated April 1st, 1920, securing £2,200.

GILCHRIST BROS., LTD. (photo process engravers, etc., Leeds).—Mortgage on certain property in Leeds, dated February 16th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

V. SIVITER, SMITH AND CO., LTD. (engravers, Birmingham).—Satisfaction in full on February 9th, 1923, of debentures dated December 16th, 1920, securing £4,000.

ELTON PUBLICITY, LTD. (London).—Debenture dated March 1st, 1923, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: L. Elton, Granville Park Works, Brettenham-road, Edmonton, N.18.

ST. GILES PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised October 16th, 1922, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

"BRIGHTON HERALD," LTD. — Particulars filed of £6,000 debentures authorised February 12th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the amount of the present issue being £4,150.

BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on February 13th, 1923, of debenture dated December 2nd, 1910, securing £2,500.

BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN, LTD.—Particulars filed of £3,000 debenture authorised February 13th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

A Paper Agent's Affairs.

The first meeting of creditors was held on March 8th, before Mr. Walter Boyle, Senior Official Receiver, at the London Bankruptcy Court, under the failure of C. H. H Scott, who formerly traded as a paper agent at 150, Strand, under the style of Scott Bros, and more recently was a partner in a gown and costume business carried on at Vere street, Oxford-street, W., under the style of "Rochelles." In reporting upon the debtor's history, the chairman said in March, 1920, the debtor and his brother started business as Scott, Bros., paper agents, on borrowed capital. The partnership was dissolved in July, 1920, under terms that the debtor took over and continued the business. He did so, but made a loss throughout and closed down in March, 1921, to join Mrs. Court in the Vere-street business. The latter concern was successful and he was able to pay off some of the debts of the paper business; but owing to heavy advertising expenses and the bad season of 1922 the partners were made bankrupt with liabilities £2,732 against assets valued at £856. Mr. D. Hart, accountant, was elected trustee to wind up the estate in bankruptcy.

Re Arthur L. Houghton.

The first meeting of creditors was held on March 13th, before Mr. Walter Boyle, senior official receiver, at the London Bankruptcy Court, under the failure of Arthur Leopold Houghton, paper agent, Guildford-avenue, Surbiton, lately carrying on business at 83, Upper Thames street, and 58, Ludgate-hill, E.C. The chairman reported that it appeared from the debtor's statement that a previous failure was recorded against him in 1916, but the debts were paid in full, and the receiving order was rescinded. He started business as a paper agent in 1918 at 19, Ludgate-hill, but closed it down in October, 1918, owing to a serious illness, which debarred him from doing anything until February, 1921. He then restarted at 83, Upper Thames-street, but for lack of capital gave up those offices in October, 1921, and was allowed to use a friend's offices at 58, Ludgate-hill, where he carried through what business he could in buying for cash. He was now engaged as a traveller in the trade. The liabilities were roughly estimated at £1,500, to 30 creditors, and the only assets were book debts to realise £25 and stock £15. The failure was attributed to loss of £1,500 by Stock Exchange speculations and of £400 by racing.

The debtor said speculations was not the word; he had lost £1,000 by investing in paper stock and £500 by investments in shares. It was to depreciation in the value of those investments that his present position was to be attributed.

The case was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
cut-throat Printers

Digitized by Google



"The Price Book, 1923, for the Printing and Allied Trades," by F. G. Shepard. London: King and Jarrett, Ltd., Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1. Price 7s. 6d.

To know his costs and to be in a position to charge prices that, whilst reasonable to his customer, will at the same time yield a sufficient profit to cover his expenses and provide a margin, is of great importance to every printer, and every means that will help him to a clear vision of his costs of production should be welcomed. "The Price Book" is a book peculiarly adapted to instruct the printer in the matter of costing, covering as it does the whole routine of the craft in its various departments, and giving not only the cost of production in the average office, but the prices of the machinery and plant that is required to turn out the finished work. The book deals with the management of the printing office, methods of estimating, and other details in a clear and concise manner. It gives information of value regarding the composing and machine departments, whilst the process, electro and stereo, binding, ruling, lithographic, copperplate, collotype and die-stamping sections are also dealt with fully, and charges worked out to aid the estimator in his work. The section dealing with process work goes most fully into the subject and describes the numerous items of plant required, together with their cost. For printers who are thinking of establishing a process department in their works the information given should prove invaluable. The other sections of the business are dealt with in a similar exhaustive manner and the particulars given are of practical utility to the man who desires to run his business on business lines. Printers are often at a loss to know where a particular paper desired by a customer is to be purchased, and to help them in this way there is a list of water-marked and named papers which gives the names and addresses of the various makers and, in most cases, their telephone number, and this will be of the greatest service when ordering. To give some idea of the comprehensive character of this list we may note that it occupies no less than 180 odd pages of the book. A useful list of abbreviations is also given, and throughout the volume there are various tables of quantities, wages, etc., that will be found serviceable in estimating work. The book contains over 530 pages, about 8¼ ins. by 4 in., each brimful of information, and the employer or manager who desires to keep abreast of the times will find the "Price Book" an indispensable adjunct of his office. It is a work that can be thoroughly recommended to all engaged in the trade.

Satz-und Druckmuster, 1923 (Sample Book of Composition and Printing, 1923).

The *Deutscher Buch-und Steindrucker* (Berlin, S.W., 61, Teltowerstr. 32), has published under the above title a collection of printing specimens which should be of interest to all printing craftsmen, whether they be concerned mainly with typographic or with pictorial work. About 80 samples represent a wide range of printing and the graphic arts, and make up a paper-covered volume of about 2 lbs. in weight. The book is neatly produced, and includes some splendid specimens of offset, intaglio, Manul and similar prints. The publishers inform us that a money order for $1 will bring the volume post free to any address. We can recommend this interesting sample book to all lovers of the printing art who want to see what Germany is doing in this direction.

Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited send us a calendar for 1923 in the form of a very fine piece of book printing, which should serve to draw furthur attention to the great capabilities of the Linotype in this field of work. Entitled "1523 to 1923," this calendar chronicles under their respective dates many of the most important events of the printing trade between 1523 and the present time, and it is embellished with a series of quaint and interesting woodcuts illustrating the "Twelve Ages of Man," designed by Thielman Kerver for one of his Books of Hours published in 1523. The whole of the type matter is Linotype composition—Benedictine series of type—and the book is printed on a Miehle two-revolution by George W. Jones, at the sign of the Dolphin, Gough-square. We think this volume does much to justify the claims of the publishers when they say that "in going to Francisco de Benedictis, the fifteenth century printer of Bologna, for a type model, and to Thielman Kerver, the accomplished Paris printer, for the illustrations for this calendar, type designer, wood engraver, and printer have not only bridged over four hundred years in a very charming typographical presentment, but have given demonstrable evidence that by their marriage or 'fused union' in the printing office, the Linotype composing machine and the Miehle two-revolution printing press give printed work with all the characteristics which make the works of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century typographers still so much desired by competent judges of pure typography."

The Printing Crafts Guild.

Mr. T. H. Cunane on "Paper."

Under the auspices of the Printing Crafts Guild, a lecture by Mr. T. H. Cunane, entitled "Paper: From the Forest to the Printing Works," was delivered before a large audience at the College of Technology, Manchester, when Mr. Charles W. Gamble, director of printing, occupied the chair.

The lecturer first showed the fibres of various papermaking materials and explained their values and usefulness, pointing out that the cotton fibre, owing to its canals, was most suitable for the making of blotting papers. He then showed by means of illustrations the forests from which pulp wood is obtained and the processes employed right to the pulp running on the papermaking machine, the whole forming a very instructive lecture.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. H. Holme asked if any paper made on a machine was equal in all ways to handmade.

President John Taylor suggested that a paper made from wood was more liable to changes under varying atmospheric conditions than one made from esparto. Also, he suggested, it might be possible to standardise the coating of papers, as certain classes affected the inks. If there were a standard formula for art papers he did not think the makers would suffer.

Messrs. Charles W. Gamble, W. M. Menzies, Kerr and several others also asked questions.

Mr. Cunane replying said there were upon the market very good imitations of handmade paper, but he failed to see how any machine could give the peculiar shake necessary to felt the fibres, as was done in handmades. The latter papers were of equal strength each way, whilst the former papers had a greater strength in one direction. Owing to the shortness of the esparto fibre it was used for good papers, the liability of stretching and contracting being reduced to a minimum. If papers were kept in a constant humid atmosphere there would be less complaints from the printer about cockling and plucking. Shortage of casine or too cold a press-room and very stiff inks would cause plucking. The best atmosphere for the storage of papers was from 70 to 75 degs. Fahr., and the printer should endeavour to allow new paper to mature from three to six weeks if he desired to obtain the best results. Many pressmen complained of electricity in paper, therefore certain mills had adopted an apparatus for extracting a large portion of the electricity. Usually the cause of excessive electricity in some papers was the over-heating of the first cylinders on the papermaking machine; also the stretching and contracting of the paper whilst passing through the machine set up electricity. As to standardisation of papers, there were many things against its introduction, as all the makers claimed to supply the best, and naturally each firm was waiting for the other firm to adopt a standard. Then there was the printer to consider, because one would say that a certain paper was too hard, whilst another firm would say it was too soft. For many years there had been a persistent effort to standardise the sizes of papers, but the papermaker could not do so owing to printers demanding so many special sizes.

Wee Mac.

An out-of-the-ordinary and suggestive article by Mr. Stacy Aumonier, the well-known novelist, appears in the March *Pearson's Magazine*, where he tells how his ideas are born.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Backhouse, H. T. Printing machines and feed mechanism therefor. 6,478.
Bullock, C. A. H. Automatic feeding devices for printing presses. 6,728.
Centore, E. Self-centring device for pneumatic printing machines. 6,444.
Cook, T. Mechanism for registering sheets of paper for folding and printing machines, etc. 6,956.
Martin, L. Printing machinery, etc. 6,742.
Pringle, A. Separating and/or feeding sheets of paper, etc. 6,404.
Savill, A. W. Cardboard, etc., cartons. 6,716.
Smith, A. J. Q. (Indelible Colouration Corporation). Printing on hard fusible material. 6,432.
West, J. F. Stencil printing duplicators. 6,411.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Gilbert, A. Loose-leaf binders. 193,973.
Haddan, R. (United Printing Machinery Co.). Means for transferring sheets from one mechanism operating thereupon to another mechanism for operating thereupon and for timing the sheets in transit between said mechanisms. 194,030.
Jackson, W. J. Mellersh- (International Paper Co.). Machines for making tubular articles such as paper cartons or receptacles. 193,913.

1922.

Baird, S. Boxes or containers for cigars, cigarettes and the like. 194,167.
Ishida, K. Printing ink. 193,156.
Moore's Modern Methods, Ltd., and Page, R. H. Binders or covers for loose leaf books and the like. 194,176.
Robin, J. T. Boxes or cartons. 194,068.
Salmon, H. J., and Smith, J. H. W. Means for fixing paper rolls on the shafts of printing and the like machines. 189,451.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

Moe, P. van. Blotting pads. 194,258.
American Type Founders Co. Inking apparatus for printing presses. 194,294.
American Type Founders Co. Sheet-delivery mechanism for printing presses. 194,295, 194,296.

Drummond Pension Association.

The annual meeting of the Drummond Pension Association was held on Saturday, March 10th, Mr. C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., presiding.

It was heard with regret that the hon. secretary felt he could no longer "carry on," and Mr. H. Mundy was appointed as his successor. The other officers were unanimously re-elected, amongst the number being: Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.; Mr. C. J. Drummond, Mr. J. Mortimer, Mr. T. E. Naylor, Mr. W. Vandy, and Mr. G. Tams.

Since its formation, the Association has been enabled to hand over to the Printers' Pension Corporation the handsome sum of £3,929. The Association has now nearly 1,000 votes at the disposal of the members. At present there are 428 members, but the Committee are anxious to see this number raised to 1,000.

Honorary members can join at any age, but others must be under the age of 50, but the earlier one joins the greater will be his share of the votes. Any subscriber to the Printers' Pension Corporation can join by paying a small entrance fee and 2s. 6d. yearly, or, if desirable, become a life member.

All the officers give their services gratuitously, and the whole of the money collected (except for postal and printing expenses) is handed over to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Further particulars can be had of the hon. secretary, Mr. H. Mundy, 52, Arcadian-gardens, Bowes-park, N.22.

The imports of wall-paper into Chile average about 500 tons per annum. Cheap grades with showy designs are preferred.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES. — On behalf of Kelly's Directories, publishers of the Post Office London Directory and other directories, the Imperial and Foreign Corporation offered on Monday 500,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares at par. The present issue will rank immediately after the existing £40,100 4 per cent. debenture stock and the £200,000 5 per cent. first cumulative preference shares.

AN action for libel brought by Mr. Clarence Charles Hatry, Upper Brook-street, W., against Messrs. Walbrook and Co., Ltd., printers, and the National Champion Press Syndicate, Ltd., proprietors and publishers of the *National Champion*, was withdrawn in the King's Bench Division on Monday, after the allegations had been unreservedly withdrawn and an apology tendered. Counsel said a certain payment would be made.

A TEST football coupon case resulted in fines being imposed at Bow-street on Monday against Frederick Reader, 27, newspaper proprietor, of Twickenham, and Robert Shaw, 27, his manager, the former being fined £45 and £10 10s. costs, add the latter £15. Coupons were headed "credit only," but the remittances were required to be posted by a certain time to reach the office after the matches had been played. The magistrate said that in his view where a bookmaker's client was required to part with his money before the bet was "on," it was just as much ready money betting as the ordinary street betting.

A CONFERENCE is to take place between the London Master Printers' Association and the Paper Workers' Union (London Central Branch) to consider the rates for stitching and binding machines.

THIS week's council meeting of the London Master Printers' Association has an agenda of over 25 items, including such subjects as the Linotype and Monotype piece scales, rates for stitching and binding machines, the Rating of Machinery Bill. Notice is also being called to the retirement of Mr. E. R. Alexander from the presidency of the East and North-East Master Printers' Association and from the council of the L.M.P.A.

THE annual dinner of the Cambridge and District Master Printers' Association was held on Tuesday. The president and secretary of the Federation were prevented by other engagements from attending, and Mr. W. Willett, assistant secretary, represented the Federation.

A BOHEMIAN concert, under the auspices of the South London Auxiliary, will be held at the "Horns," Kennington, on Friday next, commencing at 7.30 p.m. The event will constitute a "Bank of England Night," and the chair will be occupied by Mr. C. H. Roud. This is the last concert of the season to be held by this Auxiliary, and an excellent programme has been arranged.

PROCESS ENGRAVERS' CONFERENCE. — The Federation of Master Process Engravers has decided to hold its annual meeting in Manchester this year. It has been provisionally arranged for the meeting to be held during the second week in April, Wednesday and Thursday, April 11th and 12th being the days selected.

PRINTERY FIRE.—Damage estimated at £20,000 was caused by a fire which totally destroyed the printing works of Messrs. Cheney and Sons, Banbury, last week. The works were established a century ago.

THE *Irish Times* publishes particulars of the fine new premises built for Messrs. Alex. Thom and Co., Ltd., Iona Printing Works, Dublin.

THE Newspaper Workers' Club and Institute, Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane, E.C., are running a Billiards Week for the benefit of St. Dunstan's, starting at midnight on Sunday and concluding to-morrow (Friday), when Willie Smith and Claude Falkiner have generously promised to play 600 up on even terms.

ALLEGED FAKED INTERVIEW.—At the hearing of the appeal on Monday of Bernard Pomroy, Mr. Percival Clarke, on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, called attention to a sensational article which appeared in the *Sunday Illustrated* on March 11th. It was headed "Bernard Pomroy's Secret. Amazing interview with London taxi cab murderer in the condemned cell, by one who visited him." No such thing ever occurred, said counsel, and from full inquiry by the authorities, he said, the article was pure imagination — pure invention. The Lord Chief Justice suggested that the Director of Public Prosecutions should consider whether the matter should not be thoroughly examined.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—At the annual meeting of this Fund last week at Stationers' Hall, E.C., it was reported that for the year ended December 31st £3,140 was distributed amongst 36 applicants, compared with £3,330 in 1920. Since the foundation of the society in 1790 £197,677 had been distributed to authors and dependants of authors who were in need. The total income for the year was £5,552.

THE *Lancet* will conclude the 100th year of its existence in October next, when it is proposed to hold a dinner in celebration of the event.

THE Irish printing trade loses a prominent representative by the recent death of Mr. P. P. Curtis, editor of the *Irish Printer*.

THE death occurred last week of Charles Holme, founder and for 25 years editor of the *Studio*. He was in his 75th year.

MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY JACKSON, who was reputed to have made more money out of publishing than any man of his generation, died of heart failure at Gibraltar on Monday, aged 60. Mr. Jackson was associated prominently with the publication of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and of encyclopædias, etc., in Spanish for the South American market.

MR. RICHARD SAMUEL CARTWRIGHT, of Kingston-mansions, Clapham-road, S.W., retired publisher, late of Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, E.C., publisher of the *Novelette* and the *Family Novelette*, who died on November 24th, left estate of the gross value of £102,054, with net personalty £91,564. The testator left £100 each to the Printers' Almshouses, Wood Green, N., and the Unsuccessful Candidates' Fund of the Printers' Almshouses. All his copyright and interest in the stories appearing in the *Novelette* and the *Family Novelette*, published by him, to his daughter Florrie Pattison.

MR. ALFRED TURNER, of Scalby, Scarborough, author and journalist, formerly editor of the Yorkshire *Evening Post*, and subsequently acting editor of the London *Evening News*, who died on December 13th, left estate of the gross value of £14,864, with net personalty £13,058.

SCOTLAND YARD detectives are investigating the theft of £3,950 in Bank of England notes from Mr. J. Barton, of Park-avenue, Wood Green. Mr. Barton trades under the name of H. Baldwin and Co., stationers and account book makers, and has business premises at Paul-street, E.C.

THE portion of the Britwell Court Library sold during last week realised £63,336. Of this amount, Dr. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, spent £53,641.

A NEW Fascista newspaper, the *Impero*, has been started in Rome.

THE Académie Francaise has adopted the English word "interview" as a new French word.

A PROPOSAL is afoot to establish in Paris the largest Braille printing works on the Continent for the printing and free distribution of literature for blinded sailors and soldiers of the Allies. Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, of New York, president of the American Blind Relief War Fund, has acquired a building for the purpose.

GOTHENBURG JUBILEE EXHIBITION. — In connection with the Jubilee Exhibition at Gothenburg, Sweden, this summer (to include an international conference of master printers), a monthly magazine is being published in Stockholm. Entitled *Kosmos*, it is produced in four languages in parallel columns, Swedish, English, German and French, and contains much interesting matter. Central premises have now been acquired—Drottninggatan 58, Stockholm—to house the editorial department of this journal and also a *Kosmos* Information Bureau. (Telegrams: Kosmosbureau, Stockholm).

THE *Cambridge Bulletin* for February, 1923, has just been issued and contains an interesting list of recent and forthcoming publications of the Cambridge University Press, also a table of Cambridge books for 1922.

THE extension of the hours up to which printed paper packets that are prepaid ½d. only may be posted, for despatch on the day of posting, or for local delivery by the first post of the day following, is now in effect throughout the country. The latest time of posting at a head office, or other principal post office, is not earlier than 4.30 p.m. The various organisations, such as the Master Printers, the Envelope Makers and the Wholesale Stationers, who have agitated in this direction, deserve credit for the response now made by the Postmaster-General.

THE possibilities of using rubberised paper instead of leather are being considered by manufacturers of travelling trunks and bags.

An Usher-Walker Night.

Another Successful Printers' Pension Effort.

A grand bohemian concert was held at the "Horns," Kennington, on Saturday, by the South London Auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation, the chair being occupied by Mr. H. H. Walker. Previous to the concert a dinner was given by Mr. Walker to the committee of the Auxiliary and their ladies.

The secretary, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Walker for his duties in the chair, referred in appreciative terms to the splendid record the Walker family had for its work in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation. Their chairman's father, he pointed out, had been connected with the Auxiliary for thirty-five years, and had held the record for the highest amount raised, namely, £185. Their present chairman, he was pleased to announce, had now beaten his father's record, and had got together no less a sum than £210. (Cheers.) However, there was no one more pleased than Mr. Walker, senior, to know that his record had been broken. He was, by the way, supporting his son in the chair.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. R. R. Gibbs, who said he was pleased to see their chairman following his father's footsteps in furthering the best interests of the charities they all had at heart.

The vote of thanks was accorded musical honours.

In his reply, the chairman thanked the proposer and seconder for the nice things they had said about himself and his family. He was indeed proud to have created a record, although that would have been impossible without the assistance given him by the committee and friends of the Auxiliary.

The musical items were contributed by the following artistes:—Fred Rome and Marion Ruth (cameo conversations); Tom Burrows (conjuring entertainment); Miss Florrie and Elsie Loveland (humorous duets); Miss Nora Bancroft, Mr. Chas. True, Wilfred Stracey, and Mr. Ernest Jose (accompanist).

TO demonstrate our confidence and at the same time guarantee the efficiency of the

"Monometer" Melting and Refining Furnace

for Printers over any other system at present on the market, we have decided to place installations on a first payment of 25% of the price of same, and to spread the balance over a period of twelve months.

The "Monometer" Furnace never wears out.

"Monometer" Furnaces installed twelve years ago are to-day equal to new, and we have never had to replace a pot.

MONOMETER MANUFACTURING CO. (1918) Ltd.
SAVOY HOUSE,
115, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.
Phone: Gerrard 3655.

Digitized by Google

Wholesale Stationers.

Annual Meetings of the National Association and Council.

The annual general meeting of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants and the annual meeting of the National Council were held on Thursday, March 8th, at 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, Mr. F. M. Carson being in the chair.

Annual Report.

The report for the past year referred to some of the more important subjects which had been dealt with.

Postal rates and regulations, which are of vital importance both directly and indirectly to the trade, have received the most careful consideration of the Association. Pressure has been brought to bear on the Postmaster-General in three directions, viz.:—(a) To reduce the general postal rates of the country, and in this respect the efforts of this and the kindred associations have met with success. (b) To vary the present regulations as to the time limit for posting packets despatched at printed matter rates; and (c) To re-introduce the Inland Sample Postage Rates to enable the British trader to be placed at least on an equality with the foreigner.

Full advantage has been taken by members of the insurance schemes inaugurated by the Association in respect of fire, workmen's compensation and employers' liability, which all show a considerable saving in premiums, the insurances already effected against fire alone covering a very considerable sum.

Serious efforts have been made by the Association to introduce a ton weight rate basis for shipments of paper. Material reductions in the rates have been obtained, and the principles for which the Association is striving will be pursued as soon as the time is opportune for the re-opening of negotiations.

Many questions have arisen during the year concerning the operation of the Paper Trade Customs adopted by the Association in conjunction with the allied associations, and codified as from January 1st, 1922. These have been dealt with satisfactorily, as also have various points arising therefrom which have from time to time been submitted to the Association by various kindred bodies.

One of the most serious problems with which the Association has been confronted is the question of the increased trade which is being attempted direct with the consumer. The Association has closely concerned itself in the matter, and in certain instances its efforts have met with considerable success, the attitude of the mills in the cases in question fully justifying the reliance which has been placed upon them to distribute their goods through the legitimate and proper channel of the wholesale stationer. In addition to the home trade, the foreign and colonial trades in this respect have been fully considered.

The position of the trade as regards the printers has been carefully considered, and a conference has recently been held with the Federation of Master Printers, as a result of which certain proposals have been put forward.

The Association has secured substanttal reductions in rates for shipments via certain English ports, which must necessarily have an important bearing on the fixing of rates generally by the shipping companies.

In conclusion the report states that throughout the year the Association has kept very close scrutiny on all matters affecting the general interests of the trade. In spite of the adverse conditions which have been, and still are being, experienced in the trade, and the serious crisis of the last 18 months, it has been fully realised by all who have given the matter their serious consideration that a strong and representative association is of vital importance, and is the only manner—with well-organised bodies surrounding it on all sides—by which the trade can hope to retain its all-important place in the commerce of the country.

The report was unanimously adopted.

New President.

Mr. A. Dykes Spicer (Messrs. Spicers, Ltd.) was unanimously elected president of the National Association and chairman of the National Council for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. E. Adlard (Messrs. Evans and Adlard) was unanimously re-elected vice-president and it was the unanimous wish of the meetings that Mr. F. Garrett (Messrs. R. T. Tanner and Co., Ltd.) should continue to fill the office of hon. treasurer.

It has been arranged that the annual dinner of the National Association shall take place at the Connaught Rooms, on Wednesday, May 2nd, and arrangements for this function are being proceeded with immediately.

Indian Customs Duties.

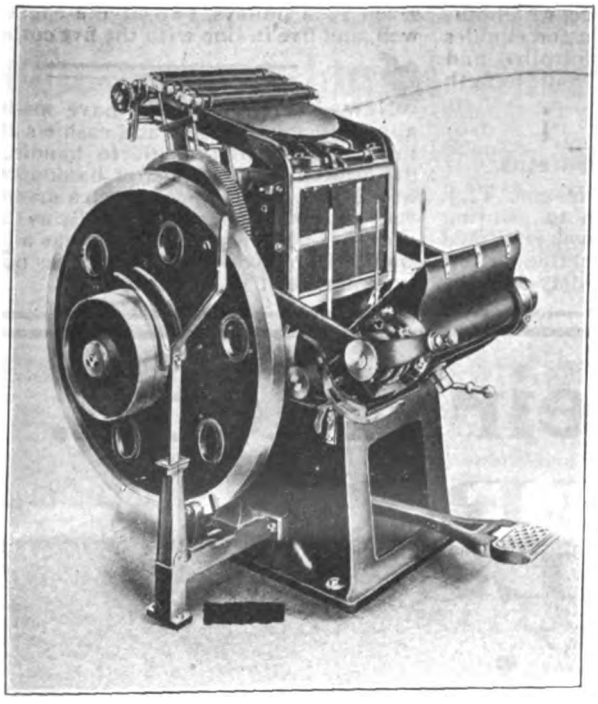
The question of the revised schedules of tariff valuations which have been brought into effect by the Indian Government for the purpose of levying customs duties in British India, and the fixed valuation per lb. imposed in connection therewith, was further considered by the National Council, and a strong case is being prepared by the Association on behalf of the trade to place before the Indian Government through the High Commissioner for India in London,

The National Council duly appointed the representatives of the National Association to serve on the joint committee which it was agreed, at the Joint Conference with the Federation of Master Printers held on February 7th, should be set up to deal with matters of interest to both parties; and it is hoped to arrange with the Federation of Master Printers for a meeting of the joint committee to be held at an early date.

The question of the Scandinavian Convention Conditions of Sale was very fully considered, a committee being appointed to deal with the matter.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. F. M. Carson (the retiring president) for the able way in which he had conducted the business of the Association and for the excellent services rendered by him during his year of office was unanimously carried with acclamation.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G H MADDIN & CO Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON. E.C.1



The SUPERIORITY
of the
TIP-TOP PLATEN MACHINE
is in the
Perfect Impression and Register.

The platen and the base and vertica bed are cast in one solid piece.
Superior inking apparatus of newest type.
High speed and light and noiseless running.
Adjustable runners and **camless drive of roller carriage.**
Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.

It enables you to tackle anything from a hand-bill to the best class of half-tone and three-colour work.

Sole Agents:

Can be seen in London and Provinces.

William J. Light & Co., Ltd., 36-38, Whitefrairs St., Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: **3839 Central.**

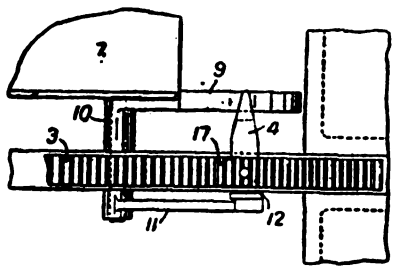
Telegrams: **Winkolight, Fleet, London.**

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Curved Stereo Plates.

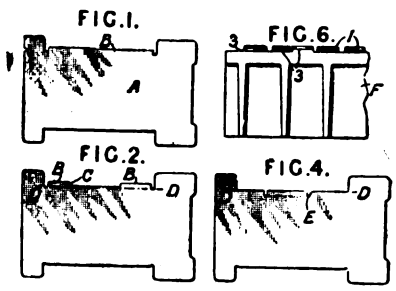
An invention by Linotype and Machinery Limited and T. R. G. Parker relates to machines for finishing curved stereotype plates of the kind described in specification 27031/13, in which the plates are conveyed through the machine by reciprocating fingers moved into and out of plate engaging position respectively during their active and idle strokes, improved means are provided to prevent movement of the fingers into operative position if the plate is inaccurately positioned on the runway. In a plan of one side of the machine as shown a trip lever 9 in line with the



runway along which the plate 7 is moved, is fixed to a shaft 10. To the shaft 10 is also fixed an arm 11 carrying a block 12, which is normally held by a spring in position to be engaged by the tail piece 17 of the plate traversing finger 4, at the end of the idle stroke of the finger-carrying bar 3, to turn this finger into the operative position shown. If a plate is positioned to the rear of its correct position it depresses the trip lever 9, and consequently the block 12, so that the latter is out of the path of the tail piece 17, and the finger 4 remains in the inoperative position.

Type-Bar Matrices.

In an invention by Mergenthaler Linotype Co., the characters of type bar matrices are



formed directly in the edge of the matrix instead of at the bottom of a routing notch, as heretofore. The type characters 1, Fig. 6, are thereby formed directly on the edge of the slug body E, instead of on pedestals 3, and "smutting," or the transfer of ink from the pedestals to the printed sheet, is avoided.



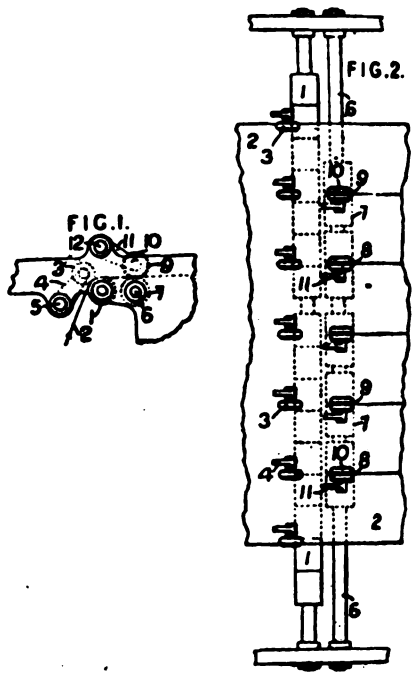
The matrix blank A, Fig. 1, is provided on its character edge with a raised portion B, in which a shallow notch C, Fig. 2, is then formed. The notch C does not extend to the final edge D, D of the matrix, and is for the purpose of removing the hard edge of the metal. The character impression E, Fig. 4, is then punched in the bottom of the notch C, and the edge of the blank is milled down to the edge D, D. Another invention by the same company relates to the making of matrices having two or more characters, and means is provided for preventing the partition which separates adjacent characters from being drawn down during the punching operation, so that it stands below the operative edge of the matrix. The blank A, Fig. 1, is provided with a raised portion B located between the two character zones. After the formation of the routing notches C, Fig. 3, and the punching of the characters E' the portion B is dressed down level with the edge of the blank.

Photo-Mechanical Printing.

Mr. M. Sperati has an invention that relates to the process described in the parent specification wherein a negative is treated in a bath of bichloride of mercury and ammonia to make the image portions more absorbent to water and more repellant to ink, and is then converted into a printing surface by resensitising with bichromate and exposing it from the back, the negative is treated, after exposure and washing, with a re-agent, such as a solution of iodine in potassium iodate, which imparts a clear colour to the image and enables the inking operation to be controlled, and which also imparts compactness and strength to the gelatine image layer.

Printing and Slitting Apparatus.

An invention patented by Messrs. T. J. Mills and E. T. Morris relates to printing machines of the type in which a web is printed and slit by a plurality of adjustable slitters into any number of sections of widely differing widths, and comprises the combination of a plurality of slitters slidably mounted on a shaft, a pulling roller, and a plurality of pulleys slidably mounted on a shaft and adapted to press the web against the pulling roller so that the web can be slit into widely differing widths without altering the pull upon it. The web 2 passes over the pulling roller 1 and is slit by circular cutters 8 carried by sleeves 7 adjustably mounted on the shaft



6, the cutters 8 co-operating with cutters 9 on narrow rollers 10 carried by arms 11 adjustable along and about a shaft 12. The web is pressed upon the pulling roller 1 by rubber-faced pulleys 3 carried by arms 4 adjustable along and about a shaft 5, Fig. 2, showing seven such pulleys, two at the edges of the web, and five in line with the five cutters 9.

NEW £1 Treasury notes have made their appearance in London, and cashiers are finding them a little difficult to handle. They are printed on thin paper of bank-note crispness, and stick together in such a manner that they cannot be counted so easily as the older notes. The new paper money has a herring-bone watermark, which gives the notes the appearance of transparency.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.
Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

SP

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF

PRINTING INKS WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Get in Touch with Home and Colonial Buyers

By Advertising in the Only Weekly Trade Journal Published in the United Kingdom for the Printing and Allied Industries.

The **British & Colonial Printer & Stationer**

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Advertising Rates together with Specimen Copy on application to the above address.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY

The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.

Representative for Great Britain:

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2

Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL.

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

Envelope Makers & Manufacturing STATIONERS.

Mr. J. Leonard Spicer Elected President at the Annual General Meeting.

Mr. James Gallie, J.P., presided at the annual general meeting of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, which was held on March 8th at the Federation's offices, 10, Salisbury-square, London, E.C.4.

Annual Report.

The 5th annual report mentioned that the Federation has still further strengthened its claim to represent "an industry with interests, processes, and methods peculiar to itself." During the past year trading conditions had been tending toward normal, and the highly-priced stocks, which had been left as the result of rapid deflation in the hands of customers and distributors of the products of the industry, would appear now to have been dispersed. The past year has been a period of something approaching stabilisation—it is true on a level higher than pre-war values—but there has been a stabilisation of cost of raw material, of rates of wage, of carriage charges, which has enabled the manufacturer to market his products with a knowledge of his costs, and has enabled both distributor and consumer again to buy in the reasonable belief that the period of continuous variation in the value of stocks has to some extent ended. The result is most readily seen in the record of the exports of the products of the industry. It is true that the improvement shows almost entirely in the shipments to the Colonies, but the disturbed political conditions existing everywhere on the continent of Europe have there delayed the economic recovery, the beginnings of which are evident at all events in the English-speaking countries.

Under the heading of Corporation Profits Tax, the report contained the following: An arrangement has been concluded with the Inland Revenue Authorities under the terms of which members are entitled to treat their subscriptions to this organisation as a trade expense, not liable to Corporation Profits Tax. The agreement is somewhat complicated in its character, but the essential principle is that the payment to be made by the Federation, if any, is only based on that proportion of its income received from members liable to pay the tax. The agreement, therefore, benefits those members liable to the tax without any injustice being inflicted upon that proportion of the members who, trading as private concerns, are not liable to this particular impost.

Postal rates and regulations are among the matters which have been closely watched by the Federation during the past year, and in regard to outlook envelopes the report says: It is much regretted that during the year the Australian Post Office failed to carry out the arrangement which the Postmaster General had hoped to be final, under the terms of which the restrictive conditions of the International Postal Conference were not to be put into operation as between the English-speaking countries of the world. The matter is not yet finally closed and it is still hoped to nullify the effects of the resolution so far as the English-speaking peoples are concerned.

In regard to sample post, in co-operation with organisations in kindred industries, pressure has been exerted on the Post Office to secure the restoration of the Inland Sample Post. A number of untoward incidents drew attention to the position created by the fact that the British Post Office under its international arrangements was willing to deliver foreign samples to British consumers at very much lower rates than those available for British samples carried to the same consumers at inland rates. The reductions in postal rates made last year have led to reductions in postal revenue, the use of postal facilities not having increased to the extent anticipated when the reductions in rates were conceded. Under these conditions the Postmaster-General has been very chary of making any further concession which even looks like reduction in rates until after the end of the financial year. It is, however, hoped that the case made out in regard to British samples is so unanswerable that this rate is likely to be reconsidered as soon as the Postmaster sees any possibility of reductions.

Commenting on the imports and exports of stationery during the past year, the report observes that it is very satisfactory to note that the imports of envelopes, notepaper and pads still remain at what must be regarded as a low figure, whilst the exports during last year, although not returning to the high figures for 1920, at the same time show a considerable increase over those recorded during the lean period of 1921.

The opportunity is taken in the report to invite the co operation of members of the Federation in finding apprenticeship berths for disabled men who, having received a year's institutional training, it is now desired should be placed in factories to receive three years' workshop training. This note is specially addressed to those members having binding departments, as apprenticeship vacancies are urgently needed by the National Trade Advisory Committee of the Printing and Kindred Trades for a number of disabled men partially trained in the operations of that department.

The new classification of goods carried by merchandise train having been completed, the traders are now engaged in negotiation with the railway companies for the fixing of rates which shall produce the income to the railway companies laid down in the provisions of the Railways Bill. A very strong traders committee has been formed and upon this committee the secretary of the Federation has been appointed to serve. The many problems involved in the revolutionary changes brought about in railway rates and conditions by the passage of the Railways Bill are receiving continuous attention.

On the motion of the chairman, who commented upon the comprehensive character of the report, seconded by Mr. H. A. Mead (Fuller Mead, Ltd.), the report was unanimously adopted, as was also the statement of accounts, the adoption of which was moved by Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen, and seconded by Mr. Arnold Godfrey.

New President.

Mr. James Gallie moved that Mr. J. Leonard Spicer be appointed president for the ensuing year, and in doing so he cordially acknowledged the great help he had received from Mr. Spicer during the two years of his (Mr. Gallie's) presidency.

Mr. Walter Shaw (Messrs. Castell Brothers, Ltd.), in seconding the resolution, referred to the difficulties which would have to be faced during the coming year, but the Federation were getting the right men to undertake the direction of affairs.

The resolution was cordially carried, and Mr. Spicer, in accepting office, observed that if the duties of vice-president were not more onerous than they had been during the past year it would not be a hard post to fill. Their retiring president had done all the work, and the Federation were indebted to Mr. Gallie for his unremitting services. The speaker looked forward to better times, both in their own particular industry and for the country generally.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair (Wm. Sinclair and Sons, Ltd.), proposed the election of Mr. T. Owen Jacobsen, J.P. (Jacobsen, Welch and Co., Ltd.), as vice-president. This was seconded by Mr. J. B. Browne (Manchester Envelope Co.) and carried unanimously.

Mr. Frank Appleton (Messrs. Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd.,) who bears a name well known in the envelope manufacturing industry, was appointed treasurer in succession to Mr. Jacobsen.

Thanks to Mr. Gallie.

Mr. Leonard Spicer proposed a resolution of thanks to Mr. James Gallie for his services to the Federation during the two years he had occupied the presideney. He spoke in warm terms of the efficiency with which Mr. Gallie had carried on the work and to the great self-sacrifice which was involved in making fortnightly journeys from Edinburgh to London in the interests of the Federation. The heartiest and deepest thanks of the members were due to their retiring president, who had been a source of great inspiration to them all.

Mr. Jacobsen seconded the resolution, which was heartily and unanimously carried.

Mr. Gallie, in acknowledging the resolution, spoke of the valuable friendships he had formed during his term of office and the consideration and kindness which he had unfailingly received from the council, the executive committee and all the members. He also acknowledged the valuable assistance given by the secretary (Mr. Armstrong) and the good work which had been loyally performed by the members of the staff.

Mr. Leonard Spicer endorsed the remarks which Mr. Gallie had made with reference to the secretary and the staff, and a formal resolution of thanks was passed to them.

Paper Convention.

Programme for the Association and Technical Section Meetings.

The present week is an important one for British papermakers and paper technologists. The seventh general conference of the Technical Section will be held to day, Thursday, March 22nd, at 26 and 27, Farringdon street, London, and the annual general meeting of the Papermakers' Association on Friday afternoon at the same place, followed in the evening by the annual dinner at the Connaught Rooms, 7 p m.

Captain W. E Nuttall (the chairman) will preside at the technical conference, and Mr. Leonard Tod over the proceedings of the Association.

The programme of the Technical Conference is as follows:—

MORNING SESSION.

10—10.45 a m.—Meeting of executive committee of the Section.
10.45—11.30 a.m.—Annual general meeting.
11.30 a.m.—General conference.
11.30—12.15.—Paper, "Methods of Testing the Strength of Pulps. A Contribution to Standardising the Methods."—R. W. Sindall, F.C.S.
12.15—1 p.m.—Discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2.30—3.15 p.m.—Paper, "Automatically controlled Hydraulic Power Transmission as Applied to a Paper Mill."—J. W. Rose.
3.15 p.m.—Discussion.

Shipping Paper for Export.

In an address to the Export Trade Class at Toronto University Extension course, Mr. A. L. Dawe made the statement: No matter how ridiculous the shipping instructions are, it is sound procedure to follow them.

It was stated that the reputation of Canada as to packing and shipping was favourable in foreign markets. This was an advantage over the United States as there were unsettled claims for millions standing against United States mills for faulty packing on export business secured by them immediately after the armistice.

In dealing with the packing question Mr. Dawe cited an order received from a buyer in Belgium who requested that shipment of a certain kind of paper be wrapped in small bundles giving length, breadth and weight. This seemed to be an unusual request in connection with this particular kind of paper, and on investigation it was found that the Belgium buyer was ordering these goods for an importer in South America and the destination was some hundreds of miles inland. The shipment had to be carried to this buyer on the backs of mules. Another case was given where a buyer in India requested that the bands on the bales be painted red. Upon investigating this seemingly peculiar request it developed that the purchaser required this for more ready identification.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Now in full swing till April 30th
TUCK'S POSTCARDS £5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 19 PARADISE STREET E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
OASH & OLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN CATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

VULMOS FIBRE
CUTTING STICKS and BOARDS.
MOSSES & MITCHELL, Ltd.,
122/4, Golden Lane, London, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Anything in Colour!
Better, Quicker & Cheaper than can usually be obtained.
— PICTORIAL —
LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS
(in sheets up to 44 by 64 inches)
For Shipping, Railways, Pleasure Resort Announcements, Cinemas, etc.
We do the Job Complete, or will be pleased to assist you with any part of it.
We also undertake every kind of
Colour Printing, as Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, Coloured Supplements, Magazine Insets, Children's Picture Books, Picture Post Cards, View Books, etc.
We are also publishers of
Chromo Almanacs and Card Calendars, Pictures for Box Tops, Advertising Fixture Sheets, and numerous other items. Ask for Catalogues.
TAYLOR BROS.
THE TRADE COLOUR PRINTER LEEDS.
Telephone: 24396. Wires: "Almanac," Leeds.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING — MACHINERY MERCHANT. —
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E C 4

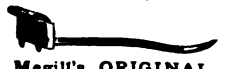
PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone: Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

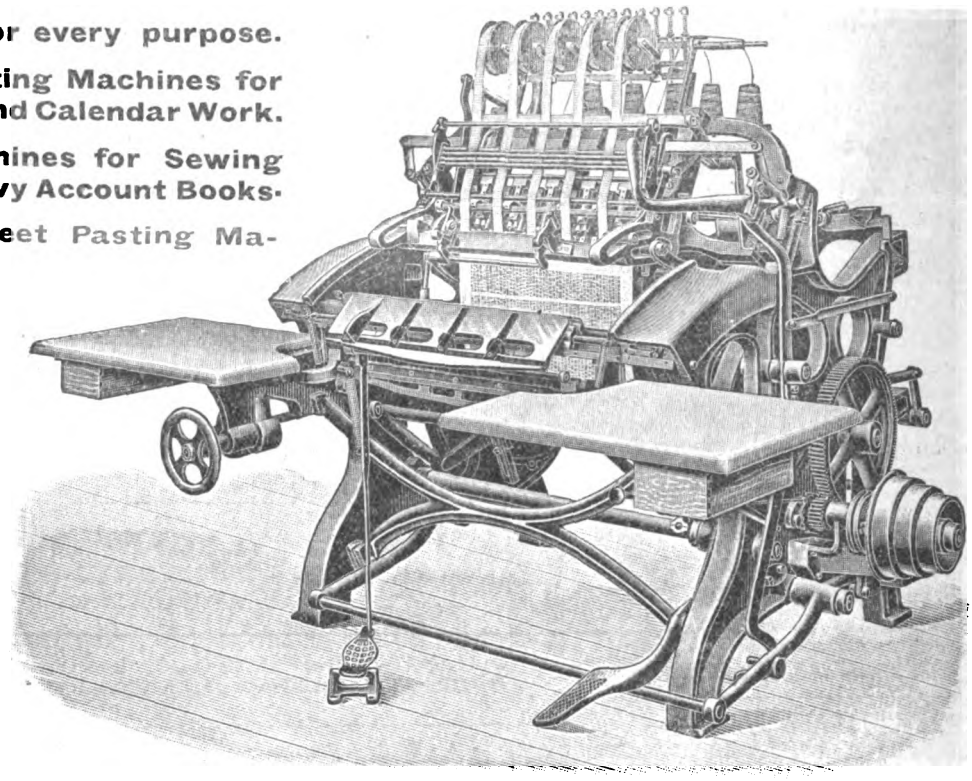
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

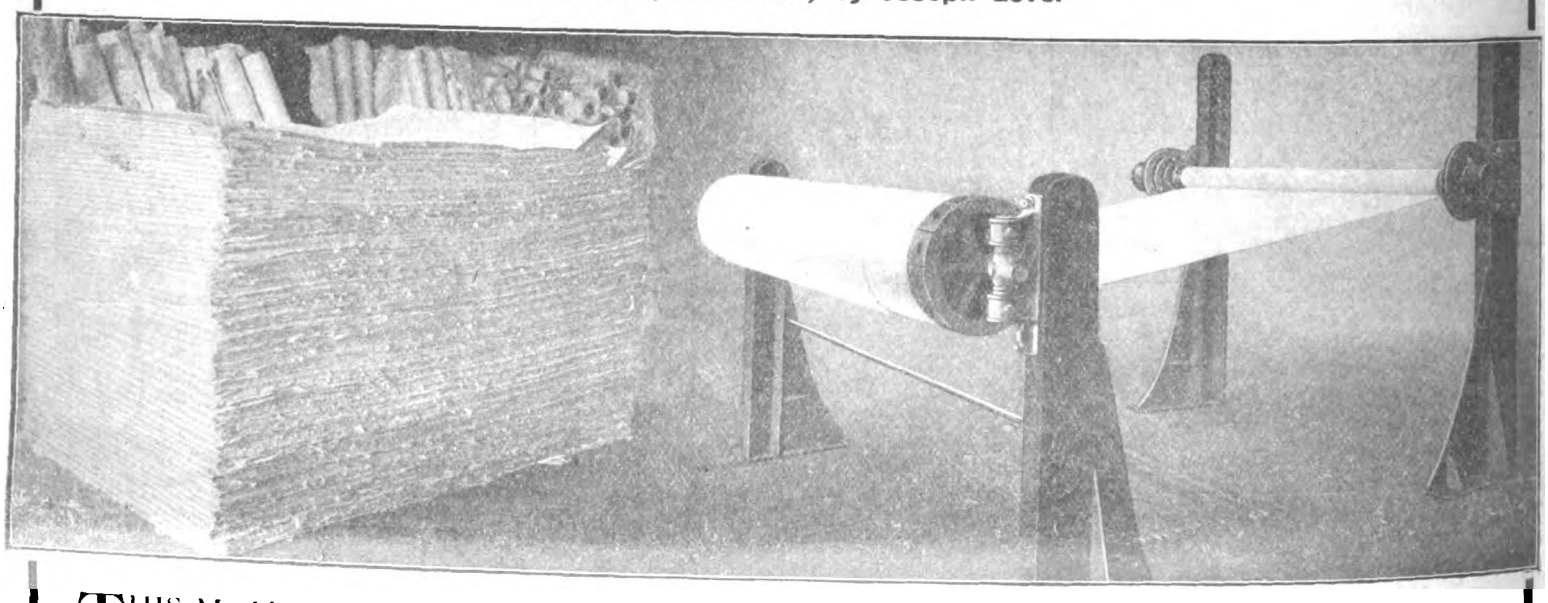
No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Mar. 22, 1923.

Digitized by Google

GENERAL ... MICH.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

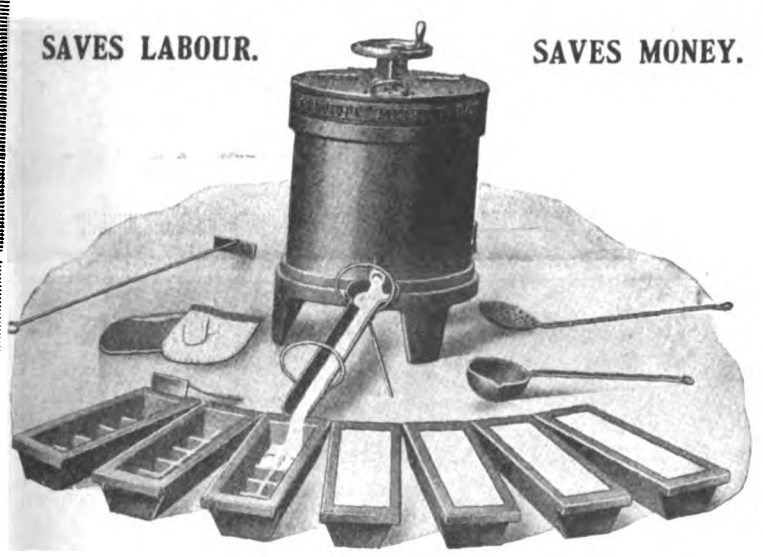
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 13. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 29, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR. SAVES MONEY.



A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

Fry's Metal Foundry

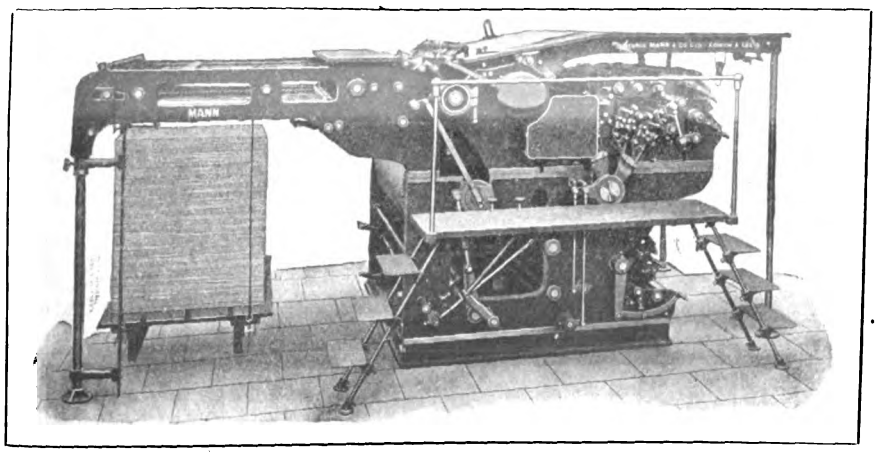
25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, DUBLIN, GLASGOW.

Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines),
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

33-9

THE MANN PATENT TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE



PRINTS

(a) Two Colours on Front,

or

(b) A Different Colour Back and Front,

or

(c) Same Colour Back and Front,

or

(d) Single Colour One Side Only.

MORE THAN 200 MACHINES AT WORK ON:

NEWSPAPERS. CATALOGUES. SHARE CERTIFICATES. BONDS. NOTES. SHOWCARDS. CARTONS. LABELS. POSTERS. MAPS. PLAYING CARDS. ETC.

Full particulars from:—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD., HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

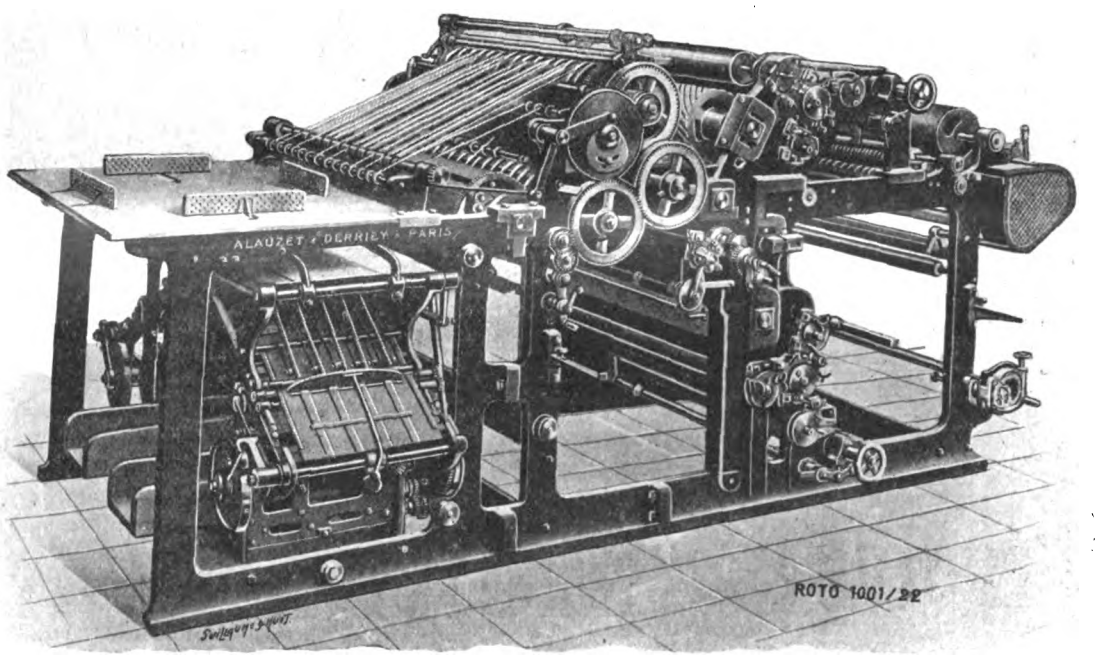
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.


Trade Mark.

B. DELLAGANA & CO., Ltd.


Trade Mark.

PRINTING BLOCK MAKERS BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS.

Specialities:

"DELLANICK" (Reg'd) The Hardest and Sharpest Plates (Nickel-Steel Shell, not Plated Electro).

"STEELETTO" (Reg'd.) The Cheapest Plates (Steel and Nickel Printing Surface).

ELECTROS and STEREOS

Of the same quality as for over 80 years—THE BEST ONLY.

PROCESS BLOCKS Unsurpassed.

Our aim is that our products and service shall like our TRADE MARK be BEAU IDEAL.

LONDON: 11, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4; Telephone—HOLBORN 207.

14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, E.C.3. Telephone—AVENUE 5589.

MANCHESTER: 62, Greengate, Salford. Telephone—CENTRAL 640.

LIVERPOOL: 35, Atherton Street. Telephone - BANK 3522.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 13. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MARCH 29. 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Sizes of Printing Papers.

Recommendation as to their Simplification, made after Investigation by U.S. Bureau of Standards.

Particulars of the data regarding paper sizes used by printers and others, compiled after an important investigation by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, U.S.A., were published in our issue of February 15th. In view of those carefully ascertained data, and as a result of a nation-wide and thorough inquiry by questionnaire carried out by the Committee on Simplification of Paper Sizes, the Bureau issues the following recommendations and explanations.

Four Sheet Sizes Recommended.

The committee recommend to the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce that production of book papers be simplified to four sheet sizes of 26 by 29, 25 by 38, 32 by 44 and 35 by 45½, and their doubles, to cover virtually all general printing, publishing and advertising requirements.

The committee also recommends that the sheet size of 30½ by 41, and its double size, be adopted and recognised as a standard for the use of book publishers. The result of the inquiry made by the National Association of Book Publishers among its members and leading non-members warrants this recommendation.

Sizes for Stitched Booklets, Catalogues, House-Organs, Magazines.

The following table gives the most popular trimmed sizes for booklets, catalogues, house-organs and magazines, and the untrimmed folded sizes for circulars and folders that cut and print without waste from the four recommended sheet sizes:

Booklet Trimmed Size	Sheet Size	Double Sheet Size
3 x 6	25x38	38x50
3⅛x 6¼	26x29	29x52
3⅛x 8⅝	35x45¼	—
3⅝x 5⅛	32x44	44x64
3⅝x 6½	32x44	44x46
4 x 9⅛	25x38	38x50
4⅛x 6	25x38	38x50
5⅛x 7⅛	32x44	44x64
5⅛x 8⅝	35x45½	—
6 x 9⅛	25x38	38x50
6⅞x 9⅛	26x29	29x52
7⅛x10⅝	32x44	44x64
8 x 9⅛	—	¼ of 38x50
8⅛x11	35x45½	—
9⅛x12⅛	25x38	38x50
10⅝x15⅞	32x44	44x64

Note.—The trimmed page sizes that cut without waste from 30½ by 41 and 41 by 61 are 3½ by 6⅜, 4⅜ by 7½, 7⅜ by 9⅞.

SIZES FOR UNSTITCHED AND UNTRIMMED CIRCULAR.

Page Size	Sheet Size	Double Sheet Size
3⅛x 6⅛	25x38	38x50
3⅛x 6⅛	26x29	29x52
3⅛x 8⅝	35x45½	—
4 x 5½	32x44	44x64
4 x 7⅛	32x44	44x64
4⅛x 9⅛	25x38	38x50
4⅛x 6⅛	25x38	38x50
5½x 8	32x44	44x64
5⅛x 8⅝	35x45½	—
6⅛x 9⅛	25x38	38x50
8 x11	32x44	44x64
8⅜x11⅞	35x45½	—
9⅛x12⅛	25x38	38x50
11 x 6	32x44	44x64

Note.—The untrimmed page sizes that cut from 30½ by 41 and 41 by 61 are 3¾ by 6¾, 5⅛ by 7⅝, 7⅝ by 10¼.

The trimmed page sizes allow ⅛ of an inch trim at head, ¼ of an inch trim at front and bottom. The smaller page sizes allow ⅛ of an inch trim at top, front and bottom. Tolerance of ⅛ of an inch in finished work should be permitted.

The 35 by 45½ Inch Size.

In regard to the 35 by 45½ inch size, it should be noted that some mills make this size 35 by 45 and other mills 35 by 46. A checkup with bookbinders shows that the correct size for an 8½ by 11 trimmed booklet and catalogue, and its half size 5⅛ by 8⅜ booklet or catalogue, should be 35 by 45½ to cut without waste. A very large proportion of the returned questionnaires asked for the 35 by 45½ sheet, from which 8½ by 11 booklets and catalogues can be cut. This sheet is comparable to the bond paper size from which 8½ by 11 letter-heads are cut without trim and waste.

With the adoption of the 35 by 45½ sheet size, the 33 by 46 sheet (page size 8 by 11⅛) being so close, it is obvious that the few present users of 33 by 46 can easily swing to the new size, 35 by 45½, which cuts an 8½ by 11 trimmed page size.

The 28 by 42, 28 by 44 and 33 by 46 Inch Sizes.

The 28 by 42, 28 by 44 and 33 by 46 inch sizes comprised but 6½ per cent. of the literature surveyed. It should be noted that printers or lithographers still requiring these sizes will find no difficulty in securing service on these items during a period of readjustment.

In view of the success of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in popularising the catalogue size, 7¾ by 10⅝, and the booklet size, 5¼ by 7⅝, both cutting without waste from the 32 by 44 sheet (included in the committee's recommendations), it can, we think, be assumed that the demand for the 28 by 42 and 28 by 44 sheets will, in a large measure, shift to 32 by 44.

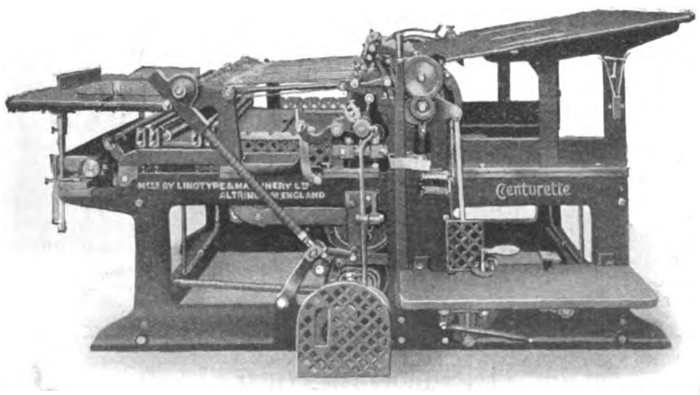
TABLE A.

No. from Sheet.	17 x 22.	22 x 34.	17 x 28.	28 x 34.	19 x 24.	24 x 38.
2 out	11 x 7	17 x 22	14 x 17	17 x 28	12 x 19	19 x 24
4 out	8½ x 11	11 x 17	8½ x 14	14 x 17	9½ x 12	12 x 19
6 out	8½ x 7 5/16	7 5/16 x 17	8½ x 9 5/16	11 5/16 x 14	9½ x 8	12 x 12 5/16
6 out	5⅝ x 11	11 x 11 5/16	5⅝ x 14	9 5/16 x 17	6 5/16 x 12	8 x 19
8 out	4¼ x 11	8½ x 11	7 x 8½	7 x 17	4¾ x 12	9½ x 12
8 out	5½ x 8½	5½ x 17	4¼ x 14	8½ x 14	6 x 9½	6 x 19
9 out	5⅝ x 7 5/16	7 5/16 x 11 5/16	5⅝ x 9 5/16	9 5/16 x 11 5/16	6 5/16 x 8	8 x 12 5/16
10 out	4⅜ x 8½	6¾ x 11	5½ x 8½	6¾ x 14	4¾ x 9½	7½ x 12
12 out	4¼ x 7 5/16	7 5/16 x 8½	4½ x 9 5/16	8½ x 9 5/16	4¾ x 8	8 x 9½
12 out	5⅝ x 5½	5½ x 11 5/16	5⅝ x 7	7 x 11 5/16	6 5/16 x 6	6 x 12 5/16
15 out	4⅜ x 5⅝	4⅜ x 11 5/16	3½ x 9 5/16	5½ x 11 5/16	3⅝ x 8	4¾ x 12 5/16
15 out	3⅜ x 7 5/16	6¾ x 7 5/16	5½ x 5⅝	6¾ x 9 5/16	4¾ x 6 5/16	7½ x 8
16 out	4¼ x 5½	5½ x 8½	4¼ x 7	7 x 8½	4¾ x 6	6 x 9½
18 out	3⅜ x 5⅝	5⅝ x 7 5/16	4⅜ x 5⅝	5⅝ x 9 5/16	4 x 6 5/16	6 5/16 x 8
20 out	3⅜ x 5½	4⅜ x 8½	3⅜ x 7	5½ x 8½	3⅝	4¾ x 9½
20 out	4¼ x 4⅜	5½ x 6¾	4¼ x 5½	6¾ x 7	4⅜ x 4⅜	6 x 7½
24 out	3⅜ x 4¼	3⅜ x 8½	2 13/16 x 7	4½ x 8½	4 x 4⅜	6 x 6 5/16
24 out	2 13/16 x 5½	5½ x 5⅝	4¼ x 4⅜	5⅝ x 7	3⅜ x 6	4 x 9½
28 out	2⅜ x 5½	5½ x 4 13/16	4 x 4¼	4 11/16 x 7	3⅜ x 4⅜	5⅜ x 6
28 out	3½ x 4¼	3½ x 8½	2⅜ x 7	4 x 8½	2⅜ x 6	3⅜ x 9½
32 out	2½ x 5½	2⅜ x 8½	2½ x 7	3½ x 8½	2⅜ x 6	3 x 9½
32 out	2⅜ x 4¼	4¼ x 5½	3½ x 4¼	4¼ x 7	4⅜ x 3	4⅜ x 6

Sizes of printed pieces which cut and print without waste from standard sizes of bond and writing papers.

Digitized by Google

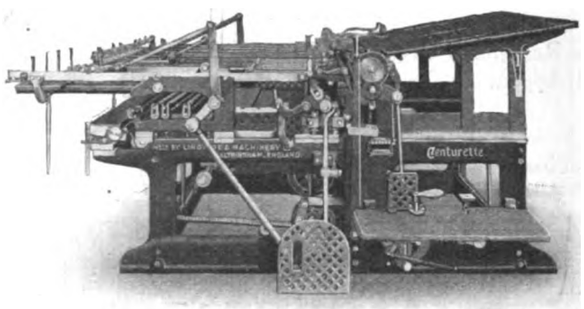
Centurette



This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.

CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery.

Built in one size only—Dbl. Demy—with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.



CENTURETTE—with Printed-Side-up Delivery.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9 Kingsway, London.

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A Specialised Trade Protection Office for Paper Makers, Merchants, Agents, Wholesale Stationers & Allied Trades.

OBJECTS AND POINTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

Enquiries. Precise up-to-date Status Reports furnished by this Society which operates exclusively in your trade.

Collection of Accounts. Trade protection specialisation makes it possible for this Society to render a valuable service in the connection mentioned and, through up-to-date and efficient methods, costs are reduced to a minimum.

Insolvencies. This department will be under the control of an accountant with 15 years' experience in this class of work, and fullest investigations will be conducted and Meetings of Creditors attended free of charge.

The Society will be controlled by a directorate to be elected from the principal houses in the Trade.

Managing Director, Accountant & Valuer: PARKIN S. BOOTH.

Described by the "Chemist and Druggist" as "The Live Wire of the Trade Protection World."

FORM OF MEMBERSHIP.

To MR. PARKIN S. BOOTH.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

LONDON OFFICE:
26, 27 & 28, KIMBERLEY HOUSE,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1.
Telegrams: "ASMANIST," CENT. Telephone: CITY 6942/4 (2 lines).

LIVERPOOL OFFICE:
35, 36 & 37, EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
2, BIXTETH STREET
Telegrams: "QUORUM." Telephone: 4330 CENTRAL (Private Branch Exchange)

Sir,

Kindly place our name upon the register of members of the ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED, as from .....192.....to.....192..... and so on from year to year, until notice of discontinuance in writing be given prior to the termination of any year's Subscription, and upon the following terms and conditions:—

CONDITIONS:

The Subscription is annual, payable in advance, and may commence at any time.

All information is obtained from the most reliable sources, but it must be distinctly understood that it is furnished in strict confidence, and is for the sole use of the Subscriber, and is not to be divulged to a third party. The Subscriber will be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from the breach or non-observance of this condition.

Subscriptions are received, all Debt and Status Enquiry Books, etc., are issued, and information is given on the distinct understanding that the Office is not to be held responsible for damage or loss arising from want of sufficient or accurate information furnished to Subscribers, and it is agreed between the Subscriber and the Office that no proceedings shall be instituted against the Office by reason of any information furnished or omitted to be furnished, and the Subscriber further agrees not to give credit in sole reliance upon any information received from the Office except upon his own responsibility.

The Solicitors to whom collection of any debt is transferred by the Office shall be entitled to exercise discretion as to the form of procedure to be adopted in each case, and the Subscriber agrees to ratify all acts done by such Solicitors.

In case of discontinuance, Debt and Enquiry Forms are to be returned to the Office with written notice, before the end of the subscription term

Terms:

Subscription £2 2s. 0d. per annum, entitling the Subscriber to:—

Ten Status Enquiry Forms and ten Debt Forms free of charge.
Further Enquiry Forms during currency of Subscription at 2/- each.
" Debt " " " " " " " 1/6 "
The Collection of an unlimited number of Accounts at the following rates of Commission:—
5% on amounts recovered up to - - £20
2½% on amounts over £20 and up to - £100
1% on amounts over - - - £100
5% on amounts recovered in Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Isles.
Special terms in respect to Foreign Debt collections and enquiries.
Representation at Meetings of Creditors free of charge.
Searches of the Registers (unlimited) free of charge.
Legal Advice by the Solicitors to the Office upon ordinary business matters free.

(Signed)..... *(Address)*.....

.....

Date.....192 . *Business*.....

Digitized by Google

The 26 by 29 Inch Size.

The 26 by 29 size was included in our recommendations because the surveys showed that 19 per cent. of circular and booklet literature fell into the 3½ by 6¼ page size group. Practically every questionnaire returned asked for this sheet size. This size, we may add, will serve the needs of those who have been using a 28 by 42 sheet for stuffers for 6¾ envelopes.

Standard Roll Widths.

On jobs where a page sheet is required which will not cut without waste from the four sheet sizes recommended, the following roll widths are suggested as a guide for ordering special mill runs: 25, 30½, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 45½, 50, 61 and 64 inches.

Fitting such work to roll widths would result in economy in paper manufacturing and distribution, as all book papers are made in standard roll widths and then cut into sheets. Roll widths give a one dimension standard, and sheets may be cut to any practical length required.

The following are the roll widths for bonds, ledgers and flats: 17, 19, 22, 24, 28, 32, 34 and 38 inches.

Cover Paper Sizes Standardised.

The page sizes which will cut without waste from the standard book paper sizes recommended will fit to advantage the standard cover paper sizes of 20 by 26 and 23 by 33. These cover sizes were recently successfully standardised through the co-operation of the United Typothetæ of America and the National Association of Purchasing Agents, and have been endorsed by the Cover Paper Manufacturers' Association.

Standard Bond and Writing Paper Sizes.

For general office and factory form and letterhead printing it is recommended by the committee that the sizes 17 by 22, 17 by 28 and 19 by 24, and their doubles, be decided upon.

The sizes in the Table A are those which cut and print without waste from the sizes recommended.

Special Committee for Bond and Ledger Paper Specialties.

The committee further recommended that a special committee should be appointed to meet with the Simplification Committee, for the purpose of making a special set of standards for bank cheques, drafts, customers' cheques, pocket cheques, insurance policy forms, legal forms, forms for mortgages, bonds, etc., also tariff forms, railroad forms, blank book, loose-leaf ledger and bond paper forms, and other work coming within the range of those classes of printing and lithography.

This report, as will be observed, contains a great deal of data supporting the committee's recommendations. The committee hopes that these data will prove helpful not only to paper manufacturers and merchants, but also to printers, stationers, lithographers, publishers, and also to makers of printing machinery. The report will, in addition, serve as a guide and help to buyers of printing matter. It is not the purpose of this report to discourage originality. It seeks to bring about economies in printing, publishing and advertising. The report demonstrates that out of the standard sizes of paper recommended can be cut practically all sizes and forms required.

The adoption of this report by the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce is recommended by the Committee.

"The Three Arts."

Mr. Lewis Hobday, Dover, has presented to the Technical Library of the Papermakers' Association, a copy of an old book entitled "The Three Arts, or a concise and interesting view of the nature and history of papermaking, printing and bookbinding, being designed to unite entertainment and information concerning these arts with which the cause of literature is peculiarly connected." Printed at the Sussex Press, Lewes, and published by J. Baxter in 1809, it contains three engravings and a short but captivating description of the three processes as they were carried on over 100 years ago. It is amusing to note that the illustration of the Sussex Press establishment on the cover of the book combines a lottery office and the sale of patent medicines with the other functions of a printer and stationer.

Mr. J. Leonard Spicer.

The New President of the Envelope Makers' Federation.

For many years Mr. James Leonard Spicer has performed in a quiet way much valuable work in the paper trade and elsewhere, and his election as president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers is some reward for his labours.

Born in 1873 at Bexley, Kent, he is the second son of Mr. James Spicer, son of the original James Spicer who gave his name to the firm as James Spicer and Sons when that concern was founded in 1865. Mr. Leonard Spicer was educated in the first place at a preparatory school at Brighton and later went to Leys School, Cambridge. His educational equipment was further added to by a sojourn of 15 months on the Continent, when he familiarised himself with foreign languages and methods of business.

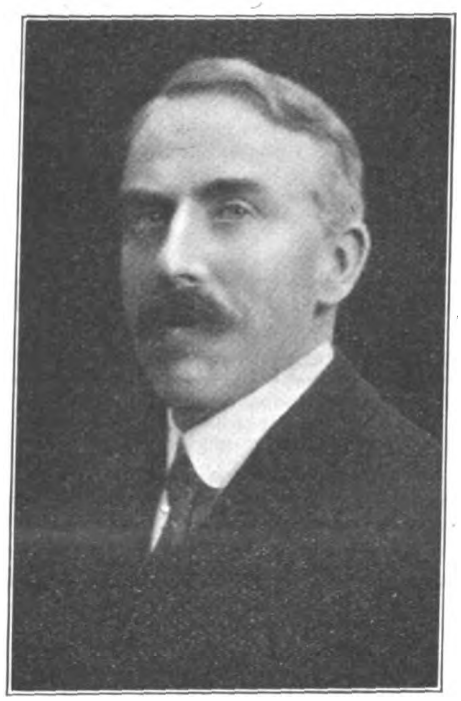


Photo: Oscar Hardee, London.

MR. J. LEONARD SPICER.

On completing this part of his training, Mr. Spicer spent four years in the shipping trade, and he might have continued along those lines but for the fact that the firm of James Spicer and Sons was developing to such an extent that his services were required in Upper Thames-street. Accordingly he entered the paper trade in 1896, being connected with the export side of the business. Subsequently he directed his energies on the "writings" side of the business, and for some years now has been engaged in developing the manufacturing stationery section. Mr. Spicer was taken into partnership in 1900, and when the business was converted into a company in 1910, he became one of the directors, his fellow-directors being the Right Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bart. (chairman), Sir Howard Spicer, K.B.E., Mr. A. Dykes Spicer and Mr. Douglas Spicer. With the amalgamation of James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., with Spicer Brothers, Ltd., which was realised last year under the present style of Spicers Ltd., Mr. Leonard became a director of the new board.

In the course of his career, Mr. Spicer has travelled extensively. In addition to several visits to the Continent and America, in 1914 he toured Australia and New Zealand, calling at the various branch houses of the firm. When the war broke out he was half-way across the States, and on his return to this country he threw himself heart and soul into the great efforts which James Spicer and Sons, Ltd., made to serve the country in this great crisis. In conjunction with his elder brother, Sir Howard Spicer, he helped to organise five or six factories which were devoted to the manufacture of gas masks, a proviso (against enemy attacks) of the very first importance.

Possessing, in common with other members of the family, a spirit of public duty in a high degree, Mr. Leonard Spicer has given much time and labour to organisations associated with the paper industry, as well as to educational and other movements outside. At one time he represented his firm on the Association of Wholesale Stationers. His connection with the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers began from the inception of this organisation in 1918, he, as the representative of his firm, being one of the founders. It is a curious coincidence that on the same day that Mr. Leonard Spicer was elected president of this Federation, his cousin, Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, was made president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants. Since its foundation, Mr. Leonard Spicer has done much to assist in developing the work of the Federation, of which he was vice president during the two years of Mr. James Gallie's presidency. In the handling of labour problems his experience and tact have been invaluable, and have earned for him the esteem of the union leaders. As chairman of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee, which was set up to deal with questions connected with the manufacturing stationery industry, he has also been of great service.

Outside the paper and stationery industry Mr. Leonard Spicer has given up much time on behalf of education. He is chairman of the Borough Polytechnic, a position he has held since 1905, while in the district of Bromley, where he lives, his assistance in the direction of various religious and benevolent movements has been eagerly sought and as willingly granted.

In 1901 Mr. Spicer married Miss Lloyd of Denmark Hill, and there are three children, a boy and two girls.

Paper and Printing Ink.

Reasons of Certain Results.

In an exhaustive paper on the relationship of paper to printing ink, presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Mr. B. G. Ransom specified some of the requirements of paper and the reasons of certain results.

He explained, for instance, that in the rotogravure process of printing, the best results are obtained by the use of super-calendered stock, 40 or 50 pounds, of faint cream tint. Dead white makes the picture too hard. When the paper is not properly calendered, the ink has a tendency to sink into the paper and the finished print lacks the required gradation in tone.

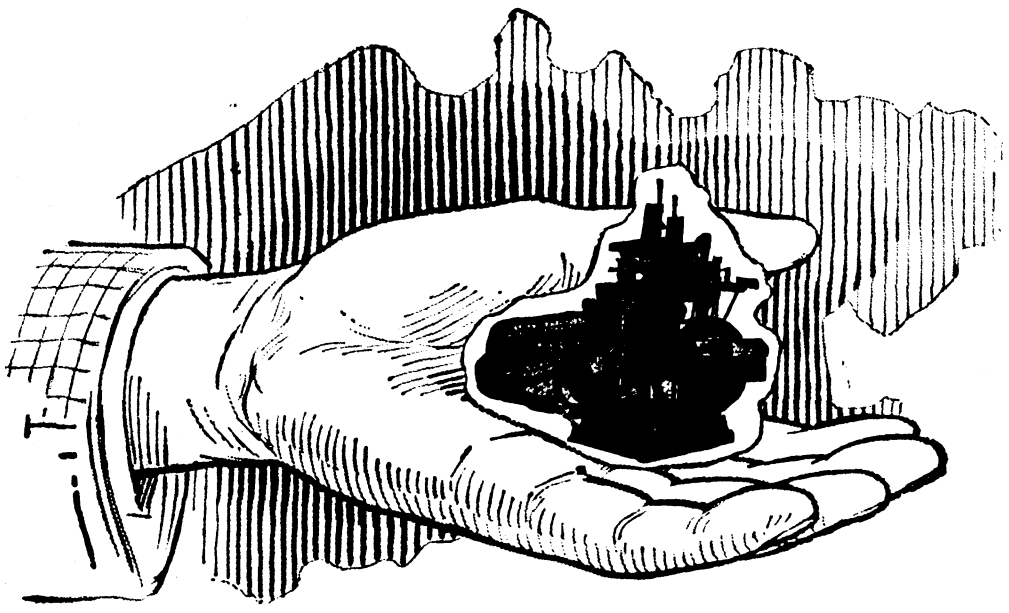
The principal paper troubles in printing are caused by improperly wound paper, one side of the roll being tighter than the other. This first produces wrinkles on the printed sheet and finally breaks the web. All pasters in the roll of paper should be eliminated if possible, or carefully made of non-meltable paste such as dextrine. Calender marks are also the cause of considerable delay. The paper used in gravure printing is subjected to a harder pull on the press than is ordinarily encountered, and therefore should possess a higher tensile strength.

Another difficulty which is not infrequently encountered is the presence of free acid due to the bleaching materials not being properly neutralised at the end of the bleaching process. In some cases it may be due to an excess of alkali which was added to neutralise the acids from the bleach; when this condition occurs the cylinders, after running a few hours, possess a rough surface due to the interaction of the copper with the acid or the alkali.

The rapidity of drying of news-print ink depends entirely on the absorption of the ink by the paper. The composition of the paper is therefore of essential importance. As is known, ground wood pulp has an affinity for printing ink, while sulphite pulp has not; still news-print always contains a certain proportion of sulphite pulp. Another difficulty in printing which can be assigned to the paper is the varying thickness of the news-print. If the stock varies from 28 to 32 pounds, as often happens, the printed matter may be badly blurred on the lighter weight sheet because the rolls are set for the heavier weight sheet.

Paper used in poster printing must be absorbent so that the ink dries quickly. It must also be non-fading to produce the best results. The papers that are used in book printing are of many different kinds and the ink used in the printing must be adapted to suit the paper.

Digitized by Google



This machine will mean more business for you

Ask any Envelope Manufacturer what he thinks of the "Leader." This Efficient, Absolutely Up-to-date Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine is one of the Greatest Modern Time and Labour Savers. It produces per minute in one operation, 150 perfectly Made Envelopes Gummed on the Flaps, Folded and Dried. *Speed*, *Reliability*, *Economy* —these Things will Count in production in the Good Times which are certainly ahead of us.

The "Leader" is made by a firm with 60 Years' Experience of the Manufacture of Envelope Making Machinery, so you can depend upon getting only the Best possible Results. May we send you our prices, together with full particulars? A Post Card will bring a reply which will interest you.

THE "LEADER"

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LTD.,

31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:
DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd,
Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between N. R. Alexander and C. S. Coleman, printers, 10, Coleman-street, E.C., under the style of The Cheltham Press.

LUDLOW TYPECASTER.—A conference was arranged to be held on Tuesday between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors to discuss certain proposals put forward by the L.S.C. concerning conditions and wage rates in respect of the Ludlow Typecaster.

THE conference held on Friday between the L.M.P.A. and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants on rates for stitching and binding machines was adjourned after a six-hour sitting.

THE 101st election of pensioners, 1923, in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation is to be held at the Connaught Rooms, on Saturday, April 7th, the poll commencing at 1 p.m. and closing at 3 p.m.

MESSRS. T. F. SALISBURY and F. Taylor, who carry on business in Palatine-buildings, Victoria-street, Manchester, as commercial and general printers and stationers, were the plaintiffs in an action against Harold Joseph Seligman, St. Peter's-square, Manchester, also a commercial and general stationer, at the Lancashire Chancery Court at Manchester last week. The plaintiffs sought an injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on business in breach of an agreement made with the plaintiffs. Judgment was reserved.

PRINTING TRADES ALLIANCE.—The Printing Trades Alliance held a dinner at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Saturday night, Mr. A. H. Farmer presiding over a large company. Mr. C. E. Allen, proposing the toast of the Alliance, said that trade unions to-day had become essentially political organisations, and as such were a danger both to the State and the individual. Mr. Harry Dubery, Labour Advisor to the Allied Pianoforte Industries was one of the speakers.

PRINTING CRAFTS GUILD.—The popularity of the firm of Messrs. J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., printers by every process, St. Anne's-on-Sea, was proved on Saturday last when about 70 members of the Guild travelled over 100 miles to visit these works, which are situated in an ideal position close to the sea shore. Messrs. Robertson are the only persons in this country who publish a newspaper by the offset process—the finely illustrated *Blackpool Times*—and Guild members were much interested to see this and other work in operation, and carried away a deep impression that ideal conditions bring forth all that is best in the craftsman.

MR. JAMES BARR, the well-known author and journalist, died last week in a nursing home at Putney.

MR. H. R. WHATES, for many years Parliamentary correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, and previously for nine years assistant editor of the *Standard*, died at his residence near Hounslow on Sunday.

DEATH OF MR. W. VERNUM.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Vernum, which took place on Friday. Mr. Vernum, who had been in indifferent health for nearly twelve months, was a prominent member and a warm and loyal supporter of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association. At the time of his death he was in charge of the bookbinding department of Messrs. C. and E. Layton, a position he had occupied for a period of seven years.

SIR GEORGE TOULMIN, of Preston, one of the proprietors of the *Lancashire Daily Post*, the *Preston Guardian*, the *Blackburn Times*, and the *Burnley News*, twice chairman of the Press Association, Ltd., honorary treasurer and a former president of the Newspaper Society, who died on January 21st, aged 65, left estate of the gross value of £73,828, with net personalty £62,814.

THE late Mr. James Edwards Catty, of Regent's Park, and of Bexhill-on-Sea, of Messrs. Mansell, Hunt, Catty and Co., Christmas cracker and paper capsule manufacturers, left £6,184.

UNDER the will of the late Miss Gertrude Page, a certain annual sum has been placed at the disposal of the Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers to be employed on behalf of literary or journalistic workers resident in the United Kingdom, particularly for the purpose of providing a change of air or temporary help in cases of sickness, where these needs cannot otherwise be met. Forms of application can be obtained from the offices of the Society, No. 1, Central-buildings, Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

LONG SERVICE ON "THE TIMES."—To the record of long service on *The Times* staff must be added the names of Mr. Frederick Maude and Mr. William Richardson, who are retiring on pension on March 28th, Mr. Maude, a machine-minder in the press room, is in the fiftieth year of his service and the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Richardson, who is an assistant in the press room, is also in the fiftieth year of his service, but in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

SOME important new documents concerning William Caxton's residence at Cologne were announced last week by Mr. A. W. Pollard, on behalf of Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Birch, at the meeting of the Bibliographical Society at 20, Hanover-square.

THE annual concert of employees of the *Daily Telegraph* in aid of the Lloyd Memorial Convalescent Home, Deal, was held on Saturday evening at the Bridge House Restaurant, London Bridge. Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Lawson presided, an excellent programme being contributed to by, among others, Miss Mabs Manchester, Miss Hilda Burkin, Miss Dorothy West, the Matt Trio, and Mr. Syd Hammond. Mr. Ralph Baker proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, who, in reply, emphasised the good work the institution was doing, mentioning that in 1921 1,679 patients were treated, whereas last year the number increased to 2,361—944 men and 1,417 women. Thanks to generous support, the "plate" amounted to £98.

WILLIAM RICHARD MASON (37), electrician, of High-road, Wood Green, son of a local tradesman, was sent to prison for six months' hard labour at Wood Green Police Court on Friday for stealing £3.950 from the house of Mr. Joseph Barton, stationer and account book maker, of Park-avenue, Wood Green.

HENRY BANNERMAN AND SONS, LTD., MANCHESTER.—Since 1890 the businesses of Henry Bannerman and Sons, Ltd., and the Bannerman Mills Co., Ltd., although under the same management, have been carried on as separate concerns. Now, for family reasons, and with a view to concentration of control, these private companies are being amalgamated under the style of Henry Bannerman and Sons, Ltd., who will also take over the Bradford-road Manufacturing Co., Ltd. In conformity with the law's requirements, the latter and the Bannerman Mills Co., Ltd., will be voluntarily wound up, the businesses being taken over *in toto* by Henry Bannerman and Sons, Ltd. No change in management will be involved, Sir Charles W. Macara, Bart., retaining his positions as chairman and managing director.

DUBLIN RAID.—Members of the Criminal Investigation Department raided two houses in North Great Georges-street, Dublin, last week, and seized the printing plant of the *Republican Bulletin*. They also seized large quantities of Republican literature. Fourteen women found in the premises were searched and arrested, as was also a man described as head of the Republican Publicity Department.

GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.—An increase in unemployment generally in Germany is reported for January. In the printing industry this is not very marked, the returns showing that out of 62,403 trade union members 8·4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January as against 8·0 per cent. at the end of December last, though in January a year ago the percentage was only 1·3. Of 96,773 bookbinding workers 4·5 per cent. were unemployed in January, as compared with 2·7 per cent. in December and 1·1 per cent. in January, 1922.

PLAYING CARDS FOR U.S.A.—The Assistant Secretary of the U.S.A. Treasury, is sending an announcement to collectors of customs regarding the internal revenue tax and customs duty on imported or so-called toy playing cards, in which it is held by the department that such miniature playing cards are dutiable as playing cards under the provision of Paragraph 1,312 of the Tariff Act of 1922. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed collectors of customs to detain future importations of such cards until the internal revenue tax is paid and also to require internal revenue tax payment on those cards now in customs' custody.

NOTICE of proposal has been given by the Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland), dated February 19th, 1923, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for female workers.

THE first number of the *Chicago Tribune* was issued on June 10th, 1847, when 400 copies were pulled on a Washington hand press worked by one of the editors, and in commemoration of its 75th birthday the newspaper has issued an interesting souvenir volume.

THE American Bible Society has placed the largest single Bible order ever given by any organisation in the United States, perhaps in the world, to a firm in New York City. It is for 1,500,000 volumes of Scriptural portions, consisting of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, the Book of Acts, and the Book of Proverbs, in English and Spanish.

THE *Caslon Circular and Typefounder* for February serves not only to display the merits of Caslon types but also to convey some interesting reading matter.

Paper Bag Machines.

Several interesting devices have been invented for producing paper bags as food containers in large quantities, and one of these machines introduces a new method of producing single bags, lined bags, or double-lined bags at will. In fact, it is claimed, says *The Times* (Trade Supplement), that this machine will make any class or shape of paper container delivered open or collapsed. The principle on which the containers are manufactured is entirely rotary.

Broadly speaking, the invention consists in forming a bag or container of any desired tubular shape by the provision of a rotary mandrel to which the blank is fitted. The mandrel revolves at an adjustable speed in contact with a certain number of stationary resistances or abutments. These are shaped and located relatively to the mandrel portion along which the folds are to be performed. As the portion of the blank from which these folds are to be produced comes into contact with these shaping surfaces consecutively they are formed until the bottom of the bag has been completed by the last of the abutments with which it has come into contact.

This makes a very secure and almost air-tight end to the bag, and the object of the machine is to simplify the manufacture of containers, increase the output, and materially to cheapen the mechanism hitherto employed for similar purposes. The speed of making the bags is stated to be about 40 or 50 a minute, and the container, when made, can be filled by any of the ordinary food-filling mechanisms generally employed for this purpose.

TO demonstrate our confidence and at the same time guarantee the efficiency of the

"Monometer" Melting and Refining Furnace

for Printers over any other system at present on the market, we have decided to place installations on a first payment of 25% of the price of same, and to spread the balance over a period of twelv e months.

The "Monometer" Furnace never wears out.

"Monometer" Furnaces installed twelve years ago are to-day equal to new, and we have never had to replace a pot.

MONOMETER MANUFACTURING CO. (1918) Ltd.
SAVOY HOUSE,
115, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.
Phone: Gerrard 3655.

Digitized by Google

Fine Rally of S.-E. London Printers

Annual Meeting of the Association.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London, held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Tuesday of last week, called forth a good attendance of members, and the whole of the proceedings, both business and social, were notable for the cordiality and enthusiasm displayed. An address by Mr. W. Howard Hazell (president of the London Master Printers' Association) was a feature of the occasion, and there were present—besides those connected with the South-East Association—Messrs. J. R. Burt (W. and N.-W. Association), J. D. Wise and F. H. Cole (South-West), W. J. Boyle (Central Districts), W. J. Mizen (North), and W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.).

Commencing soon after six, with Mr. J. R. Brigenshaw in the chair, the meeting first occupied itself for upwards of an hour with the annual business agenda, including reports of the past year's work and the election of officers for the coming year.

A Good Year's Work.

The report of the secretary, Mr. F. Mason, was very satisfactory, showing as it did that there is now in South-East London a live master printers' organisation, with increased attendances at meetings, and a growing membership which already totals 170.

The report was cordially adopted, the chairman remarking that its satisfactory character spoke volumes for the work accomplished by their secretary.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. H. H. Norman, was also a healthy one, mention being made of considerable increases, both in receipts and in expenditure, whilst there remained a small balance on the right side.

The treasurer's report having been adopted, Mr. Brigenshaw announced that the next business was the election of officers. He took the opportunity to thank those who had attended their meetings and expressed his indebtedness to the secretary, treasurer, and committee, for assistance given to him as president. He acknowledged also the ready help that had always been forthcoming from 24, Holborn.

There was only one nomination for the presidency. Mr. Dawe proposed Mr. G. Poulton, and this proposition, seconded by Mr. Mason, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Poulton accordingly took the chair vacated by Mr. Brigenshaw. He made brief expression of thanks for his election, and also paid a high tribute to the value of Mr. Brigenshaw's work during his term of presidency.

Messrs. J. Griffiths and F. H. Dawe were elected vice-presidents.

Mr. F. Mason was re-elected secretary, the new president making further appreciative reference to the large amount of work for the Association accomplished by Mr. Mason.

Mr. H. H. Norman was re-elected treasurer.

Address by Mr. Howard Hazell.

At this point in the proceedings Mr. W. Howard Hazell made his appearance and was very cordially received. As he had to hurry on to another meeting, a break was made in the business to give him an opportunity of speaking, which he did, delivering a brisk and stimulating address.

Mr. Hazell, who made eulogistic reference to the new president as a strong man well able to advance the objects of the Association, stressed the fact that virile local associations were essential to the authority and power of the Alliances and the Federation, close co-operation being necessary if they would cope with opposing influences and deal with difficulties as they arose. He had heard foolish printers say they did not see what return they got for their subscriptions. They might make the same remark with regard to their fire insurance; and no printer in his senses would go without insurance. The multifarious activities of the London Master Printers' Association and the Federation had already accomplished much, and those activities had had much more far-reaching effects than the average printer realised. The very existence of their organisation had prevented a good many difficulties and restrained a great many movements inimicable to their interests. He advocated an increased subscription, a strong reserve fund, and a larger staff of officials, so that they might be enabled to embark upon many lines of activity not possible at present. He referred with satisfaction to the growth of the spirit of friendship amongst employing printers, and recalled that at their first annual dinner only about 30 people gathered round the table, whereas the recent banquet in London was attended by between 200 and 250. Mr. Hazell went on to urge the need, in view of the increasing cost of all services and all material, that printers should lose no opportunity of increasing the efficiency of their factories. They must study new methods and new machinery, and by moving with the times reduce their costs of production, without necessarily reducing wages, and thereby increase the demand for their products. He concluded with a note of optimism, remarking that, bad as things are at the present time, he believed they had passed the bottom of the slump. Let them forget the losses and troubles of the past and look hopefully to the future. If it were possible to get a spirit of optimism into a trade or into a nation things at once began to improve. People extended their activities in various ways, and the demand for various commodities increased. Therefore let them take an optimistic outlook, improve their methods, and get ready for a slow but steady improvement in the printing industry in London. Let them rely on their Association, strengthen it, work for it in every way, believing that by wise and strong co-operation they would be able to accomplish a great deal more than by blind and senseless competition.

Mr. Hazell's address evoked hearty applause, and a vote of thanks was accorded him on the motion of Mr. Dawe.

Routine business being resumed, the following were elected to constitute the committee: Messrs. G. Neves (Woolwich), H. R. Grubb (Croydon), H. Starkey (Erith), J. Lack (Dartford), J. Bryant (Lewisham and Greenwich) and C. Northam (Norwood).

Mr. Poulton was strongly pressed to continue as a representative of the S.-E. Association on the Council of the L.M.P.A., but declined to do so. Messrs. Brigenshaw, Mason and Bates were re-eleced to this service and Mr. Dawe was elected as fourth representative.

Mr. Burt, as a member of the L.M.P.A. Council, interposed that he thought he could say on behalf of the Council as well as on his own behalf that the Council would be exceedingly sorry to lose Mr. Poulton as a representative of the S.-E. Association.

The business of the evening concluded with the election of a new member, and several other minor items. It was announced that at the next meeting of the Association Mr. Frank Colebrook would deliver an address on "Photo-Litho and Letterpress: Their New Inter-relationship." Approval was also given to a suggestion that arrangements be made for a party representing the S.-E. Association to pay a visit to a paper mill—details to be announced later.

A Pleasant "Social."

The agenda ended, light refreshments were served, and a concert programme with a number of short speeches interspersed served to while away happily another couple of hours or so.

Contralto songs by Miss Connie Dawe were enthusiastically applauded, special pleasure being expressed at the fact of her being the daughter of a member of the Association. Miss Winifred Vaughan also won much favour, giving songs at the piano and acting as accompanist. The humorist of the evening was Mr. Alfred Ricardo, and a good reception was given also to humorous songs by Mr. Wilson Martell, under whose direction the concert was arranged.

Fraternal greetings were conveyed to the Association from other district associations in a series of addresses, brief and bright, by Messrs. Burt, Boyle, Mizen and Wise.

After a vote of thanks to past and present officers, moved by Mr. Wellard and seconded by Mr. Cutts, to which Messrs. Mason and Norman responded, Mr. J. J. Keliher proposed in very cordial terms a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. Brigenshaw, and the proceedings came to an end with Mr. Brigenshaw's response.

MESSRS. GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, LTD., the well-known firm of map-printing specialists, of 32, Fleet-street, London, send us a copy of a booklet containing examples of maps excellently produced by the "Waxtype" engraving process carried out at their works.

MESSRS. HEWS, GREENFIELD AND CO., formerly of Bridge-place, S.W., is now located at 41-43, Moor-lane, London, E.C., under the title of the Regent Paper Works.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the chair being occupied by Mr. A. Chadwell (president). The balance-sheet for 1922, which was placed before the members, gives further evidence of the Association's steady progress, notwithstanding the handicaps of a somewhat difficult year and the calls that have been made on the funds.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The balance-sheet was next submitted, and in moving its adoption the president commented on the fact that they had experienced quite a satisfactory year. On the expenditure side of the account members would see that they had not forgotten the claims of the various charities connected with the trade. Apart from those there was also a donation of £100 towards the fund on behalf of one of their members who unfortunately had become incapacitated. This donation, which loomed large on the expenditure side of the account, was granted with especial pleasure and with the thorough unanimity of the members. Mr. Chadwell also referred to the outgoings which they would have to meet in connection with the Central London Printing School, an object which, however, he considered was a very commendable one.

Mr. W. H. Longley (treasurer) thought they would have to go a little more cautiously in the future, as they did not stand quite so strong financially this year as they did at the beginning of last. He was afraid they were often imbued with a tendency to let their hearts run away with their heads. As a guardian of the Association's funds, he hoped that, when voting money away, members would not forget also that they had certain liabilities.

Mr. A. J. Latimer asked if their finances were sufficiently strong to meet their liabilities to the full if there was a sudden call on the funds.

Mr. Longley was afraid that that could only be done at the present time by drawing upon their War Savings Certificates. He would rather have the prospect of meeting their liabilities from their current banking account if called upon to do so.

On the proposition of Mr. J. Parker, seconded by Mr. S. Huggins, the balance-sheet was unanimously approved.

The members next considered the annual dinner, which, it was decided should take place in November, the stewards selected for this event being Messrs. W. M. Forsyth, A. J. Latimer and A. E. Wood.

Mr. Huggins pointed out that as the members' informal dinner, which was held on a Monday night, had been such an unqualified success, they might repeat the idea again next year and make it take the place of their Saturday night function.

In the discussion which followed, most of the members expressed the desirability of continuing the annual dinner and ladies' night, and of holding it on a Saturday as hitherto.

Mr. H. Filkins then proposed that the Association hold two dinners next year; namely, the annual dinner (ladies' night) to take place on a Saturday, and the members' informal dinner to be held on a Monday night.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. W. Bishop and agreed to.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Printed Books for Russia.

The Chief Literature and Publication Department of the Commissariat for Education, which also deals with the permission to import into Soviet Russia books printed abroad, has issued a regulation prohibiting the import of books bearing without authority, either on the wrapper or on the title page, the name of a Russian as well as a foreign town as the place of publication—such as Berlin Petrograd, Berlin-Moscow, Kiev-Leipzig, and so on. The right to print on any book the name of a Russian town as the place of publication is only permitted to such publishing firms as are registered with the Chief Literature Department (Glavlit).

Digitized by Google

Technical Board Examinations, 1923.

The Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4 announces that, subject to a sufficient number of candidates making application, the Board will arrange for examinations in the following sections of the printing industry at Stationers' Hall: Monday, May 7th, at 6.30 p.m.—Costing, Printers' Assistants, Letterpress Machine; Tuesday, May 8th, at 6.30 p.m.—Composing, Paper; Wednesday, May 9th, at 6.30 p.m.—Lithography, Estimating, Stereo and Electro; Thursday, May 10th, at 6.30 p.m.—Binding, Reading, Warehouse, Order Clerks.

The Technical Board awards certificates, medals and prizes on the result of the examinations, but a candidate having obtained a first-class certificate or prize is not eligible for a similar award in the same section. There are no age qualifications for examinations other than stated below. A special examination may be set for bookbinders above 21 years of age. An entrance fee of 1s. 6d. has to be paid by each candidate.

In the Composing, Machine, Lithography and Bookbinding examinations, the following conditions must be observed: Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 21 and have regularly attended a course of instruction at a technical school; it is suggested that candidates should not present themselves for examination until they have attended at least a third year's course of instruction at a technical school; candidates must bring with them to the examination an example of their practical work, certified by their instructor.

Applications and entrance fees must reach the hon. secretary at Stationers' Hall not later than April 28th, 1923.

Moscow Printers' Conference.

At a recent conference of the Moscow Printers' Union—says the *Russian Information and Review*—there were present 425 delegates representing 18,000 workers in State, departmental, and private enterprises.

The report of the executive committee showed that the wages of printers now covered the average Moscow workers' monthly cost of living expenses. Energetic measures had been taken by the executive to maintain and increase wages, and it had also been successful in reducing overtime and piece work to a considerable extent.

Thirty disputes between workers and factory administrations had been investigated and settled, and the committee is now engaged in working out a single collective form of agreement. The unemployed, numbering 500, have also been granted additional relief.

The committee has carried out much work in the supervision of creches, of the protection of juvenile workers and general labour protection in various enterprises.

The cultural department has seen to the establishment and regular working of the workers' clubs and libraries. In the central trade school there are 200 students, a school for linotypists has been organised, and all the places the committee had at its disposal in higher educational establishments have been filled. Special allowances have been granted to the students of the workers' faculties and other measures have been taken to render the economic condition of these students more satisfactory.

MR. HERBERT A. STUKINS terminates his partnership with the International Art Paper Co., Manchester, at the end of the present month and is going into partnership with Mr. John Lockett, paper importer and exporter of 374-378, Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester, on March 1st. The firm will trade under the style of Lockett and Stukins.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investment, Miscellaneous,

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Final Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, in a large Publishers' Bindery in the Provinces, a WELL EDUCATED GIRL accustomed to the Making of Estimates and General Office Work; only those who have had good experience in such work need apply.—Write, with full particulars, Box 14086.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDER, half extra, cutting, etc., requires situation (town or country).—G., 169, Pelham-street, London, E.1. 14064

ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDER (all-round), single-handed, seeks permanency; town or country,—Box 14081.

APPRENTICE.—It is desired to apprentice well-educated, intelligent youth, 16 years old, to the Printing Trade, either Compositor or Machine or both; London office preferred.—Address, W.C., 241, Evering-road, Upper Clapton, E.5. 14072

ASSISTANT ENGINEER and DESIGNER seeks Position, London or Provincial (age 25); good technical training; eight years experience workshop and drawing office of large City Printing House with all types of machines and plant maintenance work; good commercial knowledge.—Box 14076.

BINDING OVERSEER seeks re-engagement; practical all-round; good organiser and disciplinarian; London or Provincial.—Box 14080.

EDUCATED Young Man wants Position as CLERK or SECRETARY to Master Printer, has practical workshop experience and a working knowledge of M.P.F. Costing System.—Box 14073.

GENTLEMAN, aged 23, good education and appearance, requests Position as ASSISTANT REPORTER; excellent references.—Write, Box 14070.

NEWSPAPER ENGINEER and MACHINE OVERSEER desires change; evening or weekly preferred; vast experience with up-to-date High-speed Rotary and Stereotyping Machinery.—Box 14055.

OVERSEER Machine Department (Letterpress), desires re-engagement; experience of High-class Half-Tone, Three-Colour, Book and Catalogue work; excellent testimonials.—Box 14057.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.—Gentleman with exceptional practical experience of all branches desires change; all latest methods, half-tone, colour, etc.—Box 14084.

PRINTER, educated, wide experience, practical and theoretical knowledge, seeks Post as MANAGER'S RIGHT HAND; good business and technical references.—Box 14091.

SMART ARTIST (lady, 26), General Commercial, three months' experience, desires Progressive Post in Studio; willing pay £25 premium. Box 14065.

STATIONERS' ASSISTANT, 15 years experience wholesale manufacturing trade, desires Position of Trust; highest references.—Write S., Box 14083.

Partnerships and Financial.

OFFICE FURNITURE, Typewriters and Supplies Business in Central City with Fine Windows and Show-room, desire PRACTICAL and CAPABLE PERSON with Capital, to develop same.—Write, Box 14087.

Businesses Wanted.

STATIONERY AND ALLIED BUSINESS Wanted to Purchase up to £1,500, London or Southern County.—Particulars to Arnold and Co. (London), Ltd., 143, Cannon-street, E.C.4. 14089

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE, Second-hand ENVELOPE FOLDING MACHINE, LEADER, 3⅛ by 5⅛, good running order.—Box 14088.

LINOTYPES FOR SALE.—Model No. 1, overhauled and converted to Model No. 4 with regard to vice, jaws, etc., very little used since; double letter, universal mould (Nonpareil to Pica), two magazines, and two sets of matrices.—Apply, Box 14078.

QUAD DEMY TWO-COLOUR OFFSET MACHINE, by Mann; fitted with CAMCO Feeder, Delivery Pile and all Latest Accessories; little used, installed about one year only; for sale at considerable reduction, delivery May-June next.—Apply, R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., Leeds. 14056

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES New "VOGTLAND," 4 Reels, Stereotype Rotary Machine, height of paper 22-in., width 31 or 35-in., with new "Autoplate-Junior" Stereotyping and complete Electrical d.c. outfit, £5,600.

TWENTY PAGES New "VOGTLAND," 2 Reels, Stereotype Rotary Machine, height of paper 21¼-in., width 31 or 35-in., with extra colour arrangement for printing advertisements or illustrations in colours, with complete Stereotyping and a.c. Electrical outfit, £3,600.

SIXTEEN PAGES Second-hand FRANKENTHAL, 2 Reels, Stereotype Rotary Machine, in very good condition, height of paper 24¾-in., width from 31½ to 41-in., with complete Stereotyping and Electrical d.c. outfit, £1,200.

EIGHT PAGES Second-hand DUPLEX Printing Press, in very good condition, for printing newspapers of 2, 4, 6 and 8 pages, height of paper 22½-in., width variable up to 34⅜ in., £900.

OFFSET Machine, Second-hand, "VOGTLAND," in very good condition, printing surface 29 3/16 by 39 5/16-in., with Universal feeding apparatus, £1,000.

BABY OFFSET Machine, Second-hand, in very good condition, size of paper, 12 3/16 by 20½-in., with Universal feeder, £350.

TWO-REVOLUTION Machine, JOHANNISBERG, Second-hand, in very good condition, with 4 Forme Rollers, size of paper 29 by 41½-in., £600.

All prices f.o.b. English port, including packing. All above machines can be delivered at once.—Please apply, Hansen and Skotvedt, Kristiania. 14090

Machinery Wanted.

THREE-HOLE THREAD STITCHER, must be in first-class condition.—Full particulars, to Box 14051.

Patents, etc.

THE Proprietor of British Patent No. 148,864, dated April 1st, 1914, relating to "DRIVING MECHANISM for PRINTING PRESSES," is desirous of entering into arrangements, by way of a licence or otherwise, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of exploiting the above patent and ensuring its practical working in Great Britain.—All inquiries to be addressed to B. Singer, Steger Building, Chicago, Illinois. 14085

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 8678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD

DIRECTOR F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: "Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 15s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1923.

Printing and Posting Abroad.

THAT there is strong public opinion on the side of the printing trade in respect of the objection to British business houses printing and posting their publicity matter from the Continent is further evidenced by the outcome of the recent protest against the methods of the Free Church Touring Guild. It will be remembered that the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, through its joint secretaries, Messrs. A. E. Goodwin and A. E. Holmes, pointed out to the Guild that whilst the British printer makes no plea for protection, it is very unfair—with serious unemployment in the printing trade—that a concern in this country should take advantage of depreciated Continental currencies to print and post on the Continent their circulars inviting Britishers to spend their holidays abroad. The management of the Free Church Touring Guild having declined to alter their policy in this connection, healthy British feeling in the matter has been given expression by the resignation from the Guild's executive of Dr. Scott Lidgett (the president) and several vice-presidents, including Sir Donald Maclean and Dr. F. B. Meyer.

Personal Records.

A NUMBER of personal records have been set up during the past week or two in the paper industry. First we have Mr. C. R. Seddon, who was last week elected the president of the Papermakers' Association, an office which he combines with that of president of the Federation. Mr. Seddon has been a tower of strength in the paper industry for many years, and that he should have this further honour bestowed upon him is only due reward for very valuable work. Then we have the re-election of Captain W. E. Nuttall as chairman of the Technical Section. In that capacity during the past year Captain Nuttall has rendered valuable service to the industry as a whole, for anything that promotes efficiency in paper manufacture must be reflected in larger and better output at lower cost. The building up of a sound body of technical and skilled workers is a splendid aim, and must ultimately benefit the whole industry in this country. Then we might here also refer to another personal achievement connected with allied associations, and established by members of the house of Spicer. Thus by a curious coincidence, on the same day, namely, March 8th, Mr. J. Leonard Spicer was elected president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, while Mr. A. Dykes Spicer was appointed to a similar position at the head of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants.

The Strawboard Market.

STRAWBOARD prices are still hardening, according to the weekly lists issued by merchants. To-day's quotations stand round about £10 5s. per ton for small orders from store. This hardening tendency is reflected in the imports of Dutch strawboards for February, which reached 232,496 cwts., as against 53,760 cwts. a year ago, and 306,943 cwts. in January. Obviously there are good stocks coming into store, from which it may be inferred that prices are going to keep up their present level for an indefinite period. Meantime, it cannot be claimed that there is any considerable improvement in the home demand for foreign strawboard. Enquiry among boxmakers and bookbinders does not provide any information of a hopeful character. Trade in those industries is slow and the outlook far from bright until something like normal prosperity is restored to trade and commerce generally.

British Boxboards.

BRITISH manufacturers are keeping home-made boxboards well to the front by sampling and advertising. A strong feature is made of the increased bulk and improved folding or creasing capacity of the British board. The colour, too, is a decided advantage. In point of price, the home board has nothing to fear from foreign competition if all the factors of quality and utility are taken into account.

Price of Fancy Papers.

A REDUCTION is announced in the price of book end papers, trunk linings and fancy box papers of English manufacture. Compared with foreign linings and marble papers, the British products show distinctly to advantage. Boxmakers and bookbinders are wakening up to the fact that there are mills in our midst capable of providing them with an efficient and much cheaper substitute for the more expensive fancy papers. The English product is supplied both in flat sheets and in the roll.

Bond Paper Progress.

THE steady development in the demand for bond papers is one of the pronounced features in the slow evolution of paper progress. The typewriter as an indispensable business unit is driving away the pen and the fountain pen is becoming a domestic contrivance to the detriment of the steel nib. In direct consequence bond papers are substituting heavy-weight vellums and fine writings, while domestically smooth vellums are finding favour in place of the rough antiques and parchments which make fountain pen writing a source of annoyance. In face of all the change, the steel pen nib and hand or machine-made T.S. account book papers reign supreme in the ledger world. The question arises, should the papermaker make paper to suit the pen or should the new fountain pen industry solve its own problems by overcoming the obstinate refusal of his product to function on certain given types of surface. Fundamentally a steel nib cuts into the paper, a gold irridium point rides on the surface.

Digitized by Google

P.M. & O.A.: Manchester Centre.

Music Printing Discussion.

At the March general meeting of the Manchester Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, Mr. R. Wright, works manager, Messrs. John Walker and Co., Ltd., Warrington, was admitted to membership, after which the usual business was transacted. Later, Mr. J. G. Gyngell read a paper on "Music Printing."

Mr. Gyngell stated that there were only four towns which made a speciality of music printing, and they were Leipsic, London, Glasgow and Montreal. It was generally admitted that the best work was done at Leipsic, although London and Glasgow were close rivals. Music printing was the speciality of a few firms, who, therefore were responsible for the bulk of the output of this class of work, but lithographers doing a general business were occasionally called upon to print from plates supplied. Music plates were made of pewter, and the stave formed by means of a tool having five cutters, tools of different widths being used for various sizes of music. One cutter marked off the bars, and a steel point was brought into play for slightly marking noteheads and incidentals; then an ordinary copperplate engraver was used for putting the tails on the notes, crescendoes, diminuendoes, rests, etc. When all the music was finished, hardened steel punches, two and a half inches long, were used for punching the words or verses into the plate. Nearly 80 per cent. of the music plates were stamped, only such things as ties and tails being engraved. The plate being finished, a razor blade was drawn across the surface to remove any burrs caused by the punching. The plate was then rolled up with an ordinary composition roller covered with green ink, thus leaving all the lines and music white. The reader having marked the necessary alterations, the portions of the plate requiring attention were hammered out from the back, and then the revises made. For the pulling of transfers the plate was smeared all over with ink, which was well rubbed in, and afterwards the surplus scraped off with a piece of stout cardboard about two inches square, and cleaned with a rag dampened with a weak solution of pearl ash, a final polish being given to the plate by means of the palm of the hand covered with whiting. A tank containing boiling water gave the right heat for the plates for transfer pulling. A sheet of good machine-finished printing paper was damped, either by a sponge or in the damping book, and when the plate was sufficiently cooled this damped paper was laid on, a clean sheet of paper placed over the top, next the usual copperplate blanket—which should be clean—and then the whole was once pulled through the press with a good steady pull. If too much pressure was used, the pewter would bend out of shape; or, should a second pull be given, the impression would be blurred. The transfer was next lifted from the plate, kept at an even moisture and laid on a clean polished stone, slightly warmed, with the positions of each page previously marked off on it, and pulled once through the press under a good strong pressure. When the paper was taken off the stone the transfer was gummed up, a few drops of nitric acid being added to the gum, and allowed to dry. The object of adding this acid was to give to the stone a slight etch, which went a good way towards clearing off any scum where the plates had been kept some time in a damp place and not properly protected. After the gum had been allowed to dry the stone might be washed and rolled up, not rubbed, and treated as an ordinary litho job.

Messrs. Thos. Rignall, Chas. N. Knowles, J. Winstanley, E. Garrett and F. Scouler took part in the discussion.

When replying, Mr. Gyngell said that ink manufacturers did not make music ink, but he would give the recipe to any inquiring members. The best way to find register was to mark the sheet by folding—no squaring up by parallel ruler to be done. When small runs were required and backing up had to be done immediately, a mixture of half each of paraffin and machine oil rubbed over the glazed size of a sheet of good thin brown paper was effective for preventing offset. Where Germans excelled was in having the title pages engraved on stone, Germany possessing the finest engravers in the world. At the present time thousands of pounds' worth of band music for England was being printed in Germany.

WEE MAC.

Northampton Printing Exhibition.

There was held from Wednesday to Saturday of last week an interesting printing exhibition at the Northampton Public Library. It was arranged by a sub-committee of the Northampton Town and County Master Printers' Association—consisting of Mr. W. G. Meredith (chairman), Mr. J. Dickens, jun., Mr. E. J. Tebbutt, Mr. W. W. Hadley, Mr. G. Hoare and Mr. W. J. Beeby (secretary)—and was designed to show the different kinds of printing work done in the town and district and the innumerable intricate processes connected with all branches of the trade—letterpress, litho, offset, newspaper printing and so on.

The exhibits, the display of which was well planned by Mr. W. Travis, principal of the Northampton School of Arts and Crafts, covered a wide field, there being many contributions rrom local printing houses, also small exhibits by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited, and the Lanston Monotype Corporation.

On the opening night Mr. F. Heckford, of the well-known firm of John Dickinson and Co., papermakers, gave an account of "How Paper is Made." A notable feature of his interesting talk was a little practical demonstration at the beginning. With a small frame such as was used in making paper by hand in many parts of Northamptonshire a few generations ago, he actually made a sheet of paper.

Other interesting lectures delivered during the course of the exhibition were one by Mr. Geo. Hoare, "All About Engraving and Blocks for the Letterpress Printer," and two by Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., entitled respectively, "Type and Its Use in Commercial Printing" and "Progress in Offset Printing and Photo-Lithography."

Trade Union Matters.

AMALGAMATION SCHEMES.—The subject of further amalgamation amongst trade unions in the printing trade is brought to the fore once more by the holding of a conference at Leicester on Friday, when the General Council of the Trades Union Congress considered the practicability of the amalgamation of all trade unions in the printing group. The conference decided that the General Council of the Trade Union Congress be requested to ask the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation to draw up a scheme providing for the general amalgamation and a further scheme for sectional amalgamation, the two schemes to be submitted to a further conference of trades in the printing group, and a vote taken.

MANNING THE MIEHLE VERTICAL.—As a result of negotiations between the Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society, the Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom relative to the manning of the American Miehle Co.'s Vertical Press, it has now been decided by the executive committee of the last-named of these three bodies that the press shall be controlled by the platen minders.

MR. R. W. TURNER has resigned his position as election agent to the Typographical Association. At a special conference of North Bucks Divisional Labour Party it was unanimously agreed to retain his services as organiser and agent for that division.

PSEUDO "RELIEF ENGRAVING."—Advertising printed stationery as "Relief Engraving" when the process used is not what is generally understood to be used in engraving is challenged by the United States Federal Trade Commission as an unfair method of competition. The commission in its complaint against a Buffalo firm charges the respondent with using a method that results in printed stationery, manufactured by them, having the appearance of stationery that has been impressed from an engraved plate. The Commission alleges, however, that the cost of the method so used by respondents is much lower than when engraved plates are used. It is also alleged that the respondents' relief engraving will not retain its original attractive appearance, as will impressions from engraved plates.

Personal.

VISCOUNT HAMBLEDEN and the partners in W. H. Smith and Son (Mr. C. H. St. J. Hornby, Mr. A. D. Power, and Mr. W. H. D. Acland) entertained at dinner, at Claridge's Hotel, last week, a party of directors and chief officers of railway companies, to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the firm's connection with the railway bookstalls.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the guest of the Press Club on Saturday night, and jocularly outlined what he thought would be a popular Budget.

THE annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association which was held on Friday evening at the Connaught Rooms, was a big and important affair.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM proposed the toast of "The Papermaking Industry and the Papermakers' Association," to which Mr. C. R. Seddon (the new president of the Association) responded.

CAPTAIN NASH was responsible for "Our Allied Industries," a toast which was replied to by Sir Andrew Caird.

THE toast of "The Visitors," (given by Sir Frederick Becker) was acknowledged by Sir James G. Owen, president of the Newspaper Society.

AMONGST those present were: Mr. R. A Austen-Leigh (president, Federation of Master Printers), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, ditto), Mr. A. E. Holmes (secretary, Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation), Mr. F. M. Carson (ex-president, National Association of Wholesale Stationers), Mr. J. S. Elias, Mr. W. R. Codling (H.M. Stationery Office), Mr. F. L. Armstrong and Mr. T. W. McAra.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH is paying a visit to Scotland this week and was to attend the annual meeting of the Scottish Alliance of Master Printers at Edinburgh on Tuesday.

MR. H. BETHELL attended a special meeting of the Barrow Master Printers' Association on Tuesday as representative of the Organisation Committee of the Federation.

UNDER the auspices of the Derby Master Printers' Association, Mr. Chas T. Jacobi, formerly managing partner of the Chiswick Press, lectured on Friday evening last on "Typography as Applied Generally to Commercial Printing," a report of which lecture we hope to publish next week.

GENERAL W. WRIGHT BEMROSE presided over a good attendance, and the address, which was illustrated by lantern slides, evoked cordial expressions of appreciation.

REPRESENTATIVES from all parts of the constituency were present at the adoption of Mr. G. A. Isaacs (who is general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants) as the Labour candidate for the Gravesend Division, at a meeting at St. Andrew's Hall, Gravesend, on Saturday afternoon.

MR. HERBERT PAYNE, of the firm of Messrs. Dawson, Payne, Elliot and Co., printers' engineers, Otley, Yorks, who topped the poll with 1,171 votes at the election of Otley District Councillors on Saturday, represents the third generation of the family serving the town in that capacity. His grandfather—the late Mr. David Payne—who was the means, along with the late Mr. Wm. Dawson, of introducing the printing machine industry to Wharfedale, was a member of the old local board, whilst his father—the late Mr. Fredk. Payne—was chairman of the Waterworks Committee and vice chairman of the Council for several years.

MR. JAMES L. GEDDES and Mr. James Shaw were re-elected directors of the Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., at the recent annual meeting of the company.

SIR JOHN IRWIN, the well-known Dublin papermaker, who is chairman of the committee of the Companions of St. Patrick, attended the annual St. Patrick's Day banquet in Dublin.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 40s. 3d., 40s. 7½d., Pref., 24s.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 9d., 7 p.c. Cum., 23s., 23s. 3d.; Jos. Byrom, 11s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 88s. 1½d., 89s. 4½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d., 23s. 9d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 84¼; John Dickinson, 27s., 1st Pref., 82½; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 72, 72¼, 72½ xd.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s. 3d.; Ilford, 22s. 6d., Pref., 19s., 18s. 9d.; International Linotype, 62⅜; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 18s. 10½d.; Lamson Paragon, 21s., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, 23s. 1¼d., 21s. 9d. xd.; George Newnes, 16s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 9d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs (Reg.), 106¼, 106¾; Odham's Press, 4s. 6d, 4s. 7¼d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 0⅜d.; C. Pearson, Pref., 79s. 4½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 4½d., 21s. 1¼d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s., 23s. 1¼d., 23s. 9d. xd.; Warrillows, 3s. 1½d., 7⅛ p.c. Cum. Pref., 11s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16, 15¼, 16⅛, Prefd., 10½ xd.; Weldons, 37s 10½d.; Wyman and Sons, 24s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

PRINTING MACHINERY. — 7½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on ordinary shares for half-year (interim), payable April 3rd.

OLIVE AND PARTINGTON.—Five per cent. on preference, nil on ordinary; £24,436 forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

JOE MELLOR, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: J Mellor, W. E. Jefferson and J. Varley. Registered office: 230A, Newchurch-road, Stackstead, Lancs.

STAR PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares (300 "A" preference, 800 "B" and 400 ordinary); publishers, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. E. Binsted and S. Hackman. Registered office: 317, High Holborn, W.C.1.

J. E. SMALL, LTD.—Capital £15,000 in £1 shares (6,000 preference and 9,000 ordinary); paper bag manufacturers, papermakers and manufacturers, paper agents, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. E. Small and Mrs. I. C. Small Registered office: 118, Dobbies Loan, Glasgow.

MOSTON EMBOSSING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; embossers, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: P. Cocker and J. Shea. Registered office: 1, Melbourne-street, Stalybridge.

W. N. CARBON CO., LTD.—Capital £600 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer and manufacturers' agent carried on by Sarah Wilson at 20, Grove-street, Hazel-grove, Stockport, and to carry on the business of carbon and other paper manufacturers and dealers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Newton and Mrs. S. Wilson. Registered office: Oaks Farm, Greenside-lane, Droylsden, Manchester.

HILL AND CO. (ENGRAVERS), LTD.—Capital £1,000 in 10s. shares; to adopt agreement with Eliza Hill and Mary E. Hill and to carry on the business of process and general engravers, artists and general designers, as formerly carried on by the said vendors at 8, Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane, W.C., as "Hill and Co." Private company. First directors: Mrs. E. Hill and Mrs. M. E. Hill. Registered office: Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane, W.C.

ERWOODS, LTD. — Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; general advertising contractors, experts, agents, and general publicity specialists, etc. Private company. First directors: V. J. Reveley, E. Field and W. J. Fitzgerald. Registered office: 30, Fleet-street, E.C.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHER, LTD.—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the goodwill of the business of photographical and general publishers, magazine proprietors, etc., including the sole copyrights and other interests (if any) relating to the two publications known as the *Club Photographer* and the *New Photographer*, and other copyrights (if any) carried on by the Club Photographer, Ltd., at 81, Dale-street, Liverpool. Private company. First directors: G. E. Peachey, W. H. Gleave, J. Rowatt, W. H. Marquis, B. T. J. Glover and W. G. Reed. Registered office: 81, Dale-street, Liverpool.

SHARPLES DEMONSTRATIONS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with B. Feldman, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of music and newspapers, music sellers, etc. Private company. First directors: B. Feldman and H. Burns. Registered office: 30, Birley-street, Blackpool.

LEWIS JAMESON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; technical and industrial research chemists and assayers, publishers of technical and scientific books, manufacturing chemists, etc. Private company. Subscriber: Mrs. E. Grieve and J. Grieve (first director). Registered office: 83, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

T. H. HALL, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a paper, paper bag, toy and general merchant, carried on by T. H. Hall at 18, Little Stonegate, York. Private company. First directors: T. H. Hall and A. I. C. Forster.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

CLOISTER PRESS, LTD. (Heaton Mersey, near Manchester).—Issue on February 28th, 1923, of £4,600 debentures part of a series already registered.

BRADFORD AND COUNTY CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on November 24th, 1922, of mortgage and further charge dated September 21st, 1914, and July 5th, 1921, securing £6,000 each.

KENTFIELD, TAYLER AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Folkestone).—Mortgage on 13, Gracehill, Folkestone, Kent, dated March 10th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

M. EVANS AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD. (Cardiff). —Debenture dated February 19th, 1923, to secure £4,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.

PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO., LTD. — Trust deed dated February 22nd, 1923, to secure £140,000 debentures, charged on 40,000 £1 ordinary shares in the *People*, Ltd., benefits of two agreements dated February 8th, 1923, one with the said company and one with Odhams Press, Ltd., and the company's general assets. Trustees: Right Hon. Viscount Long, Rood Ashton, near Trowbridge, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Wilton House, Salisbury.

PEOPLE, LTD.—Satisfaction as to £35,000 by periodical redemptions from May 1st, 1914, to October 9th, 1922, and as to balance of £15,000 on February 22nd, 1923, of debentures dated April 21st, 1914, securing £50,000.

EDWARDS AND SONS (OF REGENT-STREET), LTD. (stationers, printers, etc.). — Deed of confirmation dated March 14th (supplemental to mortgage dated January 19th, 1923, securing £75,000), charged on 157-161, Regent-street, W. Holders: Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

D. MUNRO AND SON, LTD. (bookbinders, etc., Newcastle-on-Tyne).— Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised March 1st, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being issued.

LABOUR PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Issue on February 23rd, 1923, of £150 debentures part of a series already registered.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, LTD.— Satisfaction in full on February 3rd, 1923, of mortgage dated June 23rd, 1922, securing bank overdraft.

STONEHOUSE PAPER AND BAG MILLS, LTD.— Mortgage dated February 22nd, 1923, to secure £2,750, charged on Lower Mills, Stonehouse, Gloucester, with engines, plant, etc. Holder: Mrs. T. Cullos, 21, Park-road, Gloucester.

PIRIE, WYATT AND CO., LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc.).—Mortgage dated February 21st, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London Joint City and Midland Bank, charged on St. Cuthbert's Paper Works and cottages, machinery, etc., at Wookey, near Wells, Somerset.

CHARLES MARSDEN AND SONS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Sheffield).—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,200, on January 1st, 1923, of debentures dated November 26th, 1920, securing £306,000.

JAMES GORDON AND CO. (STATIONERS), LTD. (London).—Mortgage debenture dated March 9th, 1923, to secure £280, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: C. Hughes, "Iona," South-road, Chorley Wood, Herts.

H. F. PIMM AND CO., LTD. (envelope and paper bag makers, stationers, etc., London). —Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised February 22nd, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £1,000.

BRITANNIA FOLDING BOX CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £10 000 debentures authorised February 13th, 1923, constituting a specific charge on freehold land and building in Dace-road., Old Ford, Poplar, and a floating security on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £7,000.

LEADER PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated March 2nd, 1923, to secure £1,200 and £100 interest charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Alfred Bates and Co., Ltd., 132, Fleet-street, E.C.

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Transfer of mortgage and further charge on certain leasehold land with buildings thereon in Trade-street, Cardiff, both dated February 23rd, 1923, to secure £3,000 including £2,250 transferred. Holders: Richard England, Ltd., West Bute Dock, Cardiff.

BRISTOL STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Debenture dated February 17th, 1923, to secure £250, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: T. G. Western, 111, Victoria-road, Bristol.

Swiss Import Regulations.

There was to come into force in Switzerland as from February 26th a general import permission for the importation over all frontiers of wood pulp and rags for the paper trade, cellulose, wet or dry (except sulphite cellulose), "news," writing, letter, and printing papers in one colour, weighing 45 to 55 grammes per square metre, lined papers and cardboard.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

Digitized by Google

De La Rue Combine.

Debenture Stock Guarantee.—Injunction Granted.

Lord Ashmore, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, pronounced judgment in an application for an injunction by the Edinburgh Investment Trust, Ltd., 1, North Charlotte-street, Edinburgh, against Walter Wood Birrell, The White House, Barnet, and others, the board of directors and the secretary of J. A. Weir, Ltd., papermakers, Forth Mills, Kilbagie, Alloa, to restrain the respondents from granting, on behalf of the company, any guarantee or any other obligation in connection with the repayment of the capital of the £800,000 8 per cent. convertible mortgage debenture stock of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., and from charging the freehold and leasehold lands, buildings and other immovable assets of the company by way of specific charge, and their remaining assets by way of floating charge, to secure such guarantee or operation.

The ground on which the injunction was sought was that the granting of the guarantee and relative security would be ultra vires of the respondents and would be prejudicial to the interests of the petitioners. The respondents, on the other hand, submitted that the application for an injunction was not justified in respect that what they had done and what they proposed to do in relation to the guarantee and the security were within their powers and were in the interests of the company.

Lord Ashmore granted an injunction in the terms asked for. He said it was right to explain that no imputation of bad faith had been made by the petitioners against the directors, and that it had not been averred or suggested that the directors had any other object in granting the guarantee and giving the security than to promote the joint interests of the four companies concerned.—Warrillows, Ltd.; Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd.; Charles Goodall and Sons, Ltd., and J. A. Weir, Ltd.

Esparto Paper Mills, Ltd.

The Esparto Paper Mills, Ltd., has now offered for subscription, through the Hedley Trust, Ltd., £300,000 of six and a half per cent. first mortgage debentures at 99, and £200,000 eight per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each at par. The debentures are redeemable at 102½ per cent. by means of annual drawings, the whole being so redeemable in October, 1964. They can also, after October, 1929, be redeemed at that price on six months' notice. They constitute a fixed first mortgage on the company's heritable property, works and fixed plant and machinery, and a floating charge on all the other assets, including the uncalled capital. They form part of a total authorised issue of £750,000. The preference shares are part of a total authorised issue of £500,000, and the company has, further, an authorised ordinary share capital of £1,000,000 in £1 shares, of which £200,000 is issued or contracted to be issued.

The company was formed in February last year to take on the business of esparto paper mill owners, and has acquired, or is in process of acquiring, the Carron Grove Paper Co., of Denny, Scotland, the net assets of which are valued at £792,600, or, including the net proceeds of the present issues and surplus of cash in hand, and after deducting bankers' or other advances to be repaid, at £849,600, or more than two and three-quarter times the present issue of debentures, and about two and three quarter times the issue of preference shares. The average profit of the Carron Grove Co. for the past seven years is certified at £77,100, or sufficient to cover the interest on the present issues with a wide margin.

Uncertain French Paper Market.

Owing to existing circumstances, uncertain as those in 1917–1918, French papermakers cannot quote a fixed price and accept orders without specified terms. The future of the paper industry, therefore, is obscure and no one can make a forecast, says *La Papeterie*.

Paper Duties in India.

Revised Tariff Valuations.

Notification No. 1042, issued by the Department of Commerce of the Government of India on February 15th, contains the revised Tariff valuations for use in assessing the import duties on paper and manufactures of paper imported into India. In each instance the duty is 15 per cent., but the tariff valuation varies as shown below:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Paper and articles made of paper and papier mache, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard, all sorts, and stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing except old newspapers in bales and bags, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post (see No. 93) and also excluding the descriptions given below:—	ad val.			
Old newspapers in bales and bags ... cwt.		8	8	0
News printing paper, glazed and unglazed ... ... lb.		0	2	6
Printing paper—				
Real Art ... ... lb.		0	7	6
Imitation Art, machine finish, supercalendered, ivory finish, account book (printing) antique, stereo, litho, poster, cartridge, cover paper and machine-glazed pressings		0	4	9
Other sorts, including coated papers and flints	ad val.			
Packing and wrapping paper—				
Nature brown, Manilla machine-glazed and unglazed, sulphite envelope, kraft and imitation kraft ... ... lb.		0	3	6
Tissues, white and coloured	ad val.			
Writing paper—				
Bond, bank, and also white and coloured, glazed and unglazed ... ... lb.		0	7	6
Creamlaid and wove .. .. lb.		0	6	0
Other sorts, including hand-mades and loans	ad val.			
Straw boards ... ... cwt.		11	8	0

Mexican Paper Duties.

The new tariff provisions in the Mexican Budget Law for 1923, which came into force as from January 1st, include the following, the duties being leviable per kilog., "legal" weight, in pesos and cents:—

Paper of any kind, white, of the natural colour of the pulp, or dyed in the pulp, weighing up to 50 grammes per square metre, 0.21.

White paper weighing more than 50 grammes, but not more than 100 grammes per square metre and containing: More than 40 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp, 0.12; more than 75 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp, 0.05.

Advertisements, printed, engraved, or lithographed, on paper or board, without frames or rods, and catalogues and advertisements in pamphlet form, 2.50.

Advertisements on paper or cardboard, framed or mounted on rods which are not of fine metals or of common metal, gilt or silvered, 2.50.

Paper cut in strips not exceeding 10 cms. in width, 0.60.

White or coloured paper in strips, reels or folded, suitable for cigarettes, 0.75.

Paper with sheets of cork, 1.00.

Paper with monogram, letterheads or billheads, 2.50.

Paper, white or coloured, in flat sheets, suitable for cigarettes, 0.60.

Geographical and topographical maps and nautical charts; wall pictures for schools, unframed; drawing books and copybooks for primary schools; books in paper bindings; newspapers for reading but not imported as packing paper, and printed books for primary education even if bound in boards, free

Music, printed or manuscript, bound in board, leather or cloth, not specially mentioned, 1.50.

Books bound in board, leather or cloth, not specially mentioned, 0.06.

Paper envelopes with monogram, name or heading, 2.50.

IMPORTS of paper into Russia from January to October last amounted to 47,370 tons, valued at 10,506,000 gold roubles.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Barker, R. W. Inking mechanism for printing machines. 7,518.

Barker, R. W. Wiping mechanism for printing machines. 7,519.

Field, E. M. Folding cardboard, etc., boxes. 7,170.

Fiske, W. G. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 7,260.

Jackson, W. J. Mellersh-. Printing mechanism. 7,124.

Linotype and Machinery Limited. Typographical line-casting machines. 7,554.

Swigert, H. A., and Swigert, M. A. Envelopes. 7,287.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Beney, E. R. Blotting pads. 194,621.

Bueno, E. Apparatus for the reproduction on paper of autochrome and other plates in their proper colours. 176,777.

Goddard, C. E. Mechanical quoin or adjusting device applicable for use in connection with printing and other machines. 194,598.

Sculthorp, G. H. Blotting pads. 194,474.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Addressograph, Ltd. Manufacture of printing plates. 194,669.

Paper Mills & Foreign Competition.

In the House of Commons last week, Mr. Harry Becker asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would state how many paper mills were shut down in England and Scotland through foreign competition, and how many men are unemployed from this cause.

Mr. Betterton: I have been asked to reply. I regret that I have no information as to the number of paper mills shut down at the present time. Among the 61,000 workpeople insured against unemployment in the paper-making and staining trades, the total number registered as unemployed at February 26th, was 4,528, or 7·4 per cent. It is not possible to say in how many of these cases the lack of employment was due to foreign competition.

RUBBER latex papers are being turned out by Messrs. W. Howard and Son, Ltd., Chartham Mills, Canterbury, with an appropriate watermark. This consists of a figure representing the rubber flowing from a tree into a cup, and the words "Howard Rub-Tex Kent." Various high grade papers are made with the addition of the latex, including account book paper, loose-leaf ledger paper in appropriate sizes, and cream wove for various purposes. The printing and writing effects on the Rub-Tex papers are excellent. Terms have been arranged to enable the wholesaler to sell at mill price.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES

"Ear" Brand (Regd.):

TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

Care of the Workers' Eyes.

Thames Paper Works Example.

Further evidence of the interest of the directors of the Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet, in the welfare of their workpeople is forthcoming in an article in *Industrial Welfare*, by Mr. Douglas P. Boatman, entitled "Care of the Workers' Eyes." Herein the writer describes the methods adopted. His attention was first called to the subject at Purfleet by the managing director, who thought it might be well to consider the question of eyesight under their welfare work.

The article proceeds: This letter raised the whole question of a systematic examination of the employees' eyes, and of the supplying of glasses or other optical assistance where necessary. In turning my attention to this subject I first of all attempted to formulate the advantages which would accrue—(*a*) to the firms, (*b*) to the workers themselves from the carrying out of such a scheme.

Advantages to Employers.

I came to the following conclusions:—

From a purely business point of view the firm has a supreme interest in the efficiency of its employees. Its reputation is built up on the quality of the work which is turned out. Anything which increases the efficiency of the workers, therefore, and enables them to turn out better work, improves the reputation of the firm and increases its chances of success in the open market.

The correction of optical defects by glasses would increase the efficiency of the workers in three ways:—

(1) In some cases, directly: by improving the vision and enabling the workers to perform their jobs more accurately.

(2) In many more cases, indirectly: by removing eye-strain, and consequently getting rid of headache—a constant source of poor work and absence, especially among girls.

(3) In all cases by improving the general comfort of the workers, both on and off duty, which enables them to put their best into their work.

Benefits to Workers.

To the workers themselves the scheme would mean:—(1) Their work would be easier and more pleasant; (2) Their eyes would be kept in good condition; (3) Increased earnings where payment by results is in operation; (4) Reading and other occupations undertaken in leisure hours would be rendered more comfortable and agreeable.

For all these reasons, therefore, it is obvious that the examination of eyesight, and the supplying of spectacles is eminently suitable for consideration as welfare work.

It was at first suggested that a testing-room should be fitted up at the works, and that every employee should be examined. From the point of view of pure efficiency, this arrangement would have been undoubtedly most successful. But it was found that there was in the minds of some of the workers a suspicion that this examination was to be conducted for the purpose of weeding out the optically unfit and discharging them from their jobs. This suspicion was, of course, entirely unfounded; but the Welfare Committee, on which the workers were well represented, had to recognise its existence. It was decided, therefore, to explain the scheme to the employees and to ask those who wished to avail themselves of it to send in their names. In this way a list of about 200 names was compiled—all of these people voluntarily stating that they wished to be examined. Roughly 150 of these employees were sent along to me for examination at my sight-testing rooms at Grays. The others were dealt with in London, near their own homes.

Varying Conditions.

Before commencing the examinations under this scheme, I had the opportunity of visiting the works of the Thames Paper Co. at Purfleet, and making a careful study of the conditions under which the workers were using their eyes for the various operations. These conditions vary greatly. The men who unload coal, wood pulp and waste paper on the wharves, do not have to concentrate on fine details; but their eyes are subjected to irritation from coal dust in the atmosphere, and also from the glare of sunlight on brilliant days. In the rotary boiler house, where the raw material is mixed with water and boiled up; and in the continuous beater house, where the mixture is churned to a fine consistency, the work is rough and does not tax the visual powers. On the other hand the machine setters and others who have to look after the complicated machinery which is used in the making of the cardboard, have to use their eyes in a very exacting manner. Again, the girls who work on the ingenious machines which bend and shape the card for packing cases, have to concentrate in varying degrees. I was able to make detailed notes on all these points, and found that they were most useful in dealing with the actual employees who consulted me.

An appointment list was arranged for three days in the week, while the scheme continued. Each employee to be tested was given an appointment card, and a definite half-hour was reserved for his or her case. The employees were carefully examined in exactly the same manner as private clients would be, and records were kept on index cards. In addition, a general report was sent along to the Welfare Committee for every case examined.

Financial Arrangements.

The following financial arrangements were adopted: A fee of 5s. was charged for examination in every case. If glasses were found to be necessary the employee was given the opportunity of obtaining them and a choice of terms was offered. He could either be fitted with steel utility spectacles at a specially low price, comparable to hospital rates; or he could obtain any other style of fitting at a discount of 15 per cent. off the usual prices. The sight-testing fee was paid by the Welfare Association, which also made a grant of 5s. towards each pair of spectacles supplied.

50 per Cent. Defectives.

The number of employees examined was 151. Of these, 74 required optical treatment. Seventy pairs of spectacles and eyeglasses were supplied. In five cases lenses were fitted to the employee's own frames; and in two cases new frames were supplied to the employee's own lenses. In one case, where the employee was engaged on special work necessitating the counting of very fine meshes in wire gauze, a watchmaker's eyeglass was supplied. In a few cases, also, it was found that the eyes were not in a healthy condition. It was then, of course, recommended that the employee should consult an ophthalmic surgeon or go to an eye hospital for treatment.

The Thames Paper Co. have now decided to make these arrangements a permanent part of their welfare work. In future, employees who wish to have their eyes examined will hand in their names to the Welfare Committee, who will arrange appointments for them. In this way the worker will be given assistance in obtaining glasses, and the firm will have a definite report as to the state of his or her eyes.

It is obvious that the supplying of optical assistance to over 70 employees (quite apart from those who were examined in London) must have helped to make working conditions more pleasant and to promote efficiency.

It is not claimed that this scheme is flawless, but it is a practical arrangement, which has worked—and given good results.

Argus Social and Athletic.

The *Argus* and *Financial News* Social and Athletic Club held a whist drive and concert at Anderton's Hotel on Tuesday, the 20th inst., about 200 members taking part. A twenty hand "drive" was keenly contested, the prizewinners being Mrs. Curtis, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Wheelhouse, Mr. Flaxman and Mr. Stoddart.

A capital programme of music was afterwards submitted, Mr. Harry Woodcock occupying the chair. The following artistes contributed in a manner which was much appreciated: Miss Moore, Miss Mary Arkell, Miss Shettle, Miss Harvey, Miss Hutch, Miss Sully, Messrs. C. Moore, Gill and Dan Bryant.

The Club's next event will be a carnival dance to be held at the Holborn Town Hall on Tuesday, April 17th.

Paper Bag Machines.

Mr. A. C. Coty, the inventor of the paper bag machine bearing his name, has been engaged upon a number of other kindred inventions. Among them the Coty sack machine is designed especially for cutting heavy rope or string paper or very heavy kraft paper used in the manufacture of cement and flour bags. Another new patent is an innovation on a bottomer of rotary design, and there is a further newly designed bottomer which puts both ends in a valve bag with one operation. Another patent is on a machine which makes "flat and square" grocery bags of all sizes at high speed. There is again a new design tuber for cutting heavy paper at high speed, and an automatic self-opening device for the manufacture of grocery bags.

MESSRS. W. B. AINSBURY AND CO., paper agents, 61, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, have recently been appointed as sole selling agents in the Midlands and North of England for the paper department of Messrs. Ekman and Co., Gothenburg, Sweden.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

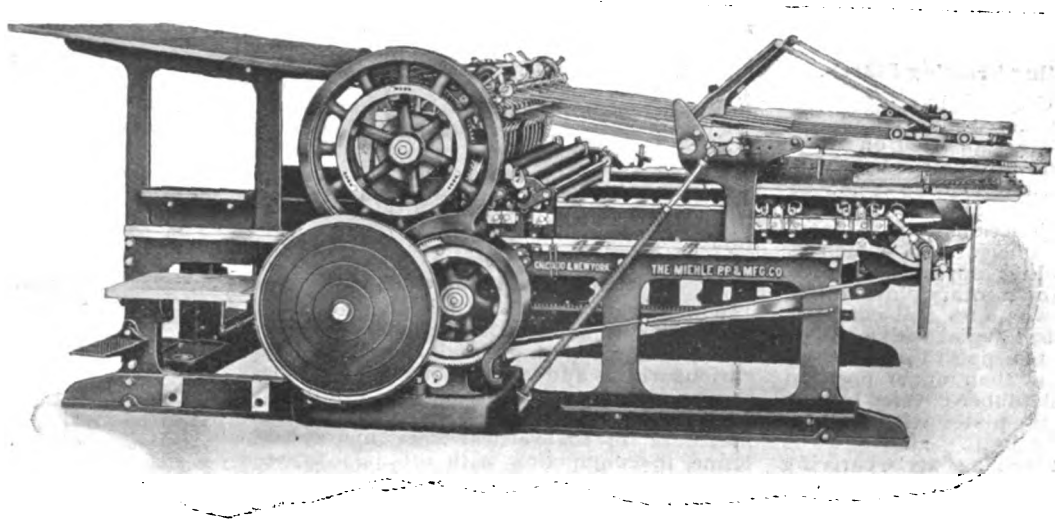
ESTABLISHED 1878

'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

The . . .

American Miehle Company's FOUR-ROLLER Two-Revolution Press.



Gear side view of the American Miehle Company's Four-Roller Two-Revolution Press.

In the judgment of all practical pressmen, the **American Miehle Company's Four-Roller Press** embodies all modern improvements and facilities, and is designed with all the knowledge of the requirements of an up-to-date printer. By its Excellence of Manufacture, it is particularly suitable for houses in which every class of work is printed. One of its many features is its Registering qualities, which are perfect and remain permanently exact.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 4493. Telegrams: MIEHLEPRES, FLEET, LONDON.

SP SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF

PRINTING INKS

WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S

ZINC PLATES

ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR

Circular Finish

BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4

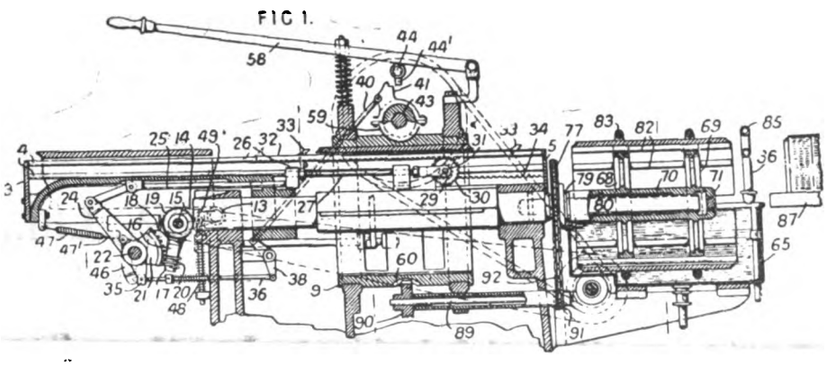
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Finishing and Cooling Printing Plates.

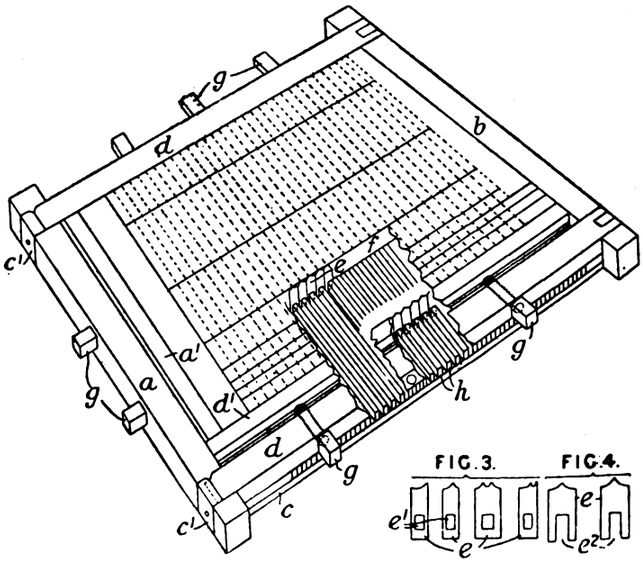
Messrs. R. Hoe and Co., Ltd., have patented apparatus for cooling curved sterotype plates, in which the plates are supported on their curved surfaces on a movable carrier by which they are immersed in, and removed from, the cooling bath. The cooling apparatus may be used alone or in conjunction with a plate-finishing mechanism, one form of which is described. The cooling apparatus shown comprises a tank 65 and a rotary plate carrier adapted to support two plates and comprising spaced heads 68, 69 integral with a hub 70 and carrying rods 82 to support the plates on their surfaces when in their upper position outside the tank, and rubber covered bars or pipes 83 to support the plates when in their lower position in the bath. The hub 70 is driven by a chain 92 from a shaft 89 carrying a gear 90 meshing with the worm wheel 60 of the plate-finishing shell 9 and the gear 90 and sprocket gears 91, 77 are of such a size that the hub 70 makes half a revolution during one revolution of the shell 9 so that a plate



remains stationary in the bath while the previously cooled plate is delivered on to a standard 87 and the next plate is transferred from the shell 9 on to the bars 82. During the delivery of the cooled plate it is dried by a current of air passing from pipes 85, 86 on to both sides of the plate. To prevent the entry of cooling water into the bearings of the hub 70 and the adjacent parts of the finishing mechanism, the hub 70 has a closed outer end 71 and its inner end is provided with a groove 79 in which engages a plate 80 secured to the tank 65. The plates are fed from the finishing to the cooling apparatus by spring controlled dogs 33 on a rack bar 32 reciprocated by gears 30 on a stud 29 on which is also fixed a small gear 31 meshing with a fixed rack 34. The stud 29 is carried by a rod 27 secured to a block 26 on a rod 25 connected to an arm 24 fast on a shaft 22 carrying a worm sector 21. A worm 20, movable into and out of engagement with the sector 21, is carried by a shaft 17 mounted in a bearing 16 carried by an arm 14 loose on a continuously rotating shaft 15, which drives the worm 20 through bevel gears 19, 18. Stationary rods 4 extending between fixed heads 3, 5 support the plate during its passage into and from the finishing shell 9 and when a plate is placed on the bars in readiness to be pushed into the shell, it engages a roller 13 on the arm 14 and presses the worm 20 into engagement with the sector 21 against the action of a spring 48 thereby operating the feed rack 32. When the plate is pushed into the shell, the worm 20 is moved from the path of the sector 21 by the spring 48 and a spring 47^1 on the shaft 22 returns the rack 32 to its initial position. The shell 9 is driven by a worm 59 operatively connected to a driving shaft 43 on closure of a clutch 57 by depressing a hand lever 58 resting on the clutch lever 44. To prevent starting of the shell while a plate is being delivered thereform, a latch plate 41 loose on the shaft 43 is connected by link 40 and bell crank 38 to a spring rod 36 acting to press the latch 41 beneath a lug 44^1 on the clutch lever 44 but when the rack 32 is in its normal position an arm 46 on the shaft 22 engages the end of the rod 36 to withdraw the latch 41 as shown in Fig. 1. To prevent entry of a plate into the shell while the latter is rotating, the closing of the clutch 57 acts through the connections 54, 53, 52, 50 to raise a pin 49 into the path of a plate and thus prevent actuation of the arm 14. While being finished the plate is held in engagement with the shell between a fixed bar 10 and a spring pressed bar 11 which is released at the end of a revolution of the shell by a wedge 62 engaging a cam on the frame.

Leads and Rules.

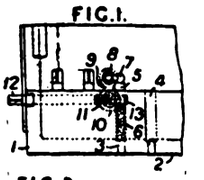
In an invention patented by Mr. E. Rowe, integral rules and interlinear spaces *e*, Figs. 3 and 4, made type-high and in sections of various widths and lengths, and having one or more line, dotted, or ornamental printing-faces, are provided for building up either the horizontal or the vertical lines in a ruled forme, in conjunction with ordinary type-high brass rules for the perpendicular lines, or threaded by rectangular holes e^1, Fig. 3, or slots e^2, Fig. 4, on guide rods *h*, Fig. 1, in which case cross rules *f* stand on the rods *h* and are correspondingly less than type-high. The cross rules *f* are provided with different printing faces on the two edges. Corresponding elements without printing faces are provided for use as quads and leads. The sectional rules with dotted printing faces

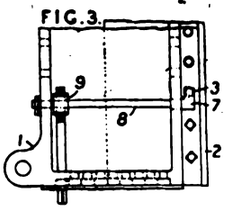


can be used as leaders and for the blank columns in time-tables. Chases.—The chase shown in Fig. 1 is provided with lower side bars *c* fast to the head and tail bars *a*, *b* to receive the guide rods *h*, and with upper side bars *d* hinged to the tail bar *b* and engaging spring catches c^1 on the head bar *a* to secure the rods *h*. Locking-up bars a^1, d^1 are adjusted by screws *g* passing through the head bar *a* and the side bars *d*.

Machine Inking Apparatus.

An invention patented by Messrs. J. Y. Foster and F. Foster relates to the contact of the duct-blade of inking apparatus for printing machines with the duct roller which is adjusted at a plurality of points along its length by a series of plungers spring supported in a bridge piece on the ink trough and adapted to be pressed individually on the blade by means of cams or levers carried on cross shafts rotated by suitable mechanism operable from one or both ends of the ink fountain. In the arrangement shown, each





plunger 3 is guided in a socket 4 in a bridge piece 1 secured to the fountain above the duct-blade 2, and is supported by a spring 6 with the enlarged head portion 5 in contact with a cam or lever 7 on a shaft 8. The latter has an arm 9 with an eyed collar 10 containing a circular block 11 which has a threaded aperture engaged by the threaded portion 13 of an operating rod 12. By this means, backlash in the adjustment of the blade is avoided. In a modification, the cross shafts 8 may carry toothed quadrants operated by the rods 12. Further, instead of providing coil springs around the plungers, similar springs may be provided around the rods 12 or around the shafts 8, and the plungers pivotally connected to their operating cams in any suitable manner.

PAPERMAKING PRIZES.—In connection with the papermaking classes held at the Dartford Technical Institute the prizes given by Mr. Arthur Baker have been awarded as follows: 1st, P. H. Selves, *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mills, Dartford (Cross and Bevan's "Papermaking"); 2nd, A. G. Cooper, Imperial Paper Mills, Gravesend (Sindall's "Paper Technology"). Both students had secured first class certificates at the City of Guilds of London Institute.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

Digitized by Google



654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

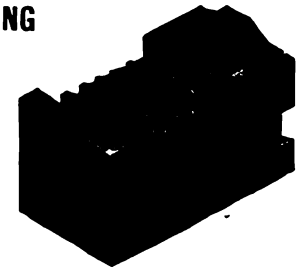
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

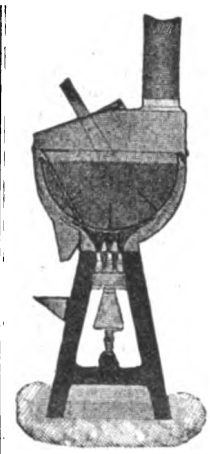
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

IT PAYS

to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!* The following is one of many unsolicited testimonials we have recently received.

Under date of May 10th Mr. E. P. Woodman, Managing Director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., writes:—

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E C.4.

Digitized by Google

British Paper in Australia.

Some Views on the Tariff.

Mr. H. E. Poole, a director of Messrs. B. J. Ball, Limited, of Australia, whom he is representing in London, has a very close acquaintance with the paper trade of Australasia, and he has been good enough to furnish the *World's Paper Trade Review* with some observations regarding the tariff arrangements which are now in force in the Commonwealth. Before giving these, however, a few personal particulars of Mr. Poole himself will be of interest.

An old journalist, who has travelled far both in his native country and in other parts of the world, Mr. Poole takes a wide and enlightened view of affairs. He is by instinct a man of vision and he brings to bear upon all his activities experience gained in many fields. Before he entered the paper trade 12 years ago, Mr. Poole had made many excursions in journalism. A thousand miles north of Queensland he ran a bi-weekly newspaper which gained considerable popularity. He has also published a book devoted to the mining industry of Queensland, under the title of "Resourceful Queensland," which was distributed at the Franco-British Exhibition, the Queensland Government giving an order for 50,000 copies of this work. His literary bent is very decided, and when only 21 years of age he obtained first prizes for poem, short story and essay in open competitions in South Australia. Then he is editor of the very striking house organ of B. J. Ball, Ltd., "Appertaining to Paper," which has a very distinctive character.

A man of ideas, with a facile pen, Mr. Poole readily resorts to the printing press for the expression of his views. Thus his experience in marketing papers is set forth in a booklet entitled "Selling American Papers in Australia."

Apart from his activities in journalism and paper salesmanship, Mr. Poole has done a good deal of organisation and propaganda work in other directions. Two years ago, when in Melbourne, he was invited by the Australian Advertising Convention to give an address at one of the public sessions in Sydney on the subject of advertising. Then, during the war, in connection with the Red Cross, he was instrumental as honorary organising secretary in raising the magnificent sum of £40,000, which demanded an enormous amount of time and labour.

Ramifications in Australia.

The rise of Messrs. B. J. Ball, Ltd., who are paper and cordage merchants, with branches in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Auckland, has been phenomenal, and Mr. Poole has been associated with the firm since within four years of its commencement, now only 16 years ago. With Mr. B. J. Ball he started trading in paper as B. J. Ball and Poole, but when the business was converted into a limited company a few years back, the more concise title of B. J. Ball, Ltd., was adopted.

The firm have established a very large business in the Commonwealth, in connection with which Mr. Poole has travelled very extensively. In 1917, when it became impossible to obtain English papers, he went to America and established connections there. The war period saw prices of papers rush up to extraordinary heights, but at least one firm of British manufacturers resisted the temptation to do anything in the way of profiteering, and Mr. Poole speaks in the very highest terms of the attitude of Messrs. Wiggins, Teape in this regard. Not only at this time but throughout the ten years that B. J. Ball, Ltd., have represented the English firm in Queensland, the business has been carried on in a manner which is a striking tribute to English methods. Mr. Poole is able to quote the case of another English firm which in spite of a fire and the occurrence of the war, continued to carry out its contracts without seeking to alter its prices.

The 70,000-ton-a-year Warren Co., of Boston, U.S.A., and the Wheelwright Co., of the same city, two agencies secured by Mr. Poole for his company, were also striking illustrations of the "business as usual" policy—for their products were kept at a comparatively even level during the hectic period of profit-making.

Mr. Poole came to this country some six months ago with a view to re-establishing old connections and inaugurating new ones. His company has, of course, been buying in the English market for many years, but this commercial intercourse was interrupted by the war. Messrs. B. J. Ball, Ltd., are particularly concerned with fine papers, which are not manufactured in Australia, and it is the object of the directors to maintain an office in London under the control of one who is acquainted with the requirements of Australian consumers.

Two National Policies.

Mr. Poole explained to a representative of the *World's Paper Trade Review* the fiscal policy of the Commonwealth.

At the present time the Australian tariff provides for a duty on foreign printing paper (including news-print) of £3 per ton, while British is free. Other rates of duty are: Manifold, 10 per cent. foreign, British free; wrapping, £10 per ton foreign, £8 per ton British; writing paper, 15 per cent. foreign, 5 per cent. British; cartridge, blotting, and duplicating paper, etc., £10 per ton foreign, £8 per ton British; surface papers, etc., 10 per cent. foreign, British free; gummed paper, 30 per cent. foreign, 20 per cent. British; cover papers, 40 per cent. foreign, 30 per cent. British; boards, 40 per cent. foreign, 25 per cent. British; manufactured stationery, 40 per cent. foreign, 30 per cent. British, and so on.

There is one special provision in the Australian tariff which is interesting as illustrative of the policy of protection. Certain goods, such as bag reels, etc., are allowed to be imported free of duty if used under departmental by-laws for manufacturing purposes. Paper for printing, however is not considered under this head. An interesting possibility, from the writing paper manufacturers' point of view, is the provision for the increase of duty on writing paper after July 1st to 30 per cent. foreign and 20 per cent. British. This surely must be purely for revenue purposes, for it seems unlikely that Australia will be able to make anything but the lower grade writings for generations to come, if ever.

The New Zealand tariff is much simpler than the Australian. For instance, all British and Canadian printings, writings, covers, flints, box enamels, and gummed papers are duty free, whereas the same lines in foreign manufacture are subject to 20 per cent. duty, in addition to which there is a provision whereby any depreciation in exchange is balanced by a corresponding duty imposition. This latter provision is also embodied in Australian legislation.

In regard to boards, in New Zealand all are free, whether British or foreign, and the same applies to greaseproof and parchment papers.

Papermaking Experiments.

Concerning the manufacture of paper in Australasia, Mr. Poole said:—

There are some extensive paper mills established in Sydney, Melbourne, and in New Zealand. Here excellent kraft wrappings, glazed sulphites, cartridge papers, cover papers, some news-print, and low grade cream laids are made.

Besides all this, the Government Bureau of Science and Industry has an experimental plant in Western Australia, where they are testing our own woods and grasses.

Up to the present, most Australian paper is made from imported pulps, though there is little doubt about the capabilities of many of our woods and native grasses for papermaking purposes. Besides these there is Megasse (the fibre left after crushing the cane), from the sugar mills, thousands of tons of which are burnt in the mill furnaces. Again, vast quantities of straw, from our wheat growing areas, are now burnt on the fields. But the difficulty is that this raw material and the necessary water are seldom to be found in close proximity. Moreover, it is an established axiom in Australian labour circles that "where an industry cannot pay a living wage, the industry must go." No one can quarrel with this axiom; but it often kills an industry, for be it remembered that the living wage is fixed by that governing other established industries which have long passed the costly experimental stage.

Should you endeavour to make pulp in North Queensland, for instance, where you have the native grasses and water, you would have to pay the highest wage for rural workers, and you would pay freight on one of the most expensive and steepest railways in the world, and have it handled on to ships manned by the highest paid sailors in the Empire by labourers drawing more than skilled workers' wages, and then stand the freight of a 2,000 miles voyage to a paper mill. Mr. Campbell, a most enthusiastic worker in paper research, is faced with these difficulties in endeavouring to establish the pulp industry in the Cairns district.

It must be remembered that our great difficulty is water. I was astonished the other day while visiting a mill in the Midlands to find the reservoirs being continually replenished from drainage from the surrounding country. In Australia our soil is frequently 60 ft. deep, on to which the rain falls, and into which it disappears as into a sponge. Our artesian bores yield highly mineralised water, quite unsuited for papermaking; and apart from this, water secured in the coastal districts by well-sinking would be too expensive, and small in volume.

I believe it would be possible to establish papermaking in some of the mountain districts of Victoria, and in Tasmania; for one of the big paper mill managers of the U.S.A. assured me that he had made splendid paper from eucalypts, one of our most famous hardwoods.

So that, summing up, our tariff is more revenue producing than protective. By the way, it might be remembered that all of our duties are *ad valorem*; in other words, we pay duty on duty (so that 20 per cent. *ad valorem* means 24 per cent. actual). Furthermore, our tariff is designed especially to foster trade with Great Britain, which is our most favoured market, both sentimentally and practically.

British Empire Exhibition.

The Papermaking Exhibit.

Progress is being made with the development of the proposal for a composite papermaking exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley next year. The outlines of a scheme have been prepared, and were submitted at the general meeting of the Papermakers' Association on Friday last. Mr. C. R. Seddon, the president of the Association, is very keen about the proposal, which, if carried out, will form one of the most interesting sections at Wembley.

It is decided that the industry as a whole should be responsible for providing the space and power required for the papermaking machine which, it is hoped, will be erected. The cost of the space required will be something like £2,000, while electric power, steam power and water will, it is estimated, cost another £1,100.

The provision and erection of the papermaking machine itself will run into £5,000, and it is proposed that the various papermaking engineers in the country should be responsible for providing the plant. The running of the machine will, if the scheme goes through, be undertaken by individual sections of the industry, material and labour coming from this source. The idea, for instance, is that the news makers should operate the machine, say, for a month, and that other sections should take charge for similar periods, making different classes of paper. It goes without saying that an exhibit of this elaborate character will form a very substantial advertisement for the papermaking industry of this country, for the whole process, from the reception of the pulp to the completion of the finished sheet, is bound to arouse the interest of visitors to the exhibition. As some twenty millions of people are expected at Wembley, the identity of papermaking with the staple industries of the United Kingdom will be firmly established.

The handling of paper, however, will be carried a further stage, for no doubt the printing paper manufactured on the spot will subsequently be passed through the printing press and the news sheets sold on the ground. It will doubtless be an education to many people to see with what rapidity the raw material can be transformed into paper, and this, in turn, converted into a newspaper for immediate sale. So comprehensive and striking an exhibit is bound to impress both home and foreign visitors.

It is also hoped to obtain, in connection with the paper and stationery section, working examples of machines for the manufacture of envelopes, paper bags and boxes. Printing and bookbinding are also included in the scope of the scheme for demonstrating the complete operation of manufacturing paper and its conversion into printed books.

SOME expense accounts prove costly to their compilers.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Now in full swing till April 30th
TUCK'S POSTCARDS £5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
OASH & OLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

TEL. B'HEAD 1453
ROLL TICKETS
ADMISSION 1/-
Various wordings to order
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. Ltd.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD
Tramway and Theatre Ticket Printers

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.
MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS can have their Indexes made **to their Own Standards** without delay.
EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities,
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."
Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
3, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING — MACHINERY MERCHANT. —
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

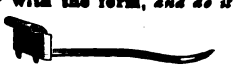
PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:—Museum 5227.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S. PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Leys.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

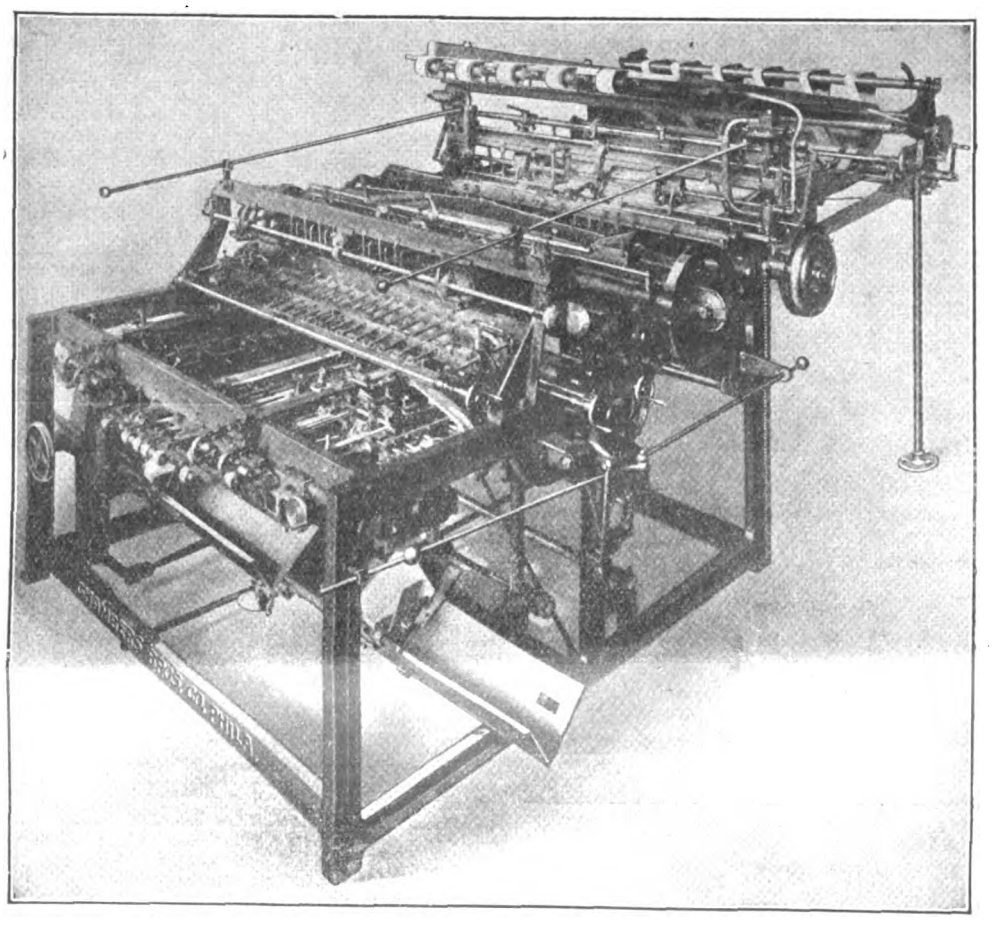
For HOME and EXPORT.

1865.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—Mar. 29, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

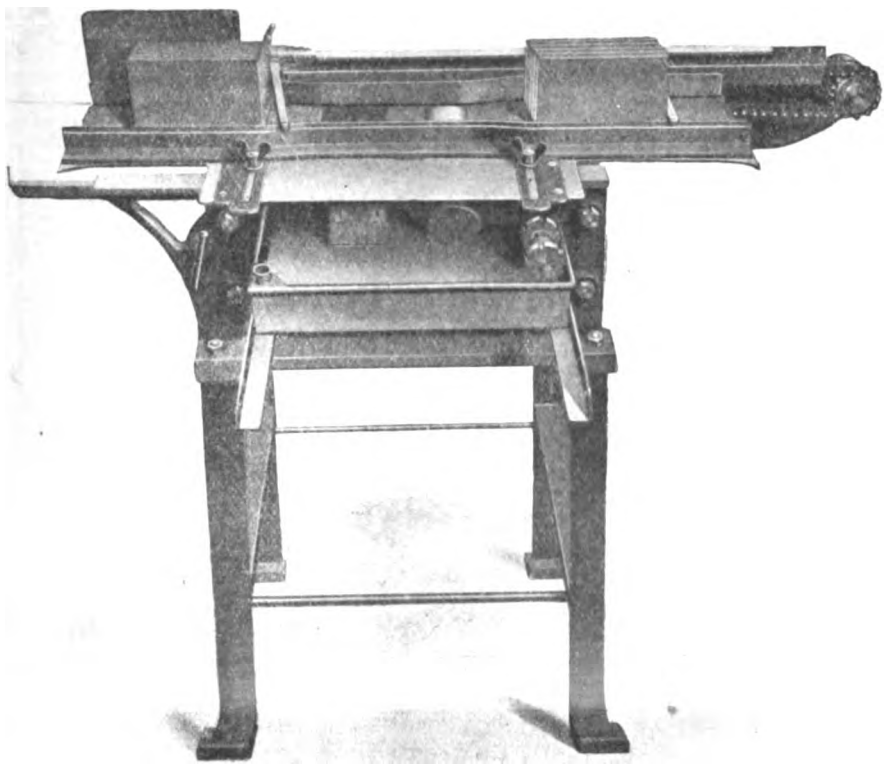
VOLUME 92. NUMBER 1840. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 5, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of ;—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. **Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."**

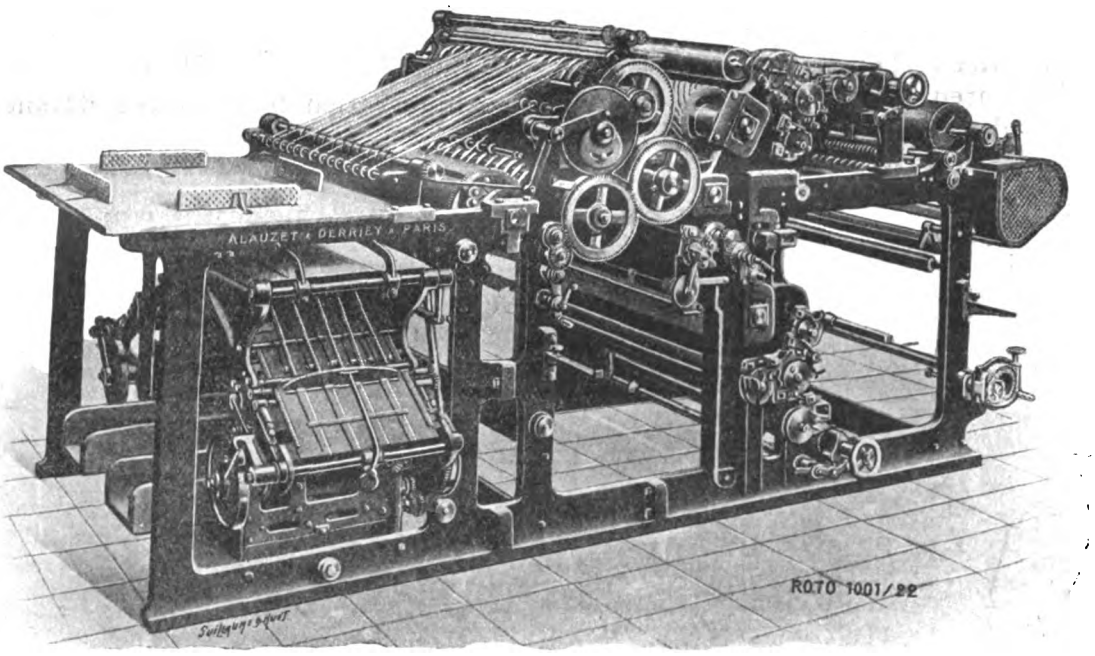
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams:* SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER.

SP SP

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF

PRINTING INKS

WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Digitized by Google

ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION LIMITED have always endeavoured to introduce labour-saving machinery that is a marked advance on plant already in use; that will produce better quality results, and at the same time give greater output.

After much research and effort covering a prolonged period, an entirely new High-Speed Automatic Cylinder Machine is presented to the Craft which takes a sheet 12½" × 20" and runs up to a speed of 4,000 impressions per hour, handling all grades of stock from a thin Manifold to Cardboard.

The machine, which will be known as the MILLER "HIGH-SPEED" *is built along the lines of established practice* which alone makes the high out-turn possible, which fine output cannot be attained by any other machine of its size and character.

For a particular class of work, certain printers prefer a cylindrical to a platen impression, and to all such we definitely say that in their own interests they should see the MILLER "HIGH-SPEED." The first of these wonderful machines will be on view at our Showrooms during the next few days.

Our Offices and Showrooms are at

43/44 FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A Specialised Trade Protection Office for Paper Makers, Merchants, Agents, Wholesale Stationers & Allied Trades.

OBJECTS AND POINTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

Enquiries. Precise up-to-date Status Reports furnished by this Society which operates exclusively in your trade.

Collection of Accounts. Trade protection specialisation makes it possible for this Society to render a valuable service in the connection mentioned and, through up-to-date and efficient methods, costs are reduced to a minimum.

Insolvencies. This department will be under the control of an accountant with 15 years' experience in this class of work, and fullest investigations will be conducted and Meetings of Creditors attended free of charge.

The Society will be controlled by a directorate to be elected from the principal houses in the Trade.

Managing Director, Accountant & Valuer: PARKIN S. BOOTH.

Described by the "Chemist and Druggist" as "The Live Wire of the Trade Protection World."

FORM OF MEMBERSHIP.

To Mr. Parkin S. Booth.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

LONDON OFFICE:
26, 27 & 28, Kimberley House,
Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
Telegrams: "Asmanist," Cent. Telephone: City 6942/4 (2 lines).

LIVERPOOL OFFICE:
35, 36 & 37, Exchange Chambers,
2, Bixteth Street
Telegrams: "Quorum." Telephone: 4330 Central (Private Branch Exchange)

Sir,

Kindly place our name upon the register of members of the ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED, as from .....192.....to.....192..... and so on from year to year, until notice of discontinuance in writing be given prior to the termination of any year's Subscription, and upon the following terms and conditions:—

CONDITIONS:

The Subscription is annual, payable in advance, and may commence at any time.

All information is obtained from the most reliable sources, but it must be distinctly understood that it is furnished in strict confidence, and is for the sole use of the Subscriber, and is not to be divulged to a third party. The Subscriber will be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from the breach or non-observance of this condition.

Subscriptions are received, all Debt and Status Enquiry Books, etc., are issued, and information is given on the distinct understanding that the Office is not to be held responsible for damage or loss arising from want of sufficient or accurate information furnished to Subscribers, and it is agreed between the Subscriber and the Office that no proceedings shall be instituted against the Office by reason of any information furnished or omitted to be furnished, and the Subscriber further agrees not to give credit in sole reliance upon any information received from the Office except upon his own responsibility.

The Solicitors to whom collection of any debt is transferred by the Office shall be entitled to exercise discretion as to the form of procedure to be adopted in each case, and the Subscriber agrees to ratify all acts done by such Solicitors.

In case of discontinuance, Debt and Enquiry Forms are to be returned to the Office with written notice, before the end of the subscription term

Terms:

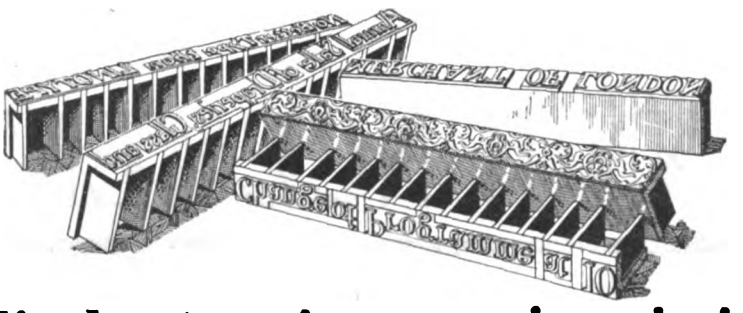
Subscription £2 2s. 0d. per annum, entitling the Subscriber to:—

Ten Status Enquiry Forms and ten Debt Forms free of charge.
Further Enquiry Forms during currency of Subscription at 2/- each.
" Debt " " " " " 1/6 "
The Collection of an unlimited number of Accounts at the following rates of Commission:—
5% on amounts recovered up to - - £20
2½% on amounts over £20 and up to - £100
1% on amounts over - - - £100
5% on amounts recovered in Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Isles.
Special terms in respect to Foreign Debt collections and enquiries.
Representation at Meetings of Creditors free of charge.
Searches of the Registers (unlimited) free of charge.
Legal Advice by the Solicitors to the Office upon ordinary business matters free.

(Signed)..... *(Address)*.....
.....

Date..... 192 . *Business*.....

Digitized by Google



New display type is expensive—in initial cost and subsequently in composition and distribution. And it is new only once

When you have a Linotype you will avoid heavy bills for new display and body founts, your composition charges will be far less, and distribution nil.

The Linotype will give you new type for *every* job—and not merely type but composed type, ready for make-up and printing.

And as regards make-up: Do you know how simple, safe, and speedy it is where Linotype matter is concerned? The machine leads its own matter; and, as every line is a complete unit, much larger quantities can be handled at a time than is possible with movable type.

Unlimited supplies of decorative material can be cast on the machine; lines can be repeated as many times as required, so that a job can be printed as many "up" as required to reduce long runs on the presses.

The Linotype can be equipped to suit your immediate needs. You can install it with one magazine only or as many as eight; with one distributor or as many as four.

These are but a few of the advantages you will gain when you have a Modern Linotype. Come and see the machine for yourself, and bring samples of your work with you.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd.
9 Kingsway, London

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING—SO BE PREPARED TO MEET THEM!

A
Typecaster
for
£50
or
£200!

PRINTERS all over the world are realizing the need of a reliable typecaster.

WHY? Because it cuts out "dis"! They can have all the type faces they want.
Their old type can be turned to new!

THEREFORE get into touch with the makers of the successful typecasters.

THE WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
NODIS WORKS, EALING, LONDON, ENGLAND, W.5.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 14. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 5, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Average Tearing Strength of Commercial Paper.

By ARMIN ELMENDORF, M.S., M.E.

In determining the strength of any material the aim is to test the material for the particular physical or strength property which measures its durability in service. Paper, for example, may be tested in tension, in tear, by repeatedly folding it or by bursting it.

Paper fails more often by tearing than in any other way. It is for this reason that data on the average tearing strengths of commercial papers are of great importance.

Every manufacturer is, of necessity, interested in the merits of his goods. If, for example, the tearing strength of a kraft paper of a certain weight made by a particular manufacturer falls below the average tearing strength of competing papers, it is to the interest of that manufacturer to improve the quality of his kraft. He must know both the toughness of his product and of competing papers, so that when modifying his manufacturing process he knows when the paper is being improved. The tearing strength value which measures toughness and durability is, therefore, of vital interest to every manufacturer.

Purchasers of paper are fundamentally interested in strength and, therefore, in the durability of the goods they buy. Assuming the same price, purchasers call for strength tests to determine the relative values of papers they buy. The tables presented in this article were prepared with the object of furnishing purchasers and papermakers with reliable strength data, so that they can make comparisons and can pass judgment on the merits of a particular brand of paper.

Many terms are in use to express the merits of a piece of paper from the point of view of service. Durability, toughness, bursting strength, tensile strength and tearing strength are frequently spoken of. In actual practice these properties are usually combined, but it is commonly accepted that a piece of paper which resists tearing better than another piece of paper is more durable and, therefore gives better service. This is eminently true of most papers.

Tests of all kinds made on paper show, moreover, that tearing strength is the best measure of toughness.

The tests which furnished the data for the tables included were all made on the Elmendorf Tearing Tester* by the U.S. Testing Co. of New York with the co-operation of Mr. J. H. Houghton of the Thwing Instrument Co. From six to ten manufacturers supplied samples. In each case four tests or tears were made on each sample.

In making the tests, it was felt that the standard humidity of 65 per cent. was higher than that to which paper is normally subjected in the interior of buildings that are heated during a large part of the year. During very severe winter weather when there is a considerable difference in temperature between out-of-doors and the interior of a heated building, the humidity within a building frequently drops down to less than 30 per cent. It was felt, therefore, that a humidity of from 45 per cent.-48 per cent. represented a fair average of interior conditions to which paper is subjected. All of the tests therefore reported herewith were made at this humidity. Other tests made under standard humidity conditions also will be published subsequently.

The curves shown in Fig. 1 show the distribution of the tearing strength values of kraft papers obtained from six different manufacturers. It will be seen from the distribution of the points that there is considerable variation in the products made by different manufacturers, and that in so far as data obtained to date are concerned, there is a slight upward tendency in the curve, showing that the tearing strength is not directly proportional to the weight, but increases at a more rapid rate.

Table 1 was prepared from curves A and B in Fig. 1. It is believed that the intersections of the curves, with the various vertical lines representing weights, give a more accurate measure of the tearing strength of each particular weight of paper than can be obtained from the computed average of the tests made on that particular weight. With a very large number of test specimens the two values should be identical. The results obtained in this way are shown in Table 1.

FIG. 1.—TEARING STRENGTH OF COMMERCIAL KRAFT PAPERS OF VARIOUS WEIGHTS. SAMPLES FURNISHED BY SIX DIFFERENT MILLS. TESTED AT 45-48 PER CENT. HUMIDITY.

TABLE 1.

Kraft Papers (Samples Furnished by Six Mills). Grams Tearing Strength.

Weight lbs. per ream. Basis 24×36.	With Grain.	Across. Grain.	With / Across. ×100
20	22	26	80
30	41	48	83
40	65	74	86
50	92	103	89
60	121	136	89
70	151	170	89
80	185	204	91
90	220	240	92

It will be seen that the tearing strength across the grain is considerably higher than

* British and European Licencees: Renold Marx, 9, Clifton-street, London, E.C.2.

Digitized by Google

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS!!

May we quote you for your

BOOKBINDING & LOOSE LEAF WORK?

BEST AND NEWEST MACHINERY.

No order is too large or too small, and we are confident that we can please you and that a trial order will be to our mutual advantage.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WEBB, SON & CO., LTD.

Established 1790.

Telephone No. CLERKENWELL 3144/5 (2 lines). Wholesale Bookbinders and Loose Leaf Specialists, Telegrams: "RELIEUR, BARB, LONDON."

WARWICK HOUSE, 294, CITY ROAD, E.C.1.

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould) For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams
Badoureau
Fleet, London

Telephones
Cent 246
Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

Printing Inks — Printing Inks

LETTERPRESS **ROTAGRAVURE**
LITHO

INKS THAT PRINT!

"WINSTONE'S"

THE PROGRESSIVE SUPPLY HOUSE

MATERIALS FOR ALL PRINTING PROCESSES

B. WINSTONE & SONS, Ltd.

'Phone: Central 8630 4 Lines

100-101, Shoe Lane, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: Fulgency, Fleet, London

Printing Inks — Printing Inks

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec. of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr. H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. B. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co, Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)

Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bank 5414-5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd, for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES

} Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.

A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

Digitized by Google

the strength with the grain. The ratio of the latter to the former ranges from 80 per cent. to 92 per cent., with an average of slightly under 90 per cent. There is considerable significance attached to the ratio of the two strength values, because the higher this ratio, the more uniform the product. A paper, of course, is most likely to tear in its weakest direction. Unless a test indicates the weakness, it may be misleading in the case of papers that are not uniform. It is felt that this is one of the great advantages of the tearing test in comparison with most other physical tests on paper. The tearing strength in the machine direction can be made quite independently of the test across the machine direction. Further tests may slightly modify the results given in Table 1, but it is felt that the extensive tests that have been made are reliable and that the tables prepared have considerable value.

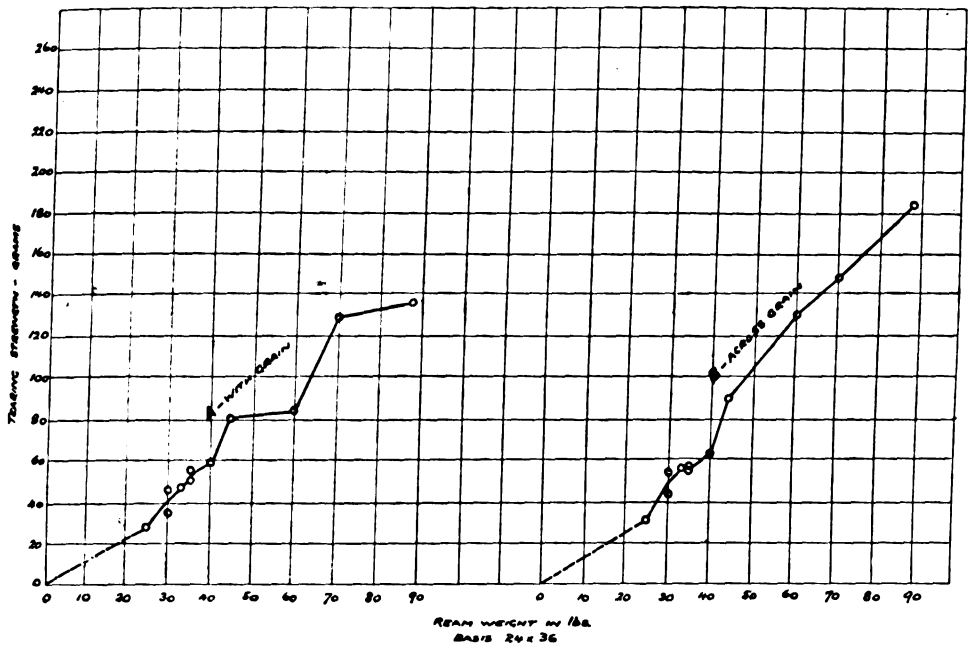


FIG. 2.—TEARING STRENGTH OF COMMERCIAL KRAFT PAPERS OF VARIOUS WEIGHTS, ALL FURNISHED BY ONE MILL.

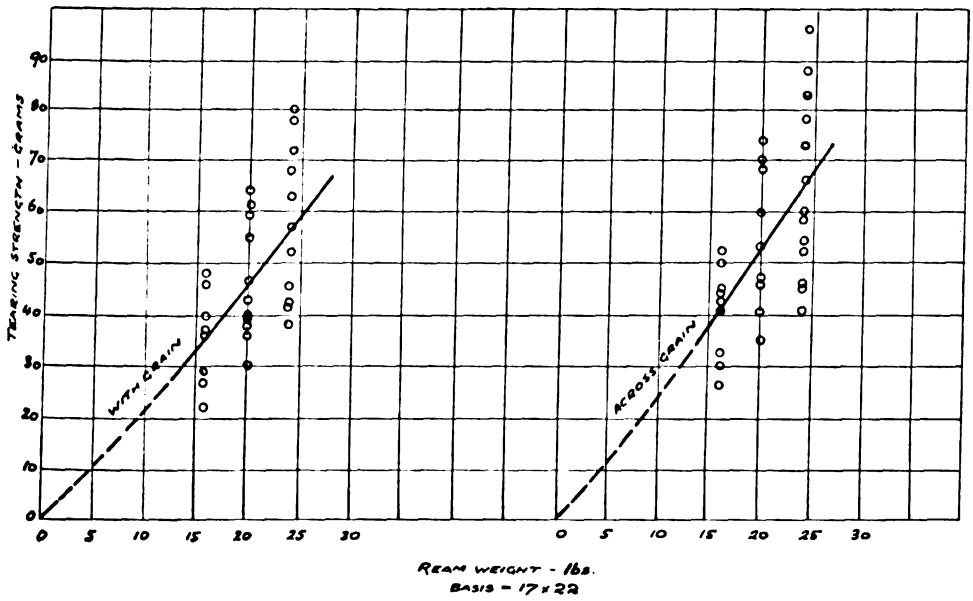


FIG. 3.—TEARING STRENGTHS OF BOND PAPERS OF VARIOUS WEIGHTS. SAMPLES FURNISHED BY TEN DIFFERENT MILLS.

The two curves shown in Fig. 2 differ from those in Fig. 1 in that all papers tested were furnished by the one manufacturer. Here again pronounced superiority in the tearing strength across the machine direction is evident.

The great difference in toughness or tearing strengih of bond papers furnished by different manufacturers is graphically shown in Fig. 3. It will be seen, for example, from the across-the-grain strength curve that the tearing strength of a 24-lb. paper sample furnished by one manufacturer is about twice as great as the strength of the corresponding paper furnished by another manufacturer. From the purchaser's point of view, the loss sustained by purchasing the latter sheet would be very undesirable. By using the tables and curves, such a loss is unnecessary. If the purchaser buys only those papers whose strength values lie above the curve, he is sure of obtaining a sheet superior to the average.

Table 2 is based upon results plotted in Fig. 3. It is seen that the ratio of the with-the-machine-direction to the across-the-machine-direction is somewhat less than 90 per cent.

TABLE 2.
Bond Papers (Samples Furnished by Ten Mills).
Grams Tearing Strength.

Weight lbs. per ream. Basis 17×22	With Grain.	Across Grain.	With / Across ×100
16	35	41	85
20	46	52	88
24	57	65	88

TABLE 3.
Ledger Papers (Samples Furnished by Ten Mills).
Grams Tearing Strength.

Weight per ream. Basis 17×22.	With Grain.	Across Grain.	With / Across ×100
24	48	52	92
28	70	77	91

Table 3 gives the average tear values of ledger paper samples furnished by ten different manufacturers. The ratio of the tearing strength in the machine direction to that across the machine direction is slightly over 90 per cent.

It is felt that the work done by the U.S. Testing Laboratory, in co-operation with Mr. Houghton, represents a distinct contribution on behalf of the manufacturer and purchaser of paper. The tables given furnish a basis for judging the durability value of a paper by the manufacturer or of a paper under consideration by a purchaser. In order to judge this quality, it is only necessary to determine the tearing strength of the samples submitted by the manufacturer and then to compare results with those given in one of the three tables included. If the tear values exceed those given and humidity conditions are approximately the same, the purchaser then knows that he is getting a sheet superior to the commercial average.

MR. HENRY LING, papermakers' agent, 30-32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4, has a number of paper specialties at his command. He covers a wide range of papers, from "news" in sheets and reels to arts and imitation arts. In a neat folder, he has just sent out some very excellent samples of pure esparto cream-laid wove, which is stocked at London wharf in a variety of sizes and weights. The imitation art paper which is included in the set is a very serviceable printing paper, and is also obtainable from stock in a variety of substances. Another line in which Mr. Ling specialises comprises wrappings of all descriptions.

WALL-PAPER is now specially made in narrow widths for the purpose of decorating dolls' houses, covering boxes, etc.

Wholesale Bookbinders.
LEATHER and CLOTH.
BAILEY BROS., Ltd.
Established 1861.
Clarendon Buildings,
Ronalds Road, Highbury, N.5.
Telephone—North 462.
Telegrams—"Bookbindery, Nordo, London."

Digitized by Google

The Only (Mechanical) Melting & Refining Furnaces

The WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS of MELTING & REFINING FURNACES

All Monometer Productions are Manufactured by —— VICKERS LTD.

Mixing of Type & Stereo Metals.
Dispenses with to-day's high cost of skilled Stereotypers.

The only efficient and Fool Proof Mechanical Mixer (Patent).

It is practically impossible for the most experienced stereotyper to mix Type Metal Alloys thoroughly—

The "Mechanical" Mixer (Patent) of the Monometer breaks up the antimony crystals and molecules, turns the metal clean over and presses the alloys through the perforated mixing disc—thereby producing the most homogeneous metal, producing stereo-plates and type with clear sharp-cut letters without sinks or segregations. **Results :—Greater output, efficiency, and all-round economy.**

Temperature Control
(Fool Proof).
The "Monometer" is the only Automatic Temperature Control (Patent) for all Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals.

Acknowledged during the Great War by the Government Metallurgical Expert to be absolutely essential to avoid burning and overheating of metals. **Thousands installed.**
Overheating causes oxidation and separation of tin and antimony alloys.

Non-Oxidation
(Monometer Patent).
48½ lbs. of metal saving per ton of Metal melted over any other competitive Melting Pot guaranteed.

The Hot inert gasses pass over the metal, and are held in the second chamber before passing out into the flue pipe ; therefore, dross formation is eliminated.

No other system can or is allowed to claim this **"Monometer" Patent Improvement.**

Gas Consumption.
Simplest and most efficient.
NO SPOT HEATING.

We guarantee the lowest gas consumption of any Melting Pot on the market

WE GUARANTEE GREATER EFFICIENCY, GREATER ALL-ROUND ECONOMY, GREATER OUTPUT THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN MELTING FURNACE ON THE WORLD'S MARKET.

Recommended by the Board of Trade (*re* Poisons Lead Fumes Act).

A representative few of previous months' overseas orders—PRINTING TRADE ONLY:—

The Government Press, Bulaqu., Cairo.
The Government Printers, U.S.A.
Messrs. Regondi, Spain.
The Monotype Corporation, Paris (10 Furnaces).
The Walden Typesetting Co., Chicago.
Maclean Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.
Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore.
Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.. Hartford.
Monotype Composition Co., Boston, Mass.
A. H. Wirz. Inc., Chester, Pa.
J. D. Hall Co.. Providence, R.I.
Hooper Printing Co., Boston, Mass.
Wright & Potter Printing Co., Boston, Mass.
Mono-Lino Typesetting Co., Pittsburg, P.A.
Thos Broughton, New Bedford, Mass.
American Baptist Publication Co., Philadelphia.
Waterbury Republican, Waterbury, Conn.
Boston Globe, Mass.

BRITISH ORDERS.

Skipper & East, Ltd., London.
Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Derby.
Unwin Bros., Ltd., London.
Iliffes Ltd., The Cornwall Press, London.
Clowes, Beccles and London.
Mackie & Co., Ltd., Warrington.
Hazell, Watson & Viney—London Works; also at Aylesbury Works.
T. B. Browne, Ltd., London, etc., etc.

These are only a few of the latest orders of Many Thousands of Satisfied Users in this Country.

WRITE FOR DETAILS:—

MONOMETER MANUFACTURING CO. (1918) Ltd.

Head Office and Works: **BARROW-IN-FURNESS.**

London Office: **SAVOY HOUSE, 115/116, STRAND.**

Imitations and Infringements of "Monometer" Patents are being examined and dealt with accordingly.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 40s. 6d., 40s. 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 19s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s., Defd., 6⅞, 6⅞; Jos. Byrom, 11s. 6d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 4½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 90s. 7½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Prefce., 23s. 3d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 73, 69½; John Dickinson, 26s. 6d., 27s. 3d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 85½; Ilford, 21s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s. 9d.; International Linotype, 62½; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 19s., 18s. 9d., Deb., 72½, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 5s. 0d., 5s. 7½d., 5s. 4½d.; Lamson Paragon, 20s. 9d., 21s., 5½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 15s. 3d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s., 22s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, 22s. 4½d., 22s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 15s. 10½d., 16s. 1½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 106; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 9s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 77s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 20s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 9d., 23s., Pref., 85s.; Warrillows, 2s. 7½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15⅛, 14¾, Prefd., 10⅜, 4 p.c. Pref., 7⅜; Weldons, 36s. 10½d., Pref., 20s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, 24s. 10½d., 24s. 9d., Pref., 17s., 17s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—Balance dividend of 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year ended March 31st, 1923 (against 6 per cent. for previous year).

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend for the quarter ended March 31st, 1923, of 2s. per share, that is at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum, less tax, on the deferred shares.

NEW COMPANIES.

T. SHEPHERD AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: T. Shepherd and Mrs. M. Pimm. Registered office: 36, Southwark-bridge-road, S.E.1.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MUSIC AGENCIES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; music publishers, sellers, printers, agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: B. Fieldman and F. W. Goodwin. Registered office: 125, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.

TRADE STUDIO (BLOCKS), LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to manufacture blocks for The Trade Studio, Ltd., and to carry on the business of colour, process and half-tone engravers, stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electric photographic printers, photo-lithographers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Shillabeer and C. Pepper. Registered office: 97, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

COCKERELL, WILLIS AND BELLIERE, LTD. (LONDON).—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares (2,000 preference and 1,500 ordinary); booksellers, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: Lieut.-Col. F. P. Cockerell, R. C. Willis and E. L. Bellière.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

JOHN WILLIAMSON CO., LTD. (printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on February 1st, 1923, of charge dated March 17th, 1922, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London Joint City and Midland Bank.

PIONEER PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £380 on February 10th, 1923, of charge dated January 13th, 1921, securing £1,000.

PIONEER PRESS, LTD.—Further charge on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated March 2nd, 1923, to secure £250. Holders: C. Burchall, 69, Earl-street, Plumstead, S.E.18; and A. McQueen, 75, Macoma-road, Plumstead, S.E.18.

ALLIANCE BOX CO., LTD. (Warrington).—Debenture dated March 15th, 1923, to secure £50,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd.

TEE AND WHITTEN AND J. MEAD, LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on various dates from September 30th, 1919, to September 30th, 1922, of debentures dated December 18th, 1912, securing in all £800.

SAMUEL JONES AND CO., LTD. (gummed papermakers, etc.).—Transfer dated March, 1923, of an instrument of charge under Land Transfer Acts dated September 23rd, 1920, to secure £15,000 owing under original deed, charged on 51-71, Peckham-grove, S.E. Holders: London Assurance, 1, King William-street, E.C.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re LUDGATE LTD., printers, stationers, etc., 36, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.—The report of Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver and liquidator of this company, has been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The winding-up order was made last May upon a creditor's petition, and accounts have been lodged showing liabilities £25,395 against assets valued at £13,354, and a deficiency of £43,435 with regard to contributories. According to the report Ludgate Ltd. was incorporated as a private company on April 8th, 1918, with a nominal capital of £2,000, subsequently increased to £100,000, and its objects were to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in loose-leaf books, office machinery, equipment and supplies, stationers, printers, boxmakers, etc. The company was promoted by Mr. G. E. Whitehouse, the sole proprietors of the Ludgate Co., of Edinburgh, in order to open up an agency in London through which the goods of his Edinburgh business could be sold and to expand the business generally as circumstances justified. Mr. Whitehouse was appointed general manager at a salary of £500, eventually increased to £2,000 per annum. In June, 1918, the company purchased from Mr. Whitehouse the selling agency rights of the Ludgate Co. of Edinburgh throughout the City and County of London and adjoining district within 30 miles, the consideration being £1,000 in shares. Then in June, 1919, Mr. Whitehouse sold to the company the stock patents, trade marks, goodwill and other assets of the Ludgate Co. of Edinburgh for £13,141, payable as to £3,981 in cash and the balance in shares. Following this purchase the company appears to have carried on a substantial business and during the year ended March 31st, 1920, a net profit of £6,640 was made. The accounts for the following year disclosed a net profit of £1,876, but subsequently heavy losses were made on the trading. The failure of the company is attributed to heavy depreciation in value of stocks in 1921 owing to trade depression, reduced turnover in same year due to same cause, shortage of capital, and mismanagement by certain of the company's officials. Mr. Pepys concluded by stating that until all the creditors' claims have been verified and admitted and the collection of book debts completed, it is not possible to say what the dividend payable to creditors will be. There is no likelihood of a return of capital being paid to the shareholders.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us a copy of the Free Church Touring Guild circular which has been printed and posted in Germany. These circulars have been widely distributed throughout the country, and we referred to the matter in a leaderette in our issue of February 15th.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Banks, J. N., and Linotype and Machinery, Ltd. Printing presses. 7,867.

Brinkmann, E. Multi colour printing on rotary presses. 7,882.

Cameron, J. A. Calendars and writing pads, etc. 8,417.

Ericsson, C. O. Printers' type drums, etc. 8,158.

Joel, P. G. Machine for bevelling cardboard, etc. 8,314.

Printex Process Corporation. Vacuum frames for printing upon sensitised surfaces. 7,847.

Vine, L. E. Playing cards, etc. 7,888.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Bautzner Industriewerk Akt.-Ges. Wetting device for rotary offset lithographic printing machines. 186,581.

Burroughs, H. O., and Burroughs, E. S. Loose leaf binders. 194,881.

Calderwood, W., Webb, A. E., and Reihl, C. A. Method and apparatus for the preparation of oils for varnishes, printing inks, paints, linoleums, and the like. 198,894.

Garda, E. Apparatus for rectifying the seat of the matrices on the moulds or the matrices themselves in type setting and casting machines. 178,851.

Rolland, R. Machines for making paper and like bags. 194,995.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Typographical line-casting machines. 195,081.

Vobach, W. Process for making single and multi-colour photographic paper picture diapositives. 195,056.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. M. Baker and A. M. Tod, electrical engineers to the printing and allied trades, 1, McLean's-buildings, New-street-square, under the style of R. M. Baker and Co.

H. Outram and G. W. Lymbery, press photographers, 3, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, E.C., under the style of the Press Photographic Agency and/or Photo Press.

V. Steer and M. H. M. Durand, publicity consultants, 60, Chandos-street, Strand, London, W.C., under the style of Steer and Durand

H. Walls, R. B. Wright and F. H. Smith, advertising agents, 194, Oxford-road, Manchester, under the style of the Star Publicity Service.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

C. A. Vowles, 12, Felix-road, Stapleton-road, lately carrying on business at 30, Lower Castle-street, Bristol, printer and stationer.

J. E. A. Neary, 10, Rodwell-road, East Dulwich, S.E., and A. H. Topple, whose present residence the petitioning creditors are unable to ascertain, both lately carrying on business as the All-British Cracker Co., at 2A, Astbury-road, Peckham, London, S.E., manufacturers of Christmas crackers, etc.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD. PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printing

Digitized by Google

Standard of Government Printing.

SUGGESTIONS TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT.

Attention recently drawn to the subject of the standard of design and workmanship accepted in the printing done by and for the Government, showed plainly that this printing, which makes up an important aggregate amount, and necessarily exerts an influence on the printing styles adopted in printing generally, left much to be desired when judged by the best canons of the present day.

As the outcome of a conference held in 1921 between representatives of the British Institute of Industrial Art and members of the Industrial Art Committee of the Federation of British Industries, there was formed a special committee of the Institute to consider and report: (1) As to the nature of the influence exercised on the standard of British industrial art by the Departments of Government concerned with the purchase of supplies, the placing of contracts, and the execution of works; (2) whether there was any action which the British Institute of Industrial Art could usefully take to co-operate with the authorities concerned in improving and strengthening that influence, having due regard to the interests of national economy. The chairman of the special committee was Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., chairman of the Institute, and the other members were Sir Kenneth Anderson, Bart., K.C.M.G., Mr. F. V. Burridge, R.E., Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, C.V.O., Mr. Charles Tennyson, C.M.G., Mr. F. W. Troup, F.R.I.B.A., and Major A. A. Longden, D.S.O. This committee, which held eight meetings and conferred with representatives of the Office of Works, Board of Trade, Board of Education, the Royal Mint, the Stationery Office, the Post Office and the Admiralty (Stores), have now issued a report which is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net., and which is of considerable interest to printers.

In regard to Departments contracting for supplies, the report states that the method of proceeding by tender has many advantages. Makers learn from the detailed specification the precise character (design, colour, materials, etc.) of the goods wanted, and if the designs in the specification are good artistically their educative influence on manufacturers may be widely beneficial. Nevertheless, the committee point out that exact specifications tend to perpetuate obsolete designs and conditions, to cramp initiative, and to form a barrier in the path of progressive improvement. They are of opinion that in the case of printing, amongst other things, specifications prescribing the actual design should not be circulated for tender by a public authority, except after careful consultation with competent experts who are closely in touch with the actual industry. Further, whatever care be taken in drawing up designs and specifications, this method naturally does not afford the stimulus to originality and invention on the part of British industrial artists which would result if competitors were accorded some degree of freedom either to submit their own designs or to deviate within certain limits from the prescribed pattern.

"Model" Designs Suggested.

To overcome these objections, the committee suggest that in all cases in which such a course is practicable a "model" pattern or design should be attached to the specification to indicate clearly to the manufacturer the type of article which it is sought to obtain. This "model" pattern or design and all the terms of the specification should be worked out with the greatest care in consultation with the best technical and artistic advisers available. It should, moreover, be clearly set out in the invitation for tenders that competitors are permitted and encouraged to deviate from the "model" by submitting alternative patterns or designs, provided that they comply with all the technical conditions set out in the specification, and also that the deviations do not involve any increase of price. In order to ensure the fulfilment of the last-mentioned condition, which (especially in the present state of national finance) is absolutely essential, the committee propose that all competitors who submit alternative or modified designs should be bound also to quote a price for supplying the article in accordance with the "model" design or pattern, or, if in any case a competitor feels unable to tender for the "model" to satisfy the Department by other evidence that the modification has not increased the price.

In regard to special classes of printing and design in which the question of time was of minor importance, whilst the quality of type, display, etc., was specially important, *e.g.*, certificates, memorials, posters, catalogues, monographs, etc.—it appeared to the committee that this was a matter in which the council of the Institute might from time to time be of considerable assistance either to the Stationery Office or to the Departments which entrusted that office with the execution of special printing of the class here referred to.

The designing of stamps—for the use of the Post Office, Inland Revenue, Customs and Excise, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and the National Savings Committee—is a matter in which the special committee ventured to suggest, for the consideration of the Postmaster-General, the desirability of instituting some special advisory machinery analogous to that which had been recently established by the Royal Mint to deal with the design of new medals and coins.

Technical Advice to Contracting Departments.

The committee regard it as being of the highest importance that all contracting Departments concerned with the supply of articles in which the demand of design and craftsmanship is important, should be able to command the services of competent technical advisers both in drawing up specifications and in judging competitive tenders. This would be even more important if their recommendation were adopted for permitting greater elasticity in tendering, and it applied with at least equal force to Departments concerned with the supply of services, *e.g.*, printing.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during February:—

Crown Agents.

PAPER.—J. Dickinson and Co., London, E.C.

H.M. Stationery Office.

CARBON PAPER, Contract for the Supply of—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.

CARBON PAPER.—Read Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hounslow; Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.

ENVELOPES.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

PAPER MATURING MACHINE.—Hunters, Ltd., Bristol.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Backhouse and Coppock, Ltd., Macclesfield; British Patent Perforated Paper Co., London, E.; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig and Sons, Airdrie and Caldercruix; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Darwen; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Hill, Craig and Co., Balerno; Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Northfleet and Ramsbottom; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; Spalding and Hodge, London, W.C.; Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Tullis, Russell and Co., Ltd., Markinch; J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe.

STENCIL PAPER.—P. and J. Arnold, Ltd., London, N.

WITH the April number, *Current Opinion* the official organ of the Industrial League and Council, starts on its second year of life. High tribute is paid to its work this month by such people as Viscount Burnham; Sir Ernest Benn, Bart.; Mr. Geo. H. Roberts, M.P.

Typography in Commercial Printing.

Mr. C. T. Jacobi Lectures at Derby.

Under the auspices of the Derby Master Printers' Association, Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi (formerly managing partner of the Chiswick Press) attended the Derby Technical College on March 23rd and delivered a public lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on "Typography as Applied to Commercial Printing."

General W. Wright Bemrose occupied the chair and introduced Mr. Jacobi to a large audience which followed the lecturer's remarks with keen interest and evinced much appreciation of the information and advice contained in the address.

Simplified Typography Advocated.

Mr. Jacobi contrived by word and by example—with the aid both of the screen and of specimens of printed work—to make a strong plea for the adoption of more simple methods in commercial printing. He recalled the bad old times of heterogeneous founts with a superfluity of rules and ornaments, and displayed interesting examples of the paradoxically-named "artistic" printing of the time. These he contrasted with modern specimens—many produced at the Chiswick Press under the speaker's own direction—and pointed out the beauty of effect obtainable with a few varieties of well-chosen type carefully arranged, with the avoidance of decoration other than that of a character closely allied to the type employed. Some fine examples of title pages were thrown on the screen, and the principles of page-design were explained with due emphasis upon the importance of well-proportioned margins. Slides showing types used at various periods in the history of printing served to familiarise the student with the good and bad points of letter design, and the lecturer selected a few faces as being specially suitable for bookwork and for adaption to commercial printing; those so mentioned including the Imprint, Cloister, Kennerly, Plantin, Baskerville and Garamond.

Choice of Paper and Cards.

An important detail touched upon was the choice of paper and cards for printing. The speaker advocated the preservation as far as practicable of the natural texture of the paper. If a highly finished surface was necessary, as in a case where half-tone blocks were used, he advised the choice of a dull or matt finish rather than a bright or polished one. He suggested also that for use in books or pamphlets paper of a cream shade was preferable to that of a dead white or deep tone.

Mr. Jacobi referred to the facilities available to-day in the direction of technical education and contrasted these with the general absence of such opportunities in his own early days. In urging his hearers to keep in touch with the latest developments and movements in the printing industry he pointed out the necessity for reading the trade journals and other technical literature.

Sale to Company Set Aside.

An application was made on March 26th to Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence, sitting as Bankruptcy Judge in the Chancery Division, arising out of the failure of D. Dombroski, who traded at 261, Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green, under the style of Davies, Lazarus and Co., cardboard box manufacturers.

Mr. Comyns Carr appeared for Mr. A. G. White, the trustee under the bankruptcy, and asked the Court to declare that an agreement dated January 1st, 1922, between the bankrupt and Davies, Lazarus and Co., Ltd., whereby the former purported to transfer to the latter all the property and assets to which he was entitled in connection with the business, was a fraudulent conveyance and void as an act of bankruptcy. A summary of the report of the official receiver and liquidator appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, of December 21st last.

After hearing evidence and arguments by counsel, the learned Judge held that the bankrupt was hopelessly insolvent when he made the transfer to the company—a transfer really to himself in another name, and it was clear that such transfer was a fraudulent conveyance, and consequently void under the Bankruptcy Act. The trustee had succeeded in his motion, which was granted accordingly.

Digitized by Google

North London Master Printers.

The Bohemian Concert.

North London master printers are fortunate in possessing such a member as Mr. F. J. Collins, of Finchley, who was able to provide such an excellent evening's amusement and so take printers away from their worries for a little while. So said Mr. D. A. Whitehead, of Muswell Hill, in proposing a vote of thanks to the organiser of the Bohemian concert held by the North London Master Printers' Association at the Central Library Hall, Holloway-road, on March 21st.

A large number of visitors included Mr. W. Howard Hazell (president, L.M.P.A.), Mr. Alfred Langley (vice-president, L.M.P.A.), Messrs. J. R. Burt and J. E. Jones (West and North-West), Messrs. J. D. Wise and F. H. Cole (South-West), Mr. W. J. Boyle (Central), and Mr. W. Whyte and Mr. F. Hedger from No. 24. Mr. L. F. Hunt, North London's president, occupied the chair.

Address by Mr. Howard Hazell.

Mr. Hazell in his informal talk said this was his first visit to North London printers, and he expected there were present wise printers and otherwise, as no doubt some belonged to the Association and some did not. In these days of trade unions and customers' organisations it was necessary that all should join the local association, so that there could be a strong force to deal with any trade questions or difficulties that might arise and in this way many things could happen that would not be heard outside the council-room. The associations were able to look after the interests of the printers in many ways which no doubt all Federation members would be only too ready to acknowledge. Some criticised because the association did not do all it ought, the members of the council knew full well the difficulties, and sometimes wished all printers of London could meet so as to understand all the care of detail that was gone into on their behalf. Members of the local associations should make an endeavour to pay a visit to the London School of Printing, the finest school of printing in this country, for here ideas could be got that would help to make their own factories better equipped and with new ideas and new methods master printers would better be able to deal with many of their troubles. In concluding, Mr. Hazell advised his hearers to look forward to the future hopefully, to believe in the association, to work for it. In his year of office as president he would like to see every master printer a member of the L.M.P.A.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hazell was proposed by Mr. W. J. Mizen who, with a number of lady helpers, had arranged for the catering in an excellent manner.

The Monometer Patents.

Monometer furnaces have been brought to a high state of efficiency, combined with economy, owing to the following heating arrangements:—

Coal-gas fired or producer gas—atmospheric high pressure or air pressure.

Petrol gas, petroleum oil, paraffin oil, fuel or mixed oils—gravity or high and low pressure systems.

The Monometer Manufacturing Co. (1918), Ltd., Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, London, W.C.2, from whom full particulars may be obtained, also supply complete plants for converting present systems to any of the above methods of heating. It is not a case of experiment, as the Monometer methods were thoroughly tested and supplied during the war to Government factories, leading engineers, metal melters and for a wide range of industrial purposes.

Paper Film Exhibition.—Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co.'s film on papermaking, taken at the Hele Mills, Devon, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, was shown at the Royal Picture House, Bradford, on Thursday March 22nd, under the auspices of the Bradford Master Printers' Association. Mr. S. N. Cozens-Hardy, of Withnell Fold Paper Mills, Chorley, gave an interesting and instructive lecture during the projection of the the film, and over 400 master printers and employees witnessed the display with very great interest.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous,

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Final Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, in a large Publishers' Bindery in the Provinces, a WELL EDUCATED GIRL accustomed to the Making of Estimates and General Office Work; only those who have had good experience in such work need apply.—Write, with full particulars, Box 14086.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDER (all-round), single-handed, seeks permanency; town or country.—Box 14081.

APPRENTICE.—It is desired to apprentice well-educated, intelligent youth, 16 years old, to the Printing Trade, either Compositor or Machine or both; London office preferred.—Address, W.C., 241, Evering-road, Upper Clapton, E.5. 14072

ASSISTANT ENGINEER and DESIGNER seeks Position, London or Provincial (age 25); good technical training; eight years experience workshop and drawing office of large City Printing House with all types of machines and plant maintenance work; good commercial knowledge.—Box 14076.

BINDING OVERSEER seeks re-engagement; practical all-round; good organiser and disciplinarian; London or Provincial.—Box 14080.

EDUCATED Young Man wants Position as CLERK or SECRETARY to Master Printer, has practical workshop experience and a working knowledge of M.P.F. Costing System.—Box 14073.

GENTLEMAN, aged 23, good education and appearance, requests Position as ASSISTANT REPORTER; excellent references.—Write, Box 14070.

NEWSPAPER ENGINEER and MACHINE OVERSEER desires change; evening or weekly preferred; vast experience with up-to-date High-speed Rotary and Stereotyping Machinery.—Box 14055.

OVERSEER Machine Department (Letterpress), desires re-engagement; experience of High-class Half-Tone, Three-Colour, Book and Catalogue work; excellent testimonials.—Box 14057.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.—Gentleman with exceptional practical experience of all branches desires change; all latest methods, half-tone, colour, etc.—Box 14084.

PRINTING, STATIONERY.—MAN (27), 10 years' experience, desires Engagement; Inside Salesman and Part-time Traveller.—A. Wright, 13, Grove-place, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent. 14094

PRINTER (Comp. and Machine) seeks situation; General and Commercial Work; could assist Two-feeder (News) Machine.—L., 1, Seafield-road, Ramsgate. 14092

PRINTER, educated, wide experience, practical and theoretical knowledge, seeks Post as MANAGER'S RIGHT HAND; good business and technical references.—Box 14091.

STATIONERS' ASSISTANT, 15 years experience wholesale manufacturing trade, desires Position of Trust; highest references.—Write S., Box 14083.

Partnerships and Financial.

OFFICE FURNITURE, Typewriters and Supplies Business in Central City with Fine Windows and Show-room, desire PRACTICAL and CAPABLE PERSON with Capital, to develop same.—Write, Box 14087.

Businesses Wanted.

STATIONERY AND ALLIED BUSINESS Wanted to Purchase up to £1,500, London or Southern County.—Particulars to Arnold and Co. (London), Ltd., 143, Cannon-street, E.C.4. 14089

Machinery for Sale.

COPPERPLATE PRESSES, "D" ROLLERS, all iron, in working order, for sale cheap to clear.—Box 14093.

FOR SALE, Second-hand ENVELOPE FOLDING MACHINE, LEADER, 3⅛ by 5⅛, good running order.—Box 14088.

LINOTYPES FOR SALE.—Model No. 1, overhauled and converted to Model No. 4 with regard to vice, jaws, etc., very little used since; double letter, universal mould (Nonpareil to Pica), two magazines, and two sets of matrices.—Apply, Box 14078.

QUAD DEMY TWO-COLOUR OFFSET MACHINE, by Mann; fitted with CAMCO Feeder, Delivery Pile and all Latest Accessories; little used, installed about one year only; for sale at considerable reduction, delivery May-June next.—Apply, R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., Leeds. 14056

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES New "VOGTLAND," 4 Reels, Stereotype Rotary Machine, height of paper 22-in., width 31 or 35-in., with new "Autoplate-Junior" Stereotyping and complete Electrical d.c. outfit, £5,600.

TWENTY PAGES New "VOGTLAND," 2 Reels, Stereotype Rotary Machine, height of paper 21¼-in., width 31 or 35-in., with extra colour arrangement for printing advertisements or illustrations in colours, with complete Stereotyping and a.c. Electrical outfit, £3,600.

SIXTEEN PAGES Second-hand FRANKENTHAL, 2 Reels, Stereotype Rotary Machine, in very good condition, height of paper 24¾-in., width from 31½ to 41-in., with complete Stereotyping and Electrical d.c. outfit, £1,200.

EIGHT PAGES Second-hand DUPLEX Printing Press, in very good condition, for printing newspapers of 2, 4, 6 and 8 pages, height of paper 22½-in., width variable up to 34⅝-in., £900.

OFFSET Machine, Second-hand, "VOGTLAND," in very good condition, printing surface 29 13/16 by 39 5/16-in., with Universal feeding apparatus, £1,000.

BABY OFFSET Machine, Second-hand, in very good condition, size of paper, 12 3/10 by 20½-in., with Universal feeder, £350.

TWO-REVOLUTION Machine, JOHANNISBERG, Second-hand, in very good condition, with 4 Forme Rollers, size of paper 29 by 41½-in., £600.

All prices f.o.b. English port, including packing. All above machines can be delivered at once.—Please apply, Hansen and Skotvedt, Kristiania. 14090

Machinery Wanted.

THREE-HOLE THREAD STITCHER, must be in first-class condition.—Full particulars, to Box 14051.

BOARDS
LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.
DEXTRINE
AND
COLD GLUES.
Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.
Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.
BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.
HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded **£460,000**



The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,

36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.
Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Write or 'Phone—Telephone No. CITY 9582

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 15s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column ...	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column ...	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1923.

Circulars from Abroad.

IT is gratifying to find that the practice indulged in by certain British firms of posting from the Continent circulars, etc., destined for recipients in this country is at last to be dealt with by legislation. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Postmaster-General, stated in Parliamentary debates last week that, with regard to this practice of posting abroad, he is having a Bill prepared to deal with the matter, which he hopes to introduce at an early date. As legislation appears to be the only thing that can put a stop to these attempts of individual business concerns to economise at the country's expense, printers will view with approval the endeavour to prevent a practice which not only robs our own postal service of its dues but also puts an unfair advantage into the hands of the British printer's foreign competitors.

* * *

Picture Post Card Postage Grievance.

SIR ADOLPH TUCK does well to follow up his recent deputation to the Postmaster-General by writing to the Press on the subject of the restriction of picture post card messages to five words of courtesy or convention. Whilst some of the points discussed with the Postmaster-General were admittedly open to debate, the one postal regulation about which not even the P.M.G. himself had a single good word to say was the restriction in regard to the nature of the five words permissible. As Sir Adolph Tuck points out, the circulation through the post of millions upon millions of picture post cards at the ½d. rate of postage for five words is stopped by a useless limitation, which is strangling the picture post card industry, with the natural accompanying loss of revenue to the Post Office. This baneful restriction, as Sir William Joynson-Hicks himself and a former Postmaster-General have admitted, is but a departmental question, and can be done away with by him as the department chief by a stroke of the pen. We re-echo the oft-repeated protest against this impracticable as well as irritating restriction, and hope Sir William may yet see his way to exercise his prerogative in the matter, thereby earning, we believe, the censure of none and the approval of many.

* * *

Employment.

SOME encouragement may be derived from the published statistics concerning unemployment, although the rate of progress in the absorption of workpeople is woefully slow. According to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, employment in the paper trade during February remained fair on the whole, though there was a decline in the hand-made branch. In the printing trade employment was generally slack, but showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with the previous month, except with lithographic printers, who reported a decline at most centres and much short time; it was reported as very good with electrotypers and stereotypers in London. In the bookbinding trade employment continued bad on the whole, though a slight improvement on the previous month was reported in London and at Leeds. The figures furnished under the Unemployment Insurance Acts show a slight improvement compared with the previous month in all the allied industries. In papermaking and staining, out of a total number of 61,000 insured workpeople, 4,528 were unemployed at February 26th, representing a percentage of 7·4, or a decline of 0·1 compared with January 22nd. In manufactured stationery the total unemployment affected 4,794 workpeople out of 70,200 estimated workpeople. The percentage in this case was 6·6, a decline of 0·1. In both instances there was a small increase in unemployment among females, but this was offset by greater employment among males. There were 14,023 unemployed persons in the printing, publishing and bookbinding section out of a total estimated number of insured workpeople of 213,150. The percentage unemployed works out at 6·6, or a decline of 0·3 in the month. It is interesting to note that as against the total percentage of unemployment in the three sections of the industry, the figure for the whole of the industries mentioned in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* is 11·8.

* * *

Selling Paper.

SOMETHING new in relations between papermakers and wholesale stationers is being introduced by a certain British mill, which is establishing definite minimum selling prices for a selected number of wholesale houses only. These prices allow of 25 per cent. profit on the selling price, and if any case of "cutting" is brought to the notice of manufacturers they intimate their intention of stopping supplies to the offending house. Another feature of the new arrangement is that there is no intention of identifying the mill with the new watermark nor of including it in the mill price list, adding it to the sample sets, or putting mill labels on the reams. The papers in question are strong cream wove banks and bonds, and in placing the new quality on the market it is hoped the terms indicated will at once meet the desires of the wholesale houses and make for improved business.

THE annual dinner of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association—arranged for Saturday, April 14th, at the Holborn Restaurant—promises to be most successful, well over 300 acceptances having already been received.

IN view of stocktaking, Spicers, Ltd., are offering various lines of papers and envelopes of exceptional value. The papers include banks, writings, tissues, tinted and esparto printings and pressings, coloured wrappings, krafts and parchment browns, and art papers. With the amalgamation of the two sides of the house of Spicer, the service of Spicers, Ltd., is very wide and exhaustive.

THE one great need of this age is to get the right idea about work and its relation to life.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

The Prince of Wales has consented to take the chair at the Diamond Jubilee Dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which is to be held at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, on Thursday, May 10th.

Lord Burnham, as president of the Fund, is appealing for contributions.

Sir Maurice Low, chief correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Washington, and brother of Sir Sidney Low, the former editor of the *St. James's Gazette*, was last week invested with the knighthood conferred upon him last year.

The Court of the Worshipful Company of Stationers has elected as Renter Wardens Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the London School of Printing, and Mr. Alfred Langley, vice-president of the London Master Printers' Association—two appointments which will, we think, be very generally approved.

Under the auspices of the East Ham and Upton Park Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, Mr. E. W. Whittle, general secretary, Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, is to preside at a bohemian concert next Saturday, April 7th, at the Harmonic Hall, "Green Man," Upton Park, E. The concert commences at 7.30.

After 58 years' service with the John Dicks Press, Mr. Richard Beard, a member of the composing staff, has just retired. At an informal gathering of his colleagues he was presented with a case of pipes and tobacco.

Printers' Costing.

A Costing Examination is to be held at Stationers' Hall at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, May 7th.

Enrolments are now being made at the London School of Printing for the Summer Term Costing Class, which is held on Wednesday evenings during May and June. This short-term class is especially formed for giving those holding executive positions an opportunity to study the principles of scientific costing. Intending students should make application to the Principal for enrolment without further delay. The fee is 21s. for the term. Students may sit for examination, on the results of which a diploma is awarded.

Sorbonne Book Conference.

Printing and bookbinding should be prominent in the proceedings of the International Congress of Librarians and Booklovers which opened on Tuesday morning at the Sorbonne under the presidency of M. Louis Barthou. Lord Crewe, the British Ambassador, was represented at the conference by Mr. Ronald Campbell, one of the Secretaries of the Embassy. Previous conferences were held in 1900 and 1910, but this is the first at which not only librarians but also book collectors, authors, publishers, printers and all others interested in the production of books have been also invited.

An exhibition of bookcraft from its beginnings is being held in the Pavillon de Marsan at the Louvre; a collection of French works from 1870 to the present time is being shown at 27, Rue de Berri; three other exhibits of binding, music printing and technical work are being shown at other places; and the Dutuit collection of printed books and MSS. is on view at the Petit Palais.

The Anglo-Canadian Wax Paper Co., Ltd., of 5, Tudor-street, E.C.4, have been appointed sole agents for Great Britain for the aluminium foil manufactured by Messrs. R. V. Neher, Ltd. The above firm also specialises in wax papers printed in one or two colours and in all sizes of sheets or coils. Messrs. The Anglo-Canadian Wax Paper Co., Ltd., will be pleased to supply prices and particulars of these products to all interested.

A Tribute to Lord Northcliffe.

"Natsopa" Memorial Unveiled.

There was unveiled on Saturday a memorial to the late Lord Northcliffe, placed in the grounds of the "Natsopa" Home, Wellsborough, Leicestershire, by members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. The Rev. Arthur Taylor, vicar of St. Bride, Fleet-street, dedicated the memorial, which consists of a rose garden, in the centre of which is a cairn of granite bearing a bronze plaque of Lord Northcliffe and an inscription which reads:—"Erected to the memory of Viscount Northcliffe by members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants in his employ. Born July 15th, 1865. Died August 14th, 1922."

At the unveiling, which was performed by Mr. Thomas Marlowe, chairman of Associated Newspapers, Limited, Lord Riddell presided, and was supported by Lord Waring, Sir Andrew Caird, Brigadier General Mildren, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. A. E. Holmes (National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation), and others. One hundred workmen from the offices with which Lord Northcliffe was associated, and which had contributed to the memorial, were present.

Mr. Marlowe said the memorial was erected by those who were in the employ of Lord Northcliffe, not because he was a statesman or publicist, for they were thinking of him only as a good employer. He never knew Lord Northcliffe display so much emotion as when he suspected that some humble worker in his employ had been unjustly treated. This memorial was a remarkable tribute from nearly 1,800 members of the N.A.T.S.O.P.A., who, in spite of differences of opinion on other matters, had united in this. The site was chosen by the Northcliffe chapels as the fitting place for the memorial, for the home was opened in 1920 by Lord Northcliffe, who was president of the institution until his death.

As a journalist he (Mr. Marlowe) found Lord Northcliffe always very kind, tolerant, and generous. The whole profession of journalism in this country owed Lord Northcliffe gratitude for improvement in the conditions of their employment.

NEW SOUTH WALES
Cardboard Boxmakers' Association

Presentation to Mr. J. R. Firth.

A graceful tribute was paid to the services of Mr. J. R. Firth, as chairman of the N.S.W. Cardboard Boxmakers' Association, at the concluding meeting of the Association for 1922, when, as a mark of the respect and esteem of the members, a presentation of a silver tea and coffee service was made to Mr. Firth.

In appropriate terms, the presentation was made by the Hon. Wm. Brooks, M.L.C. The references to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Firth were also warmly endorsed by Mr. Fielding (of J. Fielding and Co., Ltd.), and by Mr. Price (manager of Jno. Sands, Ltd.) Among those present were Mr. Geo. Simpson (of Simpson, Lonsdale, Ltd.), Mr Turner (of Turner and Henderson, Ltd.), Mr R. G. Nall (of R. G. Nall, Ltd.), Mr. Butterfield (of Butterfield and Lewis), Mr. Hendy (of P. J. Firth, Ltd.), Mr. McSweeney (of Jno. Sands, Ltd.), Mr. Wishart (of Robertson and Wishart, Ltd.), Mr. Bartlett (of R. G. Bartlett and Co.), Mr. Dixon (of J. Fielding and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Edenborough (of Wm. Brooks and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Tyrer (of R. G. Nall, Ltd.), etc.

Mr. J. R. Firth, who is the managing director of P. J. Firth, Ltd., Sydney and Newcastle, also of P. J. Firth (Queensland), Ltd., Brisbane, and P. J. Firth Propty., Ltd., Melbourne and Adelaide, has been chairman of the N.S.W. Boxmakers' Association since 1914, when the Association was first formed, and during the war and since has represented the association on many conferences regarding tariff matters, etc. Mr. Firth also represented the association on the Wages Board from 1914 to 1917 inclusive.

Mr. Firth represents the box trade on the committee of the Master Printers' Association, of which the Hon. Wm. Brooks, M.L.C., is president.

Trade Union Matters.

Journalists' Conference.—At the conference of the National Union of Journalists at Portsmouth on Friday, Mr. W. Meakin, Central London, was elected president and Mr. T. K. Sledge (Leeds) vice president for the coming year. An interesting discussion arose on the recommendation from South Wales that the union should discontinue its affiliation with the Trades Union Congress. It was eventually decided to take a ballot of the members on the question, but the conference agreed to recommend them to vote in favour of affiliation. In his presidential address at the opening of the conference Mr. T. A. Davies (Cardiff) protested against the adoption by certain British newspapers of the worst features of American sensationalism. Referring to divorce reports, he said he hoped Parliamentary action would be taken to check the prostitution of the British Press by sensationalism of the most degrading and mischievous kind. He added: "If not—and I say this with a due sense of responsibility—I hope the N.U.J. will support any of its members who refuse to undertake tasks which are revolting to every man with a clean mind and who has a regard for the honour and integrity of his calling." The Executive Council of the Union unanimously passed the following resolution at a meeting following the annual delegate meeting:—"This Council welcomes the warm approval with which the delegates received the statement made by the ex-president in his conference address deploring the emphasis given in certain newspapers to the unsavoury details of divorce and crime cases, and urges the organisations of newspaper proprietors to give serious consideration to the prejudicial effect of this practice on the honourable reputation which the British Press as a whole has won for itself in the estimation of the public."

Typographical Association Expulsions.—The official circular of the T.A. publishes a long list of members who have been expelled because of non-payment of arrears of subscriptions. The list includes 34 members at Liverpool, 21 at Winchester, 10 at Truro, 9 at Reading, and 6 at Belfast. A list is also published of members in 25 branches of the Association who will be expelled if their arrears are not cleared off by April 12th.

At a delegate meeting of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, at Cannon-street Hotel, London, on Monday, it was decided to grant £100 from the union funds to the paper workers in East Anglia. It was stated that the agricultural workers in East Anglia, in consequence of their exceedingly small wage, were invading the paper mills and tending to lower the standard of wages

LOOHEAD & HOWARD'S
SUCCS.,
18, DANTZIC ST., MANCHESTER.
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS.
Bookcloth Stocks, Tapes, Webs, and other sundries.
Phone=City 1233. Telegrams—"Jannock."



LITHOTEX
PROCESS & PLANT
(PATENTED)
Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these
TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.
PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED.
7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

Notes and News.

The State of Trade.

A slight improvement in trade seems to have been manifested within the last few weeks. Bookbinding inquiries have been more numerous, and some large orders have been placed. There is promise of brighter business in the immediate future, but prices are still very keen. Publishers are also becoming a bit more enterprising, and there is a good number of new books in the press. Miscellaneous commercial bookbinding continues quiet but better than a month ago. It remains to be seen what effect the season will have upon the trade. Normally the slack period is approaching, but there has been such abnormal slackness during what should have been the busy period, that seasonal tendencies are not to be reckoned with. Quite possibly the improvement which has set in will be maintained and developed despite the approach of summer.

Machines that Gum-Tip and Perforate.

The demonstration of a new machine devised to gum-tip and perforate sets of sheets for typewriter use has caused a considerable amount of interest in the trade and given rise to numerous inquiries. Hitherto work of this class has been mainly in the hands of a few firms with some poor imitations in other quarters. In spite of the fact that the demand for a tipping and perforating machine has existed for years, it is only now that an efficient model has been devised.

The Materials Market.

The market for bookbinding materials has remained practically unaltered since last month. Leathers are firm at the following prices:—Glazed skivers, 4½d. to 6d. per square foot; pastegrains, 5d. to 7d. per square foot; embossed skivers, 6d. to 7d. per foot; thin red basils, 7d.; stout red basils, 9d.; coloured basils, 9d. to 10d. per foot; roller basils, 6d. to 8d. per foot; fair basils, 8d. to 10d.; rough fleshes, 8d.; rough goat, 10d.; rough morocco, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; rough calf, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; fair calf, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; coloured calf, 2s.; anglo-russia, 1s. 9d.; hard grained goat, 1s 9d. to 2s.; pigskin, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.; morocco, 2s. to 2s. 3d.

Miscellaneous Supplies.

Fabrics remain firm and stable. Gold leaf is exhibiting an upward tendency. Marbled papers are in poor demand, and are quoted at prohibitive figures as compared with English lining papers. The standard price for good quality Scotch glue is round about 45s. per cwt. Dry and wet paste have reached rock bottom levels, and show no tendency to change. Book-edge locks and brass fittings have declined again, and may be taken as finally fixed for the rest of the year. Dutch adhesives are meeting with a good reception from boxmakers and bookbinders who have given the imported product a trial, but there is nothing in this line that cannot be obtained from quite a number of home sources.

Reductions in Threads.

Messrs. Smyth Horne, Ltd., announce a reduction in the price of some of Coats' first quality sewing threads. Extra strong Bear brand stitching thread in 1,200 yard cones is now listed at 31s. 3d. per dozen No. 1 and 28s. 3d. per doz. No. 2. Linen thread 35s. 4d. cord is now 47s. 6n. doz., and 40s. 3d cord, 50s. 6d. per doz. Extra Glace, 1,000 yard reels, is listed at 10s. 10d. No. 24, 12s. No. 30, 19s. 1d. No. 40, 9s. 5d. No. 50 and 7s. 10d. No. 60, less 15 per cent. The reduced charges will be much appreciated by users of book-sewing machinery.

British Strawboards.

White lined British strawboards are offered from stock at the following figures: 6 oz., £15 10s. per ton; 8 oz., £14 per ton; 10 oz., £13 10s. per ton; 12 oz., £13 per ton. Bulk for bulk, the English board works out infinitely better than the foreign variety, so that it is possible to specify say, an English 8 oz. against a foreign 12 oz. The boards are well made, free from odour and possess a pleasing colour and finish. Unlined British strawboards are quoted £12 per ton up to 12 oz. substance, and again there is the advantage in bulk to counteract the slight difference in price.

Dutch Strawboards.

Dutch strawboards are selling at £10 to £10 5s. per ton up to 16 oz. substance with £1 5s. extra for 1½ lb. and up. Lined boards are subject to the usual extras, namely, £3 10s. per ton 8 oz, £3 per ton 10 oz., £2 10s. per ton 12 oz., £2 5s. 14 oz., and £2 for 16 oz. Large stocks of strawboard have entered the country since prices started advancing. According to report there is every prospect of a still higher price for strawboards but buyers show no anxiety to fill their requirements in anticipation. Box-makers are very quiet and their stores are purposely being maintained in a depleted condition.

Other Board Prices.

First quality glazed leatherboards are listed at £19 2s. 6d. per ton, second quality at £18 12s. 6d and a lower grade at £18 per ton. White wood pulp boards remain firm at £20 per ton, 600's; £18 per ton, 450's and 500's; and £17 per ton for 90's to 350's. So far the pulp workers' lock-out in Sweden has not seriously affected the board market, but unless a settlement is arrived at very speedily there will be a hardening in all paper and board quotations from Scandinavia.

Pluviusin Leather Cloth.

The British Pluviusin Co., Ltd., has presented its customers with a handy little notebook covered in P-V Brand of Art Leather Cloth as a demonstration of the quality and efficiency of this series of imitation leather.

Ruling by Offset.

Apropos the remarks in the last bookbinding issue with reference to the diversion of work from the ruling department to litho and letterpress, we have since received a batch of specimens of one-colour ruling patterns from Messrs. Morland and Impey, Ltd., which demonstrate the possibilities of the offset process as applied to rulings. The work is neater, sharper and more delicate than anything which either pen or disc machines could accomplish, whilst the round-cornered borders present an impossible proposition for the ruler.

Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society.

At the eightieth annual meeting of this society, held at St. Bride Institute, Mr. Wm. Boyle (Messrs. Boyle, Son and Watchurst, Ltd.), occupied the chair.

Mr. F. C. Peacock, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting, said he felt the members generally would have the utmost satisfaction in seeing their friend Mr. Wm. Boyle occupying the chair that evening, as it was a continuation of association with this society extending from 1846 up to the present time. Mr. Boyle's father joined in 1846 and was still an active member when he died in 1914, a period of 68 years. This was, he thought, an easy record of unbroken work in the interests of the society.

Minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed and also letters of apology for inability to attend, mainly through illness, from Messrs. H. R. Danford (Messrs. Danford's, Ltd.), Frank Garrett (R. T. Tanner and Co., Ltd.), treasurer, H. V. Gibbs (H. Gibbs and Son), C. W. Atkins, etc.

The election of three scrutineers for the ballot for pensioners resulted in Messrs. P. R. Aves, R. W. Pearse, junr., and R. Hirst being selected.

Mr. Wm. Boyle, the chairman, who had a cordial reception when he rose to move the adoption of the eightieth annual report and balance-sheet, said it was a very pleasant duty for him that evening to preside, as the work of this society was amongst his earliest recollections, for when quite a boy he had very often to address the envelopes and sometimes deliver them for his father, who was at that time secretary of the society and even then an old member. The society, founded in 1842, was only four years of age when his father joined in 1846, and as he was, during this membership, committeeman, secretary, hon auditor and presided at the annual meeting on at least two occasions, he thought he must have been a fairly active member.

Progress in a Difficult Period.

Proceeding to refer hopefully to the society's progress, he said the last few years had seen new life put into the work, and he thought the present satisfactory report and balance-sheet was largely due to their energetic secretary and committee. The former, by the by, seemed to be receiving the same salary as was paid in the early life of the society, so presumably it was a labour of love on his part. The present unprecedented slump in the binding trade must inevitably make the work of the committee more difficult, and although he found the ruling branch were not so badly hit in the slump as the binders, he thought the growth of loose leaf binders and the high cost of production would make the hoped for improvement in the trade a slow one.

He saw there was a motion to come before the meeting that evening *re* State Old Age Pensions, with which he cordially agreed, as he thought no person should be penalised for his or her thrift, for apparently that was the effect, whatever the intention, of the present method of deduction from the State pension, the small sums that might be received from this or other societies of a like nature, after years of effort to continue their payments. He thought the signs were propitious, as when the subject was brought before the House of Commons last session, the proposed reform was only defeated by 22 votes on the score of expense. He had very much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. J. Harward (secretary, State Section Stationers' Mutual Benefit Society) and carried *nem con.*

On the proposition of Mr. W. A. Finch seconded by Mr. J. Keeley, Mr. A. Willmott (Messrs. Willmott and Son, Ltd.), was unanimously elected hon auditor, after some feeling references to the loss sustained by the death of the society's esteemed friend and auditor, Mr. Frank G. Willmott.

A very cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Frank Garrett (hon. treasurer) for his valued services during the past year, and a similar resolution of thanks to the trustees

Digitized by Google

and auditors, was responded to by Mr. A. Willmott.

A vote of thanks to the committee was very felicitously proposed by Mr. Robinson, who said the fact that a committee who worked entirely gratuitously—had an average of 75 per cent. in attendance, showed they were in earnest, and did their utmost in the interests of the society. This was seconded by Mr. McPherson, carried unanimously, and responded to by Mr. W. T. Higgins, who made a strong appeal for more help from those present to bring in new members, donors and subscribers.

Messrs. T. J. Hunt, W. T. Higgins, P. R. Aves, and G. Jacobs, retiring in accordance with rule, were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. F. C. Peacock, upon the proposition of Mr. T. J. Hunt, seconded by Mr. W. T. Higgins, was re-elected secretary.

Election of Pensioners.

The chairman then announced that the election for pensioners had resulted in Mr. H. Cecil, with 166 votes, and Miss J. Marr, with 343 votes, being elected pensioners. Mr. H. Sims would, as the highest unsuccessful candidate, receive the H. F. Parker Special Charity Sports Pension, and Miss E. Way the grant for unsuccessful candidates from the Bookbinders' Supplementary Pension Committee.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the resolution on the need for reform in regard to State Old Age Pensions deduction. This was unanimously carried.

A very cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. A. Willmott, and seconded by Mr. T. J. Hunt, brought a very business-like meeting to a close.

Bookbinding and Rebinding.

Book Publishers Want Guidance.

A special study of book manufacture from the librarians' point of view has been made by the Bookbinding Committee of the American Library Association, and, at the request of the National Association of Book Publishers, Miss Wheelock, chairman of the committee, has analysed the investigation and embodied it in a report entitled, "Danger Spots in Book Manufacture," which has been printed for the Publishers' Association. This report supplements the detailed work of the committee, by which they send to the Publishers' Association itemised reports on individual books which are from there forwarded to the publishing offices.

The committee's systematic criticism of publishers' outputs is a thing which is bound to make for better bookbinding and is a thing that might advantageously be encouraged in this country. The American publishers seem to appreciate the suggestions meted. Thus, in reply to the last reports, one publisher writes: "The criticism about the calendered paper is a just one. We are pleased to state that we are planning to print the next editions of three juveniles on lighter weight paper." Another reports: "What the Bookbinding Committee say about that book of ours is right. We have cut off that supply of paper. We are glad to get these criticisms. They help us keep up to the mark." Another writes: "These suggestions are helpful, and, when next printing or binding, we will endeavour to comply with them."

The criticisms have been largely on books of which the paper does not stand the resewing either because of lack of firmness of texture or because of the calendered surface used in the effort to make the half-tones more effective.

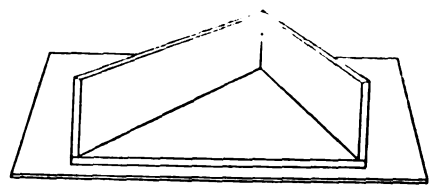
Valleyfields Dispute.—The dispute at the Valleyfields Paper Mill of Messrs. Alex. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., is still in operation, and is now concluding its ninth week, during which time the mills have been entirely closed. It is singularly unfortunate that this stoppage should continue. According to the report of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers, "this is a case where one man, who has been a trade unionist, now refuses to pay up his arrears and the whole of the workers, numbering nearly 500, refuse to work with him."

Contrary to the intimation conveyed in our commercial paragraph last week, Messrs. Olive and Partington, Ltd., inform us that they have paid a dividend on the ordinary shares for the year ended December 31st last.

Binder's Corner-Cutting Device.

Mr. E. R. Mason, in the *Inland Printer*, thus describes a useful appliance:—"In binderies where a case-making machine is at hand the device herewith illustrated probably will not prove of interest, but to the binderies that do not have the use of such a machine, the device will prove of real worth.

"Where edition binding is done entirely by hand and the books are bound in full cloth, all four corners of each piece of cloth are cut off to allow for the turn-in. Ordinarily this is done on the paper cutter after marking the position of the cuts with a pencil. In this manner, however, it is extremely difficult to cut all four corners exactly the same, a fact



which causes no end of trouble to the workman who makes the cases. Every bit of trouble can be eliminated if the workman will use a device similar to the one illustrated. The sketch is meant to portray the side and end boards of an ordinary cigar box, with the bottom cut off as shown.

"To operate, a bunch of cloth is placed within the two walls of the box. It is only necessary to mark one bunch of stock. Each bunch should have one or two stout rubber bands around it to hold the pieces of cloth firmly. The whole thing is then slid against the back gauge of the cutter and pushed under the clamp until the desired position is reached for the cutoff. The cutter gauge is set at this point. Two cuts are taken, then the bunch of cloth turned over and the next two cuts taken. Cut as many bunches as you wish in this manner, stack the cloth in a pile and note the exactness of all the corner cutoffs.

"This is perhaps the simplest and most effective method of cutting off the corners in cloth edition work, as all corners will be cut exactly the same. This will prove the worth of the idea when the actual case-making begins, and especially to the workman who lays the boards on the cloth after it is glued up.

"It would be a good plan to reinforce the cigar box with a few extra brads, or, better still, make a frame out of some heavier wood. Needless to say, this contrivance can be used for practically any size cloth in edition work."

Latex Boards for Binders.

To a press representative, Mr. Frederick Kaye, the inventor of the process for using rubber latex in the manufacture of paper, has been enlarging upon the advantages of his process.

He emphasised that in the matter of bookbinding the use of the material produced by rubber latex would do away with the cause of the present high price of books, for it would be possible to use many grades of waste paper with suitable proportions of rubber, and the pulp being dyed beautiful colours and made into a heavy substance would make splendid materials for bookbinding. The texture of the surface would have a pleasant appearance and touch. These qualities could be embossed to represent leather or textile fabrics, and the folding number could be made to reach a high figure.

We have not yet reached the stage when a decimal coinage is necessary, and Messrs. Gall and Inglis may be thought rather premature in publishing the "Rapid" Decimal Calculator in their series of reckoners. But they seem to view the matter with equanimity, and plunge into issuing a book of 80,000 calculations, at the popular price of 1s. 6d. Foreign money exchanges, percentages, and even petrol consumption in miles per gallon can be easily found from this book; while the multiplication table in itself will save a lot of calculating in making square or cubic measures. This is the 77th reckoner issued by this firm.

Machine Bookbinding.

A Reading List.

There appeared in our issue of March 8th a report of a lecture on "Modern Machine Bookbinding," delivered at University College by Mr. Geo. A. Stephen, City Librarian of Norwich. Mention was made of the fact that those attending the lecture received a copy each of a reading list compiled by Mr. Stephen, and, this reference having led to our receiving a request that the list should be published, we print it herewith.

Books.

Stephen, Geo. A. Commercial Bookbinding: a description of the processes and the various machines used. Illus. 1910. (The German translation, entitled "Die Moderne Grossbuchbinderei"—Leipzig, 1910—contains descriptions and illustrations of additional machines.)

Pleger, J. J. Bookbinding and its Auxiliary Branches. 4v. Illus. 1914.

Articles.

Stephen, Geo. A. Machine Book-sewing with remarks on Publishers' Binding. Illus. In "Library Association Record," vol. 10, 1908, pp. 261-280. (Reprinted as a pamphlet, 1908.)

Stephen, Geo. A. Publishers' Bindings. In "Library Association Record," vol. 12, 1910, pp. 9-13.

Stephen, Geo. A. Modern Machine Bookbinding. In "Journal of the Royal Society of Arts," vol. 59, 1911. Pp. 339-360. Illus.

Stephen, Geo. A. Machine Bookbinding. In "Manual of Library Bookbinding," 1911, pp. 14-27.

Stephen, Geo. A. Bookbinding: modern methods and machinery. In *The Times* "Printing Number," 1912, pp. 208-215. (Reprinted in "Bindery Talk," vols. 1-2, 1912-13.)

Book-Covers.

Holme, C., Editor. The Art of the Book. ("Studio," special number.) Illus. 1914.

Prideaux, S. T. Edition Binding. In her "Modern Bookbindings," 1906, pp. 105-131.

Stephen, Geo. A. Decorative Book-covers. In "Penrose's Pictorial Annual: The Process Year Book," vol. 16, 1910-11, pp. 113-123. Illus. (Reprinted as a pamphlet, 1910.)

Stephen, Geo. A. Publishers' Book-covers. In "Bookbinding Trades Journal," vol. 11, 1910-13, pp. 40-43, 58-61, 183-186. Illus.

The "Studio." Winter Number, 1899-1900. "Modern Bookbindings." Illus.

End-Papers.

Stephen, Geo. A. Decorative End-papers. In "The Bibliophile," vol. 3, 1909, pp. 174-9. Illus.

Stephen, Geo. A. English Decorative End-papers. In "Printing Art," vol. 16, 1911, pp 433-444. Illus.

During the last six months the number of members of the Russian Press and Newspaper Workers' Trade Union increased from 16,339 to 19,882. The number of enterprises covered by the union increased during the same period from 120 to 173.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

STATIONERY OFFICE STRIKE.—About 800 members of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers employed by H.M. Stationery Office, in Prince's-street, London, and elsewhere, ceased work last week, and at the time of our going to press were still on strike. The trouble is an extension of the dispute between the same union and Messrs. De la Rue and Goodalls, and arose when union members in the Stationery Office refused to handle paper for De la Rue's and members of the Civil Service, who were not members of the union, were brought in to do the work.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, the tourist agents, write that they have not been and are not in any way concerned with the arrangements including printing, for the Free Church Touring Guild tours.

AT the April meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London—to be held at the Shakespear Hotel, Powis-street, Woolwich, on Tuesday, April 10th, commencing at 4.30—Mr. Frank Colebrook will read a paper on "Photo-Litho and Letterpress: Their New Inter-Relation."

THE South-West Master Printers' Association is to hold its annual general meeting on Wednesday, April 11th, at 7 p.m., at Stanley's Restaurant, Lavender-hill, S.W.11.

A JORDAN LAWSUIT.—In the High Court last week Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., the printers and stationers and company registration agents, of Chancery-lane, sought for an injunction to restrain Mr. Francis Richard Jordan and Mr. Edmund Alfred Jordan and Messrs. Jordan and Jordan, Ltd., from carrying on the businesses of company registration agents and printers and publishers of company books, documents, and forms under the name of Jordan and Jordan, Ltd., or any other name calculated to lead to the belief that they were carrying on any such business in succession to the plaintiffs' business, or that their business was identical or in any way connected with the plaintiffs' business, and from issuing or publishing any circulars or advertisements which might lead to any such belief. Mr. Justice Astbury said that he was satisfied that a deliberate fraud had been committed, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction in the terms asked for until the hearing against the two first defendants.

NEWSPAPER COMPETITIONS.—In the House of Commons last week Mr. Bridgeman (the Home Secretary), in reply to Mr. R. C. Morrison, who asked whether his attention had been drawn to the *Sunday Pictorial* kinema contest, said that it had. He understood that the Commissioner of Police had been advised that there appeared to be no real distinction between this scheme and the poster competition, and on those grounds the Commissioner had directed proceedings to be taken. He added that an appeal had been entered against the conviction in the poster case.

IT is understood that the Postmaster-General intends to make reductions in the charges now levied for parcels sent through the post and to revise the printed matter rate. A deputation waited on the Postmaster-General last week from the Horticultural Trades' Association, and pleaded for a reduction in the parcel post and printed paper rates. It is understood that Sir William Joynson-Hicks made a significant comment as to the possibility of their request being acceded to.

THE "TRAP" ENVELOPE.—In consequence of representations made by the Federation of Master Printers and the Stationers' Association, the Postmaster-General has intimated that the regulations in regard to the use of unsealed envelopes with wide openings will not be strictly enforced until January 1st, 1924. In this connection Mr. W. H. Burchell, governing director of the Caxton Press, Ltd., writes us to point out again the harm that would be done by the proposed Post Office regulation making 4½ inches the maximum width of aperture allowable in envelopes containing printed matter. He recalls that before the Postmaster-General decided last week to defer any action in the matter until January 1st next many clients of envelope manufacturers had threatened to cease sending out catalogues if this restriction was enforced, this implying unemployment in the printing and allied trades, besides cutting down other classes of employment. It is to be hoped, says Mr. Burchell, that, when that time limit expires, the evil arising from "letter trapping" will have ceased, and therefore will not warrant the imposition of any restriction at all. He suggests that careful handling of correspondence at the Post Office should ensure this.

A PENDING action by Lord Alfred Douglas against the *Morning Post*, for alleged libel, was before the Court of Appeal last week.

"YORKSHIRE POST" SPORTS CLUB.—At the annual meeting of Sports Club recently formed for the staffs of the *Yorkshire Post* and the *Yorkshire Evening Post* it was reported that up to the present 365 members had joined the club. The chairman of the directors, the Hon. Rupert Beckett, was elected president, and the other directors vice-presidents.

THE project of using pillar boxes for advertising has been rejected by the Postmaster-General.

A SCHEME for reducing the rates by utilising the bars attached to the street lamps in the borough for advertising purposes has been rejected by Paddington Borough Council.

A WIRELESS society has been formed by W. H. Smith and Son for the members of their staff. It will be assisted by the Radio Association, who will give lectures, demonstrations, etc.

NEWSAGENTS' TRADING.—Mr. Justice Russell, in the Chancery Division last week, delivered judgment in the action by William James Sorrell, a member of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers and Stationers, against Mr. Valentine Smith and other members of the Circulation Managers' Committee of the London daily newspapers. Mr. Sorrell was granted an injunction restraining the members of the Committee from procuring a breach of contract between him and his wholesalers, Messrs. Watson and Son, of Dalston-lane, and from interfering with his right to carry on his business as he willed.

MR. WALTER HAWKINS, formerly chairman of the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Ltd., died on Saturday at an advanced age. A native of Taunton, he joined the *Times and Mirror* staff as a reporter, working his way up to be the head of the firm. He was active in support of the West of England Press Fund and the Institute of Journalists, and had also served full terms on the Committee of Management and Consultative Board of the Press Association.

BY the death at East Dulwich on Saturday last of Mr. Robert J. Ward there passed one who for upwards of half a century was a well-known figure in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. Mr. Ward, who had reached the age of 77, was first engaged in the Gallery in 1862, when he was employed on the Wheatstone Alphabetic Telegraphs, which were at about that period first installed to connect the reporting staffs in the Press Gallery with the editorial offices in Fleet-street. He was more particularly associated with the *Daily News*, but in his time he had acted as despatch clerk for many other papers.

MR. GEORGE TURTON (78), of Derby-road, Ausdell, Lytham, St. Anne's, formerly for 20 years editor of the *Chorley Guardian* (net personalty £341) £2,444.

MR. WALTER SMITH, of Finchley, N., for some years managing director of Messrs. Tom Smith and Co., Christmas cracker manufacturers, left £146,839.

MR. FREDERICK VILLIERS, famous war correspondent and artist, who died on April 3rd last, aged 70 years, left estate now valued for probate at £999 gross, with net personalty £440.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF WILLS.—In reply to Captain Terrell, who asked the Home Secretary whether he would consider the desirability of legislation to prevent the publication in newspapers of extracts from private wills which are often of a vindictive nature in respect to the living, the Attorney-General writes:—"I have been asked to reply. No evidence has reached me which would lead me to think that the evil to which the hon. and gallant member refers is sufficiently widespread to justify legislation, and I do not think that a complete suppression of the contents of wills is desirable to the public interest."

Two fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc., group of trades were reported in February.

PIPER AND FRERES is a new Paris company formed for the sale and purchase of supplies of paper, mill-board, wires and sizes for papermaking and bookbinding. Capital 197,000 francs.

ENGLISH-MADE playing cards are among the articles which will be subject to 33⅓ per cent. *ad val.* duty under the Irish Free State's decision.

THE 1924 ADVERTISING CONVENTION.—Arrangements have been made by the Thirty Club of London for an influential delegation of business men to attend the Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which is to be held at Atlantic City during the five days, June 3rd to June 7th. The object of the delegation is to present to the clubs assembled at Atlantic City an invitation to hold the 1924 Convention in London. The invitation is supported, not only by numerous organisations more directly identified with advertising but also by the Federation of Master Printers, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and the British Association of Trade and Technical Journals.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.—Under the auspices of the Department of Overseas Trade there has just been published an interesting brochure dealing with many subjects which cannot fail to be of interest to merchants and manufacturers in almost every sphere of commerce and industry in this country. The handbook is not only a comprehensive survey of the aims and methods of the department, but it covers a wide range of subjects dealing with the many ramifications of trade in general. Outlining the main objects which it has in view, the booklet points out that the underlying principle of the Government's activity is to assist trade without interfering with it. The pamphlet succeeds in its plainly expressed object to make clear to the reader that the aims of the department are severely practical, and that its policy is to give British firms the live information and help which they may need in their efforts to develop their export trade. Copies may be obtained from the department at 35, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY SUCCESS. — The managing director of Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., informs us that at 7, Farringdon-road, his company has been exceptionally busy for some months past, and that many important contracts are in hand for plant for printers at home and abroad who are taking up the illustrative methods for which Pictorial Machinery especially cater. Some of the largest and most successful printers here are extending their plants and Pictorial Machinery is interested with this important work. We are informed the company is now declaring a 5 per cent. *interim* dividend on its ordinary shares.

TO demonstrate our confidence and at the same time guarantee the efficiency of the

"Monometer" Melting and Refining Furnace

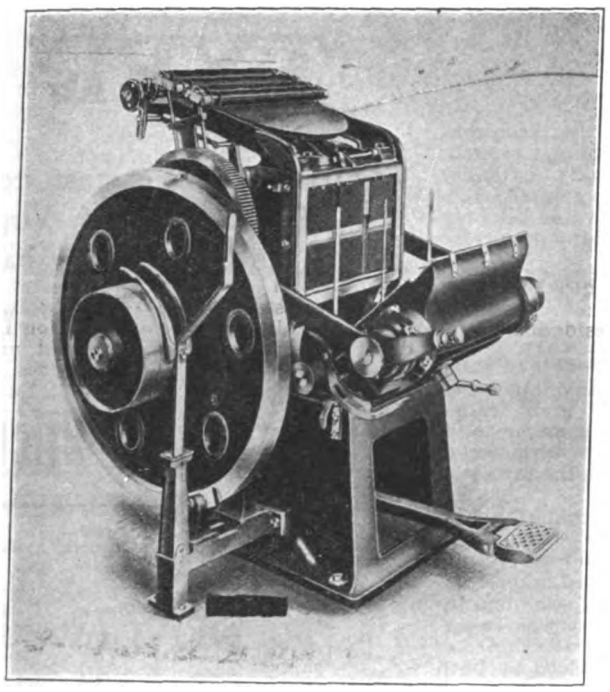
for Printers over any other system at present on the market, we have decided to place installations on a first payment of 25% of the price of same, and to spread the balance over a period of twelve months.

The "Monometer" Furnace never wears out.

"Monometer" Furnaces installed twelve years ago are to-day equal to new, and we have never had to replace a pot.

MONOMETER MANUFACTURING CO. (1918) LTD.
SAVOY HOUSE,
115, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.
Phone: Gerrard 3655.

Digitized by Google



BUILT IN FIVE SIZES.

The SUPERIORITY

of the

TIP-TOP PLATEN MACHINE

is in the

Perfect Impression and Register.

The platen and the base and vertical bed are cast in one solid piece.
Superior inking apparatus of newest type.
High speed and light and noiseless running.
Adjustable runners and **camless drive of roller carriage.**
Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.

It enables you to tackle anything from a hand-bill to the best class of half-tone and three-colour work.

Can be seen in London and Provinces.

Sole Agents:

William J. Light & Co., Ltd.,

36-38, Whitefrairs St., Fleet St.,
LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: **3839 Central.** *Telegrams:* **Winkolight, Fleet, London.**



Make a Good Impression!

An unrivalled experience and technical knowledge enable Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., to produce Printing Inks of the first quality for the latest processes and with the greatest range of tints, colours, consistencies and drying properties.

Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers, and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice if desired.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Agents for Australia:—
MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.

One firm uses 41 of our Paper Bag Making Machines

This is a fact which undoubtedly proves the satisfactory service given by our machines.

Read this testimonial:—

15, Glodwick Road,
Oldham.
October 5th, 1922.

Messrs. BUMSTED & CHANDLER,
Hednesford.

Dear Sirs,

We shall further consider the question of new bag machines when general conditions improve, but you can be assured we shall not fail to consult you, as the machines you have supplied us with in the past have given us every satisfaction.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. & J. WILD.

We shall be pleased to send you full particulars and specifications.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.

HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE

ESTABLISHED - - - 1873

Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags. Hednesford."

Digitized by Google

Papermakers' Association.

Mr. C. R. Seddon Elected President at the Annual Meeting,

Mr. W. Leonard Tod, the retiring president, occupied the chair at the annual general meeting of the Papermakers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, held on Friday March 23rd at the offices of the Association, 26-27, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.

Review of the Year.

The report was taken as read, and the chairman, traversing this, pointed out that the report gave a very good account of the year's work. It showed the many directions in which the Association was exerting itself for the good of the trade generally.

Technical Section.

One of the most important branches of the Association's work was that of the Technical Section, which came into being just three years ago, when he was first elected president. That Section was a most healthy child and was doing an immense amount of good for the trade. They all hoped that phase of activity would increase and that the benefits would be still more visible as time went on. As they would readily understand, many technical questions required consideration and research and they could not look for results immediately. It was a case of casting their bread upon the waters and it would be returned to them after many days. He hoped, however, the work would not take many days to bear fruit. They had seen results already. It was a thoroughly live Section and he should like to congratulate Mr. Baker, the original chairman, and Capt. Nuttall, who was the present chairman, on their very vigorous offspring.

As to the accounts, the chairman thought they presented a very satisfactory state of affairs. The balance-sheet showed their assets to be £2,446 and the total liabilities £338, so they had to their credit something over £2,000.

In conclusion, Mr. Leonard Tod moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, and this resolution, seconded by Mr. Herbert Green, was carried unanimously.

Thanks to Retiring President.

Capt. Nuttall, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Leonard Tod for his services to the Association as president during the past year, wished that gentleman long life and happiness. He had been their president during three of the most extraordinary years the paper trade had ever experienced.

Mr. Baker, in seconding the resolution, mentioned that Mr. Tod was the first president to serve a full term of office under the new scheme of reconstruction, and he had carried out a vast amount of spade work.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Tod, in returning thanks, said he felt that when they elected him as their president they had conferred upon him the highest honour that it was in the power of the Papermakers' Association to give to one of their members.

The New President.

Mr. Stanley Cousins, after associating himself with all that had been said regarding Mr. Tod, moved that Mr. C. R. Seddon, J.P., managing director of the East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., be elected president for the year 1923. It was hardly necessary to introduce that gentleman to them, because he was very well known, especially for his excellent work as president of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers.

Mr. John Tod, seconding the nomination, said, as a Scottish papermaker, the election of Mr. Seddon would be welcomed in Scotland quite as much as it would be in England, and Mr. Seddon could be assured at all times of their support.

Mr. Leonard Tod, in declaring Mr. Seddon unanimously elected, congratulated his successor, and observed that Mr. Seddon held the unique position of being president both of the Association and of the Federation. Their new president was well worthy of the honour which had been conferred upon him, while the Association was to be congratulated on having him at their head. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Seddon was *the* outstanding man in the trade to-day.

Mr. Seddon then took the chair amid a very warm ovation. He described the reception he had met with as overwhelming, so much so that all he intended to say had practically gone. (Laughter.) He appreciated the honour very highly, although it had been no real desire on his part to occupy the presidency.

As far as the Technical Section was concerned, he thought it was the best asset the Association possessed, and it would be still more useful in the future. He knew of no industry in this country which needed such a Section more. Their difficulty had been, and still was, where to get a good leader except by stealing him from someone else. The work which was now being done by Capt. Nuttall offered great promise in the future in that respect.

Mr. Seddon concluded by thanking the members for the confidence they had placed in him, and he hoped they would never have reason to regret the step they had taken.

On the motion of Mr. Seddon, seconded by Mr. Gilroy, Mr. Herbert Green was re-appointed treasurer, and appreciation of that gentleman's work was voiced by both speakers.

At the instance of Mr. Herbert Green, seconded by Mr. Challinor, Messrs. James Fraser and Sons were appointed auditors.

Corporation Profits Tax.

The chairman said they had received a letter from the Federation of British Industries, which in its campaign for a reduction of taxation, emphasised that the withdrawal of the Corporation Profits Tax should be put in the forefront. Mr. Seddon moved the following resolution: "That the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer be directed to the urgent demand of manufacturers, merchants, and the trading community generally for the withdrawal from the Budget of the Corporation Profits Tax on the ground that it is unjust in its conception, unfair in its incidence, and prejudicial to the interests of commerce by reason of the fact that, following upon the income arising from the ordinary shares of an undertaking, it acts as a deterrent to business enterprise by restricting investments in this class of security."

Mr. W. L. Tod mentioned that a Scottish firm had raised the question as to whether during the past two years the imposition of the Corporation Profits Tax had not been illegal, the contention being that it had not been formally re-imposed in the last two budgets. He agreed that it was an iniquitous tax, and they should do everything possible to get it abolished.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Machinery Rating and Railway Charges.

Mr. Arthur Reed drew attention to two matters of importance to papermakers. The first was the question of the rating of machinery, and he asked whether the Association could not press the Government to introduce a Bill to abolish this system. The next question was that of railway rates, upon which the Association might well approach the companies with a view to getting the rates reduced earlier than it seemed likely at present.

Mr. Foster said in regard to the rating of machinery the Association was acting with the Federation of British Industries, a committee of which organisation was collaborating with the Government in regard to this particular Bill, and the form in which the Bill would come before the House was the form agreed to by that committee. As to railway rates, Mr. Foster said they never left this matter alone, and he did not think it would be many weeks before there was a further substantial reduction. (Hear, hear.)

Foreign Competition.

Mr. Parker Smith raised the question of imports from countries with depreciated currencies. While attention had been mostly directed towards Germany, there were other countries concerned. He mentioned that the wrapping paper industry was particularly affected.

The matter was left to the Executive Council for consideration.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

"RECORD TYPE"

THIS Type is cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal, is exceptionally hard, and guaranteed True.

Compare the Prices!

	OUR PRICES.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	2/-	3/9	1/9
11 pt.	2/2	3/11	1/9
10 pt.	2/3	4/1	1/10
9 pt.	2/5	4/5	2/-
8 pt.	2/6	4/7	2/1
6 pt.	3/-	6/9	3/9

JUST ADDED:

12 pt. Typewriter Face

It is our ENDEAVOUR to ad

2/- per lb.

THE LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TYPESETTING INSTALLATION IN EUROPE.

RECORD COMPOSITION CO., LTD.,

Mono Typesetters Typecasters Lino

3, West Harding Street, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone - HOLBORN 5826

Ask for Specimen Sheets.

"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

Digitized by Google

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

E. P. WOODMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Eventually

YOU WILL USE BELL'S RELIANCE

Multicolour Printing Preparation

which has been proved beyond a doubt by thinking colour printers to be the greatest cost and time saver ever known to the colour printing trade, and which gives perfect results.

Why Not Now?

London — *SOLE AGENTS:*

W. G. MONNERY & CO., Ltd.,
9, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.
'Phone: City 5341.

Lancashire, exclusive of Liverpool—

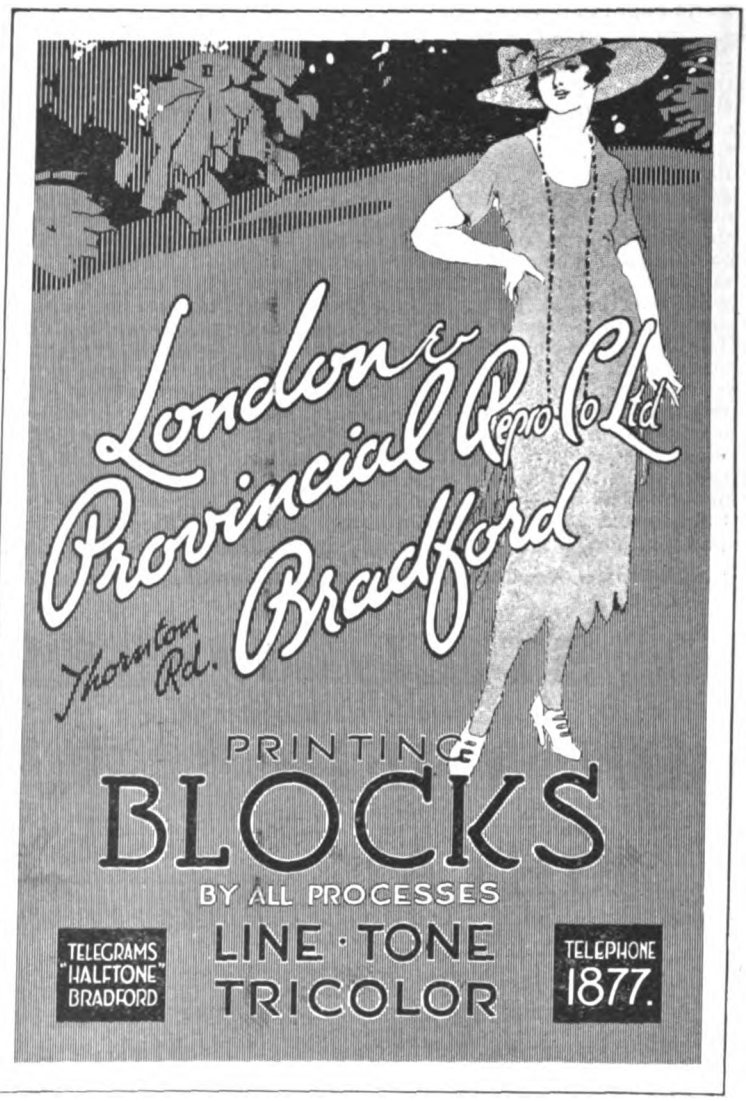
HENRY PARRY & CO.,
40, Chapel Walks, Liverpool.
'Phone: - Bank 3498.

Liverpool, Cheshire and North Wales —

F. W. HALL,
22, Lord Street, Liverpool.

Customers outside these districts please apply at present direct to—

BELL'S RELIANCE MULTICOLOUR PRINTING PREPARATION, Ltd.,
SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES,
17, TOOKS COURT,
'Phone:— HOLBORN 231. CURSITOR ST., LONDON. E.C.4.



"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

Papermakers' Annual Dinner.

Record Gathering.

New records in connection with the British paper industry were established on March 23rd, when the annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland was held at the Connaught Rooms. Mr. C. R. Seddon, J.P., the new president, was in the chair, and he had the gratification of presiding over probably the largest gathering that has ever assembled under the auspices of the Association. Moreover, the company was representative of every section of the industry, including the representatives of the trade unions.

The Papermaking Industry.

Viscount Burnham, C.H., who was very warmly received, proposed the toast of "The Papermaking Industry and the Papermakers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland." He said the world would perish on its moral and intellectual sides if it were not for paper, and, therefore, when the paper trade was looking up, as it was to-day, the whole world ought to rejoice with them.

Signs of Progress.

They might think that at home, though there were signs of progress, the steps were slow and halting. At the same time, they could see from the report presented to their Council that the rate of unemployment during the last year in the paper trade was a good deal below the average—only about one-half—and vastly below that of some of the staple trades which might be put into comparison. They noted, he did not say with satisfaction, but as an infallible guide to what was bound to come, the continuous advance in prices in their raw material. There had been during the past six months an advance of 20 per cent. in price both in chemical and mechanical pulp, although they might regret that up to the present there might not have been a corresponding advance in the manufactured article. At the same time, they knew very well that if the papermakers of Scandinavia had advanced their prices in proportion to the pulp industry they would that evening have had a different, and perhaps for all there who were not newspaper proprietors a pleasanter, tale to tell. (Laughter.) On the other hand, it could not be disputed, as an economic proposition, that when they had a steady advance in the half-manufactured product, an equivalent advance in the finished article was bound to follow.

Problems of the Industry.

Mr. Seddon was very cordially received on rising to reply. He said that during the past year business had been more or less restricted to immediate requirements, and thus the whole year had been employed in settling down, and enterprise had lacked encouragement. During the latter part of the year considerable improvement had taken place in some of the sections.

Allied Industries.

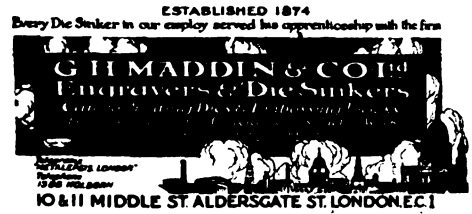
Capt. W. Nash proposed the toast of "Our Allied Friends" and referred to the distinguished and representative gathering present that night. He was glad to hear from such eminent authorities as the chairman and Lord Burnham that the paper trade was definitely improving, and that they might expect brighter things in the future than they had experienced during the past two or three years. During the past year or two, perhaps, the "news" mill, thanks, no doubt, to their friends "Pip and Squeak" and Tutankhamen, had been busy, but in the fine writing and wrapping sections they had very often closed down the mills on Thursday or Friday evening, hoping, like Mr. Micawber, that something would turn up to enable them to start on the following Monday. But those times were passing away, and they could look forward to better things.

Sir Andrew Caird, in replying to the toast, said he appeared before them that night, to his great surprise, as an allied industry. He supposed that was because half of his time was given to making paper and the other half to buying it. He would not say that night which side he preferred. (Laughter.) After expressing extreme regret at the cause of Lord Riddell's absence, Sir Andrew said he could not help feeling that it was worth while coming to meet the papermakers on such a festive occasion. He believed really it was the mission of papermakers

NICKERSON BROS.
(ESTABLISHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship St, London, E.C.2.
and Alscot Rd, Bermondsey, S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.

THOMAS BROWN,
English Gold Leaf.
Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.
Brown and White Blocking Powder.
Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.
BEST PRICES GIVEN.
7, ALBION STREET, MANCHESTER

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm


10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

STILL ON THEIR METAL.

Stereotype, Linotype, Monotype, Typograph & Intertype Metals for all USES and conditions of SERVICE.

T. G. & J. JUBB
JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.
Telegrams: "Metals." Telephone: 25620
ESTABLISHED 1859.
LEADS, CLUMPS and FURNITURE a SPECIALITY

Representative for Scotland:
WILLIAM GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
Edinburgh.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.
Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

IT PAYS

to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!* The following is one of many unsolicited testimonials we have recently received.

Under date of May 10th Mr. E. P. Woodman, Managing Director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., writes:—

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

DOW & LESTER

♦

BOOKBINDERS

♦

FORESTERS' HALL PLACE
CLERKENWELL ROAD
LONDON, E.C.1.
HOLBORN 430

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS

OF

PRE-WAR QUALITY

AT

POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

ROBERT WILLIAMS & SONS
(Gorton), Ltd.,
CHATSWORTH MILLS, MANCHESTER.

BOOKBINDERS!!

"COVERETTE" } Waterproof
"ART COVER" Artistic
"DOITBETTER" } Durable

British Workers have given of their best, so you get a Maximum of Quality at a — Minimum of Cost. —

BOOKBINDERS and BOXMAKERS!

DO NOT HESITATE TO SEND — FOR FREE SAMPLES. —

Digitized by Google

throughout the world to make cheap paper. (Hear, hear.) He thought the reason why paper money was so cheap in Germany was because the papermakers were in control and were trying to find a new outlet for paper. (Laughter.) When he was the guest of Mr. Stanley Cousins at the last annual dinner, Sir Andrew said he felt considerably humiliated, because news-print had not been mentioned. He had learned, however, that, although they made 450,000 ton of news-print a year in this country, they made nearly three-quarters of a million of other and much more important paper. (Laughter and applause.) So that coming there really helped to take the conceit out of the newspaper people, and that was all to the good. (Laughter.) They believed on 364 days in the year that they were really an important element in the Allied Industries, and on the 365th day they got some of their misconceptions corrected. But they really did believe the papermaking industry of this country was a very important one, an industry with a high reputation throughout the world. They were glad to watch its progress and prosperity, and they hoped both would increase. Criticism was sometimes made of the newspapers and their way of using the paper which they purchased at such huge prices—(laughter)—but everything they did—their insurance schemes, their free gifts, and their "Pip and Squeak"—were mainly for the object of increasing the consumption of paper. (Laughter.)

Sir Frederick Becker proposed what he described as the toast of the evening, namely, that of "The Visitors." He mentioned that in his recent visit to the States he met one consumer who used 320,000 tons of news-print per annum. Three or four of those fellows, and there would be no question of slack times at the mills. (Hear, hear.) In other branches of the industry they had certainly felt the pinch, although the news-print situation had been very good. The wrapping trade had had it "in the neck," but he thought better times were coming all round, especially if they could get this food wrapping business on the move. (Applause.)

Hospitality and Business.

Sir James Owen (president of the Newspaper Society), in acknowledging the toast, said he really thought Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh should have responded, because he was a much larger customer of the papermakers than were the newspapers. There was a cynical and substantially untrue dictum that there was no friendship in business. As a matter of fact, they were all better off in connection with their business if they would join a little hospitality and a little human relationship. He was sure he was speaking for all the guests when he said the British paper manufacturers were very fine fellows and they hoped to continue to do business with them, hoping at the same time that their prices would not go up. (Laughter.) He knew they had been going through severe times. When Lord Burnham was speaking he was so optimistic that he (Sir James) felt like getting up and waving his handkerchief; but when the chairman spoke of the difficulties through which the papermakers were still passing, he felt he must use his handkerchief for another purpose. (Laughter.) The papermaking industry was in a measure a trade barometer. If the papermaking industry was busy, they might depend upon it that all the other trades in the country were busy. All they hoped from that point of view, quite apart from their present desire for their prosperity, was that greater profits would come to papermakers in the future. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, M.P., introduced the toast of the chairman, and said no one deserved the honour of president of the Papermakers' Association more than Mr. Seddon. (Hear, hear.)

ROBERT BROWN & CO.,

Printers', Stationers' and General Engineers,

119, OAKLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.

- Manufacturers of -

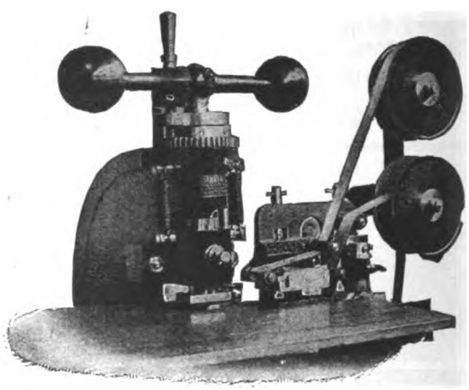
LARGE and SMALL COLOUR, RELIEF and OTHER STAMPING PRESSES for Power or Hand.

Also Envelope Cutting Machines, Cementing Machines, Folding Machines; also Gum Mixing Machines, etc., etc.

Our PATENT LIFTING WIPER can be fitted to Hand Gough Presses

REPAIRS ATTENDED TO WITH DESPATCH.

Telephone: 13869 CENTRAL.



No. 1 Small Hand Relief Colour Stamping Press 3 in. by 2in.

THE

"SHIP" BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS

TO THE TRADE.

32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: 13812 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY

The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.

Representative for Great Britain:

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C.2

Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,

PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'

ESTD. 1840. BINDERS. Phone CENTRAL 716.

LOOSE LEAF BINDING ...a... Speciality.

Send us your enquiries for

LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.

11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C.4, and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.1.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Now in full swing till April 30th
TUCK'S POSTCARDS £5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 19 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
2 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S. PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.

President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are admitted on the same subscription basis.

Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.

DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,800

London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c.
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING — MACHINERY MERCHANT. —
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

The Oldest and Most Reliable TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

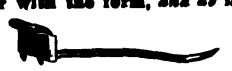
D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
☞ WANTED or FOR SALE. ☜
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

When Writing Advertisers
☞ PLEASE MENTION ☜
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
SUPPLIED
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece. Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

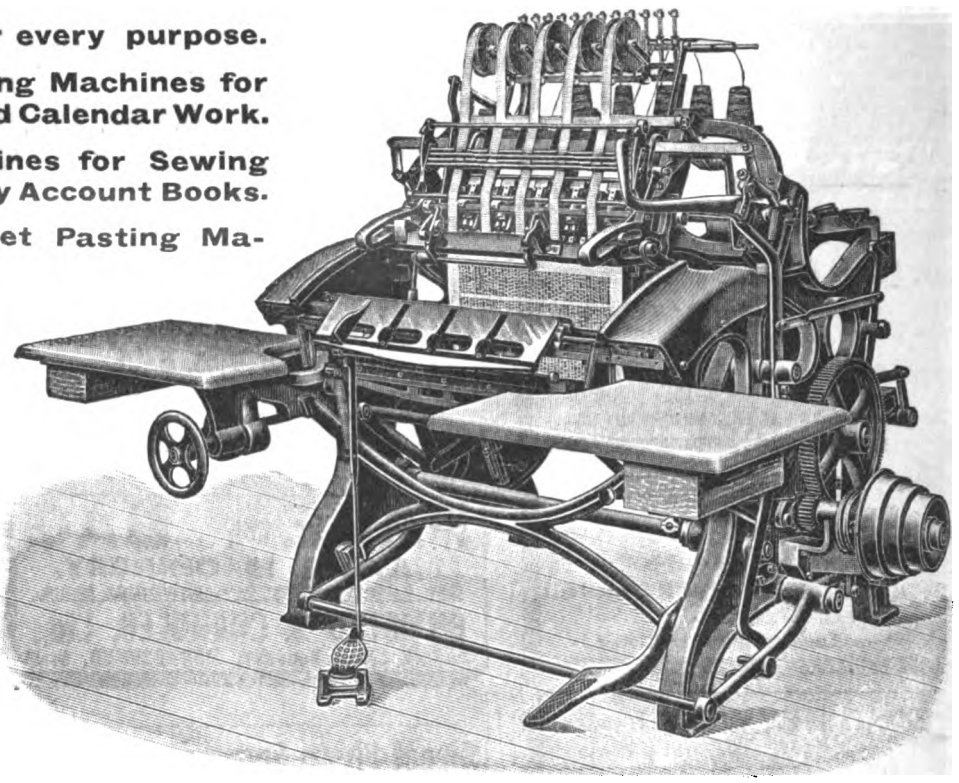
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms :

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: OLERKENWELL 3126.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.

London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses :—"FLOVAL. MANCHESTER" — "FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—April 5, 1923.

Digitized by Google

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

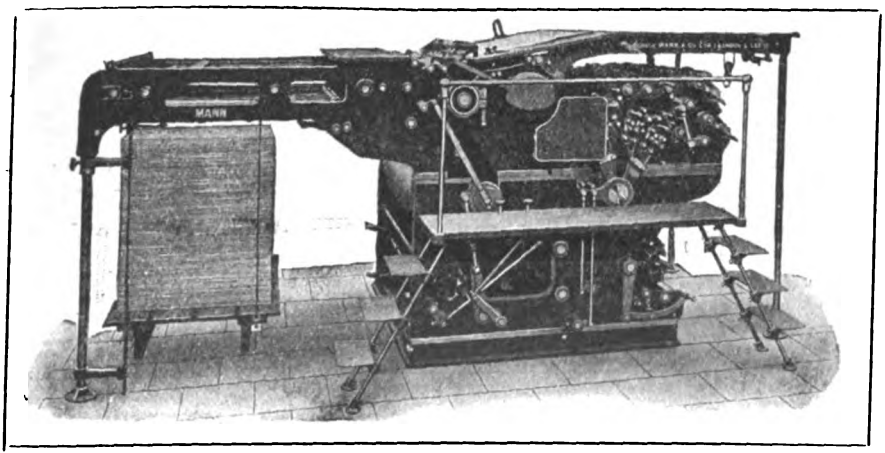
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 15. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 12, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE MANN PATENT TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE



PRINTS

(a) Two Colours on Front,

or

(b) A Different Colour Back and Front,

or

(c) Same Colour Back and Front,

or

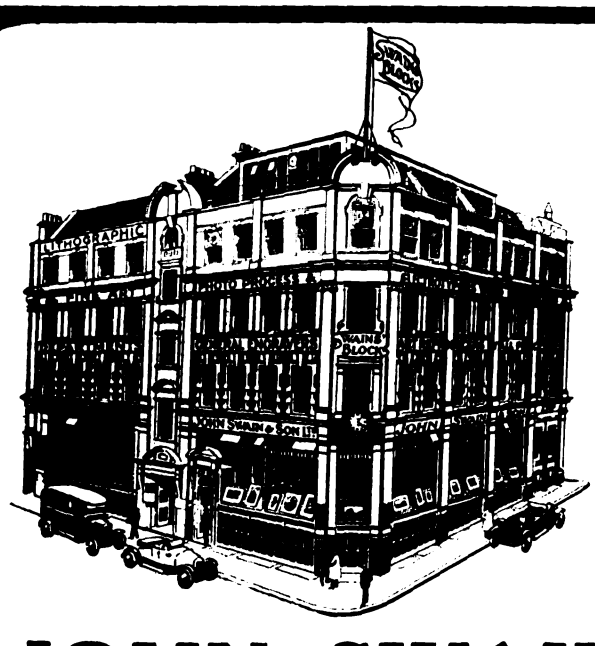
(d) Single Colour One Side Only.

MORE THAN 200 MACHINES AT WORK ON:

NEWSPAPERS. CATALOGUES. SHARE CERTIFICATES. BONDS. NOTES. SHOWCARDS. CARTONS. LABELS. POSTERS. MAPS. PLAYING CARDS. ETC.

Full particulars from:—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD., HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1



Three complete engraving plants—fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works: 89 — 92 SHOE LANE, E.C.4 And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet

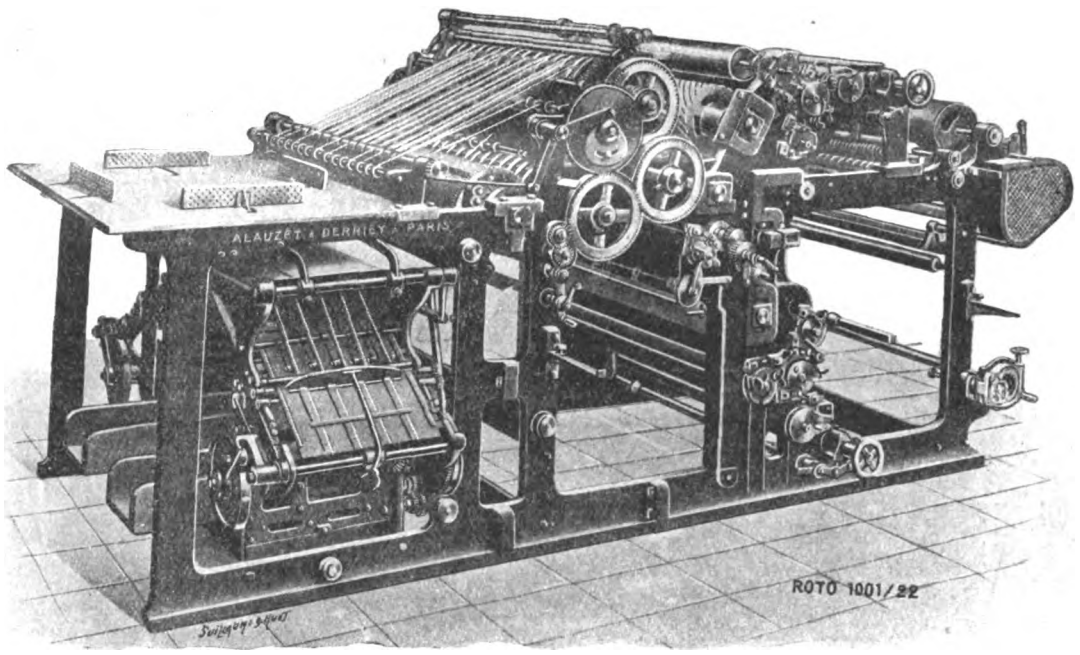
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

E. P. WOODMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 15. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 12, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Future of Letterpress Printing and Photo-Engraving.

Prominent American Photo-Engraver discusses the Prophesied Eclipse of Present Methods.

Our printing trade confrères in the United States have a name for being more ready than ourselves to adopt new ideas and to scrap relentlessly any methods or apparatus which they believe to have been superseded by something more efficient. This fact gives special interest to American views regarding prophesied impending "revolutions" to be brought about by new developments such as photo-typesetting. Still fresh in our minds is the startling prophecy of the impending doom of letterpress printing made by Mr. William Gamble in his recent lecture on "The Influence of Photo-Offset and Rotary Photogravure on the Future of Letterpress Printing," reported in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of November 9th last. More recently, as recorded in our issue of March 22nd, Mr. Gamble has been telling process engravers how the newer developments in printing processes threaten to supersede the process block. Thus the process engraver is closely concerned with these developments, and we note with much interest that Mr. Louis Flader, commissioner of the American Photo-Engravers' Association, writes in the monthly journal of his association to discount some of Mr. Gamble's prognostications. "To differ from so eminent an authority," he says, "is a risky proposition. However, since no prophet ever scored one hundred per cent. and as it takes a long time to check prophecies against fulfilment, a few words in rebuttal may be permissible."

The Expected Funeral.

For quite some time, writes Mr. Flader, we have been told by experts and others that relief-plate making and letterpress printing are doomed, and the surgeons sitting on our case are being gradually replaced by undertakers, whose long faces and mournful looks have a tendency to spread a thick layer of gloom over all of us. Rival methods of illustrating and printing will wipe us off the map very shortly, and all sorts of alleged evidence is hurled at us to prove these claims and assertions. Our acquiescence is about the only thing needed to stage a first-class funeral.

An Accomplishment of Doubtful Value.

Let us assume that photo-composing will be a success, and that within five years it will replace hand and machine composition. From the description furnished it is difficult to see where and how it offers advantages over present methods of typesetting. Far be it from me to say that photo-composing cannot be successfully accomplished, but it is a question as to whether it will be an advantage of value after it is accomplished. It requires quite a stretch of the imagination and a great deal of optimism to see an advantage in a method like photo-composing, calling for intricate machinery, mechanism and fragile material, as against the setting of solid type by hand or by one of the various type-setting machines now in use, which have been perfected during a course of many years. Setting up a line of type in a solid casting is bound to be a simpler function than to accomplish the same results by photo-composing. However, we shall see what we shall see. By the way, photo-composing is expected to be useful to planographic and intaglio illustrating and printing methods only, and presupposes that these methods will supersede all others.

As to the relative costs of these various methods, these cannot well be determined until the methods are in practical use. All of the developments that have taken place in the last 15 years in connection with engraving and printing have been based more upon the results desired than the cost connected therewith; none of them have resulted in such low production costs as to make them particularly attractive, on that account and on that account only.

Why Consent to be Buried if Still Alive?

As to the future of photo-engraving and letterpress printing, those of us who are engaged in these industries will go to our own funeral only if we consent to remain dead. There is plenty of opportunity for rising in the coffin that has been prepared for us, and for disturbing the last sad rites.

Mr. Gamble's statements, and others of a similar nature, as to the death of relief-plate making and letterpress printing, and the advent of planographic and intaglio methods of illustrating and printing are true only if we are willing to admit separately and jointly that relief-plate making and letterpress printing have reached the end of their development, and that no further progress in these lines is possible. We believe it is possible to improve every phase of photo-engraving and every phase of letterpress printing. It is not only possible, it is actually being done. Leaving photo-engraving out of it for a moment, your attention is called to developments in letterpress printing that are apt to revolutionise the industry, and that will make planographic and intaglio printing methods hustle to keep up with the procession.

A Few Well-Known Facts.

The act of printing with letterpress from relief-plates and type has not changed in principle from its very beginning. It consists of spreading a layer of printing ink over the type and plates, bringing the latter in contact with the paper which is to receive the impression, under sufficient pressure to take the ink off the printing surfaces and transfer it to the paper, after which the printed sheet is delivered. The act, then, of printing, or making the impression, is accomplished by the application of pressure to the sheet placed in contact with the printing surface. This pressure was first applied by Gutenberg and his disciples in a very primitive way, which called for great exertion; consequently it has ever been the thought of all those who practice the art of printing that the application of great force is absolutely necessary to accomplish the object.

When power-driven machinery was first applied to the printing principle, about the only change made was to substitute mechanical power for human power. Later on someone discovered that printing could be accomplished with greater ease and speed by the use of a movable bed on which the printing forme rested, this being brought in contact with a revolving cylinder, which printed only a small portion at a time; consequently, did not require the immense pressure necessary in platen press impressions.

The next development was the rotary press, on which both the printing formes (semi-cylindrical in shape) and the impression cylinder revolved against each other, thus making the printing line still smaller and producing a greater volume of impressions in a given time, because there is no lost motion as compared to the cylinder press with its reciprocating bed. And this, incidentally, is the printing press and method of the future.

The common conception and understanding of these principles is about as follows:—

"As We Go Round the Mulberry Bush."

The finest printing, especially that where quantity is not a great factor, is accomplished on a platen press. For evidence of this, you will be told that the engraver's proof, taken on a Washington hand press, represents the highest type of printing obtainable You will then be told that the finest printing in quantities can be obtained from a cylinder press. This is naturally followed by the statement that the rotary press is good only for high-speed production on poor paper, and therefore is confined largely to newspaper and magazine printing. This misconception of the true factors entering into the subject has kept the printing industry hog-tied and hobbled for a great many years, and it is only lately that we are beginning to see light.

Take a pressman anywhere—whether he is operating a Washington hand press in an

Digitized by Google

THE LM CUTTER AND CREASER

Specially designed for the accurate cutting and creasing of carton work at high speed.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Built on similar lines to the Miehle Press, and all the desirable features of the latter, ensuring dead register, smoothness of working, etc., are incorporated in it.

The tympan or cutting plate on the cylinder is held at the front and rear edges by special locating and clamping devices.

The cards are fed to the front lays in the usual manner, and are then taken by the cylinder grippers at the front edge of the tympan plate with a small amount of over-lapping gripper edge.

The cylinder with the card around the tympan plates comes into contact with the forme in the same way as on the two-revolution printing machine.

The card is taken directly off the cylinder by a special gripper delivery mechanism.

Delivery grippers and pads are adjustable.

An endless band travelling at the same surface speed as the cylinder extends from the point of take-off to beyond the point of release of the delivery grippers.

Another endless band on the delivery carriage receives the card from the first endless band.

The card is transferred from the first to the second endless band at the commencement of the outward stroke of the delivery carriage; the second band rolls away from under the card, leaving it to fall directly on to the pile delivery.

The delivered cards are jogged up so that they can be easily stripped.

There are no tapes or sticks in the pile delivery. From the point of take-off from the cylinder until the card is deposited on the pile it is supported by endless bands.

It is easily handled, and requires no special knowledge on the part of the operator.

This Cutter and Creaser can, if desired, be supplied with a specially designed pile hoist for raising the cards to the feed board.

Manufactured by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LTD.

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

THE LATEST IMPROVED

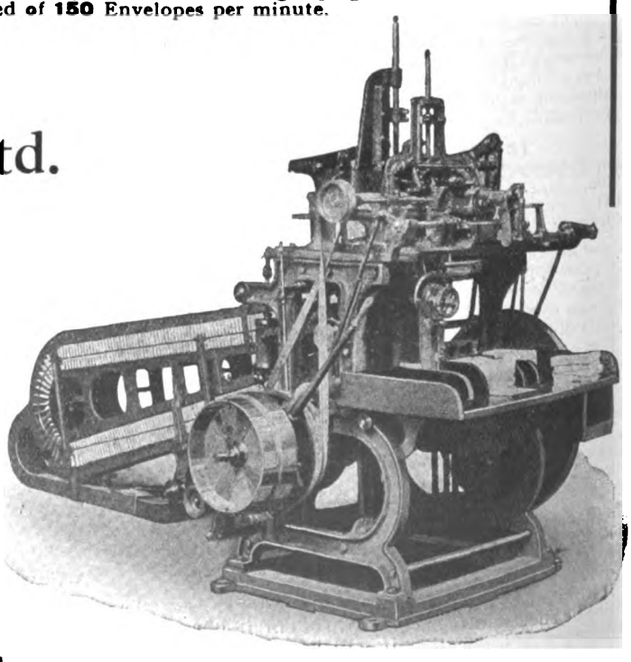
Trade "LEADER" Mark.

Envelope Folding & Gumming Machine,

For High-Class Work. Makes all Styles of Envelopes.

Unrivalled for SPEED, EFFICIENCY and EXCELLENCE of GUMMING and FOLDING.

Produces Envelopes complete in one operation, with sealing flaps gummed and dried at a speed of **150** Envelopes per minute.



David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.

31, Finnieston Street, GLASGOW.

Telephone: 1262—3 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: AUTOMATON, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:

DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, LTD.,
DEAN STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

engraving establishment, a cylinder press in a print shop, or a rotary press in a magazine pressrom—and he will tell you that his first act in printing a forme consists of making the forme "level." In other words, in bringing it up to a point where an even impression of the entire forme can be obtained. Then, after he has the forme levelled off, he begins the act of "make-ready," which consists of patching a number of pieces of paper over the solids and dark portions of his forme, and shaving out that portion which comes in contact with the highlights, so that he will get a fair reproduction of the plate itself. When he has his make-ready all completed, and when it is sufficiently irregular to suit his purpose, he is then ready for the press run, which is completed under more or less trying circumstances. If a great many impressions are required, the pressman finds that his make-ready wears out after a certain length of time, and he is then obliged to do the work all over again, so as to continue printing.

This holds good on all types of presses, and it is the orthodox method of printing to-day. At this juncture, we might say in the language of the hour, "What's wrong with this picture?" Nothing at all, except that we have started with a foundation laid in quicksands, and as we continue to build upward and outward the structure strains and lists, resulting in constant and ever-increasing costs to keep it up and going. That's exactly what's the matter with the printing industry, and if the fundamental error can be corrected, 90 per cent. of the complaints, jibes and shafts directed against typographic printing will fall to the ground.

Let us go into this subject a little deeper. When a pressman has a forme on the press, all locked up and in register, he prints an impression, takes the sheet to the light, turns it upside down and looks at it on the reverse side. Why?—He knows the forme isn't level and he wants to see where the errors and inequalities exist, so he can locate them properly and compensate for them in his make-ready. In practically no case does he ever receive an even impression on the first sheet. He finds that parts of the forme show very little impression, some perhaps no impression at all, while other parts are squeezed into the paper, frequently depressing it to the depth of a 64th of an inch. If the press bed and the impression cylinder are perfect, the inequalities would be due to the plate and the type. It is a fact, however, that there are inequalities in all points of contact, beginning with the bed of the press, with the back of the plate, with the printing surfaces, in the paper, in the impression cylinder and in the bearings.

These errors, inaccuracies and inequalities must all be compensated for in the make-ready before a passable job can be printed. This takes a great deal of time, slows down production and adds to the cost of the product, to say nothing about interfering with the quality of the work. Such inequalities as cannot readily be overcome by make-ready are overcome by pressure. The pressman, as yet, cannot get it out of his head that it takes tremendous pressure to print.

How Much Is Enough?

How much pressure does it take to transfer the printing ink from the printing surface to the paper? Most any pressman will answer you by saying that it takes a great deal more to print from the solids and darker portions than it does from the highlights. Does it? Make a test yourself by inking up a halftone block, placing a sheet of paper on top of it, and rubbing the sheet with any smooth surface. You will find that it takes surprisingly little pressure to transfer the ink from the plate on to the paper, and that it takes no more pressure to perform this function in the solids or dark tones than it does in the highlights. After you have satisfied yourself, make your discovery known to the first person you meet, and then duck for shelter. He will demonstrate to you that if he removes even one thin sheet from the tympan he will not be able to print the forme as it should be printed, and that by adding more sheets, which means more pressure, he gets the desired results. Certainly, it requires some pressure to print, and it is equally certain that it does not require the amount that is being constantly applied, to the detriment of the plates and the printing itself.

The theory is that if all surfaces are perfect in themselves, and in perfect alignment with each other, the act of printing can be performed with much less pressure, with practically no make-ready, with less ink and with greater speed, than it is now being done. So much for the theory. How about practice?

A New Figure Appears.

Some years ago, a man with unusual experience, exceptional powers of perception and a genius for mechanics, worked out these various theories and began to apply them in a practical way. We refer to Mr. L. W. Claybourn, President of the Claybourn Process Corporation, Milwaukee. Mr. Claybourn has spent a lifetime in the various branches of the plate-making and printing industries, and when he first announced his intention to print without make-ready, he met with arguments and derision on all sides. This did not deter him from pursuing his investigations and experiments, and when he had satisfied himself that he was right, he went ahead. He found that the imperfections and inaccuracies in the average printing press (speaking of the bed, the bearers and the impression cylinder) ran from ten to forty-eight one-thousands of an inch. This applied to new presses, as well as those that had been in use for some time. He further found that there were certain inaccuracies in paper. These, however, were very slight compared with the ones already noticed. In investigating printing plates, he found that electrotypes varied from one to five one-thousands of an inch, and that photo-engravings varied the least of all, seldom as much as three one-thousandths of an inch. He is convinced that photo-engravings can be made so that the inaccuracies in the printing surface will not exceed over one one-thousand of an inch, and thus be negligible.

Working Out the Problem, Step by Step.

In order to accomplish his purpose, he invented and perfected electrotyping machinery of exact accuracy and precision. This machinery was not available in the market, and he was obliged to build it himself. He found that the ordinary machine-shop practice of planing surfaces was too inaccurate to be employed, and he was forced to resort to grinding to accomplish his purpose. He next learned that the various materials used would not retain their shapes and remain constant after being brought to precision, and then devised a method of heat-treating these materials so that they would retain their shapes and dimensions. By combining all these factors, he was able to produce electrotypes, both flat plates and curved, and with such a degree of precision that when properly placed on the printing press, the pressman could go ahead and get perfect results without any make-ready whatever.

Going to the Bottom of the Trouble.

Having perfected electrotypes, he found that that availed him little as long as the presses themselves contained most glaring inaccuracies and inequalities. He then invented and patented a method of correcting printing presses. This is accomplished by attaching special patented machinery right to the press and under the latter's power, grinding the press where it is required to absolute precision so that the variations and inaccuracies are removed and all working parts stand a micrometer test showing that they are corrected to the thousandth part of an inch. He has done sufficient work by the use of his plates and methods to demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt that with precision plates and precision presses perfect printing can be obtained with far greater ease, higher speed and at a less cost than by any other method. As an evidence of accomplishment, Mr. Claybourn, during his years' connection with the Menasha Carton Co., where his ideas here enumerated were carried into practice, amply demonstrated the feasibility of printing three or four-colour process plates on ordinary cardboard, which, after being printed, was converted into cartons. If the proof of the pudding lies in the eating thereof, the proof of Mr. Claybourn's work lies in the finished products, and these he can produce in unlimited quantities.

When we can bring ourselves to view the matter in a sane and rational light, and make use of the means placed before us, we will realise that relief-plate making and letterpress printing possess potentialities not even dreamed of up to this time.

Thus far we have dealt with this principle as applied to cylinder presses only. When the same thing is applied to rotary press procedure, even more startling results can be obtained. In this case, speed is limited only by the texture of the paper and its tensile strength. Mr. Claybourn has designed rotary printing presses for special purposes that would make the average printer or pressman's head swim if he saw them in operation. This is especially true when applied to multi-coloured printing. Thus far, nothing has been devised that will equal the speed and output of these machines, both for quantity and quality. The entire proposition is built around precision machinery and perfect plates. When these two factors are properly co-ordinated, they will outstrip all other methods.

One and the Same When Properly Conducted.

The outstanding claim made for offset and rotary photogravure is that illustrations can be printed on soft and unfinished papers. In this respect they are supposed to possess great advantages over relief-plates and letterpress printing. Let us admit that this is true. But—it is true only as long as we insist upon squeezing and smashing our plates and type into the paper. When we reach that point of understanding where we will apply only sufficient pressure to transfer the ink from the forme to the paper, we will be on a par with these other methods, and instead of doing "relief" printing, we will be engaged in producing planographic or "surface" printing. On that day our sun of success will come out from behind the dark clouds of ignorance, which have obscured it all too long.

A New Typesetting Machine.

A new typesetting machine which has been invented by Frederick W. Letsch, of Baltimore, is known as the Supertype and is being handled by a company which has just been incorporated under the name of the Machinery Development Co., of Baltimore.

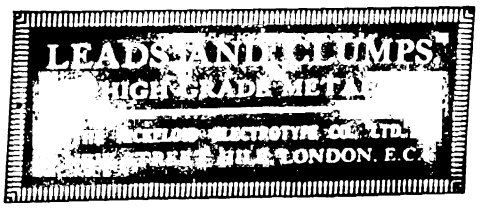
The concern, says the *American Printer*, starts with a capitalisation of $5,000,000. Among the outstanding features claimed for the new machine is instantaneous change of line which is adjustable all the way from a single letter up to the full length of the mould. The new device also has an adjustment for tabular work and there are a number of other features which make the machine unusual in its class. The Supertype is said to be very much simplified in form and of easy action in operation. There are not so many parts as there are in other machines of similar style, and all adjustments are manipulated from the operator's position. The machine occupies less space than other typesetting machines and is correspondingly of lighter weight. It is said that the Supertype will deliver six hundred lines per hour and that the slugs are perfect in every way, requiring no trimming.

Mr. Frederick W. Letsch was for many years connected with the Mergenthaler plant.

Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., have kindly presented a cup to the Paper Trade Golfing Society, to be competed for annually, and to be known as the "Spicer Challenge Cup." Qualification to enter the competition for this cup (to be played under match play conditions) will be limited to the eight lowest scores returned in the stroke competitions at both the spring and summer meetings respectively.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.



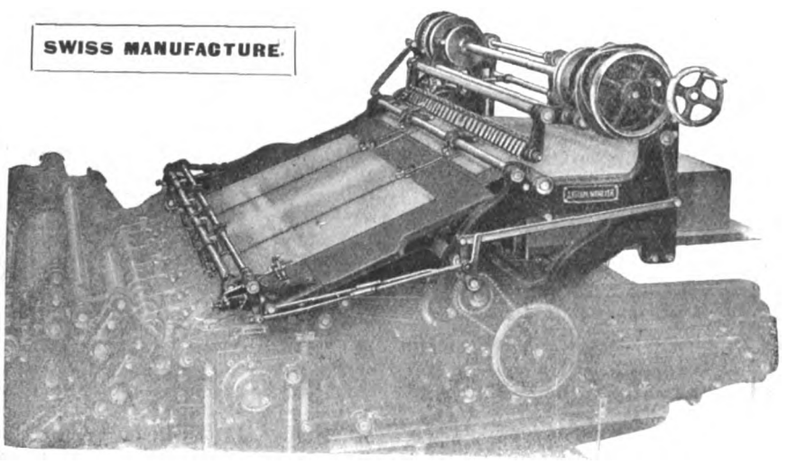
Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is adaptable for short runs and supplied at a price within the reach of every printer. The principal reasons for not universally adopting automatic feed are therefore removed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs.

Change to hand feed in a few minutes.

No tapes or friction wheels to mar or set-off on colour work.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

8 Feeders sold during the last weeks.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.



Trade Mark.

B. DELLAGANA & CO., Ltd.



Trade Mark.

PRINTING BLOCK MAKERS BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS.

Specialities:

"DELLANICK" (Reg'd) The Hardest and Sharpest Plates (Nickel-Steel Shell, not Plated Electro).

"STEELETTO" (Reg'd.) The Cheapest Plates (Steel and Nickel Printing Surface).

ELECTROS and STEREOS

Of the same quality as for over 80 years—THE BEST ONLY.

PROCESS BLOCKS Unsurpassed.

Our aim is that our products and service shall like our TRADE MARK be BEAU IDEAL.

LONDON: 11, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4; Telephone—HOLBORN 207.

14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, E.C.3. Telephone—AVENUE 5589.

MANCHESTER: 62, Greengate, Salford. Telephone—CENTRAL 640.

LIVERPOOL: 35, Atherton Street. Telephone—BANK 3522.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

..... *19...*

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE financial advertising and publicity business carried on by Mr. Charles Duguid has been amalgamated with that of the Dorland Agency, Ltd., and will be carried on in future under the latter name at the City offices of the Dorland Agency, 9, Old Broad-street, E.C. Mr. Duguid will join the board of the company as from April 1st last.

PRINTERS' PENSION ELECTION.—The 101st election of pensioners of the Printers' Pension Corporation took place at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C., on Saturday. For the 101 benefits offered (87 pensions and 14 grants) 163 candidates competed. The result of the voting will be announced at the annual meeting of the Corporation at St. Bride's Institute next Saturday.

F. M. P. MEETINGS.—The annual meetings of several provincial centres of the Federation of Master Printers are due shortly. On the 19th inst., the East Anglian Alliance holds its annual meeting and luncheon at Norwich, under the chairmanship of its president, Mr. Cecil Clay. On the 20th is the annual meeting of the Newcastle and District Association, and on the 26th that of the Manchester and Salford Association. These will be followed early next month by the annual gathering of the Home Counties Alliance, to be held this year at Eastbourne.

IN aid of the Newspaper Press Fund, the Westminster Choral Society gave a concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday night. The programme was illustrated by several cartoons by well-known artists, which referred to "the other Westminster Choral Society"—*i.e.*, the House of Commons. In the interval Lord Riddell acted as auctioneer and sold the originals.

DAMAGE estimated at about £500 was caused by an outbreak of fire on Sunday morning in the premises of Messrs. Livingstone and Robertson, paper merchants, 159, Brook-street, Bridgeton, Glasgow. A considerable quantity of stock was damaged.

PRINTERS' BOY AT ROYAL WEDDING.—Boys representing thirty great British industries have been invited to attend the royal wedding on April 26th. The Duke of York, as president of the Industrial Welfare Society, recently suggested that industry should be represented in this way, and from among the Society's member firms thirty were selected by ballot from as wide an area as possible, and each of the firms concerned was asked to nominate one of its boy workers for this honour. Only one firm was chosen from the printing industry, viz., Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London.

THE Newspaper Workers' Club concert, on behalf of the Caxton Convalescent Home, at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, on Saturday evening last, was a most successful one. Thanks to the efforts of the chairmen (Messrs. W. A. Rodford, T. Hoare and S. W. Newcombe), a "plate" of twenty-five guineas was announced by the treasurer of the Home, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., who thanked the promoters for their efforts in aid of the trade convalescent institution. The work of the musical director (Mr. Will White) in providing an excellent entertainment, also received special recognition.

THE *Daily Herald* has received a donation of £10 17s. 6d. from *The Times* composing and reading staffs, and one of £10 from *The Times* night publishing chapel.

WE hear that the Aylesbury Printing Works Band, under the conductorship of Mr. W. Smith, has been gaining golden opinions locally by its public concerts, seating accommodation being increasingly taxed.

THE late Mr. Edwin Bale, R.I., the well-known painter of landscapes, whose death was reported on Monday at St. John's Wood, N.W., was at one time art director of Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd.

A VERDICT that the deceased committed suicide while temporarily unbalanced in mind was recorded at a City inquest on Tuesday in respect of the tragic death of Graeme Douglas Williams, aged 39, a journalist, lately staying at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.

A LETTER has been received by the *Freeman's Journal* from the Irish Republican Army, "London Area," demanding the removal from a window in the paper's Fleet-street offices of photographs of leaders of the National Army.

PRINTERS AT FOOTBALL.—On Easter Monday, at the Dulwich F.C. ground, a football match was played between elevens representing the London Branches of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers and the National Union of Operative Printers and Assistants. The game was a keenly contested one and resulted in a win for the Paper Workers by 5 goals to 4, extra time being played. There were about 1,000 spectators present when the game started, Mr. G. F. Larcey, London Branch secretary, N.U.P.B. and P.W., being responsible for the kick-off. Among those present was Mr. E. W. Spackman, the new general secretary of the Printing Section of the N.U.P.B. and P.W.

THE State Senate of California has passed a Bill making it a misdemeanour for any person wilfully to lie in giving information for publication in a newspaper.

BOOK EXHIBITION AT PARIS.—Much interest attaches to the exhibition arranged by a committee of the International Congress of Librarians and Bibliophiles meeting in Paris from the 3rd to the 9th inst. In addition to wonderful displays of illuminated manuscripts and incunabula, there is a fine representation of the modern book work of the best French printers and bookbinders. French publishers are making earnest efforts to withstand foreign competition, English publishers having obtained a considerable hold on the French market with French books produced primarily for English readers, whilst German producers are extremely active in the production of books in the French language.

THE Berlin Police President has suspended for two weeks the Communist newspaper, *Die Rote Fahne*, under an article of the law for the protection of the Republic.

BERLIN newspapers stated at the week-end that the French had occupied a large printing works at Muelheim, seized the presses, confiscated £20,000, and arrested the manager.

FROM the Melbourne Technical School (Australia) we have received a copy of the 1923 prospectus which shows that this institution—alternatively known as the Working Men's College—provides a "Full Trade Course" in printing, including first-year instruction in arithmetic and English, and covering either composing or machine. The Government Printer is a member of the Printing Board of the College.

Trade Union Matters.

P. AND K.T.F. CONFERENCE.—The annual administrative council conference of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation will be held at Scarborough on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 18th, 19th and 20th. Through the courtesy of the Mayor of Scarborough, Councillor G. Whitfield, the Town Hall has been placed at the disposal of the Council for the conference, and his Worship will extend a civic welcome to the delegates on their assembling on the opening day. The question of the introduction of the 44-hour week will again be raised, and motions are being introduced which have for their object the alteration of the constitution of the Federation so far as the position of the executive authority and the power of the Federation to secure unity of action are concerned. One resolution voices a protest against the delay in the revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, whilst another calls attention to the use of mechanical devices for checking the time taken on jobs.

PRINTING T.U. AMALGAMATION.—There appears to have been no tangible outcome of the conference of printing trade unions called by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and held at Leicester on the 23rd ult. Not every union could be represented on the date which the General Council fixed at short notice, and it was unfortunate also that the General Council failed to take due cognisance of the existence of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, a body in a unique position to supply information and assistance in the matter of amalgamation of printing trades unions. The outcome of the conference appears to have been but little more than another pious resolution as to the desirability of amalgamation.

THE Executive Council of the Typographical Association have granted permission to the Cardiff Branch of the Association to impose a levy of 6d. per week on all fully-employed members in order to assist the unemployment funds of the branch.

THE Birmingham Branch of the National News and Operators' Guild, which is affiliated to the Typographical Association, have been notified by the Executive Council of the latter body that their action in requesting the newspaper distributing unions not to handle papers if published on Boxing Day was a usurpation of the functions of the Typographical Association. They have also been informed that any future matters arising from that section of the trade must be submitted to the Executive Council before any action similar to that in question is taken.

THE figures which appear in the "L.T.J." relating to unemployment amongst L.S.C. members reveal a better state of affairs, although in making any comparison the fact that the new Superannuation Scheme is now in operation must be taken into account. For the week ending March 24th the number signing the books stood at 742, as against 812 in the previous week, 926 for the week ended March 10th and 984 for March 3rd. Contrasting these figures with those of last year, there is also recorded an improvement. For instance, the number signing the books on March 24th, 1922, represented 976, as against 1,037 on March 17th, 1,125 on March 10th and 1,102 on March 3rd.

STONE AND PLATE PREPARERS.—Negotiations have been taking place between the three societies in the trade which cater for lithographic stone and plate preparers, namely, the Amalgamated Lithographic Printers (incorporating the Lithographic Stone and Plate Preparers' Society), the National Society of Printing, Bookbinding, etc., Workers, and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. It was not found possible to reach an agreement that the Amalgamated Lithographic Printers should absorb all the preparers, and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation was asked to draw up a scheme to co-ordinate the policies of the three societies in respect of their members who are stone and plate preparers.

PRESENTATION TO MR. BISPHAM.—"Natsopa" members are contributing towards a testimonial to Mr. A. Bispham, who recently resigned his position as assistant general secretary of the union. Mr. Bispham's long and useful services have been widely appreciated by the members, and the small donations desired will doubtless be forthcoming in large numbers. It is desired to close the subscription list on the 21st inst.

AT the delegate council meeting of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers in London last week a resolution of support and sympathy with the strikers at Penicuik Scotland, "in their fight for better conditions," was passed with enthusiasm.

MR. YORK, the secretary-treasurer of the Printing Industry Employees' Union of Australia, is spending a vacation in this country, accompanied by Mrs. York.

THE ONLY

"Mechanical"

Melting Furnace.

Why not follow the example of the "Warrington Guardian" and save 75% of your time taken in re-melting and refining your Metals?

Read what they say—thousands of others support this:

"GUARDIAN" OFFICE,
WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.
April 9th, 1923.

Messrs. MONOMETER
MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,
SAVOY HOUSE,
115-116, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

DEAR SIRS.—In reply to your letter of the 5th inst., addressed to our Mr. J. C. Coppock, we shall be glad at any time to bear testimony to the efficiency, economy, and smooth working of your "Monometer" Metal Furnace.

As a matter of fact it enables us to do our melting in a quarter of the time occupied under the old system, and it also does it much better.

Yours faithfully,
MACKIN & COMPANY, LTD.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded
£460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 12s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£8 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1923.

Letterpress Redivivus?

THOSE more interested in letterpress printing than in planographic or intaglio methods should find special pleasure in the lively and pointed remarks of the American photo-engraver whose views as to the "doom" of letterpress printing we publish on another page. Mr. Flader, we think, brushes aside too lightly the possibilities that photo-typesetting may prove not only practicable but also economical; with this part of the question he does not deal in detail. Nor does he dwell upon the fascinating achievements and the certain further development of photo-offset and photogravure. What he does, however, is to throw a strong light on an aspect of the subject which has not been sufficiently emphasised—the need and the possibility of improving our present letterpress methods. In doing so he rightly emphasises the ticklish question of "impression," a matter which many printers are thinking about just now, and on which, we opine, there is yet room for a great deal more investigation.

* * *

Cheapening Postal Charges.

PRINTERS cannot too often find opportunity to insist upon the admitted fact that a cheap postal service is vital to the well-being of our nation's industries, and that the Post Office is not intended to be, and ought not to be, run for profit, but should aim at reducing its charges to the very minimum that will allow of the service paying its way. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, as secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, did well to protest in *The Times* last week against a suggestion which appeared in that journal to the effect that the present "abnormal times" provided justification for the appropriation of Post Office surplus for general revenue. "We are not likely," wrote Mr. Goodwin, "to see normal times for many a year, and it would be unfortunate if, year after year, this suggestion should be raised. The new Postmaster-General has told us very definitely that in his view the Post Office should be run in the interests of the community. It cannot be claimed that it was ever intended that the charges for the services rendered by the postal service should be more than is required to meet the expenditure of this service. Apart from the [in] equity of diverting such revenue to relieve other forms of taxation, it will be readily seen that there would be no incentive at all for efficiency if any surplus earned by the Post Office is handed over to the Treasury. It is to be hoped that we have heard the last of this suggestion, and that in framing the estimates the only question which will be kept in mind will be how far the postal rates can be reduced."

* * *

Railway Rates.

MR. ARTHUR REED did well to draw attention to the question of railway rates at the annual meeting of the Papermakers' Association, although it is quite true that the Association, through the Federation of British Industries, is in close contact with the railway companies on the subject. However, the correspondence which has passed between the F.B.I. and the Railway Clearing House reveals a desire on the part of the railway groups further to reduce rates on goods traffic, and there is a widespread belief that this will be followed by action at an early date. It has been suggested in the last letter addressed to the Railway Clearing House that the traffic statistics, as well as the general financial position of the companies as revealed in the reports, make it impossible to justify the retention of rates even at the figure of 50 per cent. over the old standard, which was the earlier demand of trading organisations. The view is taken that the railway companies would be justified in cutting rates down to 33⅓ per cent. above the pre-war level pending the coming into operation of the new scales which are now in course of preparation. In well-informed circles it is stated that while a further all-round reduction of rates will be made, it will not be of the drastic character referred to above. It is unlikely that a lower point than 40 per cent. above the 1913 standard will be reached. There are, however, high hopes that the abolition of the unpopular flat-rate addition, with its exasperating anomalies, may disappear.

* * *

The Ruhr Fiasco.

THE difficulties created by the French occupation of the Ruhr and their indirect control over the Rhine area, in which the British Customs operates, are well exemplified by the position in which the German papermakers find themselves. There are a few mills in the area, and hitherto British importers have done a fair amount of profitable business with them, despite rather burdensome regulations. Reparations duty was exacted and ultimately recovered by the papermaker from the German Government. So long as the transaction was made *via* British authority, all went well, but the German Government refuses to refund duties collected by the Customs instituted by the French. Thus trade is rendered practically impossible on account of prohibitive cost for one thing and the disinclination to help France for another. The German mills lose business and the British trader is prohibited from dealing with his accustomed centres.

* * *

Paper from India.

WE have recently received a collection of samples of paper made in Indian mills from native materials, bamboo and grasses. The quality standard is high, in fact very little below our own, excepting for irregularities in finish and a certain amount of dirt in the paper. Strength and colour are good, and sizes and substances tally with our own. There is no doubt that papermaking in India is an improving and a growing industry. At present and for a long time to come, the great bulk of paper used in India will be imported.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

Viscount Burnham is to preside at an Empire Press Union dinner arranged to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Monday for the entertainment of several well-known Canadian Press visitors, who will shortly be in London.

The guest list includes Mr. C. F. Crandall, hon. secretary of the Second Imperial Press Conference (Canadian Executive), held in Canada in 1920; Mr. J. H. Woods, editor and managing director of the *Calgary Herald;* and Mr. W. Rupert Davies, editor of the *Renfrew Mercury* and president of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

Sir Roderick Jones, chairman of Reuter's, gave a dinner party at Claridge's on Monday in honour of Mr. Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press of America. His other guests included the American Ambassador, Viscount Long, and the principal British newspaper proprietors and editors.

Viscountess Northcliffe was married last week to Sir Robert A. Hudson at Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire.

With interesting, old-time ceremony two new liverymen were admitted to the Worshipful Company of Stationers at a meeting of the Court presided over by Mr. Herbert Fitch, the Master, on Tuesday—Viscount Burnham and Mr. Frederick Gillis.

By a curious coincidence, both the new liverymen are associated with the paper as well as the newspaper industry—Lord Burnham, of course, through the *Daily Telegraph* and his paper mills at Dartford; and Mr. Gillis as a member of the firm of Stonhill and Gillis and his connection for nearly 40 years with the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* and the *World's Paper Trade Review.*

Lord Riddell, Sir Wm. Waterlow and Sir Fredk. Bowater were among those present at the luncheon which followed the ceremony of admission, when the Master suitably proposed the health of the new liverymen.

Viscount Burnham, in his response sketched in broad outline his family's long and intimate association with the City of London.

Mr. Gillis also acknowledged the toast in appropriate terms.

Mr. John Walter of *The Times* is one of the new members added by the Postmaster-General to the Post Office Advisory Council.

Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., will preside at the annual dinner on behalf of the funds of the Readers' Pension Committee at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, October 20th. The formation of the sixteenth pension has been begun by the committee.

From Mr. Frank Lloyd Mr. Gomer Berry has received a cheque for £4,000 for the Lloyd Memorial Home at Deal. This, with the amount raised at the dinner held on March 10th, brings the total up to £5,600, which will enable the new wing of forty beds to be proceeded with immediately.

In writing to Mr. Gomer Berry, Mr. Frank Lloyd remarks: "I think the Home is very well managed and I have had abundant evidence from men and women who have spent a few weeks there that they are made very happy and comfortable."

Messrs. A. E. Goodwin, F. W. Bridges, T. E. Naylor, H. Milton (president, Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association), and W. Bullett (secretary, Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association), are a few of the many visitors expected to attend the annual dinner on Saturday of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

At the invitation of the Association des Journalistes Liberaux de Belgique, Mr. Wickham Steed delivered a lecture at the Maison de la Presse in Brussels on British opinion on the Ruhr. Mr. Wickham Steed was received by King Albert at the Castle of Laeken, and was entertained to luncheon by the Belgian journalists.

Mr. Frederick Johnson (managing director of the Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co., Ltd.), will deliver an address on "Distribution of Paper—from Mill to Consumer: How it Affects the Printer" at the annual general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts to be held at Stationers' Hall on the 19th inst., commencing at 6 p.m.

Mr. A. Purkis entertained the members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association at its meeting on Tuesday evening at St. Bride Institute when he delivered an address entitled the "History of Deptford." Mr. Purkis, who is Town Clerk of Deptford, dealt with the history of Deptford from the earliest recorded period up to the present time, and succeeded in making the evening a most successful one.

Great success attended the bohemian concert at Upton Park on Saturday over which Mr. E. W. Whittle presided on behalf of the East Ham and Upton Park Auxiliary. There was a crowded attendance and a record "plate" for the district, the sum of £70 being collected in aid of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum and local charities.

A dinner given by the directors of the Alnwick and County Gazette and Steam Printing Co., Ltd., to the shareholders in commemoration of the winding-up of the company, was presided over by Mr. Charles Percy (chairman of the company) on Saturday night. Other directors present were Messrs. Wm. Percy, Hugh J. Percy, J. W. Short, and Mr. S. D. Glass, and the company also included Mr. Hew Stephenson, managing director of the Northern Press, Ltd, the new proprietors.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. Hugh Percy, on behalf of the shareholders, presented Mr. G. D. Glass who had been editor and manager of the *Gazette* under the company for nearly 14 years with a valuable clock with Westminster chimes and handed over a separate gift of Queen Ann silver ware to Mrs. Glass.

At the offices of Messrs. R. Robinson and Co., Ltd., wholesale stationers and printers, Newcastle, on Saturday, Mr. Norvel Forster was the recipient of a gift from the employees, in commemoration of his having completed 50 years' service with the firm. Mr. E. H. Coysh, warehouse manager, presided, and the presentation was made by Mr. G. H. McLean, managing director.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Gibson, of Knutsford, celebrated their diamond wedding on Saturday. Mr. Gibson lived previously in Crewe and founded a large printing works in that town.

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), is much improving in health during his sojourn in Italy.

Sir W. Robertson Nicoll is about to resign the editorship of the *British Weekly* owing to ill-health. He will be succeeded by the Rev. J. M. E. Ross, M.A., who at present is Press Dictator of the Scottish Churches.

Mr. Edward G. F. Tebbutt, who since 1906 has been editor of the *North Mail* at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and also managing director of the company owning the *North Mail* series of newspapers, has been appointed editor of the *Daily Graphic.*

On the occasion of his forthcoming marriage Mr. A. Robertson, of the sub-editorial staff of the *Aberdeen Press and Journal*, has been presented by his colleagues with a mahogany mantel clock and an Old English ware biscuit barrel.

Last week-end Rochdale journalists made a presentation of an inscribed biscuit barrel to Mr. Carl Fox, a member of the reporting staff of the *Rochdale Observer* on the occasion of his wedding.

The Stationery Office Strike.

In addition to the 600 or so members of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers who have been on strike at the London works of H.M. Stationery Office—in extension of the strike of the same union at the works of Messrs. De la Rue—about 200 employees at the Harrow works of the Stationery Office have this week ceased work in sympathy. There has already been delay in the issue of certain S.O. publications, and the *Daily Herald* stated on Wednesday that "the strikers have now asked members of the Transport and General Workers' Union to assist them by refusing to handle goods either bound for, or coming from, the Stationery Office. This would mean an entire embargo on all Government publications of every kind."

Bristol Jobbing Price List.

Issue of Revised Edition.

On Tuesday, the 27th ult., there was a large gathering of Bristol printers at the Cadena Cafe, Wine-street, on the occasion of the launching of a revised edition of the Bristol Minimum Jobbing Price List. A re-issue of the Bristol List had been in contemplation for some time, but uncertainty respecting wages and prices of materials had involved delay. The time being considered ripe for again placing the book in the hands of those who were anxious to make use of it, an enthusiastic sub-committee took the matter up with commendable enterprise and thoroughness, the result being welcomed at the meeting.

Mr. R. C. Conyers, chairman of the Bristol Costing Committee, presided, and in his opening remarks said cost finding was the foundation of business, and without it we did not know where we were. By adopting the price list, and using it, they would get off their shoulders the horrible feeling that they did not know what the other man was going to do.

Mr. Chappell placed the Price List before the meeting, outlining its principal features and the method upon which it had been built up, and illustrating his remarks by reference to charts hung on the wall. He also thanked the members of the sub-committee for their work, and Messrs. W. B. Harris (the printers) for the care taken with the issue of the list.

Mr. A. H. Pole said that, the list having been issued, the next thing to ask was, "What are we going to do with it?" He presumed all present were in business to make money, and if they used the List it would give them back their cost and the profit they were entitled to. He suggested that the List should be accepted, and that everybody present should undertake to give it a three months' trial. At the end of that time they could meet again and discuss their experiences.

Interesting discussion then took place, after which it was duly moved and seconded that the List be adopted, and used as a minimum for three months, and that at the end of June another meeting be held. Upon being put to the meeting, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Ludgate, Ltd.

With reference to the notice concerning this company, which appeared in our issue of April 5th, it has been pointed out to us by Messrs. G. Duncan and Son, Ltd., wholesale manufacturing stationers, 190, High-street, Edinburgh, that they purchased from the liquidator for Ludgate, Ltd., as from June 1st, 1922, the Edinburgh factory and branch of the business. This purchase included all the plant and machinery, the whole of the Edinburgh stock, furniture, and office fittings, patent rights in the Ludgate and other makes of loose leaf ledgers and books, with right to use all registered names and trade marks, and also the goodwill of the Edinburgh business. Messrs. G. Duncan and Son, Ltd., are now running this business under the name of the Ludgate Co., at the same address, 76, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, and are not in any way affected by the proceedings before the Board of Trade with reference to Ludgate, Ltd.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 42s. 3d., 42s. 9d., Pref., 18s.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum. 22s. 9d., 22s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 9d., 19s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 6s. 10½d., Pref., 15s. 3d., 15s.; Joseph Byrom, 11s. 1½d., 11s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 98s. 1½d., 100s.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 72, 69; John Dickinson, 27s., 1st Pref., 83; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s. 6d.; Ilford, Pref., 19s., 18s. 1½d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s. 3d.; International Linotype, 59; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 5s. pd., 5s. 7½d., 5s. 4½d., ditto, f.p., 20s. 7½d.; Lamson Paragon, 19s. 9d., 5½ p c. Pref., 15s. 6d., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s.; Lanston Monotype, 10s.; Linotype, A Deb., 65, B Deb., 65; George Newnes, 17s., Pref., 16s. 6d.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 6d., 8s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 75s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 3d., 21s. 10½d.; Raphael Tuck, 90s., 87s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14⅞, 15⅛, Prefd., 10⅛, 10½, 4 p.c. Pref., 7⅛; Weldons, 35s. 3d., 35s., Pref., 19s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 16s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY CO.—Dividend of 2½ per cent. on the ordinary shares for year ended January 31st, 1923 (against 10 per cent. for 1921-22).

CASSELL AND CO.—The dividend on the cumulative preference shares at rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be payable at the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, 15, New Bridge-street, E.C., on April 14th to shareholders registered April 7th.

"FINANCIAL NEWS."—Report for year ending December states that profit amounts to £9,702, which, with £22,902 brought forward, makes £32,604. Of this £7,508 has been applied to payment of dividends on 5 and 6 per cent. preference shares for year to June last, leaving balance, subject to national taxation, of £25,096, which directors recommend be carried forward. Previous year similar payment was made.

NEW COMPANIES.

PARSONS AND BAVERSTOCK, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on at 373, Earlsfield-road, S.W., by S. Healing as "Parsons and Baverstock," and to adopt an agreement with the said vendor and H. P. Haynes and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. P. Haynes, J. T. Parsons, L. Baverstock, H. J. Bragg and G. H. Lugsdin. Registered office: 373, Earlsfield-road, S.W.

DELITTLE, FENWICK AND CO., LTD.—Capital £35,000, in £1 shares (10,000 5 per cent. cum. pref.); manufacturing, wholesale and retail stationers, printers, publishers, lithographers, showcard makers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic and colour printers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. D. Delittle, F. Delittle and J. Fenwick. Registered office: 15, Railway street, York.

NATION, LTD.—Capital £26,500, in £1 shares (7,500 10 per cent. pref., 10,000 5 per cent. pref. ord. and 9,000 def. ord.); to acquire the business and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the Nation Publishing Co., Ltd. (formerly the Speaker Publishing Co., Ltd.), incoporated in 1899, and to carry on the business of proprietors, printers and publishers of magazines, journals, newspapers, books, pamphlets, etc. Private company. First directors: E. H. Gilpin, J. M. Keynes, W. T. Layton, J. B. Morrell, A. S. Rowntree and E. D. Simon.

COOK, HAMMOND AND KELL, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of lithographers, draughtsmen, printers, publishers, manufacturers and agents carried on at 47 and 49, Tothill-street, Westminster, as "R. J. Cook and Hammand and C. F. Kell and Son." Private company. First directors: H. Cook, J. R. Cook and L. B. Cook. Registered offices: 47 and 49, Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.

W. A. BELL AND CO., LTD. (London).—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, booksellers, retailers of fancy goods, etc. Private company. Directors: C. Cronin, G. H. Baker and C. Flowerdew.

CHAS. J. THYNNE AND JARVIS, LTD.—Capital £3,500, in £1 shares; publishers, printers and bookbinders, etc. Private company. Directors: C. J. Thynne and T. C. Jarvis. Registered office: 28 and 30, Whitefriars-street, E.C.

BUXTON PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £5 shares; stationers, printers, papermakers and dealers, paper bag and box-makers and cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Buxton and L. R. Buxton. Registered office: 12, Spekeland Buildings, Canning-place, Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL COLOURS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in colours of all kinds, in particular those suitable for the printing ink, paint, linoleum and paper trades, etc. Private company. First directors: R. Street and R. G. Owens. Registered office: Meadowside Works, Didsbury, Manchester.

AMBERG FILE AND INDEX CO., LTD.—Capital £10,020, in £10 shares; importers, exporters, manufacturers and vendors of letter filing and card indexing outfits of all kinds, office and shop furniture, fittings and appliances, booksellers, stationers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. G. Fry and P. W. B. Tippetts. The first directors shall be the Amberg File and Index Co., of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. Registered office: 27, Little Britain, E.C.1.

ECONOMIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on as the Economic Publishing Co., and to adopt an agreement with R. B. Crewdson and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, proprietors of newspapers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Capt. R. B. Crewdson and Lt. W. Anderson. First directors: Capt. R. B. Crewdson (managing director), Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B. B. Hooper, C.B.E.; and S. Walton, C.B.E. Registered office: 14, New Bridge-street, E.C.

C. H. STAFFORD AND CO., LTD. (Ipswich).—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of lithographers, etc., now carried on at Viewsley, Middlesex, as "C. H. Stafford and Co." Private company. Subscribers: W. Pipe and Mrs. D. E. Pipe.

GEORGE OVER (RUGBY), LTD. — Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with G. E. Over and to carry on the business of booksellers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: G. E. Over, G. F. C. Hodges, G. E. Pearce and E. R. Gilbert. Registered office: 22, Market-place, Rugby.

B. GOODMAN AND SONS, LTD. — Capital £15,000, in £1 shares (10,500 ordinary and 4,500 deferred); to adopt an agreement with B. Goodman for the acquisition of the businesses of a publisher, printer and wholesale stationer carried on by him as "B. Goodman and Son," and certain premises, stock in trade, plant, machinery and other assets thereof. Private company. Directors are: B. Goodman, D. Goodman, H. Goodman and E. de Buriatte. Registered office: 24, Worship-street, E.C.2.

EAGLE PAPER AND BAG CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire from S. C. F. Clarke, manufacturing stationers, the machinery, utensils, paper and effects at certain stores and premises in Sutton Wharf, Plymouth, held under a lease dated May 6th, 1922, between G. E. Chappell and S. C. F. Clarke and S. J. Davis, and to adopt an agreement with the two last-named parties, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, engravers, paper bag and account book makers, etc. Private company. Directors: S. C. F. Clarke, Mrs. B. M. Clarke and S. J. Davis. Registered office: Eagle Mills, Sutton Wharf, Plymouth.

HERBERT GREAVES, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of an advertising contractor, agent and consultant now carried on at 92, Market-street, Manchester, as "Herbert Greaves." Private company. Directors: H. Greaves and J. A. Jackson. Registered office: 92, Market-street, Manchester.

MARSHALL HARDY, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares (1,500 preference and 1,500 ordinary); to take over the business of advertising contractors, carried on by E. M. Hardy and D. Woollard, at 174, Swan-arcade, Bradford, as "Marshall Hardy." Private company. Directors: E. M. Hardy, D. Woollard and F. M. Horner. Registered office: 174, Swan-arcade, Bradford.

BILLPOSTERS AND SIGN FIXERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 1,500 preference shares of 10s. and 2,500 ordinary shares of 2s.; to enter into three agreements, the parties to which are not named, and to carry on the business of billposters, sign fixers, general publicity agents and advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: A. H. J. Pullinger, T. S. Pullinger and W. H. Large. Registered office: 4, Great Marlborough-street, W.

A. WARNER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by A. H. Warner, F. Needham and W. H. Gates, at 61, New Oxford-street, W.C.1, as "A. Warner and Co.," and to carry on the business of dealers in fancy and fancy leather goods, stationery, chemicals, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Needham, A. H. Warner and W. H. Gates, junr. Registered office: 61, New Oxford-street, W.C.1.

NEPTUNE WATERPROOF PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of pitched and oiled waterproof and other classes of papers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. G. Holland. G. H. Wilkinson, junr. and Mrs. Frederica D. Wilkinson. Registered office: Bridge Works, Cowley, Middlesex.

MODERN PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; advertising and service agencies in connection with all sorts of printing, publicity and billposting, etc., and to adopt an agreement with A. H. Munro. Private company. Subscribers: E. H. A. Anthony and E. S. Holloway. Registered office: 120, Victoria-street, S.W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

E. R. ALEXANDER AND SONS, LTD. (printers, Leyton).—Satisfaction in full on March 1st, 1923, of mortgage dated March 11th, 1918, securing all moneys due or to become due.

IMRAY LAURIE NORIE AND WILSON, LTD. (map engravers, etc.).—Charge on certain copyrights, etc., dated March 9th, 1923, to secure £900 and further advances. Holder: C. Comins, 50, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

GRAISELEY ENGINEERING CO., LTD. (Wolverhampton). — Debenture dated March 12th, 1923, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to first debenture for £2,000, but ranking *pari passu* with a second debenture for £250. Holder: W. Riches, 8, Oaklands-road, Wolhampton.

A. DAVIS AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of stationers' sundries, etc., Birmingham).—Debenture dated March 21st, 1923, to secure £150, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. D. J. Clive, 142, All Saints'-road, King's-heath, Birmingham.

GENERAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, LTD. (Huddersfield).—First mortgage or charge on the company's assets, present and future, dated March 16th, 1923, to secure £300. Holder: W. Carter, 4, Firth-street, Rastrick, Brighouse, Yorks.

J. J. KELIHER AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc.).—Land Registry Charge on 11, Marshalsea-road, S.E., dated March 26th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and M. Bank.

Digitized by Google

R. J. Acford, Ltd. (printers, etc., Chichester).—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised March 12th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

"Grimsby Times and Telegraph" Co., Ltd.—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised December 29th, 1922, and covered by trust deed dated February 22nd, 1923, charged on various properties in Grimsby, and the company's undertaking and other assets, present and future, the amount of the present issue being £8,000. Trustee: J. J. Burridge, 5, Clegg-street, Oldham.

A. B. Swain and Co., Ltd. (manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £2,500 debentures authorised March 8th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

Consolidated Advertising Corporation, Ltd.—Debenture dated March 19th, 1923, to secure £242 10s., charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holder: H. D. Hyams, 5, Primrose Hill-road, Hampstead.

Hartlepools Paper Mills Co., Ltd.—Supplemental trust deed dated November 22nd, 1922, to secure an additional £50,000 debenture stock, charged on freehold and leasehold lands and hereditaments at West Hartlepool and the company's undertaking and other assets, present and future, except uncalled capital. Trustees: Right Hon. Lord Morris and A. E. London, 6, Grafton-street, W.1. (Registered March 26th, 1923, pursuant to order of court.)

Taylor and Robbins, Ltd. (Typewriter importers and exporters, etc., Bristol).—Debenture dated March 14th, 1923, to secure £150, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. M. E. Taylor, High-street, Weston-super-Mare.

J. Lockwood and Son, Ltd. (Stationers, printers, etc.).—Mortgage contained in a conveyance dated March 5th, to secure £50 per annum during the life of Mrs. E. Hughes, of 21, Swinbourne-grove, Withington; also mortgage dated March 6th, 1923, to secure £2,050, charged on 15, Shudehill, Manchester. Holders: Miss S. A. Lockwood, 21, Swinbourne-grove, Withington, Manchester, and Mrs. M. A. Knee, 4, Brownsville-road, Heaton Moor, Lancs.

John Walker and Co., Ltd. (Publishers, manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Appointment of new trustee and conveyance dated March 19th, 1923 (supplemental to trust deed dated October 14th, 1898, and two deeds dated April 7th and June 23rd, 1922, securing £30,000 debentures), charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees: J. Abernethy and R. Jardine, 20, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

Czecho-Slovakia.

The Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade sends out a rather cryptic inquiry received from Prague. It reads: "The British Vice-Consul at Prague reports that he has been approached by a local agent who desires to obtain the representation for Czecho-Slovakia of United Kingdom manufacturers of fast-running printing machines and type similar to American under-type (? inter-type). The name of the agent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1."

Egypt.

An established commission agent in Cairo desires to obtain the agency of a British firm exporting all kinds of paper.

Argentine.

His Majesty's Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. E. Erroll MacDonell, C.M.G.) reports that a local agent is desirous of purchasing, on behalf of certain firms, machinery for the manufacture of grey newsboard, M G. thin paper and sulphite pulp. (Reference Department of Overseas Trade.)

Re the Advanced Prices of

Dutch Strawboards

please ask now for quotations and order through

Messrs. D. VAN HUIDEN

SPECIAL WHOLESALE
— STRAWBOARDS —

Amsterdam, Holland,

Wouwermanstreet, 30.

Telegrams: "Vanhuiden." Telephone: Z7623.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Printing presses. 8,819.
Enderby, H. Boot boxes, etc. 9,018.
Federated Engineers Development Corporation. Engraving machines. 8,858.
Impey, F. L., and Morland and Impey, Ltd. Loose-leaf binders. 8,730.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Parker, T. R. G. Means for clamping and stretching flexible plates or printing-press cylinders. 8,861.
Morse, R. F. Device for folding ends of paper bread, etc., wrapper. 8,645.
Winkler, C. Machines for casting stereo-plates. 8,550.
Winkler, C. Method of embossing printed matter. 8,551.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Eden Fisher and Co., Ltd., and Cavalli, F. Means for binding in a permanent manner leaves from loose-leaf ledgers and the like. 195,170.
Lockyer, E. G. F. Food containers and carriers. 195,103.
Pitt, W. P. Temporary loose-leaf binder. 195,112.
Williams, C. Folders for music. 195,171.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Dennison Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Decorative paper strips, streamers and the like. 195,399.
Printex Process Corporation. Vacuum frames for printing upon sensitized surfaces. 195,377.

The late Mr. Charles Morrison Pattullo, papermaker, Gallery, near Montrose, left £30,836.

Paper in Ocean Transit.

Absorption of Moisture.

The Materials Testing Office at Berlin was asked whether an increase of 5·5 per cent. in the weight of a 25 grm. per sq. meter paper between the time of its leaving Hamburg and its arrival in South America (resulting in a high customs tariff) could be due to the sea voyage.

Experiment proved that the paper in question contained moisture under varying conditions as follows:—

At 30% air saturation	...	7%	moisture
65% "	...	9·5%	"
85% "	...	11·0%	"
95% "	...	17·0%	"

At sea the air is always very moist, and more so under tropic heat conditions, even 95 per cent. and more being quite usual. It is, therefore, quite probable that the greater weight of the paper on its arrival in South America was due to the absorption of moisture from the air during the voyage.

Messrs. Martin and Clarke, the Paper House, 3, Joiners' Hall-buildings, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4, have published a spring issue of the stocks of paper, clearance lines, etc., they have for disposal. A wide variety is covered, with prices plainly marked. A special line is card index boards, claimed to be the "best value on the market."

A new enterprise in Philadelphia intends putting on the market quality book papers made from esparto grass.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

Digitized by Google



Price of White News and Offcuts.

SIR,—May I direct attention through your columns to the sudden increases in the prices of various papers ruling at the present time? Some, you will agree with me, are warrantable; but as regards white news, it seems that it is simply a question of supply and demand. If a papermaker can explain the advance of 42 per cent. in two months on white news offcuts, viz., from an increase of £12 per ton to £17, it would be very interesting. Certainly no scientific calculations can justify this increase, and it seems to me that owing to the shortage of paper, the papermakers are extracting as much money as they can possibly extract from the merchants, which is detrimental to the trade, the effects of which will be an increase on the unemployment register.

We have had a little experience of English manufacturers in the last few years not being content with a reasonable profit, which tends to drive the trade away to other countries, instead of nursing our home trade.

Yours, etc.,
WESSEX.

Magazines Lost in Transit.

Cost of Reprinting Disallowed.

An interesting point was raised in a recent case at Harrogate County Court, in which Annie Nicholson, of Felling-on-Tyne, acting on behalf of herself and other members of the Ripon Training College Association, sued the London and North-Eastern Railway Company for £6 6s. for the loss of a parcel containing 51 copies of the Ripon College Association Magazine, despatched to plaintiff by Messrs. Wm. Harrison and Sons, printers, Ripon. The parcel containing the 51 copies of the magazine was lost on the railway in the course of despatch. The railway company admitted the loss of the parcel, but objected to the amount of damages claimed. The company had paid £2 11s. into court.

His Honour Judge McCarthy, in giving judgment, said the only issue was damage. For the plaintiff it was argued that the cost of replacing the lost publications was the proper measure, whilst for the defendants it was contended that as there was no declaration of exceptional risk and no special contract of carriage, the ordinary cost of the magazine in the market was the true measure of the damage. The publication in question was an annual issue of the college magazine, of which about 1,680 copies were printed. Of those 51 were never delivered. No statement was made to any of the defendants' servants at the time the parcel was handed in for carriage, and no special contract was made. When the loss was discovered, the type had been distributed, but copies of 3½ sheets out of the 4½ remained with the printers. The missing sheet was again set up and the lost copies restored. The damage claimed was the cost of that work as paid by the printer to his workmen, without profit or overhead charges of any kind. If the plaintiffs were entitled to damage beyond the sum paid into court, it was evident the claim was a moderate and reasonable one. The damage claimed was not the natural and ordinary consequence of the loss of the parcel, but an accidental and extraordinary one, nor was it in the contemplation of the parties, or either of them. Hence he thought that the damage claimed for resetting and reprinting part of the pamphlet was too remote, and the sum paid into court was enough to meet the plaintiffs' claim in the action.

His Honour granted leave to appeal.

THE late Mr. James Bowden, for 22 years general manager of the Religious Tract Society, left £8,843.

IN connection with the Turin Photographic Exhibition (May to June), it is pointed out by H.M. Consul that owing to the weakening of German competition due to recent political events, a useful market might be found by British manufacturers of paper and postcards.

Amalgamated Society of PAPERMAKERS.

Quarterly Report.

The current quarterly report of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers contains a number of interesting references to events in the paper industry.

Dealing first with the state of trade, it is stated: "Trade during the last three months does not appear to have made the progress that was anticipated. During the past few weeks information has been forwarded to your secretary to the effect that certain mills have closed down indefinitely, and there are some mills which are unable to run more than 50 per cent. of their time. The news section of the trade continues to be busy, but the fine writing and wrapping sections appear to be still suffering from lack of orders. No doubt the increased importation of foreign-made paper is making itself felt in the latter case. In view of this, it is to be hoped that the legislation proposed for the distinct marking of the country of origin upon all imported paper may become an accomplished fact." Mr. Arthur Fowler, the general secretary of the Society, adds that in his opinion, as a trade, they ought to explore every avenue possible, in the endeavour to bring about the adoption of a trade label, whereby all users of paper could detect at once the home product. This, he thinks, would help to increase the demand for British-made paper.

The report then refers to the various proposed alterations of rules, specifically mentioning the suggestion that contributions should be on a graduated scale, affording proportionate benefits.

Attitude to General Workers.

An important attitude is indicated with regard to unions negotiating with the Employers' Federation of Papermakers on labour matters, and reference is made to the reply of Mr. A. E. Holmes to a point raised by Mr. J. O'Grady, secretary of the General Workers' Union. In explaining the particular situation which had arisen, Mr. Fowler mentions that Mr. O'Grady had written to the General Council informing them that the papermaking unions objected to their taking part in negotiations with the Employer's Federation, and that they have "no say as to the constitution of the National Agreement entered into for the benefit of the paper industry."

"This," observes Mr. Fowler, "is quite true; we do object," and he goes on to quote the following extract from a letter which Mr. Holmes wrote to the secretary of the council: "Our unions cannot be expected to provide the means whereby the unions represented by Mr. O'Grady can be given a standing in the industry to which they have no representative claim. We respectfully submit that Mr. O'Grady's unions are entrenching upon the activities of the unions I have the honour to represent. They are making divided council and retarding progress."

The next item in the report refers to the desire to reduce the balance in hand of the political fund, and to a resolution that the amount usually transferred to this fund from the general account should be suspended for a period of two years.

Wage Negotiations.

During the previous quarter, "the secretary had a number of wage negotiations to deal with, and in all cases these have been requests by employers for reductions in wages. Many mills, owing to the bad trade, are finding their position difficult, hence these negotiations. In some instances amicable agreements have been reached, but others have not yet reached that stage and negotiations are still being carried on. It is most desirable that our members should report at once anything that may be suggested to them by their firm, in order that the matter may be dealt with by your secretary through the proper channels. Many attempts have also been made to increase the number of hours in some of the larger mills and in many cases without the consent of the workers being obtained."

The present agreement provides for six hours extension by mutual agreement, and the members must insist on being consulted on the matter, says Mr. Fowler, who points out that members have no right according to the National Agreement to consider anything beyond a 138-hour week.

The report concludes with a reference to membership, and mentions that a good number of new members have been secured. There is, however, still room for improvement, and Mr. Fowler feels that the knowledge that the Society is now in a position to clear off all outstanding claims will do much to restore the confidence of all. He looks forward to the future with confidence, and, providing the coming months are accompanied by an improvement in trade, he feels sure the financial position of the Society will be greatly benefited.

The proposed alterations of rules are printed in the report, two of which refer to suggested payments in cases of accidents.

French-Canadian Convention.

Printing Items in the Schedules.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the Commercial Convention between France and Canada which was signed at Paris on December 15th. No date is given as to when the Convention comes into force.

Canadian products enjoying the benefit of the minimum tariff of France comprise:—Cellulose pulp, paper and card, duplicating paper, etc., albumenised photographic paper, sensitised, etc., cardboard, in sheet or plates, etc., artificial leather, common, etc, printing presses, and machines, etc., stereotype blocks, plates, etc., for printing.

Canadian products which shall enjoy the benefit of the percentages of reduction mentioned, such percentages to bear on the difference between the rates of the General Tariff and those of the Minimum Tariff, include the following items: Wall-paper (other than Lincrusta-Walton and the like); cardboard, moulded, reinforced, or not, called papier machie, etc.; cardboard, cut, grooved, or shaped; cardboard boxes, etc.—all 60 per cent. Cylindrical and conical tubes, so-called "busettes" for spinning and weaving; cardboard wares ("cartonages"), ornamented with paintings, etc.; lincrusta and the like—50. Articles of cardboard or of cellulose, moulded, compressed, etc.; articles of cardboard or of cellulose, lacquered or covered with a uniform varnish—80. The same with painted or inlaid decorations, 50; engravings, facsimilies of engravings, etc., 25; rolls or bands for cinematographs, 50; printed matter of all kinds, etc, 40.

French duties receiving fixed rates of duty embrace: Books (novels, Christmas annuals, toy books, etc.), 15 per cent.; advertising and printed matter, 12½ cents; printed music, bound or in sheets, and music for mechanical piano players, 5 per cent.

French products receiving the intermediate tariff less a discount of 10 per cent. on the amount of the duty include: Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereof, n.o.p, not to include blank account books, copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon; labels for cigar boxes, fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, confectionery, or other goods or wares; shipping price or other tags, tickets or labels, and railroad or other tickets, whether lithographed or printed, or printed, n.o.p.; photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, drawings, paintings, pictures, decalcomania transfers of all kinds, engravings or prints or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art, n.o.p.; blueprints, building plans, maps, and charts, n.o.p.; strawboard, millboard and cardboard, not pasted or coated; tarred paper, felt-board, sandpaper, glass or flintpaper and emery, paper, or emery cloth; paper of all kinds, n.o.p.; ruled and border and coated papers, boxed papers, pads not printed, papier-maché ware, n.o.p.; papeteries, envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, n.o.p.

BY virtue of a Swedish Royal Decree, effective as from March 15th, mats of pasteboard, coated with colour, varnish, or the like, which have hitherto been classified under Tariff No. 396 (10 öre per kilog.) are now classified under Tariff No. 546 (25 öre per kilog.).

TEL. BIRKENHEAD 1453
ROLL TICKETS
ADMISSION 1/-
Various wordings to order
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. Ltd.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD
Tramway and Theatre Ticket Printers

Digitized by Google

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Write or 'Phone CENTRAL 426 & 427.
Cables and Telegrams, "FETHPAPMIL, FLEET, LONDON."

HENRY FEATHERSTONE

13, WHITEFRIARS STREET,

FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Paper Agent
. . and . .
Merchant.

Specialities:

News and Super-Calendered Papers

In REELS or REAMS.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, Etc.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Newspaper Machine Delivery.

This invention relates to devices for separating the copies of newspapers, etc., deposited on a delivery belt into numbered batches by displacing one copy of each batch, wherein such displacement is effected by a kicker fast on a rocking shaft provided with

FIG.3.

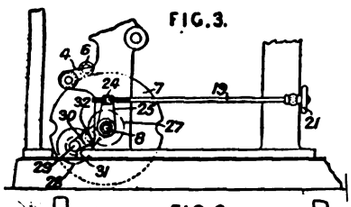


FIG.4.

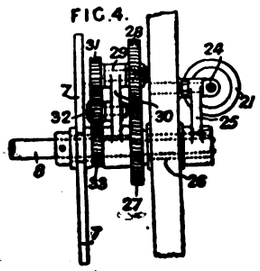
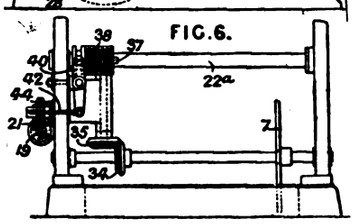


FIG.6.



an arm carrying a roller riding on the edge of a rotating disk having one or more recesses into which the roller can fall so as to actuate the kicker, and consists in providing means for adjusting the time of actuation of the kicker while the machine is running. In the first arrangement described, comprising a rock-shaft carrying the kicker and an arm with a roller riding on the edge of a rotating disk having notches, the timing of the kicker is adjusted by moving the roller towards or away from the rock-shaft. For this purpose the roller is carried by a rod slidably mounted in the arm, the end of the rod threading through a worm wheel gearing with a worm on the end of a shaft, which is supported by the arm and a second arm rigid with the rock-shaft, rotation being imparted to the worm shaft through spur pinions and bevel gears by means of a shaft actuated by a hand-wheel. In the modification shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the roller 6 is mounted in fixed relation to the arm 4 and the timing of the kicker is adjusted by an angular movement of the disk 7 on its driving shaft 8, on which the disk 7 is loose. The hand-wheel 21 actuates a shaft 19 threading through a nut 24 carried by an arm 25 projecting from a sleeve 26 loose on the shaft 8, the sleeve 26 having a rigid gear 27 meshing with a pinion 28 fast to a pin 29 on the end of an arm 30 rigid with the shaft 8. The pin 29 also has a fast pinion 31 geared by an intermediate pinion 32 carried by the arm 30 to a pinion 33 fast with the disk 7. In a further modification shown in Fig. 6, the timing is again adjusted by angular movement of the disk 7. The latter is driven through the bevel gears 34, 35 and a worm-wheel 37 by a worm 38 slidably mounted on the shaft 22^a carrying the flies, the worm being adjustable along the shaft 22^a to effect adjustment of the disk 7 by means of a rock-lever 40 pivoted to a rod 42 which threads through a worm-wheel 44 engaged by a worm on the shaft 19 of the hand-wheel 21. The inventors are Messrs. E. T. Morris and J. T. Mills.

Knock-Down Paper Boxes.

Mr. G. H. Streater has patented a knock-down paper box which is made from a blank folded so that the parts of the box are of double thickness, the blank is arranged to give an integral box structure, Fig. 5, having the lid hinged to the rear lower edge of the body. The blank, Fig. 1, comprises panel portions a, a^1, b, b^1, which constitute the main portions of the body and lid respectively; side strips 1-2, axx and 3-4, a^{00} constituting the backs of the body and lid; side strips ax a^0 and $axxx$, a^{000}, constituting the fronts of the lid and body; end strips c^1, c^2 and d^1, d^2 constituting the ends of the lid and body and lateral tabs or end extensions $e, e^1 \ldots m, m^1$ which are interlocked with adjacent portions of the side and end strips. A stage in the folding operation is illustrated in Fig. 3, the strips c^2, d^2 lying against the strips c^1, d^1 respectively with the tab f, f^1, h, h^1 between the strips c^1, c^2 and tabs m, m^1 between strips d^1, d^2; the ear pieces d, c lying on the panels a^1, b^1 are subsequently covered by the panels a, b. In the final folding of the parts the strip 3-4 overlies the strip a^{00}, strips 1-2 and a^{xx} abut, and the tabs e, e^1 are locked between the strips d^1, d^2. The tabs g, g^1 lie between the strips a^x, a^0; i, i^1 between a^{00}, 3-4; k, k^1 between

FIG.1.

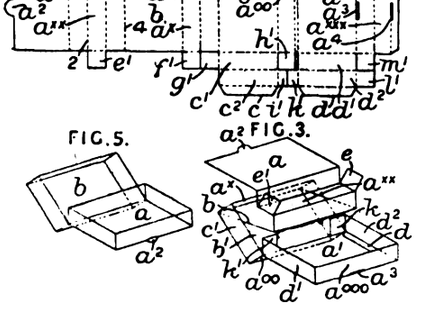


FIG.5.

FIG.3.

a^{xx}, 1-2 and l, l^1 between a^{000}, a^{xxx}. A grip piece a^2 passes through slots a^3, a^4 to hold the parts together. A pair of somewhat similar blanks may be used to form a separate body and lid.

Paper Bags.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. C. W. Hartmann on this subject. The invention relates to a bag-making machine in which a

FIG.2.

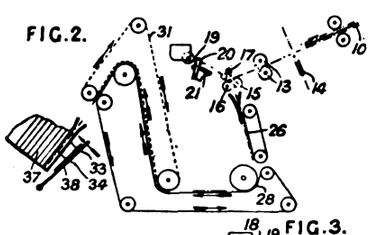
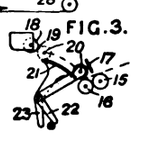


FIG.3.



web of paper is folded around a former into a flat tube that is cut up into bag lengths and gummed and folded, and comprises means for gumming and folding the bottom of the tube, means for stacking the finished bags, and arranging the parts of the machine so that a minimum space is occupied. In the construction shown, a web of paper from a roll, after being pasted along one edge, is folded around a former 10 into a tube which is cut into bag lengths by a blade 14. The short tube is fed by rolls 13 to the gumming device which consists of a rib or blade 19 secured at its end to a pinion 20 that engages a toothed segment 21. The pinion is journalled in a crank arm 22, Fig. 3, and the segment is secured to a crank 23. These cranks are oscillated in such a manner that the blade 19 turns through 180 degrees as it is swung from the paper tube to the feed roller 18 of the gum box and thus does not make a wiping contact with either the paper or the feed roller. After being gummed, the paper tube is forced by a reciprocating folding blade 17 into the space between rollers 15, 16 which fold and press the bottom of the bag. The folded bag is conveyed to the delivery box by means of endless bands 26, 28, 31, Fig. 2, which are arranged mainly in two upright rims, as shown, in order to minimise the space occupied by the machine. The bands feed the bag between the side rails 33, 34 of the folding box, and an oscillating plate 38 knocks the bag from between the rails into the pile 37. The rails 34 engage the edge of the bag and prevent it from returning into the path of the succeeding bag.

Paper Wrappings for Food.

A Lead in Campaign for Legislation.

The necessity for sanitary wrappings for foodstuffs was urged by Mr. James Strachan, of the Donside Paper Co., Aberdeen, at a meeting of the Royal Microscopic Society on March 28th. He said that in spite of great improvements in the past ten years, more care was still bestowed on such things as soap, tobacco, and confectionery than on the great bulk of our foodstuffs. Legislation on the subject was urgently needed. The sale of foodstuffs without a paper wrapping should be made illegal. The use of old newspapers and the re-use of any wrapping contaminated by handling should be prohibited.

"Six weeks ago in London," added Mr. Strachan, "I saw a newspaper dated 1882 used for wrapping food. It would be interesting to learn its history during the past forty-one years." Bread was to some extent sterilised in the baking process, but unless the bread was mechanically handled and wrapped in proper paper, contamination followed in its distribution. Unfortunately in the past wrapping papers had been regarded by the consumer as the cheapest of all, and consequently the papermaker had been forced to produce them from all sorts of waste paper and old bagging. They were, however, thoroughly sterilised in the process of manufacture, but even under such conditions it was not desirable to make paper for actual contact with foodstuffs from low-grade materials. There were dozens of papermakers in this country capable of producing pure wrapping paper for food, and there was not a mill but would welcome inspection of manufacturing processes by the consumer. With paper of foreign origin this was not always possible, and at present the bulk of the wrapping paper came from the Continent.

Mr. J. Leonard Spicer (president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers), who was in chair, said there had been a gradual change of public opinion, and if the public would only create the necessary atmosphere paper-makers would be prepared to meet the requirements and give the utmost service at the minimum cost.

Mr. Sydney R. Wycherley said cigarette papers were not made of rice, as many people supposed, but of cotton fibres. They were a strong paper, very pure, and he did not think people suffered any harm from smoking them.

IT has been well said that in this world a man must be either an anvil or a hammer. Is your business being hammered by the advertising of competitors, or are you advertising yourself?

Digitized by Google



654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

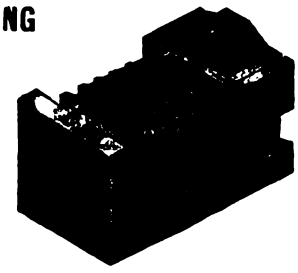
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

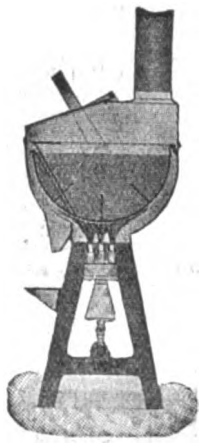
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No. 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

SP SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF **PRINTING INKS** WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Get in Touch with Home and Colonial Buyers

By Advertising in the Only Weekly Trade Journal Published in the United Kingdom for the Printing and Allied Industries.

The
British & Colonial Printer & Stationer
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Advertising Rates together with Specimen Copy on application to the above address.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

Mr. A. Dykes Spicer.

The New President of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants.

Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, the new president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, is a very live wire in the paper trade. His great energies also bring him into other fields of activity, and he carries on, in politics and elsewhere, as well as in the paper trade, the wonderful Spicer tradition.

Mr. Spicer was born in November, 1880, at Woodford, Essex, and is the eldest of the three sons of Sir Albert Spicer, himself



Photo: Histed, London.

MR. A. DYKES SPICER.

one of the original "sons" in the firm of James Spicer and Sons. Educated at Mill Hill and at University College, Oxford, Mr. Dykes Spicer distinguished himself by taking an honours degree in history. His bent for learning was also apparent in the thesis on the history of the Paper Trade of the 19th century, which was written in 1905 for the D.Sc. degree of the London University. This work, which subsequently became regarded as a text book, was published in 1907 by Messrs. Methuen and Co., under the title of "The Paper Trade: A Descriptive and Historical Survey of the Paper Trade from the Commencement of the 19th Century." Carefully and well written, and containing numerous diagrams and plans, together with an index, the volume is still a valuable source of reference. The dedication is interesting, since it implies a tribute to "My father, uncles and cousins composing the firm of James Spicer and Sons."

Commencing his business training in 1902, when he entered the house of James Spicer and Sons, Mr. Dykes Spicer spent three years in going through the various departments. While he has also been specially interested in wrappings and boards, he is now in touch with all the branch houses in England, Scotland and Ireland, the firm having established a number of these throughout the country. In 1908 he attained the position of a partner, and when the company was formed in 1919 he joined the board as a director. Now, of course, he holds a corresponding position with the amalgamated undertaking, Spicers, Ltd.

On behalf of his company, Mr. Dykes Spicer has travelled to many parts of the world, including a tour of Australia, whence he returned by way of America. He paid a second visit to Canada and America in 1912.

Mr. Dykes Spicer is a keen business man, as, of course, are all the Spicers, and he has a clear understanding of the importance of personality. In this respect he has made a big impression upon the paper trade of this country. A strong vein in Mr. Dykes Spicer's composition is that of politics. He is a National Liberal, and is a member of the executive for the whole of the National Liberals of England, being at the same time honorary secretary of the London section. Previous to the formation of the National Liberal party, he was on the committee of the Eighty Club for about eight years, and he was one of those who founded the 1920 Club, which represents the Lloyd George element of the Eighty Club. He has also been a member of the Reform Club for 20 years.

Interest in eduational movements is also a strong point with the new president of the Wholesale Stationers' Association. For 16 or 17 years he has been a Governor of the Regent-street Polytechnic, and he is a member of the Court of Governors of the Mill Hill School.

With the organisations associated in the paper trade, Mr. Dykes Spicer has been very actively associated for a number of years. He has served on the committee of the Wholesale Stationers' Association since it was started, and now in the fourth year of its existence as a national association he becomes its president, the first to hold that office being Mr. Harry G. Spicer, who belongs to the other branch of the family. Mr. Dykes Spicer has taken an active interest in all the affairs of the Association, and he has brought to bear upon the various problems which have had to be faced an alert mind and sound judgment. In the direction of the affairs of the Association the new president will be inspired by that wide vision and those broad sympathies which are a family inheritance. He is anxious that the British paper mills should get a fair chance, and although there may be conflicts of interests, the British papermaker can rely upon due consideration at the hands of Mr. Dykes Spicer.

On the personal and recreational side of the paper trade Mr. Dykes Spicer has been a conspicuous figure, and one of his most fruitful ideas was the institution of the Paper Trade Golfing Society, which became such an immediate success, and which has done so much to bring the members of the paper trade together under agreeable circumstances. Although only started last year, the Society is developing rapidly and has exercised a very good influence in trade circles.

Mr. Dykes Spicer married the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Rector of Marylebone, and has three daughters.

German Paper Crisis.

Demand for Lower Prices.

The Commercial Secretary at Berlin (Mr. J. W. F. Thelwall) has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade an extract from the *Berliner Tageblatt* of recent date which states that the Economic Committee of the Reich Council of Economics recently had under consideration an application from the associations of the paper working-up industry for the abolition of the surcharge on the gold duty for cellulose, paper, and cardboard of foreign origin, in order thereby to effect a reduction of prices.

The world market prices for cellulose, c.i.f., German ports, are about 8–10 per cent. below the German prices and in the case of certain kinds of paper up to 50 per cent. lower. Those for cardboard are also proportionately lower.

A crisis has thus occurred in the paper working-up industry, which has already led to restriction of work and unemployment. According to the representative of the cellulose industry, wages form only 6 per cent. of sale prices.

After a short discussion the Committee adopted the following resolution: "The Government of the Reich is requested to consider whether, in view of the extended occupation of Germany and of the consequent threatening of the supply of the German market, the import duty for cellulose, paper and cardboard cannot be temporarily reduced by one-half of the customs rates."

Papermaking in Mysore.

For some years past, the feasibility of the manufacture of paper pulp from bamboos in Mysore has been under consideration. This industry has, however, been now shelved, says *The Times of India*. It has been found that even the manufacture of straw boards from various waste materials, requires the investment of considerable capital. For this reason, the Government do not see their way to embark upon these enterprises in the immediate future.

UNITED STATES

Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The total values of the imports of paper and manufactures of paper (excluding printed matter) into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the undermentioned periods were:—

		Imports.	Exports.
October,	1922 ...	$9,871,719*	$2,020,108
"	1921 ...	6,733 608	1,360,978
Jan.-Oct.,	1922 ...	69,499,192	19,868,226
"	1921 ...	75,339,083	25,879,419

The principal items shown in the official returns are as under:—

Imports.

October.	1921.	1922.
News-print	$6,118,982	$8,336,705
Other printing paper	3,919	67,063
Paperhangings ...	22,427	25,282
Photographic paper...	25,261	72,302
Coated paper	6,470	16,054
Wrappings	37,400	382,773
Jan.-October.	**1921.**	**1922.**
News-print	$67,186,036	$58,401,015
Other printing paper	195,036	195,912
Paperhangings ...	305,498	514,923
Photographic paper...	305,184	408,614
Coated paper... ...	175,972	190,616
Wrappings	413,237	1,992,884

Exports.

October.	1921.	1922.
News-print	$71,293	$108,845
Other printing paper	134,040	193,016
Kraft wrapping ...	—	1,689
Other wrapping ...	—	180,238
Writings and envelopes	179,553	—
Playing cards... ...	19,153	81,680
Hangings	30,517	36,823
Bristols...	—	10,838
Paperboard and strawboard	135,735	167,736
Sheathing and building paper	—	23,880
Wallboard	32,118	35,272
Boxes and cartons ...	99,269	79,225
Jan.-October.	**1921.**	**1922.**
News-print	$1,900,340	$2,015,669
Other printing paper	5,586,143	2,258,265
Wrappings	2,008,079	—
Kraft wrapping ...	—	53,637
Other wrapping ...	—	1,755,503
Writings and envelopes	4,020,680	—
Playing cards... ...	546,500	494,854
Hangings	533,575	338,621
Bristols...	—	160,446
Paperboard & strawboard	2,037,265	1,714,426
Sheathing and building paper	—	177,690
Wallboard	—	251,529
Boxes and cartons ...	1,087,705	626,973

* September 22nd to October 31st.

LEONARD SPALDING AND CO. have moved from 12-13, Upper Thames-street, into more commodious premises at 24, Wardrobe Chambers, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES

"Ear" Brand (Regd.):

TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Don't be out of it!
TUCK'S POSTCARDS
£5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
2 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Colour Printing Five Highest Awards
FOR THE TRADE.
A. CHRIS. FOWLER,
6, New Union St., Moorfields, E.C.2.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Canneck Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Anything in Colour!
Better, Quicker & Cheaper
than can usually be obtained.
— PICTORIAL —
LITHOGRAPHED POSTERS
(in sheets up to 44 by 64 inches)
For Shipping, Railways, Pleasure Resort Announcements, Cinemas, etc.
We do the Job Complete, or will be pleased to assist you with any part of it.
We also undertake every kind of
Colour Printing, as Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, Coloured Supplements, Magazine Inserts, Children's Picture Books, Picture Post Cards, View Books, etc.
We are also publishers of
Chromo Almanacs and Card Calendars, Pictures for Box Tops, Advertising Fixture Sheets, and numerous other items. Ask for Catalogues.
TAYLOR BROS.
THE TRADE COLOUR PRINTERS LEEDS.
Telephone: 24396. Wires: "Almanac," Leeds.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING — MACHINERY MERCHANT. —
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

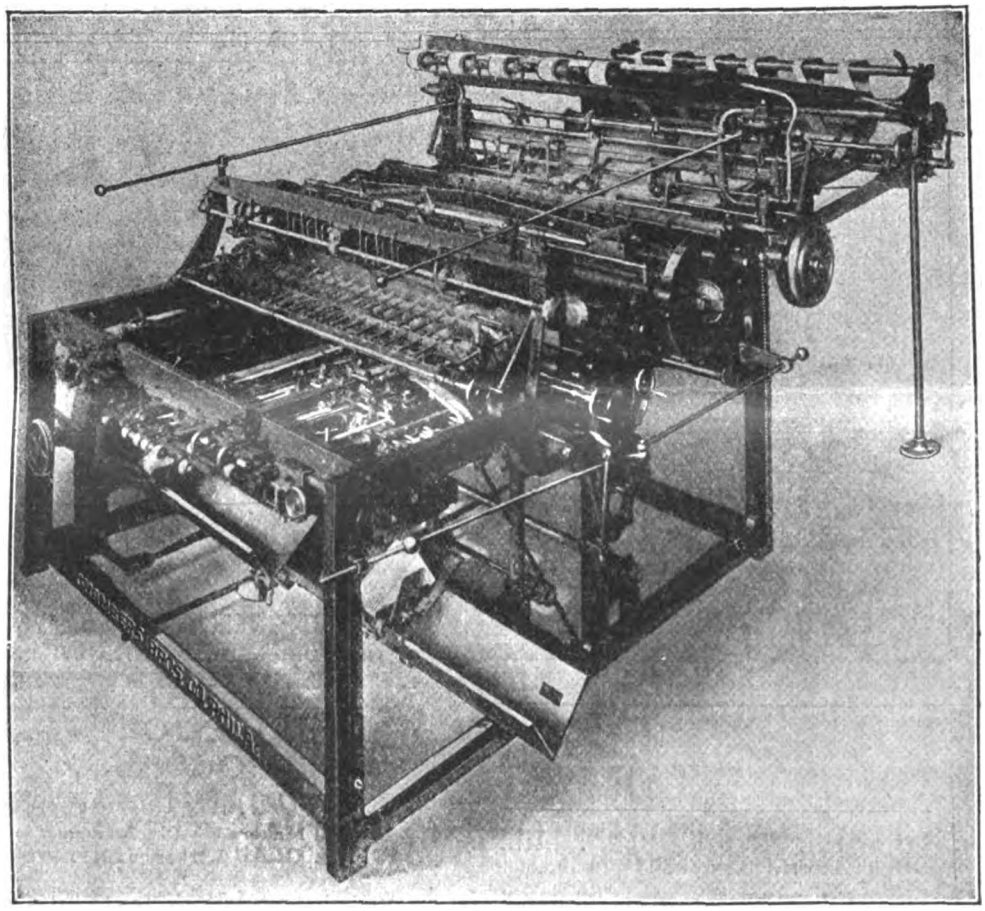
Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
SUPPLIED
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GAUGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.

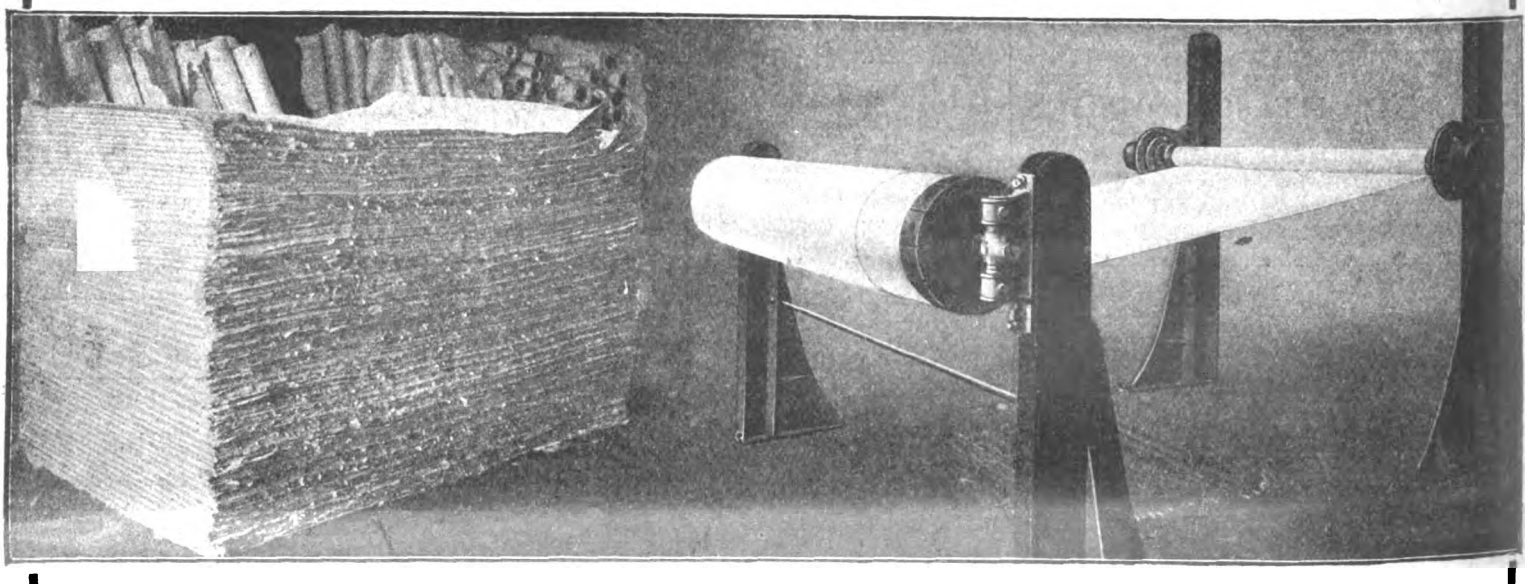
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—April 12, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 16. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: APRIL 19, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

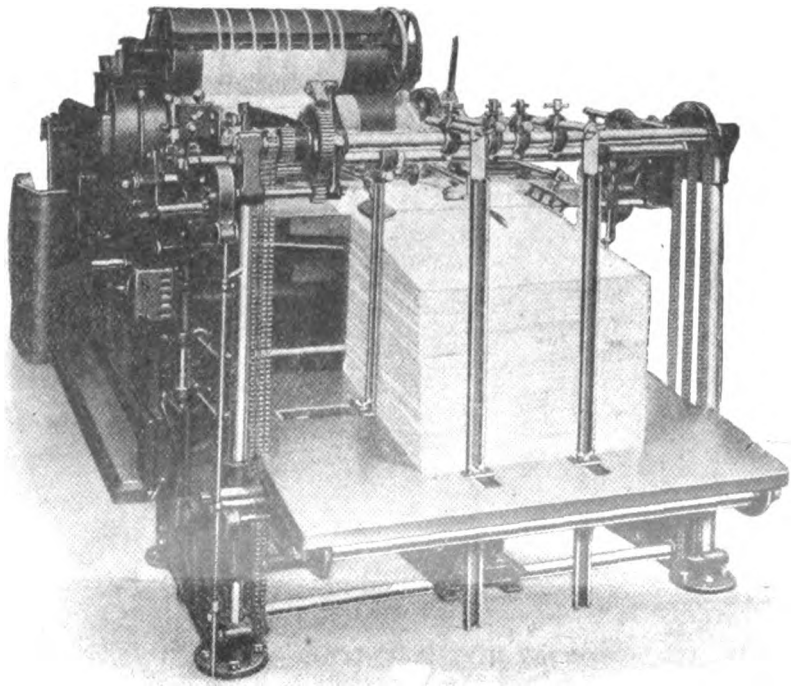
PERIODICAL
GENERAL
UNIV. C

"SLOGGER"

METHOD IS THE BEST

Separation of sheets is accomplished by a blast of air directed through the top sheets of the pile, and this blast of air at the same time frees the paper from dust and fluff, very prevalent in certain types of paper. This dust and fluff would eventually find their way to the ink rollers and duct, and detract from the colour of the ink and spoil the quality of the work. By cleaning each sheet before feeding it, the high quality of the work is maintained, and washing up and brushing out of the forme are therefore minimised.

JOBS from letter-press to any colour work.



SPEEDS to suit any press.

STOCK from tissue to board.

RUNS from 500 upwards.

"Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeder

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

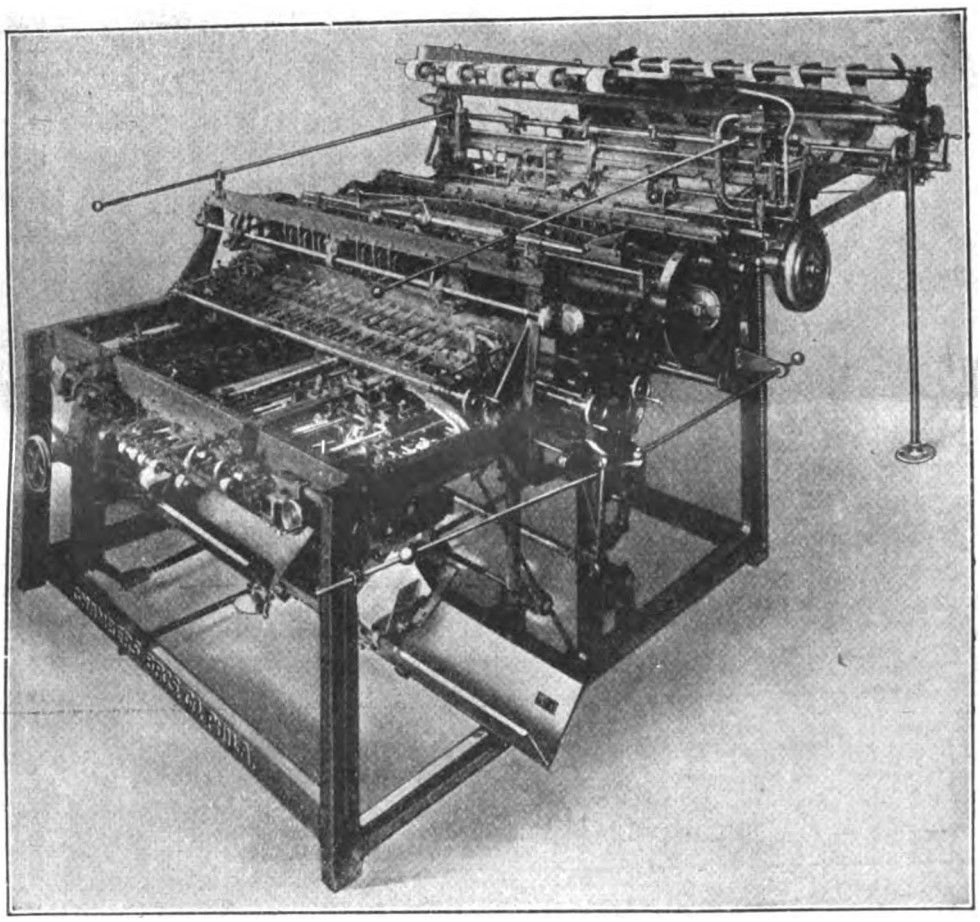
H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

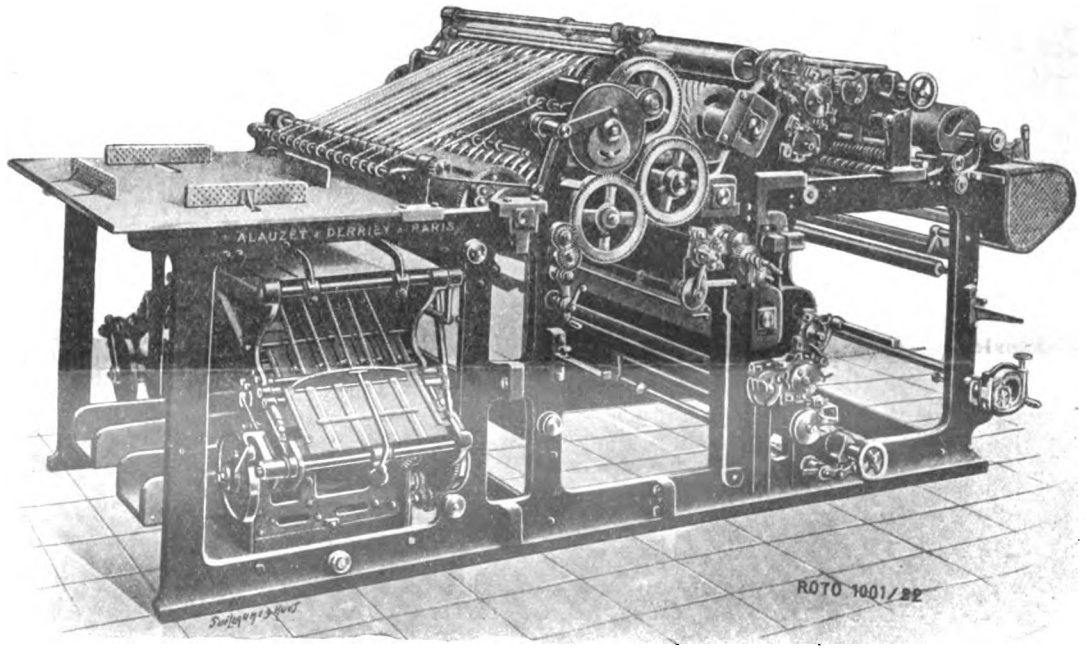
*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)
Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.
WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 16. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 19, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Designing Better Printing.

Suggestions by Mr. Frederic W. Goudy, the famous Type-Designer and Art Director of the Lanston Monotype Machine Co. (U.S.A.)

In the United States, and indeed in this country also, the name of Frederic W. Goudy is a household word to those interested in the printing craft, particularly on its artistic side. His name is immortalised in the well-known Goudy type face, which, together with the Kennerley and other admirable faces, is the outcome of Mr. Goudy's genius for design. He is an expert on all that relates to artistic design in relation to printing, and we think our readers will be interested in the following article which is the substance of an address recently delivered by Mr. Goudy before the Poor Richard Club of Philadelphia :—

First, we should fix firmly in our minds just what we mean by better printing. Printing, which has been styled the nurse and preserver of all the arts, the art preservative of all arts, in itself is not an art. It is merely an apparatus for the diffusion of knowledge, an apparatus more economical and more expeditious than the art of the scribes which it displaced. Printing is a craft that widens and deepens the very foundations of literature. Printing fixes thoughts which arise in the minds of men that otherwise might disappear unrecorded, and transmits those thoughts to future generations; it makes visible a portion of the eternal mind caught in its process through this age and preserves it for ages not yet reached, just as we to-day are enabled to possess the knowledge of the past.

Artistic Possibilities.

But printing may yet become more than a craft when every detail is kept in the hands of the artist. An artisan is usually uninspired by the artistic possibilities of his craft and in his ignorance lacks wholly the quickening spirit of craftsmanship that breathes life and beauty into his chosen work.

How often, however, is either the printer or compositor an artist? And just for this reason is most typography vulgar and expressionless. The artisan printer has technical skill, usually not a great deal of culture and too frequently less real taste. How, then, can he produce printing that is above the commonplace? By familiarising himself with the very fundamentals of ethics, because it is impossible to maintain a vital interest in æsthetics without an equal or even greater interest in ethics, by thinking of printing for its own sake as a means to higher aims and higher ideals and not a mere means to a livelihood.

Readers of taste to-day demand of the printer that he carry into his work something more than that which will satisfy the necessities of utility—that he add to printing intended for daily use a degree of beauty greater than the exigencies of commercialism absolutely require. But this degree of beauty is not attained by adventitious aids, by the mere addition of some decorative detail, nor even by the tasteful use of ordinary materials. It requires more than these—it must be organic—a development of the structure itself; it can only be attained by better design of the typography itself.

What is Design?

When, then, is design? Can design be acquired by the workman? First, let me attempt to define design. It is not a mere matter of appearance, something added by way of ornamentation. On the contrary, design can not be detached from craft and considered by itself—it is an inseparable quality of the work itself. It involves the selection of proper materials, fitness of purpose, and a realisation of its destination as well as concern for its appearance.

Design in printing does not mean capricious originality—the placing of a typographic unit in position or place on a page for the sake of "originality," when the obvious place for it might be elsewhere. Design means reasonableness and natural growth, and does not require an attempt to coerce our materials into some preconceived form that may not be the natural outcome of the tools and materials employed.

Two Distinct Features.

Too often the printer confounds two features of design—first, the design of the individual elements with which he is working, and, second, the skill displayed in the arrangement of those elements. Design is the inventive arrangement of lines and masses in such a relation to each other that they form an harmonious whole, to which each separate part contributes, but in such combination with every other part that the result is a unity of effort that satisfies the artistic sense. In the printed page, design utilises printers' types and ornaments instead of mere abstract lines, and the beauty of the result is the sum of refinement, proportion, arrangement of type and decoration, adequate presswork and careful composition combined into one whole that delights and makes visible man's admiration of the thought conveyed.

I fear there is too much talk in our printing schools of tone, harmony, balance, tone shape, colour and what not as constituting the principles of design—these things are the results of the application of the principles of design and will not of themselves produce design itself, nor can design be taught. Principles may be learned, but their application depends upon the taste and ability of the user. Common sense will tell us what to do, but taste will dictate how it should be done. Taste may be developed by a study of the masterpieces of typography, which in turn furnish a standard toward which to aim. In many shops the best work produced is of the highest standard imaginable. The works of masters are as sealed books to the ordinary workman and yet it is from this workman that we demand a finer result.

Good Work Should be Normal.

Good work too often is looked upon as something apart, something to be produced on occasion and not as a matter of course. The workmen trained to do good work naturally will produce good work just as economically as poor work, as it is no more difficult or expensive to set and print well designed types or pages than poorly designed ones. There is too little thought and study given to the fundamentals of design and too much attention given to mere technical details. The printer with a definite standard toward which to aim will produce good work even though his technical skill may not be great. It is the blind adherence to job shop traditions, the disinclination to disregard time-worn customs, that holds back many a workman from exercising personal expression which gives charm to ordinary print.

Our printing seldom even approximates the dignity and breadth of style attained in the best work of the fifteenth century. Why? Because the high standards set up at that period reflected always definite aim toward beauty and order, standards that to-day are in great danger of being lost through too ready an acceptance of new and lower ones that are the outcome of the great variety of materials ready to the workman's hand. With few materials and inadequate equipment to produce fine work thought and care were required.

Actual utility does not of necessity require that we disregard potential beauty or preclude the application of the fundamentals of contrast, harmony and proportion, qualities absolutely inseparable from good design.

Digitized by Google

Every printer appreciates Miehle work—and so does the buyer of printing. Miehle printing does not cost more than ordinary printing, but it commands better prices.

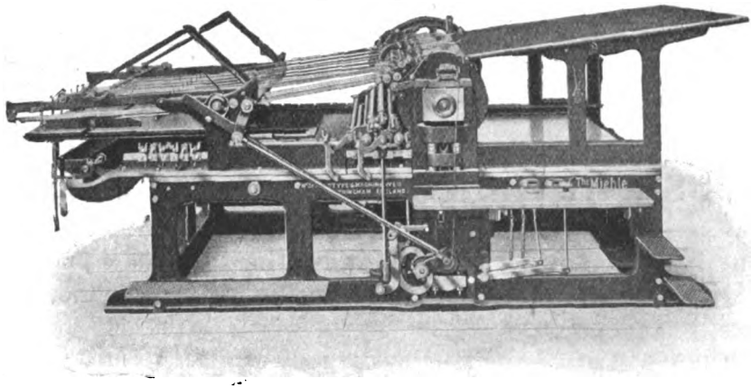
The Miehle is prepared for a job more quickly than an ordinary press. The rollers are quickly set, the ink duct can be accurately adjusted to suit formes of any kind, make-ready is reduced to the mimimum owing to the scientific construction of the press, and the little make-ready required is quickly effected.

There is no risk in installing a Miehle. It is a sound investment for every printer—a perfect tool and a real asset at all times.

If the work you are now doing is "ordinary," you can raise your standard of printing to the highest level by installing the Miehle.

The Miehle is built in this country, in our Works at Altrincham, Cheshire, and can be obtained only from us.

Linotype and Machinery Limited
9 Kingsway, London



SP SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF **PRINTING INKS** WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TO-THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

E. & N.E. London Master Printers.

Successful Dinner follows Annual Meeting.

That the Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London is a live section of the employing printers' organisation and gives promise of making its influence more widely felt in the trade was made plain at the annual meeting and dinner held on Wednesday of last week at the Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate. Following the briskly dispatched business of the evening, about 40 people sat down to dinner, features of the toast list being speeches by Mr. W. Whyte (secretary of the L.M.P.A.), Mr. W. H. Burchell (hon. secretary, Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts), and Mr. J. Johnson (organiser, L.M.P.A.). The proceedings were brightened by musical contributions provided by members and friends, and amongst those who gained applause as singers were the Association's very active honorary secretary, Mr. T. D. Hawkins, and Mr. C. H. Ward, the new president.

Councillor H. Ridler occupied the chair at the annual meeting.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes, the hon. secretary spoke of difficulty in finding someone to accept the presidency in succession to Mr. E. R. Alexander. Mr. Hawkins mentioned several gentlemen who had been approached, including Mr. E. E. Alexander, M.P., from whom he read a letter, expressing inability to accept the position.

Six new members having next been elected to the Association, the secretary presented the balance-sheet for the past year. This showed a satisfactory surplus and was unanimously adopted.

A Well Organised District.

The secretary's report was an encouraging one. Though it told of a year of depression, it stated that the Association had not only maintained its position but had slightly increased its membership. Extremely cordial appreciation was expressed of the assistance that had been received from Mr. J. Johnson, the organiser, the report putting on record that the whole of the recent advance in strength made by the Association was due to Mr. Johnson's effective work in the district. The secretary went on to state that he imagined they had "roped in" all the printers worth the name in their district, and that the locality was now thoroughly organised. Referring to the new financial arrangements whereby local associations can obtain extra monetary assistance from headquarters to meet the cost of approved schemes of local activity, Mr. Hawkins pointed out that it was up to the Association to take advantage of the improved financial position by extending its operations. A total membership of 112 was reported, and in a review of the year's activities stress was laid upon the success which attended the Association s outing to Ongar, also the dance at Stratford Town Hall in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Great regret was expressed at the passing, during the year, of the Association's esteemed hon. treasurer, Mr. A. D. Phelps, whose loss is keenly felt. The report closed with a confident appeal for the active interest of members so that the Association might go forward in future with a more aggressive policy than in the past.

A very hearty vote of thanks was, on the motion of the chairman, passed to the retiring officers and committee, and the meeting proceeded to the elections for the coming year. These resulted as follows: President, Mr. C. H. Ward; vice-presidents, Messrs E. E. Alexander, M.P., Harold Curwen, F. Whitworth, W. Farley, F. H. Gillett, G. F. Tomkin, and C. Beamand; hon. treasurer, Mr. S. T. Norman; hon. sec., Mr. T. D. Hawkins; committee, Messrs. Ramsey, Jackson, Suckling, Gillard, Manning, Lipscomb, and Ridler; representatives on the L.M.P.A. council, Messrs. C. H. Ward, S. T. Norman and G. F. Tomkin.

After-Dinner Speeches.

There were many expressions of pleasure at the fact that the dinner was presided over by Mr. E. R. Alexander, the veteran past-president of the Association, who has just attained his 80th year.

After the toast of "The King" had been honoured on the very hearty proposition of the chairman, Mr. C. H. Ward gave "The L.M.P.A." Referring to the Egyptian hieroglyphical signification of the letters L.M.P.A., Mr. Ward told how after thinking over that subject he had dosed off, and then found himself dealing with the same four letters, which now appeared to represent pages that he had to impose and had somehow got "pied." He first found himself with the pages laid down in the order LAMP—which brought to mind the illuminating character of the printer's craft. The second attempt at imposition produced PALM—which was appropriate to the printing profession, and particularly to the L.M.P.A., which, of all organisations, deserved the palm for what it had done for its members. The third attempt gave ALMP—a reminder of Mr. Alexander, M.P., the son of their worthy chairman that evening, who was a credit to the London Master Printers' Association. Mr. Ward added a personal tribute to the advantages accruing from membership of the L.M.P.A. and a cordial expression of good wishes for the Association's future prosperity.

Labour Troubles *versus* Progress.

Response to this toast was made by Mr. W. Whyte, who paid a high tribute to the work done for the Association by Mr. Ward. He referred with regret to the retirement of Mr. E. R. Alexander, commending that gentleman's heroic services to the organisation during the war, and he also made feeling mention of the loss of Mr. Phelp, whose lovable qualities had endeared him to all, and who had given most devoted services to the Association, practically laying down his life for it. Mr. Hawkins, too, came in for very appreciative reference in respect of his energetic services as hon. secretary and in respect of the model report he had presented that evening. Proceeding to speak of the general activities of the L.M.P.A., Mr. Whyte expressed regret that ever since he had become secretary, the Association had been almost continually engaged in labour conflicts which left no time for useful work. It was a lamentable thing and a disgrace to the printing craft that on that very day the Joint Industrial Council—with a long programme before them of matters affecting the printing industry throughout the country, and including reports of deputations to Government departments, and so on—should have had to spend its whole time investigating a dispute which did not arise out of any breach of trade conditions or agreements by the firms which had been attacked. It was very necessary that the employers should be better organised, if only in order to help the other side to discipline those amongst them whose activities tended to make havoc in an industry that was painfully recovering from the effects of the War. Among other matters which Mr. Whyte touched upon was the good work done by the Debt Recovery section at 24 Holborn, and the need for further costing propaganda. Pointing out that much less use was made of printing in this country than in the United States, he said our business world used only a fraction of the printing it might use. Printers might well try co-operative advertising. A newspaper campaign, followed up by booklets or leaflets to commercial houses would bring in good results.

The toast of "Our Craft" was proposed by Mr. E. R. Alexander, who coupled with it a cordial reference to his old friend, Mr. W. H. Burchell. In the course of his remarks he referred to his long and successful efforts to promote better printing, and said that the printing of to-day showed more intelligence than that of 40 years ago, and there was a better spirit in the craft. He had been to France, Germany and the United States, but came back with the conviction that there was nothing to beat English printing.

The Postal Rates Agitation.

Response to this toast was made by the guest of the evening, Mr. W. H. Burchell, who began by recalling the fact that within 300 yards of the "Three Nuns" Hotel, he first entered a printing office at the tender age of seven—fifty-three years ago. He recalled that it was rather a primitive sort of printing office, everything being produced by hand—even the cylinder machines being driven by the aid of two handles and four small boys. Mr. Burchell went on to say that "Our Craft" was never better equipped and organised than to-day. It was very satisfactory to know that the L. M. P. A. was steadily attracting more members to its ranks. This had been brought about by helpful get-together meetings, at which a brotherhood was created amongst printers. Referring to the high postal charges, which still limit the output of publicity literature, Mr. Burchell recalled that the first postal protest campaign, with which he had something to do, resulted in a reduction of postal charges on May 29th, 1922. The reductions were not sufficient. The second campaign, with which he was also having something to do, aimed at obtaining further reductions. He assured them that he was leaving no stone unturned to secure this. He had recently approached the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Postmaster-General, and even His Majesty King George V., who in reply commanded his private secretary to advise him that he had brought his request to the notice of the Postmaster General. Mr. Burchell then read a copy of the letter which he addressed to His Majesty on the 6th inst. This set forth forcibly the decrease in postal correspondence which followed the increased postal charges of June, 1921, the outcry which led to a slight reduction of charges in May, 1922, and the increase of correspondence which followed the reduction. The letter then urged the need for further reductions, in the interest of trade and to decrease unemployment. It recalled the concession allowing a 4-oz. letter for 1d. granted to celebrate the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, and pointed out the 600 per cent. increase ruling at present, ending in an appeal for His Majesty's interest on behalf of the traders and the unemployed of the Kingdom. Mr. Burchell concluded his speech with an appreciative reference to Mr. E. R. Alexander's long services to the trade, and wished him long life and happiness in his well-earned retirement.

Mr. H. Ridler gave the toast of "The District Associations," stressing the advantages of the co-operation which local associations make possible.

Organising the L.M.P.A.

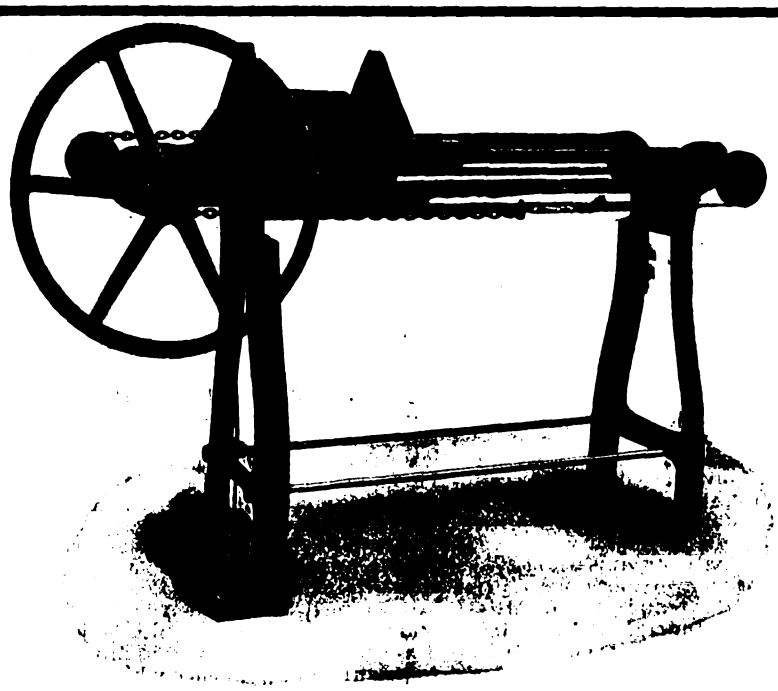
Mr. Johnson respoded to this toast, making interesting reference to his work as organiser. He drew attention to the large extent of the territory of the London Master Printers' Association, which covers no less than 740 square miles. Their own district (E and N.-E.), he said, extended from the heart of the City to Upminster in the east, to Waltham Cross in the north, and to the river in the south. Referring to the difficulty of organising such scattered districts, he told of the advantages which had accrued in some localities by the holding of meetings in the more outlying places, thus gaining the co-operation of printers who could not be attracted to meetings at a distance. Mr. Johnson acknowledged, on behalf of the other associations, the kindly thought expressed in the toast, and remarked with satisfaction that there were good reports from all directions. Since he became organiser four years ago the total membership had about doubled.

The toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. G. F. Tomkin, response being made by Mrs. Gillard, and the final toast was "Our Association," the proposer being Mr. H. W. Wood, Mr. W. H. Gillard replying.

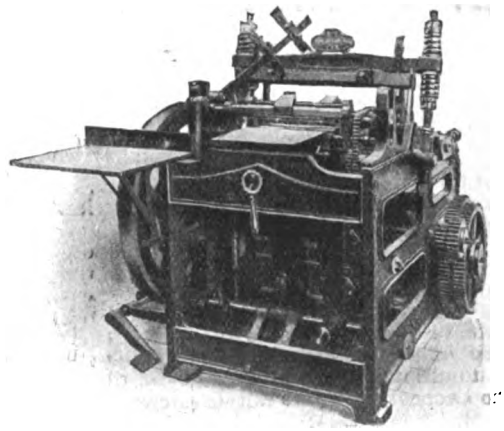
ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G·H MADDIN & CO Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Canico Printing Dies & Em Bossing Blocks
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

LEADS AND CLUMPS
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD
NEW STREET HILL: LONDON, E.C.4

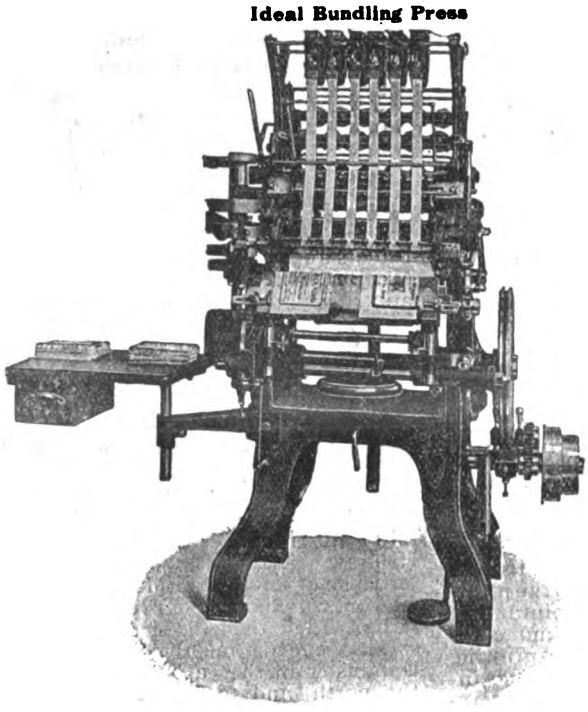
Digitized by Google



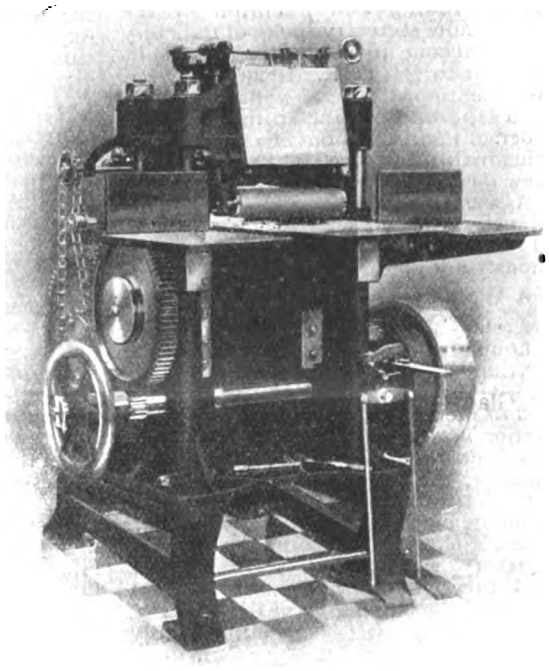
Ideal Bundling Press



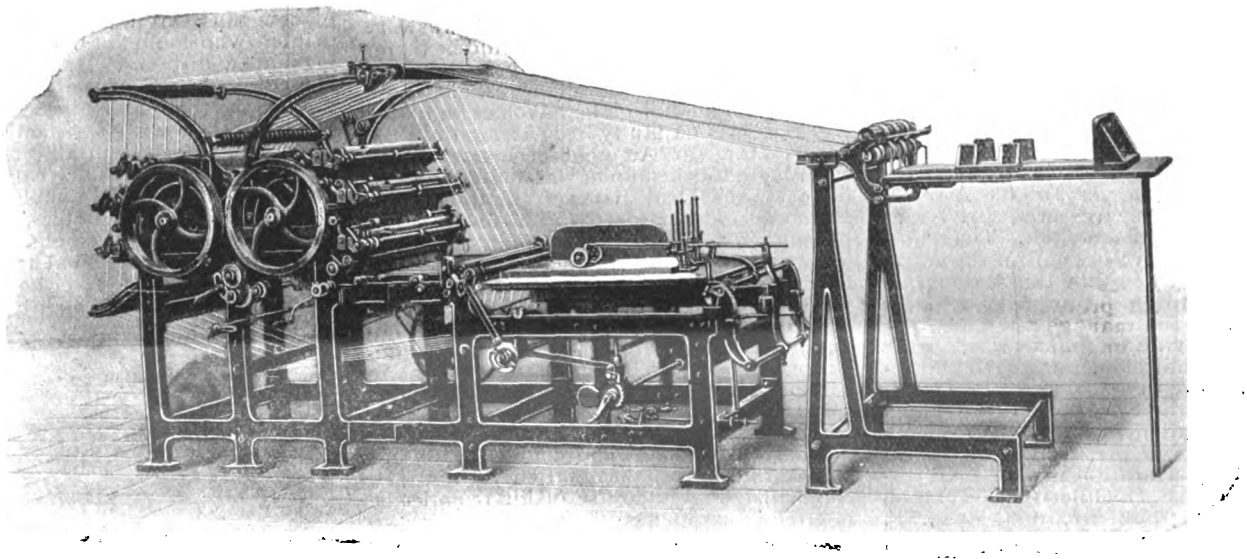
The "RUPERT" Power Book Rounder and Backer



The "MONOPOL" Thread Book Sewing Machine for Letterpress and Account Book Sewing.



The "BEATRICE" Blocker—Blind, Gold and Ink.



"BRISSARD" RULERS are built in various sizes, ruling two or three colours on both sides of paper at one operation. Machines are supplied for straight through ruling and for straight through and stop head.

Telegrams; "Duplexian, Smith, London." Telephone: Holborn 2381

VALTERS, JACKSON & CO., Ltd.

Printers' and Bookbinders' ENGINEERS,

2, CLERKENWELL GREEN - LONDON, E.C.1

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers & Overseers' Association

Brilliantly Successful Annual Dinner.

Another outstanding event has to be added to the annals of the P. M. and O. A. with the successful accomplishment of the Association's annual dinner on Saturday, when members and friends to the number of no less than 330 filled the fine King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant. The large attendance speaks well for the popularity of this function, and it was notable that only eight of those who accepted invitations failed to appear.

The chair was occupied by the Association's president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, who was accompanied by Mrs. Bateman and Miss I. M. Bateman, and the large company included, besides the Association's prominent representatives both London and provincial—Mr. F. W. Bridges and Mrs. Bridges, Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers) and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. T. E. Naylor (secretary, London Society of Compositors), and Mrs. Naylor, Mr. T. E. Nelson (secretary, Liverpool Typographical Association), Mr. H. Milton (president, Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association), Mr. W. Bullett (secretary, Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers Association), Mr. H. Wilson Howes and Mr. Woodgate Stevens.

The very harmonious way in which everything was carried through reflected great credit upon all those responsible, including the dinner stewards, Messrs. E. H. Campling, R. Condliff and J. A. B. Reed.

An excellent repast was served, and interspersed with the long series of toasts which followed were a number of first-class concert items, which were one and all enthusiastically received. The artistes included: Miss Annie Douglas, who has a magnificent soprano voice; Miss Gladys Peel, a very expressive contralto; Mr. Albert Watson, whose tenor voice is of admirably sensitive quality; Mr. Chass. Lewis, who provided "Paper Magic and Ventriloquism," the former including the production of striking designs in paper cut-outs by the process of merely tearing paper in apparently simple fashion; and Mr. Rex Harold, a humorist whose songs and jokes never fail to amuse.

"The" Association.

The principal toast, that of "The Association," was given by Mr. F. W. Bridges, who recalled past friendly relations with the P. M. and O. A., and said that he wished to give the toast as "'The' Association," for there was only one association of the kind that he knew of. He said this without fear of giving offence to his friends, Messrs. Goodwin and Naylor; he believed they would agree that this was *the* association of the printing trade. In substantiation of this he went on to say that the P. M. and O. A. was absolutely unique in the position it filled; it was an association which was the friend of every branch of the trade. It was the friend of the employer and the friend of the worker, possessing the confidence of both sides. Looking at their membership, he was inspired with the possibilities of the Association. The success of the printing industry depended upon printers' managers and overseers. The employers were almost entirely in their hands, and they had also the greatest opportunity of helping the workers. It was wonderful how many workers throughout the world could look back with gratitude upon their connection with some member of the P. M. and O. A. The Association was also the friend of the customer, whose interests it had closely at heart. He hoped the Association would continue to flourish and grow in numbers. They had had wonderfully good officers and he coupled with the toast the name of their president, Mr. Bateman, whom he regarded as one of the finest men he knew in the printing trade.

Mr. Bateman, in reply, referred jocularly to Mr. Bridges' remarks as to the esteem in which printers' managers and overseers were held by employers and employees. He was afraid, he said, that the employers looked upon them as a rather necessary evil, whilst the employees looked upon them as a very unnecessary evil indeed. They did not permit the Association's representatives to sit upon a council where the two sides met together. They asked "Where would you sit?"—apparently thinking they had nothing to sit upon. He thought that in the future they would make still stronger efforts to be represented there, for they might do great things by bringing impartial commonsense to bear upon any disputes that might arise. Recalling the Association's 30 years of existence during 29 of which he had been a member, Mr Bateman pointed to the services rendered by the Association in regard to technical education and the provision of unemployment insurance. He made appreciative reference to the fact that they had with them one of the members of the first P. M. and O. A. council, Mr. W. H. Gill, and he also made appreciative mention of the names of the late Mr. Moyce and Mr. R. J. Davies. Mr. Bateman concluded by thanking Mr. Bridges ("the Barnum of the printing trade, without the bunkum") on behalf of the council and members of the Association.

Mr. Goodwin's Speech.

The toast of "The Printing Trade" was cordially given by Mr. A. E. Goodwin, who remarked that he appreciated the honour of having to propose this important toast. He recalled the fact that ten years ago his first public appearance in connection with the printing trade was made at a meeting of the P. M. and O. A., on the occasion of the launching of the costing movement, and he was not unmindful of the many directions in which the Association had helped that movement forward. Referring to the place of the printers' manager in the printing trade, he said some people were under the impression that the industry stood upon only two pedestals—capital and labour. He thought a far more useful metaphor was the statement that the industry was built upon a tripod—and the picnic kettle and three-legged stool were examples of the advantages of a third leg. Industry stood upon three legs—capital, labour and management. Their Association belonged to the last important section of the three. There might be differences of opinion as to the distribution of the fruits of industry, but all would agree that industry could continue satisfactorily only if those who managed it were given an appropriate voice in its control. It had been suggested that they were not, as an association, as fully represented in the councils of the mighty as they might be or as they ought to be, but he would remind them that it was not by sitting on committees or councils that they could exercise the most influence in the world. After all, those who could put forward an idea and could give that idea life, must eventually see it reach fruition. Even the costing system, which had been such a benefit to the industry, emanated not from an employer but from a printer's overseer. Referring to the state of trade, he said that, despite prophecies that the compositor would soon be as extinct as the dodo, and that photographic methods would silence many printing machines, he thought that that time was a long way off. Evidence, he said, was reaching him that the printing industry was now beginning to recover from the depression through which it had passed. He was hopeful that this progress would be maintained. He concluded with a kindly reference to Mr. T. E. Naylor, with whose name the toast was coupled.

Mr. Naylor Responds.

Mr. Naylor, who began by commenting upon the improved conditions which made it possible for a representative of the Employers' Federation to be wishing him good health and long life, said they were all interested in the trade to an equal extent, and it should be the main desire of all to make it possible for their trade to yield the greatest possible return for all who had anything to do with it. There should be a fair return for the capital in the industry, a fair return for the management section, and he thought he would have the present company with him in adding that there should be a fair return for the men and women who work in the industry. (Hear, hear.) That result could best be brought about by carrying out the principles of co-operation. Mr. Goodwin had referred to a strenuous week. He might have gone further and spoken of a strenuous year, but the spirit of the Joint Industrial Council had been such that the trade had successfully emerged from crisis after crisis, and the two sides had found themselves better friends afterwards than before. It was lamentable that there seemed to be no little niche in trade negotiations for the printers' managers and overseers. He was quite sure that if it were possible to fit them in somewhere they would perform a most useful service to the industry. But, as had been said, there was nowhere for them to sit: they could not sit with the employers and they could not sit with the trade unions; therefore they had to stand on the mat—which was rather unfortunate for the printing trade. He thought, however, it might be possible to utilise their services in the conciliation department. He believed printers' managers and overseers could bring impartial judgment to bear on the many questions that engaged their attention from time to time. Affirming that there was now a turn of the tide in the printing trade, and that there was a prospect of a boom in the not far distant future, Mr. Naylor concluded with a humorous story which served to deprecate the action of a certain section of the trade in raising trouble at the present juncture. What was needed was a peaceful and progressive state of the industry, a thing which they who represented the trade unions most heartily desired.

The Visitors Welcomed.

A cordial welcome to the visitors and the representatives of the provincial P.M. and O.A. centres was expressed by Mr. E. W. Whittle, general secretary of the Association. He referred with satisfaction to the largeness of the gathering present and especially to the presence of so many ladies, and went on to make appreciative personal reference to many of the principal visitors, amongst whom he mentioned Mr. H. Milton, Mr. W. Bullett, Mr. Woodgate Stevens and Mr. T. Nelson. He announced that expressions of regret at absence had been received from Mr. C. W. Bowerman, Mr. Joseph Mortimer, Mr. McAra and Mr. W. H. Burchell. After making affectionate reference to Mr. W. W. Fox ("The P. M. and O. A. are proud that they taught the employers the Costing System"), Mr. Whittle welcomed the provincial representatives, mentioning Mr. J. N. Poole, for nineteen years secretary of the Liverpool centre, and Mr. C. Mackie, president of that centre; Mr. Broughton, president of the Birmingham centre, accompanied by Mr. Bruff; Messrs. Campbell and Crane, representing the Leicester centre; Mr. Bowen, secretary of the West of England centre, and Mr. Biggs, treasurer. Mr. Whittle added that other centres had sent expressions of good wishes and of regret at not being represented and he read a telegram of greeting from the Yorkshire centre. In giving the toast of "The Visitors and Our Centres," he coupled with it the name of Mr. H. Wilson Howes.

Mr. Howes made able response in a speech which was heartily applauded, in the course of which he returned thanks on behalf of the visitors for the banquet provided and for the cordial welcome given.

Response was also made on behalf of the centres. Mr. Poole expressed with enthusiasm his delight at the welcome accorded. "London's warm!" he said. He had never enjoyed any previous Association function so much as that evening's. It had been "a rare gradely do." As one of the visitors he was heartily satisfied, and would go back to Liverpool and say "London's all right." (Applause.) Messrs. Crane of Leicester and Bruff of Birmingham also made appreciative response.

The toast of "The Ladies" was heartily proposed by Mr. E. H. Berryman, and reply was made by Mr. W. P. Armstrong, solicitor to the Association.

Mr. R. H. Berry very cordially gave the toast of "Our President," referring to Mr. Bateman's long connection with and great services to the Association, and making kindly mention also of Mrs. Bateman. Mr. Bateman then made appropriate reply.

The toast list ended with "The Stewards," proposed by Mr. J. C. Pugh and responded to by Mr. J. A. B. Reed.

A pleasant and memorable evening concluded with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem.

When things are not coming right maybe it is because you are not going after them rightly.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Medical Aid Association.

Many Tributes paid at the Annual Dinner to the Excellent Work of this Institution.

The annual dinner of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association was held on Friday at the Broad-street Station Restaurant, the chair being occupied by Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. The gathering—consisting of close upon one hundred ladies and gentlemen—was marked by the presence of many well-known representatives of the printing and allied trades. During the course of the speeches several well-deserved tributes were paid to the excellent work done by the Association, and to the untiring efforts of Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the secretary.

Among those present supporting Mr. Bowerman were: Messrs. H. E. Deuval, H. Wilson Howes, A. E. Holmes, G. Isaacs, T. E. Naylor, T. G. Newland, J. E. Simcocks, Woodgate Stevens, W. Vandy, Rennie Rogers and Arthur O'Connor.

After an excellent repast there were interspersed among the many toasts a number of very pleasing and warmly-appreciated musical items, rendered by Miss Emily Williams, Miss Winifred Mansfield, Mr. Gerald Adams, Mr. Emile Clare and Mr. Joseph Batten (accompanist).

The P.M.A. and P.M.A. Pension.

In proposing this toast Mr. Bowerman said the man in the street knew nothing of the existence of the Printers' Medical Aid Association. In the printing trade thousands knew about it and about the advantages derived from it. He thought the Association constituted one of the brightest constellations in the printing industry. He asked himself who was responsible for its progress. There were those who year in and year out gave their time, their energy, their judgment, and on many occasions their money, so that this little Association might be made even more successful. These characteristics he was glad to say permeated the whole of their trade. He wanted to pay his tribute to the members of the committee for all they had done. The Association was now getting on towards manhood, and it possessed a robustness which the founders hardly anticipated for it so early in its lifetime. He expressed a hope that they would be as successful in the second Printers' Pension as they had been with the first. In proposing the toast he very cordially associated with it the names of their genial secretary, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Vandy.

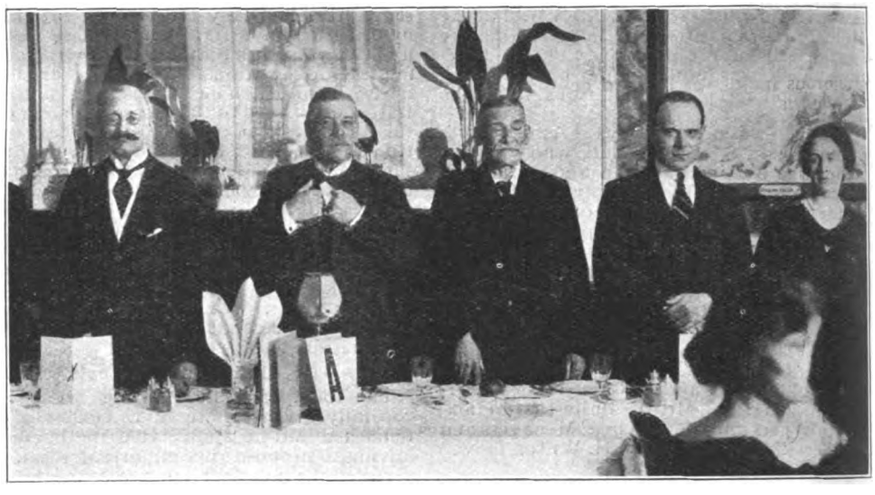
Mr. Arthur O'Connor, in responding, said he found it difficult to reply to the nice things that had been said about him. With regard to the progress being made by the P.M.A. they were at the present time doing a sprint. As far as their finances were concerned they also had gone up correspondingly. The idea of running a Pension was a "side line," and that it should be named after himself was also a "side line." However, he felt prouder for that fact than if he had been presented with the O.B.E. Mr. O'Connor concluded by referring to the deep interest Mr. Naylor had taken in the inception of the Association, also to the good work done by Mr. Vandy.

Mr. Vandy, who also replied, thanked Mr. Bowerman for the flattering remarks made regarding himself, and said he knew no body of men or women who were doing better or finer work. After all there was nothing like voluntary work; in fact it was the secret of the success achieved by the Association. He could see the day coming when it would be one of the greatest honours for any member of the printing trade to serve on its committee. In that time there would be waiting queues—not seeking benefits—but asking what service they could render. He hoped the P.M.A. would never lose sight of its great traditions. It was founded for one purpose, and that was to help the needy, and with that vision he hoped it would continue to prosper.

"Kindred Associations."

This toast was entrusted to Mr. T. E. Naylor, who referred to the various associations that could claim kinship with the P.M.A. First, there was the Caxton Convalescent Home at Limpsfield, one of the finest homes in the country, if not in the world. Then there was the Lloyd Memorial Home at Deal, which had the distinction of being the only convalescent home connected with the printing trade that stood by the side of the silver sea. There was also the "Natsopa" Memorial Home, which had the distinction of being erected in memory of the "Natsopa" boys who fell in the War. He would like to congratulate that Institution on the fact that they had recently placed a rose garden at the Home in memory of their very good friend, the late Lord Northcliffe. He thought they were all under a debt of gratitude to the N.S.O.P. and A. for having perpetuated the memory of his Lordship in that way. Then last but not least there was the Home at Carshalton, which had the distinction of being the only one in the printing trade that was supported by the allocation of a definite weekly contribution from all its members.

Mr. T. G. Newland, in replying to the toast, referred more particularly to the Convalescent Home at Carshalton with which he was more prominently identified. He wondered to himself of the tremendous possibilities there were if all their efforts could be combined. The Home at Carshalton had beds for about fifty men and women, and members were brought from as far north as Cumberland; their railway fare was paid, and they had three weeks' stay at the Home; Scottish members being sent to a home in Scotland. All their work had been done by deducting a half-penny per week from each member. Their Home was free from debt, and had £9,000 in hand.



Mr. T. E. Naylor. Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. Mr. Wm. Vandy. Mr. Geo. A. Isaacs. Mrs. Isaacs.

At the Top Table.



A Corner of the Dining Hall.

Digitized by Google

The Press.

The toast of "The Press" was offered by Mr. A. E. Holmes, who remarked that Mr. Naylor in his speech had said that he (Mr. Naylor) had been given the same toast that night as on a former occasion because he had managed it so well. He (Mr. Holmes), however, had been given a different toast this year, which he supposed was for the reverse reason. (Laughter.) He was glad to see present so many representatives of the Press, and extolled the services rendered to the trade by the *Caxton Magazine* and the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, not to speak of the L.S.C. journal and the "Natsopa" journal. (A Voice: "The *Bulletin*.") In connection with the toast he had pleasure in associating with it the name of Mr. Rennie Rogers, of the *Sporting Life*.

Mr. Rogers, in responding, told many humorous incidents he had come across in his journalistic experiences. Referring to the work of P.M.A. he thought it would be a good thing if the committee extended their operations to include the workers on editorial staffs.

Mr. Geo. Isaacs gave "The Visitors" in a breezy speech which was responded to by Mr. Fisher.

In giving "The Chairman" Mr. H. Wilson Howes referred to Mr. Bowerman as being indefatigable in all that concerned the best interests of the printing trade. He was also an earnest man, a zealous man, and last, but not least, always a gentleman. He hoped Mr. Bowerman would be long spared to preside at many functions of a similar character.

The toast was heartily honoured and accorded musical honours.

In returning thanks, Mr. Bowerman said he was never in better heart and spirit and than when amongst his own fellow members. He was much happier there than in the House of Commons, even when the singing of the "Red Flag" was in progress. He regretted the absence of his wife, who had many friends amongst the P.M.A.

The toast of "The Stewards"—Messrs. W. S. Lintern, G. T. Richards, J. E. Simcocks and W. F. Moore—was given by Mr. H. E. Deuval and responded to by Mr. Simcocks.

Congratulations are due to the committee and the stewards for the excellent arrangements provided for the comfort and enjoyment of the gathering.

Concert at Printers' Almshouses.

On Saturday evening the residents at the Almshouses of the Printers' Pensions, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation were given an entertainment, through the kindness of Mr. J. A. Goodall (*Evening News*), and Mr. W. A. Perkins (member of the Council of the Corporation). Mr. W. Vandy (chairman of the Almshouse Visiting Committee) occupied the chair, and among those present were Mr. N. I. Hammond and Mr. Geo. Tams (members of the Visiting Committee), Mrs. James (wife of the medical officer), and Mr. and Mrs. J. Christmass.

The main portion of the concert was given by a party under the direction of Mr. L. R. Chandler, and consisted of concerted pieces, duets, songs, dances etc., the following all contributing of their best: Miss F. A. Goodall, A.V.C.M. (at the piano), Misses L. Parker, Ada Bishop, W. Griffin, V. A. Goodall, and U. Cottrell, and Messrs. L. R. Chandler, Ernest Mynott and Stanley Servanté. By special request, there was an 'extra turn" in the shape of a rendering of the old duet, "Upper Ten and Lower Five" by Mr. W. A. Perkins and his son (Mr. A. D. Froude Perkins), whilst the former also sang "The Vlies be on the Turmits."

During the interval, the members of the audience were supplied with refreshments provided by Messrs. Goodall and Perkins and served under the superintendence of the Almshouse nurse.

At the close, the chairman, in a characteristic speech, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to all who had contributed to such a splendid evening. He mentioned that Messrs. Goodall and Perkins both attained the 25th anniversary of their weddings on the previous Monday, and he was sure that all present would join him in wishing them and their wives a further 25 years of wedded bliss.

Mr. Geo. Tams seconded, and the vote was heartily acclaimed, Messrs. Goodall and Perkins briefly replying.

An expression of thanks to Mr. Vandy for his conduct in the chair closed what was agreed to be a most enjoyable evening.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous,

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Final Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

LIBERAL COMMISSION paid to anyone able to introduce and influence orders for Paper and Stationery.—Write, Box 14095.

PAPER and PRINTING MATERIALS.—MAN of good experience wanted for Paper Merchants and Printers' Furnishers in India.—Write, in confidence, stating age, experience, etc., to D, Box 14098.

TRAVELLERS wanted by West End firm of Printers for Printing and Stationery; good commission and expenses paid to right men.—Apply, Box 14104.

WANTED, in a large Publishers' Bindery in the Provinces, a WELL EDUCATED GIRL accustomed to the Making of Estimates and General Office Work; only those who have had good experience in such work need apply.—Write, with full particulars, Box 14086.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDER (all-round), single-handed, seeks permanency; town or country.—Box 14081.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER and DESIGNER seeks Position, London or Provincial (age 25); good technical training; eight years experience workshop and drawing office of large City Printing House with all types of machines and plant maintenance work; good commercial knowledge.—Box 14076.

COMPOSITOR, Jobbing (n.s.), requires situation; could take charge.—R. W. H., 14, Helmet-row, Old-street, E.C.1. 14101

GENTLEMAN, aged 23, good education and appearance, requests Position as ASSISTANT REPORTER; excellent references.—Write, Box 14070.

MACHINE MINDER (soc.) seeks situation; Two Revs., Wharfes, Slogger Feeder; Colour and Com., Stereo; disengaged.—G. W., 103, London-road, Clapton, E.5. 14100

MONO CASTER MECHANIC, 14 years' experience, seeks change; London preferred.—Box 14103.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.—Gentleman with exceptional practical experience of all branches desires change; all latest methods, half-tone, colour, etc.—Box 14084.

PRINTING, STATIONERY.—MAN (27), 10 years' experience, desires Engagement; Inside Salesman and Part-time Traveller.—A. Wright, 13, Grove-place, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent. 14094

PRINTER (Comp. and Machine) seeks situation; General and Commercial Work; could assist Two-feeder (News) Machine.—L., 1, Seafield-road, Ramsgate. 14092

PRINTER, educated, wide experience, practical and theoretical knowledge, seeks Post as MANAGER'S RIGHT HAND; good business and technical references.—Box 14091.

STATIONERS' ASSISTANT, 15 years experience wholesale manufacturing trade, desires Position of Trust; highest references.—Write S., Box 14083.

YOUNG TYPOGRAPHER-CONDUCTOR, capable, speaking French, wishing to improve and to learn English, seeks place in good London or Provincial Printing Office; entry immediate or on arrangement.—Send offers and conditions to Mr. Henry Dorthe, Payerne (Suisse). 14096

Partnerships and Financial.

OFFICE FURNITURE, Typewriters and Supplies Business in Central City with Fine Windows and Show-room, desire PRACTICAL and CAPABLE PERSON with Capital, to develop same.—Write, Box 14087.

Machinery for Sale.

COPPERPLATE PRESSES, "D" ROLLERS, all iron, in working order, for sale cheap to clear.—Box 14093.

FOR SALE, Second-hand ENVELOPE FOLDING MACHINE, LEADER, 3½ by 5⅝, good running order.—Box 14088.

QUAD DEMY TWO-COLOUR OFFSET MACHINE, by Mann; fitted with CAMCO Feeder, Delivery Pile and all Latest Accessories; little used, installed about one year only; for sale at considerable reduction, delivery May-June next.—Apply, R. W. Crabtree and Sons. Ltd., Leeds. 14056

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES New "VOGTLAND," 4 Reels, Stereotype Rotary Machine, height of paper 22-in., width 31 or 35-in., with new "Autoplate-Junior" Stereotyping and complete Electrical d.c. outfit, £5,600.

TWENTY PAGES New "VOGTLAND," 2 Reels, Stereotype Rotary Machine, height of paper 21¼-in., width 31 or 35-in., with extra colour arrangement for printing advertisements or illustrations in colours, with complete Stereotyping and a.c. Electrical outfit, £3,600.

SIXTEEN PAGES Second-hand FRANKENTHAL, 2 Reels, Stereotype Rotary Machine, in very good condition, height of paper 24¾-in., width from 31½ to 41-in., with complete Stereotyping and Electrical d.c. outfit, £1,200.

EIGHT PAGES Second-hand DUPLEX Printing Press, in very good condition, for printing newspapers of 2, 4, 6 and 8 pages, height of paper 22½-in., width variable up to 34⅝-in., £900.

OFFSET Machine, Second-hand, "VOGTLAND," in very good condition, printing surface 29,⅝ by 39,⅝-in., with Universal feeding apparatus, £1,000.

BABY OFFSET Machine, Second-hand, in very good condition, size of paper, 12,⅜ by 20½-in., with Universal feeder, £350.

TWO-REVOLUTION Machine, JOHANNISBERG, Second-hand, in very good condition, with 4 Forme Rollers, size of paper 29 by 41½-in., £600.

All prices f.o.b. English port, including packing. All above machines can be delivered at once.—Please apply, Hansen and Skotvedt, Kristiania. 14090

TOGGLE PRESS (Williams), 30-in. by 24-in., complete in every way and in perfect order; no reasonable offer refused.—Apply, Box 14102.

Miscellaneous.

DESIGNS, Line, Half-Tone, Colour, Figure, Lettering, Etc.; first-class work; lowest rates.—Morris Studio, 19, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C.4. 14099

MODERN FACTORY and PLANT for sale by private contract. The works of the Ruby Cycle Co., at Altrincham, freehold, admirably situated, built on the most modern lines in 1910 and 1920, electric power and light laid on, own gas plant, everything on one floor, with large range of automatic machinery and tools. Most suitable for any modern industry.—Apply, R. H. Lord, J. B. Boyd, Wrigley and Co., 53, Brown-street, Manchester. 14097

The Value of a Small Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

We have received the following letter, dated April 5th, 1923:—

Re my Advertisement in your paper "Newspaper Engineer and Machine Overseer desires change," will you please cancel same, as I have secured a splendid appointment through your valuable paper. Wishing you and your journal every success.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded
£460,000

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium
or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd

DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: "Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:				In Single Column Form:			
Whole Page	£8	0	0	One Column	£3	8	0
Half Page	4	10	0	Half Column	1	17	6
Quarter Page	2	10	0	Quarter Column	1	0	0
One Eighth-Page	1	10	0	One-inch Column		7	6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.
COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Bruxelles.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1923.

Printers and the Budget.

WHILST the Budget leaves many loopholes for attack, we think the Chancellor must be realising that on the whole he is receiving much more approval than blame. Many items are included which must tend to improve trade in general, and printers in particular must benefit by the welcome postal concessions. Mr. A. E. Goodwin points out that the principle which was contended for so strenuously last year has not been upheld, that the whole of the surplus from the postal services should be devoted to reductions in charges, but in view of the Postmaster General's statement, it may be possible for further concessions to be made in the course of the current financial year. The picture post card industry will be disappointed, but in this direction some concession may yet be made by the Postmaster-General himself.

* * *

The Merchandise Marks Act.

IN pursuance of its policy of pressing for amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act to ensure that all foreign printing entering this country shall show clearly the country of origin, the Federation of Master Printers was represented by its secretary in the deputation to the President of the Board of Trade on Tuesday, arranged by the Federation of British Industries. When consideration was given to various representations made by officials of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the F.B.I. representatives, Mr. Goodwin was asked to explain the case for the printing industry. He pointed out that regulations which would suit some industries would not be in any way effective in helping the public to know the origin of printed matter. He produced a letter from a German printing firm with specimens of colour printing, the letter stating that the goods would not bear any indication of their origin. The plea for regulations efficiently covering printed matter was supported by the representatives of the Federation of British Industries, and there is little doubt that when the Bill appears it will be adapted to meet the requirements of the printing industry.

* * *

Pensions for Employees.

A USEFUL piece of work has been accomplished by the Industrial Welfare Society (51, Palace-street, Westminster, S.W.1) by the preparing and issuing of an interesting memorandum on the subject of superannuation schemes for industrial firms. The memorandum deals with the various methods that may be employed to build up funds, and special reference is made to the peculiar privileges attaching to these funds in respect of income-tax exemption. Some interesting notes are also given on the subject of life assurance cum superannuation and on group assurance. The latter has enjoyed much popularity amongst large firms in America. The pamphlet is of particular interest at a time when thrift and old age pensions are the subject of comment in Parliament.

* * *

Paper Wrapping for Food.

THE crying need for the hygienic wrapping of food, ventilated so effectually at the annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association, was promptly taken up by Mr. James Strachan and Mr. J. Leonard Spicer at the recent meeting of the Royal Microscopical Society. This is a question of the most urgent importance. There are already too many sources of infection to permit our food to be exposed any longer to the vagaries of errand boys and the dangers of the open street. So obvious is the defect in our system of distributing food that one would think it only required attention to be directed to the matter in order to secure an effective remedy Fancy wrapping up meat in waste paper! For that is what the use of old news and printing paper amounts to. Papermakers can readily provide the means for overcoming all the objections that might be raised. Hygienic wrappings are insisted upon in America, and this course should be at once adopted in this country. There would be little, if any, additional cost. The surprising thing is that public opinion has not already demanded the voluntary adoption of such wrappings by the bakers and butchers. A little well-directed propaganda should quickly remove an obvious scandal.

The Brixton-Streatham-Balham Fund

The above auxiliary held their annual committee dinner at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Saturday last, Mr. J. W. Punnett, chairman of committee, presiding. Some 40 members and friends were present, including the Right. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. H. F. Parker (Lloyd Memorial Home), Mr. Arthur O'Connor (Printers' Medical Aid) and Mr. T. Timberlake (chairman L.S.C.).

The toast of "The Fund" was proposed by Mr. Bowerman, who detailed the good work accomplished, which included the founding of two pensions and the endowing of beds at Deal and Limpsfield, as well as subscribing largely to the Printers' Medical Aid, and sundry local funds. The replies of the two hon. secretaries elicited the information that a third pension was well on the way and would be known as the "Dan Pointing" Pension, both Mr. George Clow and Mr. T. Wheeler expressing the hope that there would be a goodly gathering next Saturday, when Mr. S. W. Newcomb would be supported by the News Committee of the L.S.C., for the purpose of completing the said pension.

Other speeches were given by Mr. P. M'Ginty (treasurer), Mr. H. Deuval (vice-chairman), Mr. T. Timberlake, Mr. H. F. Parker, and Mr. Arthur O'Connor. The excellent concert was in the capable hands of Mr. T. Wheeler (musical director), and Mr. Chas. H. Hardy was the ever ready accompanist.

Digitized by Google

Paper Workers' Dispute.

Dangerous Position Reached.

At a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing and Allied Trades, held on Wednesday of last week, the question of the dispute with the Central London Branch of the National Union of Paper Workers, which is now affecting Government contractors who are members of the London Master Printers' Association, was discussed until a late hour. The Council unanimously passed a resolution that: "In the opinion of this Joint Industrial Council, the Central London Branch of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers has failed to comply with the constitution of the J.I.C., and advises the Branch to take steps to act in accordance with the constitution, and to avail itself of the assistance of the Council, with a view to bringing about a settlement of the present dispute, which affects the Government contractors."

This resolution was conveyed to the executive of the union, with the result that the embargo placed upon Government work was lifted so far as work in the offices of the members of the London Master Printers' Association is concerned. A Special Joint Committee was appointed to see what steps could be taken to bring about a settlement. The committee waited upon the Controller of his Majesty's Stationery Office, and discussed the position very fully, and certain suggestions were submitted to him for his consideration.

The Whitley Council connected with the Stationery Office met on Saturday, but it was subsequently stated that the Whitley Council had been unable to arrive at any basis for a settlement.

On Monday a deputation from the Paper Workers' Union called at the offices of the L.M.P.A., and stated that as attempts to reach a settlement had failed, they had decided to impose again a complete embargo on all Stationery Office work, and they also complained that certain members of the L.M.P.A., not being able to deliver completed work to the Stationery Office, were employing non-society labour for this purpose. The position was reported to the Emergency Committee of the L.M.P.A. on Tuesday, and the Committee decided that their members had not broken any agreement or agreed conditions; that members were making these deliveries under their contracts; and that the union should be informed that the matter was in the hands of the Joint Industrial Council. Practically all the trade union leaders are attending the annual conference of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation at Scarboro this week, and information has been conveyed to those J.I.C. officials who are at Scarboro that there are possibilities of the dispute spreading, and that even a general stoppage of work in London seems probable.

It was reported on Wednesday that five more firms had become affected by the dispute, these being Messrs. Henderson and Spalding, Sylvan-grove, S.E. (60 men and women); Messrs. John Parry and Co., Bankside, S.E. (12); Messrs. W. Griffiths and Sons, Old Bailey, E.C. (80); Messrs. Adams and Co., Cross street, E.C. (3); and Messrs. Mercer and Son, Kennington, S.E. (2), making a total of 157 employees out.

It seems unfortunate that some of the firms affected are not in the employers' organisation, a fact which must hamper the application of the conciliation machinery which the organised printing trade possesses.

Lighting of Printing Works.

A particularly interesting lecture is due to be held at the headquarters of the Royal Society of Arts, 18, John-street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, April 24th. Mr. Leon Gaster, at a meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society, will open a discussion on "The Lighting of Printing Works and Newspaper Offices." The Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades has been specially invited to attend.

With nett profits of 46,610,000 marks the Bautsen Paper Mills propose dividends of 8 per cent. and 150 per cent., according to the kind of share, 10,000,000 marks being allotted to the reserve.

Printers' Pension Corporation.

Successful Year Reported.

At the annual general meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation, held in the St. Bride Foundation Institute, on Saturday afternoon, the chair was occupied by Sir G. Rowland Blades, M.P.

In his opening speech, moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, the chairman referred to the great work being undertaken by the Printers' Pension Corporation. The work of the Corporation had shown wonderful progress, in spite of many difficulties. The success was largely due to the Duke of York, to whom they offered congratulations on his forthcoming wedding, his Royal Highness having presided at their annual festival in November last. They were much indebted to members of the Royal Family for the support they had given to the Printers' Corporation. The report gave evidence of the great growth of the institution during the past ten years. Ten years ago the total number of recipients of benefits was 543, while to day they numbered no fewer than 1,974. The amounts distributed in benefits ten years ago were £9,193, whereas now they were £30,681. In pensions alone the sum of £18,000 was now distributed, as compared with £8,400. This was a great work of alleviation, of which every printer must be proud.

Mr. F. G. Parish seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously adopted. A letter was read from Sir William E. Berry accepting the presidency of the corporation for the ensuing year.

Personal.

Viscount Burnham presided and many prominent newspaper men were present at the dinner to Canadian Press visitors given on Monday at the Savoy Restaurant by the Empire Press Union.

The guests were Mr. C. F. Crandall, hon. secretary of the Second Imperial Press Conference (Canadian Executive); Mr. J. W. Woods, editor and managing director of the *Calgary Herald*; and Mr. W. Rupert Davies, editor of the *Renfrew Mercury* and president of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association. Mr. George Isaacs attended.

Sir Stanley Reed, of the *Times of India*, has left Bombay for England.

Mr. F. H. Cole, the secretary of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, is arranging a series of interesting addresses on "The Pitfalls and Peculiarities of the Craft."

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the president of the Federation, will inaugurate a monthly series on May 1st. He will be followed by others who will take up particular aspects of the subject, such as ink, blockmaking, paper, and other matters upon which the printer will obtain enlightenment. Members not associated with the S.-W. will be cordially welcome.

Merthyr Tydvil Corporation have resolved to confer the freedom of the borough upon Mr. H. Seymour Berry, J.P., in recognition of his many local public services and philanthropic acts.

Mr. Martin Herlihy, of the Press Association Gallery Staff of the House of Commons, has passed his final examination for the Bar, standing ninth on the list of certificates of honour.

Mr. Oswald J. Bradbury, who has been chairman of Bradbury and Smith, Ltd., paper merchants, Leicester, since its incorporation, has retired from active participation in the business.

Mr. A. T. Shorthose Smith, the present managing director, has been appointed chairman of the company, and Mr. A. J. Bradbury and Mr. F. W. Botham, who have been associated with the business for some years, have been elected additional directors.



Postal Concessions.

Sir,—The welcome modifications of the postal rates contained in the new Budget which are to come into force in the near future will give real satisfaction to the trade, for although they do not reach as far as was at one time hoped, yet the advantages conferred by them are considerable and the full effects of the concessions will not be realised for some months.

The increase in the weight for letter communications will undoubtedly lead to an increased circulation of folders and other advertising matters enclosed in business letters, but more important still, the doubling of the weight of printed matter permissible for a halfpenny cannot fail to cause a considerable increase in printing and lithographic work for advertising purposes.

There is one tinge of regret that must be referred to, *i.e.*, that the Postmaster General has not seen his way to comply with the suggestions of the picture post card trade, but possibly he will be able to do something in this direction by departmental order in the near future.

The thanks of the industry at large are undoubtedly due to all those who have laboured to bring about those improvements; to Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher, vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers, who has worked incessantly; to Mr. H. Skinner, chairman of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades for his support; to the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., for his constant help in the House; to Mr. A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and joint secretary of the J.I.C. for his organising efforts; and above all to the permanent staff at 24, Holborn, and particularly to the untiring and indefatigable secretary. Mr. A. E Goodwin, whose judicious and careful direction of the Press campaign which has been carried on for many months past, has now achieved such gratifying results.

Yours, etc.,
E. G. Arnold,
Chairman,
Contracts and Legislation Committee, Federation of Master Printers.

April 17th, 1923.

The Amalgamated Press.

"New Journeymen" at Gravesend Works Receive Congratulations.

An interesting gathering of printers was recently held at the Masonic Hall, Gravesend, the occasion being the termination of seven years' apprenticeship of Messrs. C. Elliott and T Beech (letterpress department) with the Amalgamated Press (1922), Ltd., at their works in the district. The event marked the cordial relations between the various departments, and also emphasised the keen interest taken in the welfare of the younger members of the craft. Mr. W. Bagley (overseer of the machine department) presided, and he was supported by Messrs. A. Smith (the works manager) and H. Pearson (Father of the machine minders' chapel). In all the company numbered between 60 and 70.

After "high tea," Mr. A. Smith submitted the toast of "The New Journeymen." He congratulated Messrs. Elliott and Beech upon being equipped with a knowledge of the craft with which they were all proud to be associated The new journeymen were fortunate in having served their apprenticeship side by side with some of the best craftsmen the trade had produced, and he was convinced in their journey through life they would be a credit to themselves and to the firm. The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The "New Journeymen" suitably responded, and expressed their appreciation of the good wishes of the chapel, of which they were proud to be members.

Another popular toast was that of "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. George Chapman, and Mr. Bagley, in reply, referred to the mutual comradeship between all sections.

An excellent musical programme was rendered during the evening.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 42s. 6d., Pref., 23s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 23s. 1½d., 22s. 6d., Pref., 20s. 3d., 19s. 7½d.; Joseph Byrom, 11s. 7½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 0¾d., 21s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 83, 85½; John Dickinson, 26s. 3d., 1st Pref., 83¾; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s.; 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s. 9d.; Ilford, 23s. 9d., Pref., 19s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 3s. 6d., 4s. 4½d., Pref., 14s.; International Linotype, 61½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 5s. pd., 5s. ¾d, 5s. 4½d., ditto, f.p., 20s. 6d., Pref., 20s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 10½d., 5½ p c. Pref., 15s. 7½d., 16s. 3d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s.; Lanston Monotype, 9s. 6d., 10s.; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., Pref., 16s.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s., 21s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 7½d.; Warrillows, 3s. 0¾d., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 3¾d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, Pref., 10½. 10⅞, 4 p c. Pref., 7½; Weldons, 37s 6d., Pref., 19s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, 24s. 9d., 25s. 6d., Pref, 15s. 9d., 17s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH."—The report for 1922 states that the arrangement with the *Sphere and Tatler*, under which the two companies are co-operating in the production and sale of their publications, is working well. The directors report a very substantial improvement in the profits, and state that the circulation and advertisement revenue show satisfactory increases. The result of the year's working is a trading profit of £57,423, and, after deducting interest on debenture stock, administration expenses and taxes, there remains a balance of £37,417, making, with £413 brought in, a total of £37,830. It is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares for the nine months ended December 31st, 1922, and a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the same period; also to transfer £14,000 to reserve fund (making a total of £45,000), which is employed in the business, and to carry forward £1,682

NEW COMPANIES.

LEWER AND POND, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. W. Lewer and J. G. R. Pond, and to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers, carried on by them as "Lewer and Pond" at 7, Fore-street-avenue, E.C 2, and 13, Green street, Cambridge-road, E 3. Private company. First directors: J. W. Lewer, J. G. R. Pond and W. Rawles, J.P. Registered office: 7, Fore-street-avenue, E.C.2.

ERNEST BENN, LTD.—Nominal capital of £35,000, in £1 shares; to acquire, upon the terms of an agreement with Benn Brothers, Ltd., the book department of the said company, and to carry on the business of publishers, librarians, printers, binders, exporters and importers of or agents for books, papers, magazines and printed matter, of every description, etc. Private company. First directors: Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, V. Gollancz, H. P. Shapland and C. E. Hughes. Registered office: 8, Bouverie-street, E.C.

FRED SPALDING AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a photographer, stationer, bookseller, printer and fancy dealer carried on by F. Spalding at Chelmsford, as Fred Spalding and Sons. Private company. First directors: F. Spalding, Jun., and E. W. Spalding. Registered office: 4 and 5, High-street, Chelmsford.

COMPILOGUES, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to take over and exploit the invention or scheme evolved by H. O. L. F. Zeemann known as "Compilogues" and to carry on all business connected therewith; to obtain orders for printing of all kinds, to use and exercise all methods and ways of advertising and general propaganda and publicity work, etc., and to adopt an agreement with the said vendor, Merser and Sons, Ltd., and B. F. Wickins. Private company. First directors: H. O. L. F. Zeemann, J. S. Wright and S. Wickens. Registered office: 268, Kennington-road, S.E.11.

HARRY SINCLAIR, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a filing and card index expert and office furnisher carried on at Cathedral House, Manchester, by J. P. Ogden as "Harry Sinclair." Private company. First directors: Harry Sinclair, J. P. Ogden and R. Ogden, jun. Registered office: Cathedral House, Long Millgate, Manchester.

COLOROLL, LTD.—Capital £2,000; manufacturers and dealers in paper and materials used in the manufacture thereof, stationers, printers, paper bag, wrapper, roll and cover makers, box makers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: F. T. Cook and P. G. W. Craft. Registered office: Lynton Paper Works, Wendover-road, Willesden Junction, N.W.10.

EQUIPTO, LTD.—Capital £1,000; manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in office equipment and appliances, time and labour saving devices, printers, stationers, advertising and publicity agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. G. Burroughs and Mrs. E. Burroughs.

ARTHUR LUPTON, LTD.—Capital £5,000; printers, publishers and sellers of music, printers' engravers, book and print sellers, bookbinders, art journalists, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Lupton and E. W. Lupton. Registered office: The Market Hall, Burnley.

GLOUCESTER GALLERIES, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a fine art publisher and dealer in prints, pictures and artistic productions, carried on by W. F. Robson at 9, Gloucester-road, Bishopston, Bristol. Private company. Permanent directors: W. F. Robson, F. A. Bendall and S. H. Pomeroy. Registered office: 9, Gloucester road, Bishopston, Bristol.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

AINSWORTH'S, LTD. (stationers, etc., Newport, Salop).—Satisfaction in full on March 29th, 1923, of "A" and "B" debentures dated September 27th, 1916, securing £600 and £650 respectively.

JAMES DAVIES AND CO., LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc.)—Mortgage on South Wales Press buildings, Murray street, Llanelly, dated March 27th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank.

R. V. HARLING AND CO., LTD. (advertising and publicity experts, etc., London).—First mortgage debenture dated April 5th, 1923, to secure £100, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs W. Maidment, 24, Elm grove-road, Barnes, S.W.

AVON PRINTING CO., LTD., MANCHESTER.—Satisfaction in full on July 5th, 1919, of debenture dated August 11th, 1915, securing £200. (Notice filed April 6th, 1923).

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re J. W. ALEXANDER, picture post card dealer, 11, Long-lane, Aldersgate-street, and late of 16, Carthusian-street, E.C.—This bankrupt who failed in February, 1908, applied to Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court on April 11th for an order of discharge. The official receiver reported that the accounts showed ranking liabilities £75 and contingent liabilities £241, whilst the assets, valued at £25, had proved unrealisable. The bankrupt commenced business in November, 1906; six months later the concern was taken over by the London View Co., Ltd., of which company the bankrupt acted as a director until it went into liquidation in August, 1907. It was to the failure of the company to discharge the old partnership debts that the bankrupt attributed his insolvency. The only offence cited was insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities, and His Honour suspended the discharge for the nominal term of three weeks.

Progress of S.A.P., Ltd.

During the past twelve months the developments and ramifications have been noticeable of S.A.P., Ltd., of Gough-square, Fleet-st., E.C.4, one of the latest firms in the printing machinery world, of which Mr. Herbert J. Salmon is managing director, than whom perhaps no man is better known throughout the United Kingdom in the printing machinery industry. This new firm appeared in London about eighteen months since without any "flourish of trumpets," and has been quietly pushing its way to the front with the most modern presses and devices. It has been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom for the productions of Koenig and Bauer, of Wurzburg (flat or rotary); also those of Faber and Schleicher, Offenbach-on-Main, who are manufacturers of up-to-date offset presses; also the folding, wire stitching and book stitching machines of Preusse and Co., of Leipzig. Mr. Salmon and his colleague, Mr. J. H. W. Smith, have also paten ed a split cone for the reel spindles of rotary printing machines and for the slitting and rewinding machines in paper mills, which bids fair in itself to develop into a big business. It has already been adopted by some of the principal newspapers in London and the country, including the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Mirror*, the Amalgamated Press and the *Daily Sketch*. With regard to the paper mill side of the business, S.A.P., Ltd., have placed this in the hands of Messrs. John Collis and Sons, Ltd. In addition to the above, S.A.P., Ltd., are hoping to place on the market shortly a Wharfedale tapeless delivery, which can easily be attached to existing machines; an automatic sheet feeder, and several other novelties. They have lately supplied an all-sized rotary printing and folding machine, by Koenig and Bauer, to Messrs. Cahill and Co., Ltd, of Dublin; a magazine rotary, by the same firm, to the London Caledonian Press; also a K. and B. "Hexe" stop cylinder press; and have orders in hand for several "Sturmvogel" two revolution presses, by K. and B., including repeat orders in three instances. The "Compleo" semi-automatic stereo plant, for rotary machine users, will also be heard more about in the near future, as will also the "Gigant" hydraulic matrix-making and drying press for producing the finest half-tone illustrations, as published in the *Daily Sketch*, the *Sunday Herald*, the *Daily Mirror* and the *Sunday Pictorial*.

Swedish Lock-Out Settled.

A definite settlement of the lock out in the Swedish wood pulp industry was reached last week, and the agreement entered into will bind both parties until the end of next year. Mills are to be started up as soon as practicable but it will be two or three weeks before they can be got into full swing.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printing

Digitized by Google

South-West London Master Printers

Annual Meeting of the Association.

The annual meeting of the South-west London Master Printers' Association was held on Wednesday of last week, at Stanley's Restaurant, Lavender Hill, S.W., Mr. J. D. Wise presiding.

The formal business having been concluded the secretary (Mr. F. H. Cole) presented the committee's fifth annual report, for the year 1922-23, which showed that the Association had maintained and strengthened its position within the Alliance. The committee bore testimony to the work of their president and council representatives during the wages negotiations, and also placed on record their sincere appreciation of the work so well and enthusiastically carried out by their secretary, Mr. Fred. H. Cole. Mention was made of the fact that the result of the General Election questionnaire, sent to the candidates of the south-west constituencies, was very satisfactory, all the sitting members with the exception of three having expressed their willingness to help the printers in their efforts to oppose continuation of State printing at Harrow and elsewhere, and to strengthen the Merchandise Marks Act as it affects the printing industry. The Association's activities in condemning the action of the Postmaster-General in abolishing the sample post, and protesting against the action of the Church Touring Guild in having all its mailing matter printed in and posted in Vienna, were recorded. The Association's successful annual dinner and various monthly meetings were recalled and the further active interest of members solicited. The membership of the Association was reported as now standing at 107, an increase of six during the year.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The hon. treasurer, Mr. R. Kent, in presenting the accounts for the year showed that the deficit of last year had been almost wiped out during the present year under review.

The treasurer moved, and Mr. E. J. Pegg seconded, that the balance sheet be passed, and the meeting unanimously agreed.

Before proceeding to the election of officers for the ensuing year, Mr. Wise, the retiring president, gave a brief resumé of the work of the past year.

He cordially thanked all the officers and members of the Association who had so loyally supported him during his term of office (two years) as president of the Association. Whilst he was thankful for all that had been achieved in the past he looked forward to renewed efforts for furthering the interests of the Association in the days to come. He was glad to note that there had been some improvement in the attendance at the monthly meetings, but hoped that every effort would be made to increase the active interest of their members in the affairs of the Association. There had been an excellent programme of lectures and speakers during the past year, and the thanks of all were due to their energetic secretary, Mr. F. H. Cole, whose services were so untiringly given to the Association. Mr. Wise also reminded the members of the great benefit that resulted from affiliation to the L.M.P.A., and said that one of his chief pleasures in the work had been his cordial reception at 24, Holborn, where the staff were ever ready to do what they could to help the individual member in times of difficulty. Mr. Wise concluded his remarks by saying that it gave him great pleasure to propose that the vice president, Mr. E. G. Cole, be elected as president for the coming year, and he was sure that in Mr. Cole the members would have a president who would devote himself wholeheartedly to the interests of the Association.

Mr. A. Spring seconded the proposition, and the meeting unanimously elected Mr. E. G. Cole as president, with marked signs of the popularity of this choice.

Mr. Wise then vacated the chair, and Mr. E. G. Cole took charge of the proceedings.

Mr. Cole expressed the great pleasure that his election gave him, and said it would be his aim to try and follow worthily in the steps of the preceding president of the Association.

Mr. R. B. Simnett was unanimously elected as vice-president of the Association.

The president, Mr. E. G. Cole, at this point asked leave of the meeting to retire in order that he might go back to another appointment from which he had come to this meeting.

Mr. R. B. Simnett, vice-president, then took the chair.

The treasurer, Mr. R. Kent, and the joint hon. secretaries, Messrs. F. H. Cole and Fred A. Chivers, were unanimously re-elected.

The following were elected to form the executive committee: Messrs. H. A. Chivers, W. G. Mead, E. J. Pegg, G. Rangecroft, E. Trim, P. Walmsley, G. W. Young, F. E. Tally and S. Maidment.

Messrs. E. G. Cole, president, R. B. Simnett, vice-president, and Mr. J. D. Wise, past president, were elected as the Association's representatives on the Council of the L.M.P.A.

Mr. E. J. Pegg was also re-elected as deputy representative to the Council.

This completed the election of officers.

Mr. Simnett and Mr. Spring paid very eloquent tribute to the work of the retiring council representative, Mr. G. W. Young, who suitably responded.

The meeting next proceeded to adopt the Standardised Form of Local Association Rules, which Mr. Wise informed those present had been accepted by all the other district associations in London, and it was decided to print and distribute copies of the rules as amended to the members as soon as possible.

Mr. H. A. Chivers rose to propose that a cordial vote of thanks and appreciation for the work done by the retiring president, Mr. J. D. Wise should be recorded in the minutes.

Mr. P. Walmsley seconded the proposal and Mr. Simnett supported it. The meeting with entire and hearty unanimity passed the vote, and Mr. Wise, obviously much touched by the depth of feeling expressed by the meeting, responded.

Mr. W. F. Willsher, L.M.P.A. asst. sec. reported on the present state of the Paper Workers' Dispute, and a very enjoyable and successful annual meeting was brought to a close with a cordial vote of thanks to the vice president, Mr. R. B. Simnett for the able way in which he had conducted the proceedings at such very brief notice.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. Reader, G. Townsend, and W. E. Cooper, letterpress, lithographic, and colour printers, 86, Rutland-street, Leicester, under the style of the Reader Printing Co.

F. J. Kew and F. J. Morgan, stationers, printers, bookbinders, and booksellers, 54, The Broadway, Wimbledon, and 5, Worple road, Wimbledon, under the style of Collins and Kew.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

W. Hughff, Mousehold-lane, Sprowston, Norfolk, carrying on business at 4, Exchange-street, Norwich, bookseller and stationer.

E. Shinegold, 105, Osbaldeston road, Stoke Newington, London, paper agent's clerk.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

SWITZERLAND.

A firm in Zurich are desirous of obtaining agencies for the sale of British printing inks and novelties for printers and lithographers, etc. (Reference No. 487.)

UNITED STATES.

The Commercial Counsellor at Washington reports that a firm in Philadelphia are interested in the importation of cloths for printing and would be pleased to receive quotations for such cloths. (Reference D.O.T. 18659 F.W./T.C./2)

ARGENTINA.

A commission agent in Buenos Aires is desirous of representing British manufacturers of shellac, genuine and imitation gold leaf, bronze and aluminium powders, etc. (Reference No. 493.)

THE farmer has learned that he can't sow and reap the same day. Some city folk don't know it yet.

Federation of Master Process ENGRAVERS.

Annual Meeting in Manchester.

The annual general meeting, annual dinner and conference of the Federation of Master Process Engravers took place in Manchester on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. London members to the number of 32 travelling from St. Pancras by special saloon on the Wednesday arrived at Manchester at 2.25 p.m., where they were met by Mr. W. A. Nixon, secretary of the Northern Counties Association of Master Process Engravers, which is really a section of the main Federation. Prominent members of the Manchester reception committee included Mr. H. Entwistle, of Entwistle, Thorpe and Co., and Mr. F. W. Thomas, of the Star Process Engraving Co., Ltd. The entire party was accommodated at the Midland Hotel where the subsequent functions took place.

A start was made on official business at 4 o'clock on the first day, the meeting being presided over by Mr. T. B. Gould, of the Northern Art Reproduction Co. (immediate past-president of the Northern Counties Association). About 50 firms in all were represented, and letters were received from others who were unable to attend by reason of distance or pressure of business.

At the annual dinner on the Wednesday, at 6.30 p.m., the chair was taken by the president of the Federation, Mr. Andrew Dargavel, of John Swain and Son, Ltd., and the company numbered over 60. The guests of the evening were Major C. Gamble, of the Manchester College of Technology, and Mr. Gee, of Leicester, representing the Federation of Master Printers. Major Gamble proposed the toast of "The Federation," and the chairman responded on behalf of the members. Mr. P. J. Bailey, of the Strand Engraving Co., London, proposed "The Provincial Associations," which was responded to very ably by Mr. H. Entwistle, after which a musical programme was proceeded with. Mr. C. F. Coombs, of the West End Engraving Co., amused the company with a topical song adapted to the occasion, the chorus of which was heartily joined in by all members.

Officers for the ensuing year included Mr. Andrew Dargavel re-elected as president and Mr. V. Siviter Smith, of Birmingham, vice-president; additions to the Council being Mr. W. B. Hislop, of Hislop and Day, Ltd., Edinburgh, Mr. A. Knighton, of Knighton and Cutts, London, and Mr. R. Vincent, of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd., London.

Important items of business transacted during the two days' meeting were the strengthening of the rules of the Federation, increase of subscriptions and favourable discussion of an Unemployment Insurance Scheme for the entire industry.

Future of "The Times."

Major J. J. Astor, M.P., presided at *The Times* Companionship dinner held on Saturday night at the Hotel Cecil. More than 1,000 members of the various staffs and their guests were present, and speeches made in the Grand Hall were transmitted to another section of the company in the Victoria Hall of the hotel by means of the Western Electric Public Address System, a remarkable elaboration of the loud speaking telephone.

Major Astor, replying to the toast of *The Times* Publishing Co., expressed his view that the paper should be used for national interests, and it should be beyond the power of any individual to use it for his own personal ends. He would regard *The Times* as a national institution, and so far as it was possible he was taking steps, with the help of his friend, Mr. John Walter, to put it beyond the reach of unworthy ends, and to maintain it as the independent, fearless, and truthful voice of England.

IN Mr. Fred. J. Melville's book, "Rare Stamps: How to Recognise Them," just published at 1s. nett, by the Melville Book Co., of 26, Plumstead High-street, London, he tells of many tiny scraps of printing which are worth hundreds and even thousands of pounds. The book should be of practical utility to all interested in its subject.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

A CONFERENCE between the L.M.P.A. and the "Natsopa" on rates for machine assistants on the larger printing machines chiefly used by periodical printers, also rates for revisers and general assistants, etc., has been held, and after an interesting discussion was adjourned to allow of the employers submitting counter-proposals to those put forward by the Society.

IN connection with the annual meeting and social functions to be held at Eastbourne on May 4th and 5th by the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance (secretary, Mr. Percy D. Michael, 24, Holborn, E.C.1), a very tasteful programme has been prepared giving full particulars of the arrangements made.

ROCHDALE PRINTING TRADES GUILD.—The Rochdale and District Printing Trades Guild visited Manchester on Saturday last. About 60 members paid a visit to Messrs. Hulton's, Withy-grove to see the production of the *Sunday Chronicle*. The party afterwards split up, part visiting the Manchester Town Hall and the rest going through the John Rylands Library where Mr. Guppy had set out some specimens of printing, ancient and modern. The day was a big success. The next visit is to the Linotype Works at Broadheath.

THE Newspaper Society has invited the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Duke, P.C., as the principal guest at their annual dinner which will take place at the Trocadero Restaurant on Tuesday, May 8th, at 7 p.m. for 7.30 p.m.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The Diamond Jubilee Appeal of the Newspaper Press Fund has already met with a generous response, and there is every hope that a record result will be announced at the sixtieth annual dinner at the Hotel Victoria on May 10th, when the Prince of Wales will preside. Early donations include the following: £1,050, Viscount Rothermere; £1,000 each, the *Daily Mail*, the *Evening News*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, the *Daily Mirror*, the *Sunday Pictorial*, Proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, *The Times*, and *News of the World*; £525, Mr. Frank Lloyd; £500 each, Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., and the *Observer*; £250, *Liverpool Post and Mercury*; £210, Sir Roderick Jones and Reuters; £105 each, Sir James Owen (president of the Newspaper Society), *Daily News*, *Yorkshire Post*, Sir John Ellerman; £100, *Manchester Guardian* and *Manchester Evening News*.

THE eight-fourth annual general meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday. Viscount Burnham, the president, occupied the chair, and on his motion, seconded by Mr. Arthur T. Yates, chairman of committee, the report and financial statement were adopted. A satisfactory year's progress was reported, and the intention was announced of having a festival dinner this year, under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Wakefield.

THE excellent relations existing between the management of Messrs. Wyman and Sons and their bookstall staff were again emphasised at the annual dinner of the staff, held at the Hotel Great Central on Saturday night. Mr. H. W. Pountney, manager and a director of the firm, was in the chair, and three other directors and all the superintendents were among the large company. Lord Riddell was one of the speakers.

THE Associated Advertising Clubs of the World are to send an invitation to the Prince of Wales to attend the Atlantic Convention in June.

PRECURSOR OF THE LINO.—The *Observer*, quoting its own columns of 100 years ago writes: "Dr. Church is now at Birmingham preparing his new printing press. The compositor has only to sit down at this curious piece of mechanism as he would at a pianoforte, and as he strikes the keys, the types all fall from the case into their proper places, with a velocity that keeps pace with the most rapid speaker. The form having been worked off, the type moves into the melting pot, from which it is returned, recast into its original state without any diminution of material, and thence distributed into the case quite new. One of these presses placed at the bar of the House of Commons would always insure a correct report of the debate. Dr. Church, the inventor, is a native of Boston, in New England."

MR. H. GORDON SELFRIDGE gave a dinner at Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, on Wednesday of last week, to Mr. Clarence W. Barron, principal proprietor of the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Boston News Letter*, *Barron's Financial Weekly*, of New York, and other publications. Amongst those who accepted invitations were Sir Herbert Morgan, Lord Riddell and Sir W. Berry.

MRS. REINER, of Sutton, mother-in-law of Sir Roland Blades, M.P., when stepping off the pavement in Worcester-road, Sutton, on Friday, was knocked down by a cyclist and killed.

MR. W. JONES, a Runcorn journalist, was killed on Friday by colliding on a motor-cycle with the Duke of Westminster's motor-car whilst on the road near Nantwich.

THE interment took place on Saturday at Knaresborough of the late Mr. William Parr, who for half-a-century conducted the business of a printer and stationer in the ancient borough.

THE late Mr. Joseph Constantine of Northallerton, Yorkshire, a director of the Field Press (Ltd.), who recently gave £40,000 for the establishment of a Technical College in Middlesbrough, left unsettled property valued at £1,563,195.

MR. HARRY CROOM-JOHNSON, of Wrexham, managing director of the company which owns the *Wrexham Advertiser*, left £14,128 (net £9,170).

THE late Mr. James Brown, Harrow, late of Messrs. Denyer and Harwar, Burgo-street, E.C., manufacturing stationers, who died November 15th, aged 44, left £6,333.

AUSTRALIAN DUTIES.—The High Commissioner for Australia has received telegraphic advice that the following goods have been brought under the operation of the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act:—Paper feeding and folding machines, combined or separate, Germany, Section 8.

MR. S. W. ROSENBACH has brought off one of the biggest deals in books that have been made in the United States for many years in the purchase for $450,000 (approximately £90,000) of the greater part of James W. Ellsworth's collection.



THE MASTER PRINTERS' ANNUAL AND TYPOGRAPHICAL YEAR BOOK, 1923. Edited by R. A. Austen-Leigh and Gerard T. Meynell. London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd. Price 12s. 6d. net; by post 13s. 6d.

We welcome the appearance of the new edition of this very useful volume of reference matter relating to the printing and allied trades. In size and get-up almost identical with that of last year's issue, the new "Annual" cannot boast to have made much advance upon its already established utility, but it has some 20 or so more pages of reading matter, has been generally revised, and contains a few new items of interest. As the preface points out, the 1923 negotiations which resulted in decreasing of wages have necessitated a revision of nearly all the agreements between employers and unions—which agreements constitute a substantial and important section of the volume. There is a useful revised legal section dealing with the "Rights and Obligations of Printers under the Factory Acts and other Acts of Parliament, etc.," by Messrs. Scatliffs, solicitors to the Federation of Master Printers, whilst in the foreign section Mr. Robert O. Ballou, managing editor of the *Ben Franklin Monthly*, writes a review of the year's printing in America. It is a pity that, as the book was sent to press before the holding of the many recent annual meetings of the district associations, much of the information regarding the office-bearers in the employers' organisation is out of date by the time of publication. Other matter also already requires revision. The list of printing trade papers is a useful feature. This list, by the way, contains no reference to the Canadian field, and the *Canadian Printer* might be added. The volume is again admirably printed and produced (by Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.), and it bears as frontispiece an excellent new portrait of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the Federation.

THE employee who simply "puts in the time" is by and by put out.

Trade Union Matters.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE T.A.—A big effort is to be made to put the finances of the Typographical Association on a sound basis which were undermined through the strike. The members are to ballot on the following questions:—A. Are you in favour of a reduction of 25 per cent. in the out-of-work and funeral benefits as specified? or B. Are you in favour of an increase in subscriptions as embodied in the accompanying table in order to maintain the benefits at the present rate? Table shows roughly an increase of 2d. per week.

NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS.—Mr. R. Patterson (South Shields) presided at the annual meeting of the Newcastle branch of the National Union of Journalists, held in Newcastle. The reports, which were of a very satisfactory character, were adopted, and the following officials appointed for the ensuing year: Chairman, Mr. W. Lowes; joint hon. secretary, Mr. J. N. Back and Mr. W. W. Tagg; hon. auditors, Mr. A. S. Reeves and Mr. J. Prunskill; and committee, Messrs. W. D. Stephenson, A. H. Garside, J. Harding, E. Allan, W. W. Snaith, R. Patterson, T. Coulthard, G. A. Roberts and G. F. Hall.

LITHOGRAPHERS' WAGES.—After a conference with the Federation of Master Printers on the question of wages certain terms have been proposed and these have been recommended for acceptance by the executive of the Lithographic Printers' Society. Although the terms, we understand, are much below the amount asked for, it is believed the London members will accept the position, at any rate until 1924, when the position will again be reviewed. We learn that a vote is being taken on the suggested terms, which if agreed to by the men, will place London lithographic printers in a super-grade of the National Wages Agreement. Up till now there has never been an agreement between employers and the lithographic printers covering a scale of wages.

PAPER WORKERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—Mr. W. Ross, general secretary of the Papermaking Section of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, writes to correct the report which appeared in our last issue concerning the grant of £100 to the agricultural workers in East Anglia. He writes: "A resolution of sympathy with the East Anglian agricultural workers in their fight against starvation wages was carried unanimously by the delegates at the Biennial Conference of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, and it was resolved to send a grant of £100 to the strike fund of their union, not to the paper workers there, as the report stated. There are no paper works in East Anglia, so the agricultural workers there could not invade them."

BARGAIN.

One-ton Gas-fired Melting Pot,

with Hotplate, or can be Oil-fired.

Made by HOE & CO.

EVERYTHING COMPLETE WITH HOOD.

Price £42.

This Ton Furnace and Plate were removed from one of the leading London Printers, and replaced by a "MONOMETER" Plant.

MONOMETER MANUFACTURING CO. (1918) Ltd.

SAVOY HOUSE,

115, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Phone: Gerrard 3655.

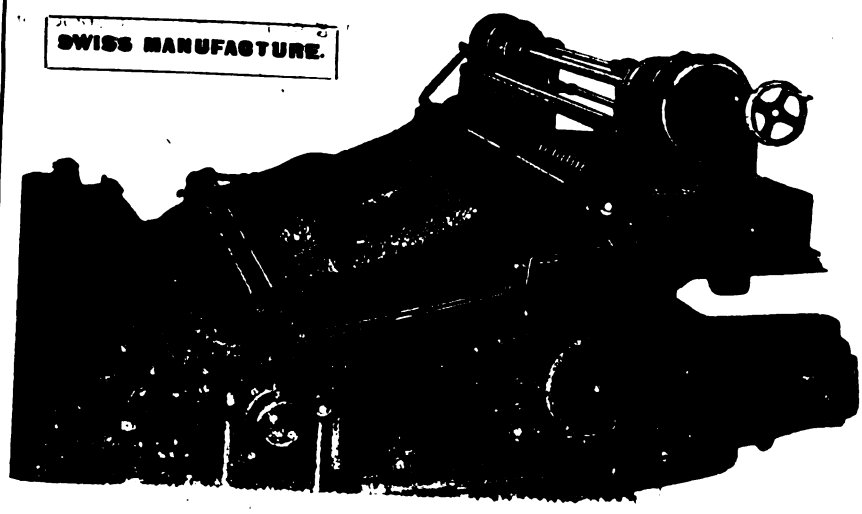
Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is adaptable for short runs and supplied at a price within the reach of every printer. The principal reasons for not universally adopting automatic feed are therefore removed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs.

Change to hand feed in a few minutes.

No tapes or friction wheels to mar or set-off on colour work.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

8 Feeders sold during the last weeks.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply Houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION



Make a Good Impression!

An unrivalled experience and technical knowledge enable Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., to produce Printing Inks of the first quality for the latest processes and with the greatest range of tints, colours, consistencies and drying properties.

Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers, and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice if desired.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Agents for Australia —

MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.

Digitized by Google

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a large muster of members at the April meeting of the Association held on Tuesday of last week at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C. The meeting—called a week later on account of the Easter holidays—was presided over by Mr. H. Milton (president) who was supported by Mr. J. Fleming (vice-president). Those responsible for the Association's activities have always exhibited commendable enterprise in securing first-rate lectures at the monthly gatherings, and that given by Mr. A. Purkis, Town Clerk of Deptford, on the present occasion, was by no means an exception to the customary "bill of fare."

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the secretary (Mr. A. Cox) submitted several items of correspondence.

Early in the proceedings Mr. J. Dixon, in drawing attention to the loss the Association had sustained in the death of Mr. W. Vernum, said their departed friend had been a strenuous, although quiet worker, and one who always had the best interests of the Association at heart. It was Mr. Vernum, in conjunction with their past president, Mr. A. W. Hunt, who had framed the rules when the Association was first formed, and during all the intervening years he had served first on one committee and then on another. The least they could do was to pass a resolution expressing their sincere condolences with Mrs. Vernum and her family.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. J. Jones and sympathetically approved.

The items of correspondence included a letter from Mr. A. J. Daines, who wrote promising a lecture to the Association at an early date. A letter was also read from the management of the Holborn Restaurant, regarding the Association's annual dinner for 1924. Other letters were from Mr. J. R. Riddell and Mr. G. W. Knight, secretary of the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes.

Arising out of the correspondence relating to the annual dinner next year, Mr. Cox said there were only two dates left open to them at the Holborn Restaurant, and on his own responsibility he had decided on that of Saturday, March 29th.

Confirmation was unanimously given by the members to the date and also to the arrangements so far made by Mr. Cox in respect of this function for next year.

With reference to the donation to the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes, it was decided to grant the same amount as last year, viz., three guineas.

The annual donation to the Printing Industry Technical Board was next considered, and Mr. G. A. Rutherford moved that the sum of five guineas be granted.

Mr. G. A. Eden, the Association's representative on this body, in seconding the resolution, said that in taking an interest in the activities of this useful organisation they were not only helping the apprentice but also looking after their own Association in years to come.

The resolution was carried.

A suggestion was made that the summer outing, to be held early in June, should take the form of a visit to Jackson's Millboard Mill at Bourne End, the idea being very favourably received.

Mr. J. J. Jones spoke on the possibilities of holding a field-path ramble in July, and said that as the idea seemed to meet with the approval and support of the members he would be pleased to arrange such an outing. With reference to this matter Mr. J. A. Esler proposed that a small committee be appointed, but it was eventually left with the executive to deal with.

Mr. A. C. Ware, on behalf of the stewards, reported that the arrangements for the annual dinner to be held at the Connaught Rooms on Saturday next were practically completed, and that a large gathering was expected.

The chairman next called on Mr. Purkis for his lecture, which proved to be a very interesting account of the early history and present-day conditions in Deptford.

At the close of the lecture contributions to a discussion were made by Messrs. G. A. Rutherford, A. Cox, W. Robinson and J. Walker.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Purkis was moved by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Rutherford, and very cordially carried.

Thin Opaque Printings.

It is evident that the demand for thin opaque printings is on an increasing scale, the satisfactory results obtained, even with heavy illustrations, proving the utility of this class of paper for many purposes. Again the outlay on postage has to be considered by firms freely circulating commercial catalogues, and in the form of cheap editions of standard works the paper is most attractive.

Amongst the firms giving particular attention to this class of manufacture, a leading position is held by the Royal Dutch Paper Mill, generally known as "Hollandaise," represented in this country by Messrs. E. A. Bristow and Co., 23-28, Fleet-street, E.C.4. The "Hollandaise" papers, it may be mentioned, are supplied through the usual wholesale firms.

We have had samples brought under our notice of the "Hollandaise" papers, which certainly have special characteristics in the matter of look-through, an absence of wire-mark, and the velvety feel of the real India paper is even reproduced in the cheap grades.

Known as thin opaque Bible printing No. 2 grade is of excellent appearance, and is well adapted for heavy-faced type. The saving in bulk is apparent when it is mentioned that 1,000 pages come within seven-eighths of an inch. Another attractive grade is that known as No. 1, which is a new quality, the result of the long experience of the makers—extending over 20 years—to meet the increasing demand for commercial purposes. The price, for instance, is only a little over half that for the real India opaque paper. It is supplied white and toned, and has an excellent appearance printed in red and black. One thousand pages equal about five-eighths of an inch. The all rag India paper is a splendid sheet, and among other attractive lines may be mentioned imitation hand-mades, deckled four sides, for book work.

THE highest ambition is to think rightly.

Scottish Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

IT is interesting to notice that the Postmaster-General is considering an alteration in the rules for the printed paper rate of postage. The present rules seem to have been drawn up with the express purpose of preventing the public from obtaining any more benefit from the ½d. rate than could be avoided, and to the ordinary man they are quite unintelligible. For instance, orders for goods can be sent for ½d. postage, but they must be on forms approved by the Post Office. Now the meanest intellect outside the postal staff would at once recognise an "order" which really needs no definition, but the postal authorities require that it must be headed by the word "Order" or "Please Send" and that these words must be printed not typed or written. So the ordinary householder must pay 1½d. postage if he orders a leg of mutton from his butcher, because he has no printed forms. What can be sent by the printed paper post and what cannot, is so much a matter of conjecture that many people are constantly in the habit of sending communications of various kinds which are not admissible when posted to certain places, while they are accepted without question in many other quarters.

SINCE the war the demand for tinted papers of all kinds has not been nearly so great as before, owing to the difficulty during that time of securing suitable colours and their high cost. For this reason many people who used to work coloured papers went on to white, and have not yet altered their style. It might be worth their while to notice that coloured papers can now be bought in abundance and that the price is comparatively low. In fact, it is rather strange to observe the number of mills that are now competing for coloured orders.

FROM the papermaker's point of view, it cannot be a very attractive line, and the fact that so many are now engaged in making these papers implies that trade must be extremely dull in some quarters. To do the trade a mill requires to keep large stocks, as the demand is generally for stock lines, and in the commoner qualities in particular there is a good deal of competition with foreign makes. Moreover, the foreign mills frequently secure the larger orders, as their price is much lower than home-made papers. Then there is always the danger of colours fading when kept in stock too long, and the extra cost of handling, warehouse rent and interest on capital can hardly be provided for in the difference in the price obtainable as compared with white papers.

NEW members of the Federation of British Industries include the following:—Messrs. J. Lovell and Son, Ltd, paper manufacturers, Avon Paper Mills, Linlithgow; James Cropper and Co., Ltd., paper manufacturers, Burneside Mills, Kendal; and Bradbury, Wilkinson Co., Ltd., manufacturers of bank notes, postage stamps, etc., New Malden, Surrey.

THE more of yourself you give the richer you become—and others.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

New British Patents.

Applications.

Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co). Printing presses. 9,144.

Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Printing presses. 9,485.

Borner, O. Device for composing tabular matter, etc., for typecasting, etc., machines. 9,084.

Diamond, G. Paper boxes. 9,325.

Ford, R. M. Blotting paper container. 9,572.

Harnden, C. A. Machines for cutting fabric, paper, etc. 9,442.

Hartmann, C. W. Machines for making paper bags. 9,496.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Counting mechanism for printing machines. 9,162.

McGhee, J. Address books, etc. 9,340.

Marmenter, H. H., and Wharmby, T. V. Printing presses. 9,430.

Robinson, E. K. Bookbinding. 9,191.

Turner, E. F. Loose-leaf binder. 9,421.

Wood and Co. (Printers), Ltd., E. J. Collapsible boxes. 9,602.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Taulaigo, A. Binding device for thick account books with removable leaves. 195,419.

1922.

Bloxam, A. G. (United States Envelope Co.). Envelopes. 195,547.

Copeland, R. J. Book covers. 195,459.

Grimonprez, A., and Petit, H. Apparatus for cutting, folding and interfolding cigarette papers. 177,150.

Guy, J. S. Printing attachment for envelope folding machines. 195,551.

Hunt, R. Folding boxes or cartons. 195,543.

Whitling, C. C., and Gitsham, W. A. Printers' furniture and mounting boards. 195,572.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

May, F. Copying paper. 195,586.

Thalmann, E. Type cleaning preparation and process for making same. 195,581.

The Drammen Paper Mills, of Drammen, and G. A. Svensen Trading Co., of Christiania, have intrusted their exclusive agency for France, Switzerland and Italy to M. J. Bachtold, 54, rue Iaitbout, Paris.

The paper exports of the Finnish paper company, Kymmene Aktiebolag, total for the first two months of the current year 9,700 tons, as against 6,145 for the same period of 1921.

CHINA CAP

.. AND ..

THIN PRINTINGS

APPLY TO:—

E. M. FELLS & Co.

14, Upper Thames Street,

LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams (Inland):—KRAFTIGEN, CENT, LONDON.
,, (Foreign):—KRAFTIGEN, LONDON.
Telephone:—4742 CENTRAL.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

U.S. Paper Tariff.

Explanation of Some of the Changes.

The United States Tariff Commission in its annual report has the following to say regarding the revision of the paper schedule in the present tariff law:

A simplification of the classification of printing paper by the employment of a utilisation rather than a value basis is an outstanding feature of the schedule applying to paper and books in the Tariff Act of 1922. Under the Act of 1910 printing papers were classified for tariff purposes on the basis of value of not less than 5 cents per pound and not more than 8 cents per pound. The purpose of the higher classification was to distinguish book paper from news-print, but owing to unusual conditions of trade newsprint prices advanced materially and a new basis for tariff purposes became necessary. After careful consideration, it was recommended that the commercial term "standard news-print paper" be adopted, and that the remaining imports of paper under the former schedule be known as "printing paper." The recommendation was supported, and under the Act of 1922 standard news print paper is admitted free of duty, while printing paper, which is in reality a grade of book paper, is subject to a duty of one-fourth cent per pound and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The great bulk of printing paper which is used by the newspapers of the country thus enters free of duty.

Minor Changes.

A number of minor changes were made in the Schedule for the purpose of clarifying the Tariff Act and its administration. For instance, all varieties of paper board no further advanced than the original manufacture on the paper machine are grouped under paragraph 1302, thus doing away with the segregation of cardboard, cylinder machine bristol board, leather board, and box-board and pulpboard. By defining the thickness of paper imported under this paragraph the classification is clearly established. Further illustration of the clarifying process accomplished through minor changes in wording or grouping is the paragraph applying to envelopes. Under the Act of 1922 envelopes instead of bearing a uniform rate of duty are assessed according to the paper from which they are manufactured.

Among the changes in the paper and book schedule made by the Congress are the inclusion of two retaliatory clauses directly affecting printing paper and wallboard, respectively, and indirectly affecting wood pulp and pulpwood. The clause forming part of the printing paper paragraph provides that where a country or political sub-division forbids or restricts the exportation of printing paper, wood pulp, or pulpboard, the President may negotiate for the free movement of these commodities, and if no change is forthcoming there shall be imposed an additional duty of 10 per cent. and an amount equal to the highest export charge upon an equal quantity of printing paper or its equivalent in wood pulp or pulpwood.

The second retaliatory clause in the paper and book schedule appears in paragraph 1302, relating to paper board, wallboard, and pulpwood.

The paragraph provides that if any country imposes a duty on any article specified in the paragraph when imported from the United States in excess of the duty provided by the United States, then the duty imposed shall be equalled.

A PAPER SHIP.—The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. have ordered a large new liner from Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., to be built at their yard in Barrow-in-Furness. The new vessel is contracted to be completed early next year. She will be fully 400 ft. in length, with a sea speed of over eleven knots, a displacement of 13,000 tons, and a capacity for carrying about 5,000 tons of paper in rolls. Part of the paper for the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Mirror* is manufactured in Newfoundland, and the vessel will be employed in transporting this paper from the mills in the oldest Dominion of the Empire to London and Manchester. She has been specially designed to withstand the heavy weather in the North Atlantic in winter, and particularly for navigation in ice.

U.S. Printing Paper Exports.

During October the exports of American printings were as under to the countries mentioned:—

NEWS-PRINT.

	Pounds.	Dols.
Canada	167,872	11,137
Central America	213,562	10,471
Cuba	1,226,303	54,416
Other South America ...	250,919	13,364
Philippine Islands ...	313,489	14,049
Other countries	89,491	5,411
Total, Oct., 1922 ...	2,261,636	108,848
" " 1921 ...	1,408,737	71,293
" Jan.-Oct., 1922 ...	44,973,567	2,015,669
" " 1921 ...	27,930,638	1,900,340

BOOK PAPER (NOT COATED.)

	Pounds.	Dols.
United Kingdom	26,652	6,413
Canada	258,825	27,894
Central America	50,892	5,068
Mexico	112,710	13,828
Cuba...	346,535	34,600
Argentina	26,688	4,351
Brazil	188,485	19,925
Venezuela	30,688	3,546
Other South America ...	134,361	12,812
British India	40,831	4,299
China	76,090	7,297
Japan	104,749	11,942
Philippine Islands ...	269,200	21,198
Australia	132,343	15,147
Other countries	35,581	4,696
Total, Oct., 1922 ...	1,834,630	193,016
" " 1921 ...	1,381,958	134,040
" Jan.-Oct., 1922 ...	23,455,785	2,258,265
" " 1921 ...	37,549,023	5,586,143

The Linotype Afloat.

Of special interest to printers is the fact that the "Wonder Ship" "Aquitania," when she sailed from Southampton for New York on March 31st, had on board not only a wireless installation but also an editorial staff and an up-to-date Linotype, capable of producing a daily paper. This distinction is now also shared by other ships of the Cunard Line, the "Berengaria" and the "Mauritania."

The Linotypes installed on these ships are Model 4's, driven by L. and M. direct-geared motors and fitted with electric metal-pots. When Linotypes were first installed on board ship it was considered desirable to swing them in a cradle; but the machines now installed are bolted to the deck. It was not necessary to arrange for any ropes to hold the machine steady, as the bolts have proved quite satisfactory in keeping the Linotypes firm at all times. That Linotypes are satisfactorily operated on board ship during all kinds of weather was fully demonstrated by the "Aquitania," which experienced very heavy seas during her first outward run following the installation of the Linotype.

In addition to setting the wireless news for the *Daily Mail Atlantic Edition*, the Linotype produces a wide variety of indent forms, wireless telegram forms, ship notices, repair lists, log abstracts, passenger lists, memo forms, ship daily orders, report sheets, etc., as well as, of course, the usual menus and programmes, for which the necessary display matrix founts are carried.

Italian Paper Imports.

With reference to the revised regulations on the subject of temporary (duty-free) importation into and exportation from Italy of various articles, the list of articles which may be imported under the "temporary importation" system has been further extended by a Decree dated December 16th. The articles concerned include insulating manilla paper, white or coloured in the pulp, not sized; other, not ruled (ex Tariff No. 847, a, 1, b) for covering electric cables and conductors.

THANKS to facilities offered by the Royal Society of Arts, the Technical Section of the Papermakers' Association has been able to acquire a complete set of the proceedings of the Society from 1861 to the present time.

Greek Import Duties.

A Greek Legislative Decree, dated January 27th, and coming into force on that date, modifies the Customs duties on various goods on importation into Greece. The duties are in metallic currency and are represented in drs. per 100 okes (the oke = 2·81lb. avordupois). The following items are included:—

	Gen. Tariff.	Convn't Tariff.
Stereotype plates, plates for engraving maps, etc., of copper ...	40	–
Common articles of copper, not specially mentioned...	100	–
Joints for machines or pipes in general, typographical articles, bedsteads and buttons; of brass ..	40	30
Nails of zinc and zinc alloys ...	40	30
Tarred roofing paper	10	6
Emery paper, glass paper or glass cloth	50	40

Australian Paper Trade.

Import and Export Figures.

The values of paper and paper goods imported into and exported from the Commonwealth during the periods mentioned were as follows:—

Imports.

December	1921	1922
Cardboard and other paper boards	£12,644	£16,861
Printings	215,845	172,286
Wrappings of all colours	28,113	29,789
Writing & typewriting paper	32,336	64,486
All other paper	59,657	40,872
Directories, etc.	73,275	86,946
All other stationery ...	42,599	78,159
Totals ...	£464,469	£489,399
July to December	1921-22	1922-23
Cardboard and other paper boards	£66,058	£126,985
Printings	1,045,986	1,047,547
Wrappings of all colours	122,648	213,861
Writing & typewriting paper	144,611	320,218
All other paper	295,143	216,388
Directories, etc.	513,796	651,559
All other stationery ...	274,431	599,969
Totals	£2,462,673	£3,176,527

Exports.

December	1921	1922
Paper	£3,776	£5,995
Stationery	24,094	14,159
Totals ...	27,870	20,154
July to December	1921-22	1922-23
Paper	£29,210	£27,612
Stationery	112,227	98,687
Totals ...	£141,437	£126,299

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9564. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Don't be out of it!
TUCK'S POSTCARDS £5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
2 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Colour Printing Five Highest Awards
FOR THE TRADE.
A. CHRIS. FOWLER,
6, New Union St., Moorfields, E.C.2.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— By MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S. PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.
MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS can have their Indexes made **to their Own Standards** without delay.
EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities.
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."
Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING — MACHINERY MERCHANT. —
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

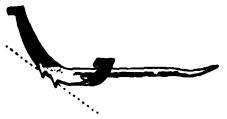
PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GAUGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. *Ref.*—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printi Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED **COMPOSITION**

For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

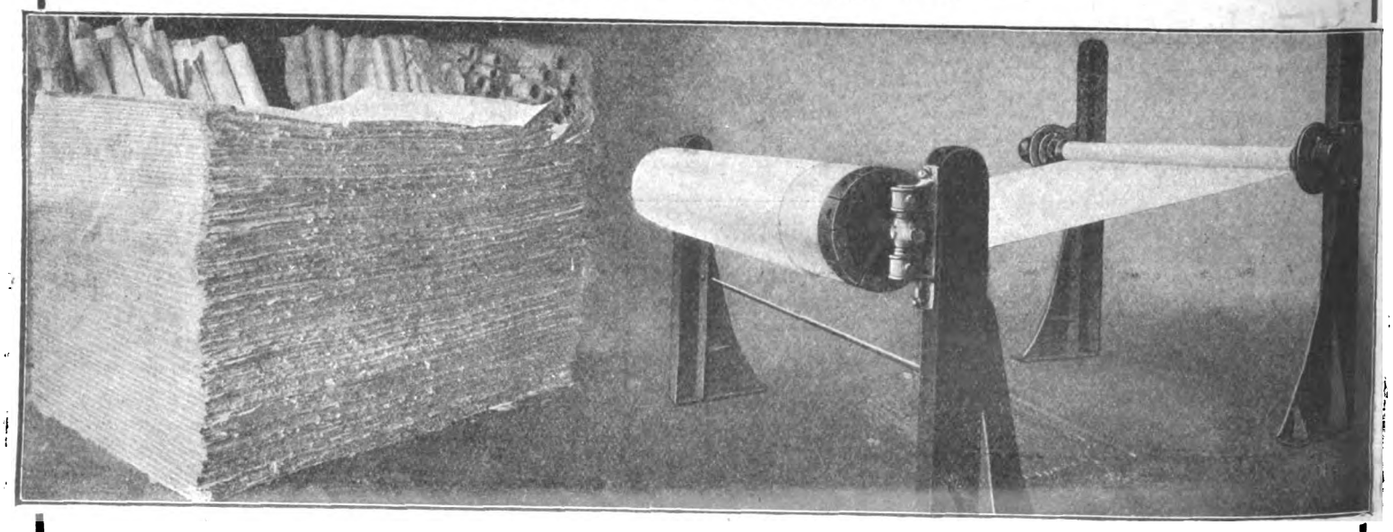
"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—April 19, 1923.

Digitized by Google

UNIV. OF MICH.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

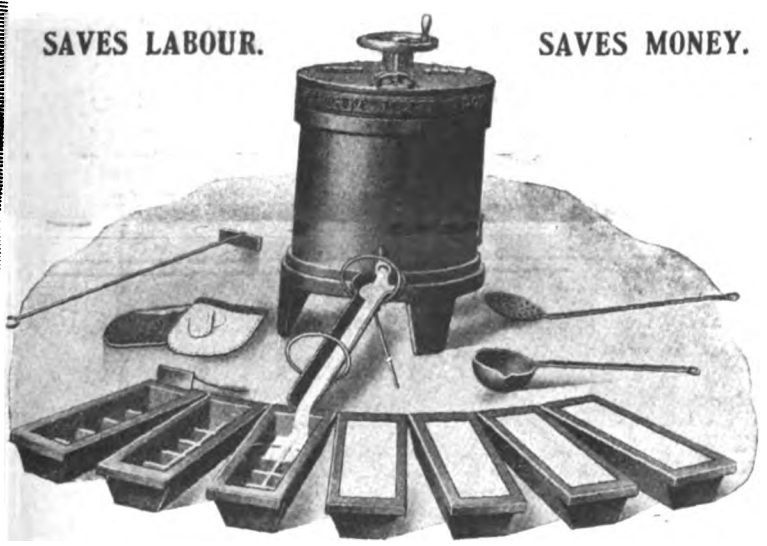
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 17. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 26, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR. SAVES MONEY.



A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

Fry's Metal Foundry

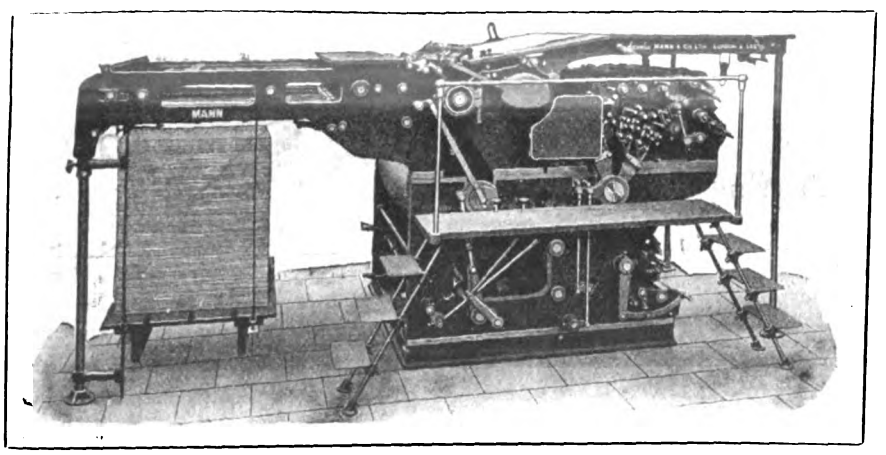
25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, DUBLIN, GLASGOW.

Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines), Telegrams: "Frymetalco, Sedist, London."

33-9

THE MANN PATENT TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE



PRINTS

(a) Two Colours on Front,

or

(b) A Different Colour Back and Front,

or

(c) Same Colour Back and Front,

or

(d) Single Colour One Side Only.

MORE THAN 200 MACHINES AT WORK ON:

NEWSPAPERS. CATALOGUES. SHARE CERTIFICATES. BONDS. NOTES. SHOWCARDS. CARTONS. LABELS. POSTERS. MAPS. PLAYING CARDS. ETC.

Full particulars from:—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD., HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

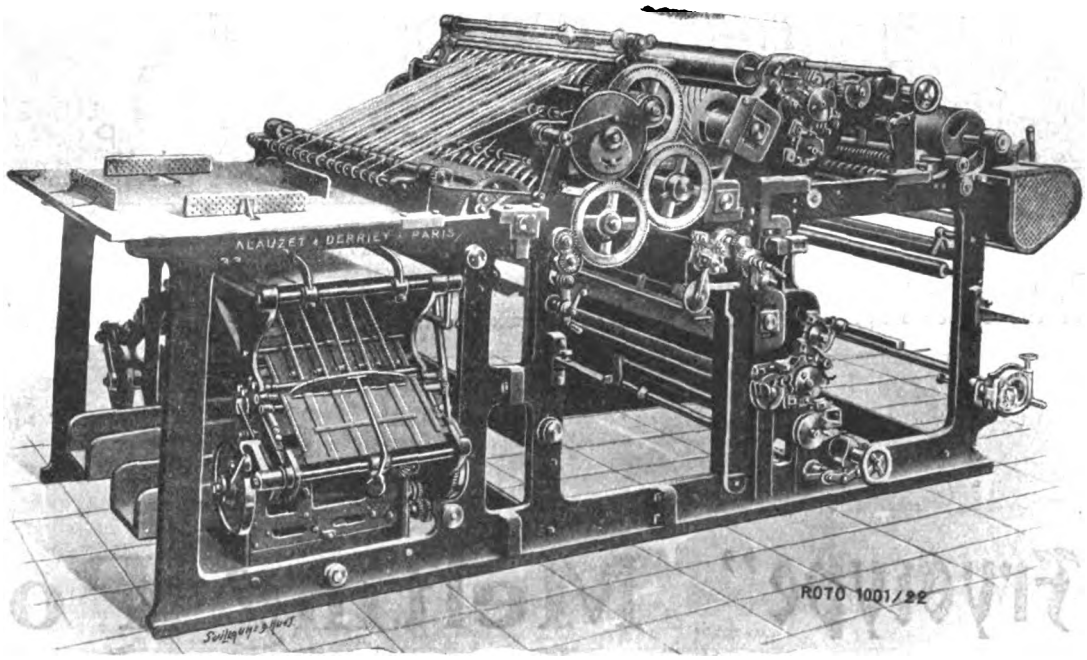
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

SP SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF

PRINTING INKS

WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 17. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: APRIL 26, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Photo-Litho as the New Conqueror:

ITS IMITATIONS—AND ITS LIMITATIONS.

A Talk by Mr. FRANK COLEBROOK.

The Association of Master Printers of South-East London at their recent Woolwich meeting invited Mr. Frank Colebrook to address them. A "paper" had been intimated, but Mr. Colebrook followed his usual practice and gave an extempore talk—upon "The New Inter-Relation of Photo-Litho and Letterpress." He had brought a fair assortment of specimens, which were examined with much interest, some being offered for members' acceptance. He had also lightly sketched two large diagrams to make mechanical points clearer.

The Manul Process.

The Manul process was the first to which reference was made. Messrs. Muston of Bell-yard, by the Law Courts, London—in premises, as the lecturer believed, in some way associated with Messrs. Butterworth—were named as handling this method. Mr. Plumacher-Parrish was also handling it. Mr. Colebrook said there were indeed several "light printing" methods aiming to make possible cheap good reprints—it might be of a book, or of a memo-heading, of a fine line engraving, or even of a half-tone or like subject; a reprint from a print of the subject at a previous working. He mentioned Messrs. Lowe and Brydone, of Willesden, as having been prominently associated with the successful operation of this method, and produced a number of specimens of that firm's work.

As lately operated, he said, the process involved the use of two or more glass plates with a sensitive coating. The plan had apparently been adopted of placing four pages of a book above the coated glass, this glass filling up what otherwise would be an aperture in the roof of a box or chamber. Electric glow lamps of no great candle power were in use a foot or two below, and these hardened all the sensitive solution save where the black or other colour of the lettering or design protected the solution behind it and left it soft and soluble in water. With the washing out of the still soluble solution a stencil was produced. The later developments had been that glass could be dispensed with and useful economy effected. A film of celluloid, he understood, was now employed. The printing-down stencil could be made of paper which was an advantage. The stencil was commonly dyed a dark purple or almost black. Of course pages taken from a book to be thus reprinted bore type upon their back; but printing on the back did not make the difficulty that might be anticipated. Apparently complete pneumatic rubber blanket contact was secured before the light was turned on. The printing off was commonly by rubber offset-litho. One firm in Leipsic, Messrs. Spamer, who until lately were letterpress printers only, were understood to have laid down a score or so of offset machines in the last two or three years in order to cope with the tremendous amount of reprint work which the Manul process had brought to them. The process seemed to be half Swiss, half German; or perhaps it might have been partly Swiss, partly German and partly Dutch. Edinburgh printers and other book printers were watching this matter very closely, for it appeared that even where stereotype moulds were available for reprint, this method might mean great economy. Correcting of pages to be thus reprinted could obviously be done by pasting slips over the matter needing to be put right before the pages were placed on the glass or film for the "light printing." It would be noted that no camera was needed: it was simply printing by action of light, much as occurred hourly in every photo-engraving studio. Of course, it had to be remarked that this method only served for reprint and for facsimile reprint. A per-inch cost had been worked out, and was being confidently quoted by those handling the method; but Mr. Colebrook considered that per-inch comparison with other methods could not be be very helpfully made without reference to the character of the job, and particularly to the length of the run. Apparently there was now no idea, if there ever had been an idea of attempting to bring about one absolute monopoly of the method in this country.

There were other methods of reprinting from existing printed matter, one indeed known through many years to the craft, at any rate known to printers who had interested themselves, as Mr. Howard Hazell for instance had done, in the art of photography. "Whatever a master printer's view may be on this or any matter that I may touch upon," said Mr. Colebrook, "he cannot be wrong in one thing—in himself making a practical acquaintance with photography, or renewing and extending such acquaintance as he may already have attained."

Proceeding to refer to the earliest days of lithography, Mr. Colebrook pointed out that litho owed its coming into being to a letterpress manipulator and in poetic justice litho should help the letterpress man now. It could be a powerful co-operator. But was it to be a supplanter? It could give imitations of letterpress work. What were its limitations.

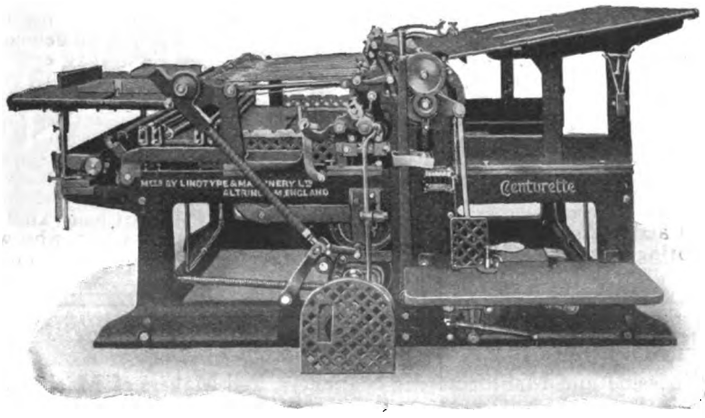
Photo Type-Setting.

Any inventors of new methods of type printing might be forgiven for entertaining very great expectations. And there were at least four of them. Only that week he had learnt of two new comers into the field, new methods of photo-type composition. The actuating principles of one of these methods differed from the Robertson and from the Hunter. A fourth operation directed to the same end apparently differed from the other three. The Robertson machine had been luminously described to the world by Mr. William Gamble, head of A. W. Penrose and Co., the famous photo-engravers' suppliers, Mr. Gamble suggested the fairly early extinction of pretty well all letterpress printing: it was to be replaced by the new photo type-composing power. We must never belittle any well-meant warnings, over his highly reputed name; but equally, we must reserve our critical freedom, and certainly we must keep probability in view.

Mr. Colebrook explained the Robinson process briefly. He would be interested to see if corrections could be made economically. Altering camera focus to produce various sizes of a letter from one original design, might serve for newspaper and journal printing, where almost anything that would mark paper might be passable, but it would not satisfy the canons of art printing. The balance of the black to the white of the paper which was correct in 48 or 36 point, would not be correct for six or eight. Type founders were only too painfully aware of that. Yet the assumption that there would be perfect satisfaction in such mere focus alteration, for securing differing sizes, was one thing which Mr. Gamble seemed to rely upon. A more important consideration was that of speed. Mr. Colebrook said he had certainly heard of an American machine that was supposed to be doing rotary litho at 11,000 an hour. That even, if reached, must be pronounced satisfactory or not, according to the quality of the product. It had seemed that litho work tended to show a certain degradation when speeded much beyond 4,000. He believed one of the phototype composing machine inventors hoped before long to see the plates as printed-down through his machine, worked off in this country by rotary offset litho at 7,000 per hour. The lecturer would be interested to learn of any such speed for good work in this country. To be sure, Mr. Gamble said that phototype composed plates need not be printed by rotary offset at all; for they might be printed by photogravure,

Digitized by Google

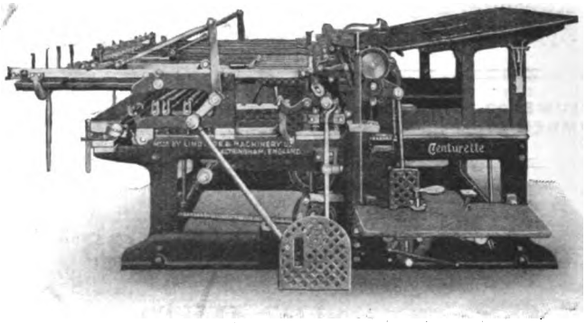
Centurette



CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery.

This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.

Built in one size only—Dbl. Demy—with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.



CENTURETTE—with Printed-Side-up Delivery.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9 Kingsway, London.

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.



Trade Mark.

B. DELLAGANA & CO., Ltd.



Trade Mark.

PRINTING BLOCK MAKERS BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS.

Specialities:

"DELLANICK" (Reg'd) The Hardest and Sharpest Plates (Nickel-Steel Shell, not Plated Electro).

"STEELETTO" (Reg'd.) The Cheapest Plates (Steel and Nickel Printing Surface).

ELECTROS and STEREOS

Of the same quality as for over 80 years—THE BEST ONLY.

PROCESS BLOCKS Unsurpassed.

Our aim is that our products and service shall like our TRADE MARK be BEAU IDEAL.

LONDON: 11, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4; Telephone—HOLBORN 207.

14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, E.C.3. Telephone—AVENUE 5589.

MANCHESTER: 62, Greengate, Salford. Telephone—CENTRAL 640.

LIVERPOOL: 35, Atherton Street. Telephone BANK 2522.

Digitized by Google

and he actually claimed that photogravure was quicker than rotary letterpress machining. It seemed a case of Jove's occasionally nodding. Mr. Gamble named the *Cape Times* as printing by rotary gravure at a speed of 32,000. In another place he gave the figure as 24,000 or 23,000. Mr. Colebrook thought that even taking the modified figure as the maximum, he must surely be representing the product of more than one cylinder. Rotary letterpress was not handicapped by a steel doctor blade having to traverse the cylinder with every printing operation, and even so, the highest speed of rotary letterpress that the speaker had heard of was in the London offices of the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Mirror*. They surely were not outpaced by the *Cape Times*. The "per cylinder" must not be confounded with "per machine." One machine's output might be 96,000 or more per hour. His comparisons were per cylinder.

The Hunter phototype composing machine did very great honour to the inventive brain and enterprise of Mr. Kenneth Hunter, a director of Hunters, Ltd., of St. Bride-street, E.C., and to his brother-in-law, Mr. August. Mr. Colebrook proceeded to describe the Hunter machine (see the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of March 15th last), emphasising the provision for making corrections, also the method of justification and spacing.

Printing Photographed Type Faces.

Mr. Colebrook showed various gravure printed journals. A half-tone cross-line screen was not necessary to rotary photogravure, but was commonly employed. The Process Year Book for 1923, which he brought, showed admirable Bolt-court student rotary gravure work with such screen. If a screen were used with type, as often happened, it, of course, tended against a sharp, clearly defined lettering. There was also in all cases the uncertainty as to just what would be the action of the etching acid. Photogravure, like other processes, was itself changing. It recognised its limitations—its present limitations—and adapted itself to them. For instance, some had hoped for speedy and great success in rotary gravure work fed from the reel; but reel feeding tended to be abandoned now for certain classes of gravure work. Sheet feeding was found to be much better.

Mr. Colebrook said he had seen in the office of Mr. F. T. Corkett, at 7, Farringdon-road, some very small and some very large phototype printing done in the United States. Some of the small work was by way of tint lettering on cheques. One ingenious cheque showed up the word "void" when its tint coating was at all tampered with by any fraudulent manipulator. The large work was of 48, 60 or 72 point lettering. He had noted text matter of such large size, photographically composed. It appeared to be the practice in some American establishments to box away certain finger-sized strips of white card, carrying a large sized letter at the top of the strip, and for an operator to withdraw the strips, just as a compositor would withdraw the corresponding metal stamps from their respective boxes, and to range them in order, to go before the camera. Speaking broadly, America had not shown any great keenness on the photo type-composing quest. Americans, however, welcomed men bringing over improved processes from our side. Mr. Corkett, for one, went from London. He took his particular process of rotary gravure to the American Lithographic Co. about ten years ago. Mr. Joseph Knapp, the head of that great concern, bought the process, and Mr. Corkett remained with him a year to watch its installation and development. An immense amount of photogravure work was now being done week by week by this company in the States, journal illustrations being a very large part of that output. No doubt the method as now worked represented the amending notions and contrivances of both Mr. Corkett himself and of the American Lithographic Co's workers. Perhaps lithographers were particularly alert in that calendar loving country. There was even once an effort to run a daily paper produced lithographically—the *New York Graphic*. He believed it ran a year. Mr. Corkett's craftsman career showed an Englishman leading and the States adopting and developing his ideas; and as a kind of balancing to this, it also showed the States leading and an Englishman adopting and developing that lead. Miller and Motley brought to England their so-called "Printex" method of stepping and repeating the same negative upon a plate for litho printing, and when they set about the capturing of the British market, Mr. Corkett took over their process, and greatly developed it. This, with his developments, now formed the Lithotex operation of the Pictorial Machinery Co.

(To be Concluded.)

British Paper in India.

Improvement in Printings and Writings.

In a report on the import trade of India for the period April-December, 1922, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner (Mr. T. M. Ainscough) includes particulars regarding paper and pasteboard.

Under the heading of packing paper, the report states: The total trade rose from 15 to 22 lakhs. The British share fell slightly from 7.8 to 7.4 lakhs while that of Sweden rose from 1.7 to 3 lakhs, Norway from 7 to 2.3 lakhs, the United States from .8 to 2 lakhs, and "other countries" (mainly Germany) advanced from 3½ to 7 lakhs.

In printing paper, the total trade rose from 57 to 71 lakhs. The British share advanced from 19 to 24 lakhs, that of Norway from 14 to 23 lakhs, and that of Germany from 5 to 8 lakhs. "Other countries" and Swedish shipments fell from 9 to 7 lakhs, Belgian shipments from 3 to 2 lakhs, and the United States from 2.3 to Rs.37,000.

There was also an increase in the total trade in writing paper and envelopes from 37 to 45 lakhs. The British share advanced from 26 to 29 lakhs, that of Germany from 1¾ to 4 lakhs, and that of Norway from 1 to 4 lakhs. Swedish imports remained stationary at 1½ lakhs, while imports from the United States were reduced from 1.8 to 1 lakh. "Other countries" have slightly increased their share from 3.8 to 4½ lakhs.

Imports of paper mill machinery fell from 27 lakhs to 6 lakhs.

INDIFFERENCE and idleness harvest poverty. Work now or worry later.

A University Degree for Printers.

Important Development at Leeds.

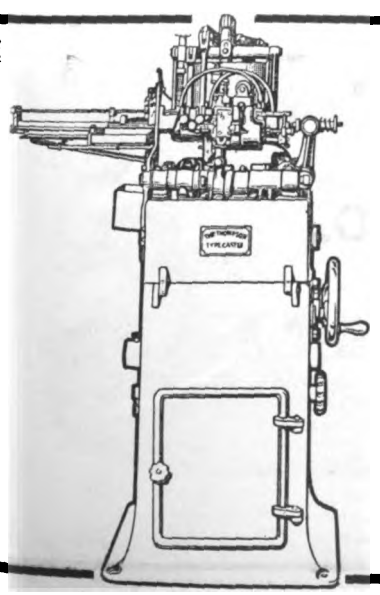
As a result of conferences, the Leeds Education Committee and the University have together succeeded in setting up a new course of training for students who may expect to occupy posts of directive responsibility in the printing trades. By co-operation these two bodies have been enabled to take this important and interesting step, which would not have been possible to either of them working independently. The University has no printing department of its own, but in other respects is able to offer just that kind of training which is needed by a man who will afterwards take a responsible position in business life. The Leeds Technical School Printing Department, on the other hand, within a few minutes' walk of the University and admirably equipped with up to date machinery, is providing technical training in the various processes of printing in a manner which has won the full confidence of those who are most competent to judge. The School has the goodwill of the industry, and this fact gives reason to hope that the new course, in which the University and the School co-operate, will be welcomed by those who seek to combine a university degree with technical instruction in printing.

A Four Years' Course.

The full course will extend over four years. The first three years will be spent in reading for the University degree, one of the subjects for which will be printing. A fourth year, leading to a diploma, will be spent wholly on printing at the Technical School. The work for the degree will comprise economics, including commercial and financial organisation and the economics of the printing and allied industries, statistics, accountancy, commercial law, mathematics, physics, mechanical engineering and printing. The last-mentioned subject will be taught in the Technical School Printing Department, which has been affiliated to the University for this purpose. Attendance at the Printing Department will occupy one afternoon a week in the first and second years, and about half the student's time in the third year. During these three years the University will take full responsibility for the student's course and examinations, and, at the end of his third year, if he has satisfied the requirements, he will receive his degree. He is then advised to spend a fourth year in technological training in printing at the Technical School, under the care of the school authorities, in preparation for the diploma in printing. There he will find ample facilities for the practical and theoretical study of every branch of printing, bookbinding and photographic processes, including the latest methods of photo-lithographic work. During that year he will be entitled to remain a member of the University Union.

The scheme, fuller particulars of which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University, will come into operation next October.

THE Swedish State Railways have made reductions in the freight rates for news-print between Sundsvall and other places in Norrland Stockholm.



THE

THOMPSON TYPE, LEAD & RULE CASTER

Is a simple, complete and compact machine for casting finished type, spaces and quads in all sizes from 5 to 48 point inclusive and of all faces within the range of Linotype, Intertype and its own matrices.

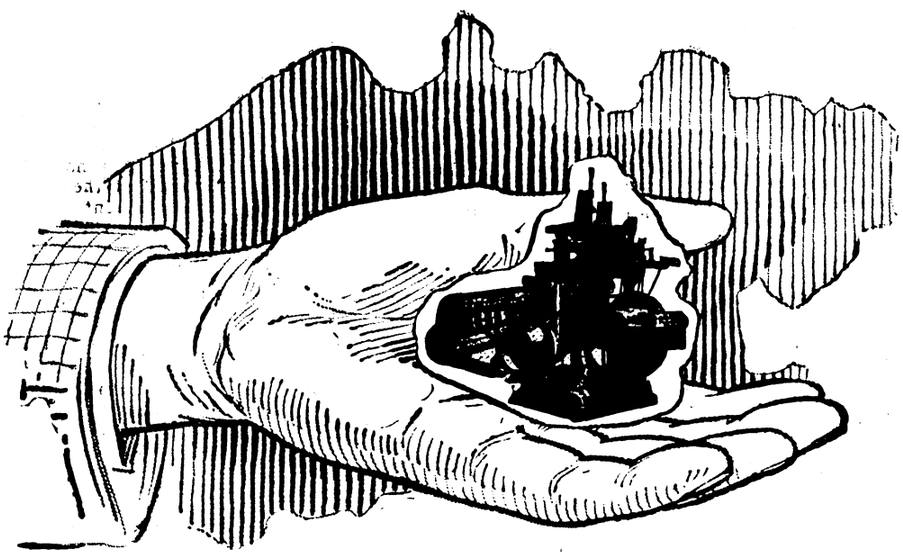
Leads, Slugs and Rule from 2 to 12 point inclusive.

Embodies features not found in any other machine, while having at the same time the essential merits of simplicity and strength.

Produces type in all languages as perfect, durable and well finished as that supplied by any type foundry.

THOMPSON TYPE MACHINE CO. 223, W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google



This machine will mean more business for you

Ask any Envelope Manufacturer what he thinks of the "Leader." This Efficient, Absolutely Up-to-date Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine is one of the Greatest Modern Time and Labour Savers. It produces per minute in one operation, 150 perfectly Made Envelopes Gummed on the Flaps, Folded and Dried. *Speed*, *Reliability*, *Economy* —these Things will Count in production in the Good Times which are certainly ahead of us.

The "Leader" is made by a firm with 60 Years' Experience of the Manufacture of Envelope Making Machinery, so you can depend upon getting only the Best possible Results. May we send you our prices, together with full particulars? A Post Card will bring a reply which will interest you.

THE "LEADER"

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LTD.,

31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:

DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd.,
Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE *London Gazette* announces that a winding-up petition to be heard May 1st has been presented against Commercial Cars, Ltd., by Worrall and Robey, Ltd., stationers and printers.

PRINTING FOOTBALL COUPONS.—At Atherstone (Warwickshire) last week, Messrs. Baxter and Sons, local printers, were summoned for printing certain football coupons alleged to have been used for ready-money betting. The coupons had printed on them, "For credit betting only," but the prosecution argued that the defendants became liable if the coupons were subsequently used for ready-money transactions. For the defence it was argued that the Legislature never meant printers to be liable under such circumstances, and the Bench held that every possible precaution had been exercised by the defendants, and dismissed the case.

COMMERCE AND POSTAGE.—A return to the penny post would be of the greatest possible advantage to the trade of the country, declared Lord Southwark at the meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at the Hotel Vicotria last Thursday. A resolution was passed urging that halfpenny postage packets, consisting, as they frequently did, of urgent commercial documents, should not be delayed in any way.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—In respect of a question asked in the House, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks replied to Mr. Linfield regretting that it was not possible at present to make any reductions of postal rates other than those already announced. The newspaper post, he said, was, and always had been, carried on at a loss.

A BALL will be given at 18, Carlton House-terrace, S.W., lent by Lady Violet Astor, in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund, on Monday, May 7th, which is the Diamond Jubilee of the fund. Tickets may be obtained from the organisers, who include Lady (Milsom) Rees, 18, Upper Wimpole street, W.1, and Lady (Frederick) Bowater, 181, Queen's-gate, S.W.

T.A. WAGES REDUCTION.—The final portion of the reduction in wages of members of the Typographical Association under the revised award of the Industrial Court last year comes into operation next week. The reduction of 3s. 6d., according to the agreement, operates on the "pay day in the week ending May 5th."

MESSRS. QUARITCH paid £470 for a second edition of Bacon's Essays at Hodgson's yesterday. The book once changed hands for a penny.

DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH, the American book collector, on leaving Southampton last week for New York by the White Star liner "Olympic," said he had spent over £200,000 in England and £55,000 in France and Italy since February 25th in the purchase of several private collections, as well as that of books by auction.

THE National Federation of British Newsagents began its annual conference at Newcastle on Tuesday, and was given a civic welcome.

A WELL-KNOWN Leith journalist, Mr. Charles Thomson, J.P., has died at his residence in Leith. Mr. Thomson was managing director of the Leith Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., proprietors of the *Leith Observer* and *Leith Burgh Pilot*.

MR. J. B. MILBURN, editor of the *Tablet* since 1920, and previously for 25 years assistant editor, died on Saturday, aged 63.

THE death occurred on Friday morning, after a long illness, of Mr. H. Robertson Murray, formerly a member of the *Sunday Times* staff.

MR. THOMAS DAVID WANLISS, former proprietor of the *Ballarat Star*, and member of the House of Representatives, Australia, has died at Edinburgh, aged 94.

MR. ROBERT OLIVER, who passed away on Thursday in Edinburgh, aged 88, had been employed in the office of the *Scotsman* for a period covering 68 years. Born in Galashiels in 1835, he joined the *Scotsman* in 1855. In 1867 he left to start business as a printer and stationer in Innerleithen, and for seven years was the *Scotsman* correspondent in that town. He returned to the *Scotsman* in 1874, where he was employed till a few weeks ago.

THE late Mr. James Bennet Peace, Cambridge, printer to the University, manager and director of the Cambridge University Press, a Fellow of Emmanuel College, and formerly bursar thereof, a past president of the Master Printers' Federation, who died January 30th, aged 58, left £7,647.

MR. GEORGE ARTHUR PINDAR, of Manor-road, Scarborough, printer and stationer, who died on February 21st, in his 69th year, left £5,393, the net personalty being £3,701.

THE *Daily Herald* has received the sum of £8 3s. 6d., the result of a second collection made among members of the *Daily Mail* composing staff.

BETWEEN 5,000 and 6,000 delegates, representing advertising interests in America, Europe and the Dominions, are expected to attend a convention at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley next year. Arrangements for their reception are being made by the Thirty Club.

A NEW YORK newspaper announces that it will issue, in addition to the regular edition, a miniature newspaper for the busy man, to be read in ten minutes.

WE are now informed that the "Satz-und Drucknuster, 1923" (Sample Book of Composition and Printing, 1923), published by the "Deutscher Buch und Steindrucker" (Berlin, S.W.61, Teltowerstr 32), and reviewed in our issue of March 22nd, is obtainable post free on remittance of a money order for one shilling—not $1 as indicated in the information previously supplied us, the discrepancy being doubtless due to a typist's error.

Stationery Office Dispute.

A Settlement Reached.

The dispute between H.M. Stationery Office and the Printing and Paper Workers' Union was settled on Tuesday morning. A guarantee having been given that all workers who came out on strike against the handling of supplies for firms employing non-union labour will be re-instated, the Printing and Paper Workers' Union withdrew its embargo from the Stationery Office.

We understand that the union has undertaken that no difficulties will be raised in regard to the delivery of materials to all the Government contractors, and that all work completed under the contracts will be handled by the members of the union at the Stationery Office, no matter where these are being produced.

It is hoped that a settlement will shortly be reached in the dispute at Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s where the trouble originated.

MESSRS. LORILLEUX AND BOLTON, LTD. (31-34, Cursitor-street, E.C.4), send us a booklet containing a series of specimen half-tone illustrations printed with their Double-Tone Inks. It is very noticeable that, by printing with the same block and the same ink, a quite different tone is produced on art paper from that produced on imitation art paper.

BARGAIN.

One-ton Gas-fired Melting Pot,

with Hotplate, or can be Oil-fired.

Made by HOE & CO.

EVERYTHING COMPLETE WITH HOOD.

Price £42.

This Ton Furnace and Plate were removed from one of the leading London Printers, and replaced by a "MONOMETER" Plant.

MONOMETER MANUFACTURING CO. (1918) Ltd.

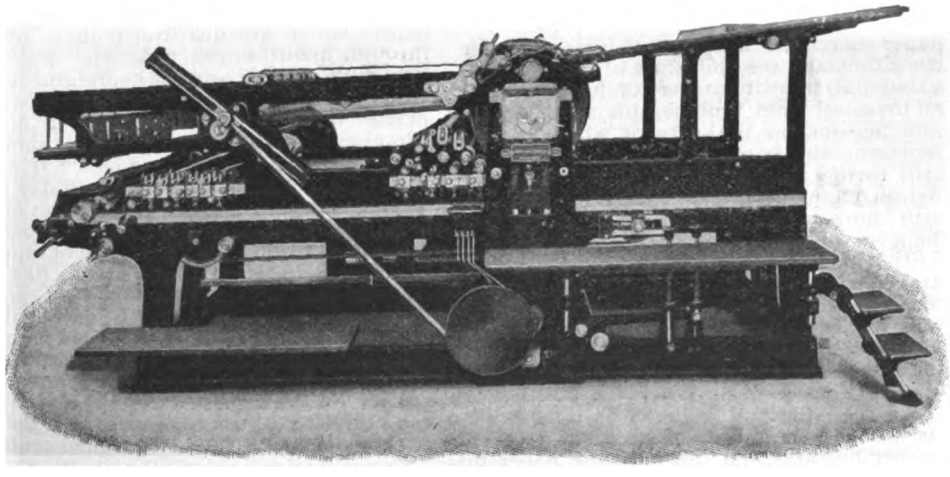
SAVOY HOUSE,

115, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Phone: Gerrard 3655.

The Latest "K. & B."

Two-Revolution Single-Sided Press.



The Last Word in Flat-Bed Presses

It contains improvements never previously embodied in this class of press, which produce an efficiency and smooth running hitherto unapproached.

Can be seen running in London any time by appointment.

PRINTING TRADE EXPERTS pronounce it to be the **Finest Two-Revolution Press in the World.**

Further Particulars and Full Information on application to

S.A.P. Limited, 1, Gough Square, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

HERBERT J. SALMON, Managing Director.

Digitized by Google

Printers and Paper Distribution.

By Frederick Johnson (Managing Director of the Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co., Ltd.)

What is commonly known as competition seems to have been sent into the world to make it more interesting. When times are prosperous we are more inclined to bless our fellow competitor than during stress of trade. There are also periods in the history of all businesses when imagination runs riot, and we begin to think that the other man is taking a mean advantage of his position. Curiously enough, when upon rare occasions our competitor's business is revealed to us, we find that he has similar troubles to our own, and is not always the active embodiment of the evil one that we suppose. Let us, therefore, approach these questions in an open and friendly spirit, and learn to regard business as a means to an end, to assist us on the road through life.

When the Master Printers' organisation wrote to a number of paper merchants under date of February 22nd, 1922, a private and confidential letter embodying a questionnaire on the subject of supplying paper direct to consumers, an opportunity was given to me to take up the matter with the National Association of Wholesale Stationers, because I realised that at last something was moving in the direction of the vexed question of paper distribution—a very important matter. I had recently discussed this question personally with my friend Mr. Burchell, who was good enough to suggest that I might talk to the Central London M.P.A., but at the time of our conversation the questionnaire referred to from the Master Printers could not be publicly discussed, as it had been labelled private. Recently, however, the letter was published, and we are consequently able freely to exchange views on the subject in at least some of its bearings.

From time to time it is to be presumed that printers complain of various paper dealers—not necessarily paper merchants—who are supplying paper direct to such houses as buy printing but do not own printing plant. These complaints have probably been referred to headquarters from members of the various printing associations and it is probable that some of them are justified.

The Master Printers' Questionnaire.

The secretary of the L.M.P.A. asked: "1. Do you confine your business to the trade only? 2. Do you under any circumstances supply direct to the consumer?"

These two questions only prove that the subject has never been mutually discussed by the units representing the important trades concerned and it is evident that recently the matter has become more acute owing to the chaotic conditions prevailing to-day in the general distribution of paper from mill to consumer. There is danger of that friendship hitherto existing between the printer and the paper supplier being disturbed and it is time that some action is taken.

Now, prior to the war we rarely had this question referred to. In my opinion there is no need for a house to supply paper other than through the printer for jobs that are mutually agreed should be purchased in entirety through the printer himself. I can well understand that such a course of action weakens the position of the printer with his customer and is a source of irritation. Much the same feeling is displayed by a tailor who cannot be expected to hail with enthusiasm your suggestion to supply him with cloth to make you up a suit even although the material is the well-known highly scented and fuzzy homespun from the northern isles, and generally speaking the idea is wrong in commercial practice. There is no necessity for the average purchaser of printing to buy his own paper. The printer can handle this matter more economically. The printers, however, are partly to blame as they should never have permitted past precedent.

The third question from the letter under review runs: "If so, would you mind saying whether you supply consumers at the same prices as are supplied to the trade—or always quote consumers a price that would allow a profit to the printer if the goods had been supplied through him?"

My immediate comment on this is that the enquiry is a trifle weak and one that would lead the printer to condone the direct selling. Printers should be very firm on this point. If you permit paper for the printed job to be supplied through incorrect channels you are only complicating your own business. At least the recognised paper suppliers do not wish to supply consumers to the detriment of printers and some authority is necessary to define where the printer ends and the paper supplier legitimately begins so far as completed reams for use for other than printing is concerned.



Mr. Frederick Johnson.

The Position of the Paper Merchant.

During the War and since that unfortunate period, the printer has had paper offered to him by an astonishing number of strangers. Apparently it was mooted abroad that the wholesale paper business was an El Dorado, and we wholesalers had innumerable competitors who set up businesses—of sorts—but they had never learned their trade and many of them wish they had never entered into it. These businesses of mushroom growth are lessening in number, but the entire system is wrong from a distributing and economical view point, as I will show later. Following the boom of 1919 and 1920, there was a very serious depression in trade, but prices fell rapidly as much from financial as from manufacturing causes. The printer found himself in possession of large and unwelcome stocks, previously purchased at pinnacle prices. The paper merchant was in a similar or worse condition, and the poor state of trade aggravated matters still further for him owing to an invasion from innumerable small agents and persons, the majority of whom did not represent any paper mill but who brought still further competition and for the time being made the life of the paper merchant still more unenviable. Now, I am a firm believer in freedom of trade and I am not criticising any form of trade: my object is to traverse the ground and the argument with a view to submitting how this matter affected the printer. Apart from the question of printers' stocks he has been and is to-day the most fortunate so far as the distribution of paper is concerned. Where he possibly can he will go direct to mills, as he puts it. He is assailed by a host of applicants for his paper business and the old-time paper distributor has not been over-burdened with even a proportion of the printers' orders.

The above conditions are known and constantly dealt with in conference by the wholesale paper trade. The immediate effect on that trade is partially the cause of the questionnaire from the Master Printers referring to the subject of supplying direct to consumers, and there were no regulations to the contrary. Agreed that it is only commercial instinct to buy in the cheapest market, the paper merchant can show you that his business is established on the lines of economy, and only requires the co-operation of paper mills to be the most economical channel of distribution to-day.

But at the risk of repetition I must make it clear that we do not desire to supply paper for printing purposes to consumers. During the past two or three years times have been extremely difficult for all parties, and at certain periods in most businesses it was not a question of making a profit but minimising a loss. Certain sections of the wholesale paper business had a very lean commercial period, and it looked as though there might be a necessity for unwelcome changes in trading policy. Whilst in the old days your customer was your friend, of late years it is generally accepted that relations are strained. The disorganisation of paper distribution alone arouses suspicion and distrust, and until this question is immediately and effectively handled by the Master Printers, the Papermakers' Association, and the National Association of Wholesale Stationers, in conference, fierce competition may even range around the consumer.

It may seem to you printers ordinary freedom of trade to purchase direct from mill, but where there are old-established businesses with enormous capital invested in paper stock intended for the printers, that section of the trade will have to be considered. But I repeat the problem can be easily solved.

Questions for Printers.

There are one or two questions I should like to ask, and among them is, why the average printer has permitted the possibilities of advertising to slip until it has almost become a separate business, and that section of the trade known as the advertising contractor has obtained firm hold on the catalogue market. I would also like to ask why the printer apparently considers the buying of paper to be the last position in his establishment. Paper buying is a matter of considerable difficulty, and requires much foresight; it also requires a technical knowledge of paper. Knowledge of paper amongst the printing trade is improving, but much could be said on that subject. To-day we have in London most excellent technical institutes, and no person intending to enter into the printing business should fail to take a long course of instruction on the subject of paper from a technical and commercial point of view.

Great Britain is a free trade country, and we get poured into the market a bewildering mass of material, the variety of which, when combined with the British-made papers, is sometimes impossible to understand. The printer's paper buyer is confused chiefly owing to the fact that names of mills are undisclosed, which only goes to prove that the same papers are offered by a number of houses. I am not commenting on the wisdom of this at the moment. Then, again, one paper house will offer a British-made paper against a Continental imitation offered by another paper house of equally good standing, and here the buyer is often puzzled, and imagines that one house demands a larger proportion of profit than the other. When the Master Printers' Association asks if we confine our business to the trade, it overlooks the enormous tonnage of cheap foreign papers which are distributed in many cases through unauthorised channels. Paper is a very wide subject, and the complaint in question must be discussed in connection with all classes of papers. Do not for a moment imagine that the paper merchant should be singled out as supplying direct. It may be that more than one paper mill to-day is supplying consumers direct—the subject must be discussed always with a view to reconstructing distribution from the source of supply.

Another question that I should like to ask is, Are you aware that amongst printing houses there are a number of excellent firms known as trade printers, and does your Association connect direct supply with these trade printers who willingly, almost gladly, accept paper for consumers? No, the matter is not so simple as it would appear, and the elucidation is to be found by united conference. No one section controls the situation.

(To be Concluded.)

Lecture delivered before the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts on Thursday last.

DELAY is always the result of a temporary suspension of thinking about duty.

Digitized by Google

Printing and K.T. Federation CONFERENCE.

Meetings at Scarborough.

Many interesting matters have, of course, been discussed at the annual conference of Printing and Kindred Trades Federation's administrative council, which opened at Scarborough on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., presided.

On the opening day the business was mainly of a domestic character, but one important feature was the passing of a resolution welcoming the intended reduction of postal rates for printed matter, but regretting it has not been possible to grant a measure of relief for communications on halfpenny picture post cards, now limited to five words.

Another resolution strongly supported the Merchandise Marks Act Amendment Bill now before Parliament. The Federation has been labouring for many years to get some amendments to the Merchandise Marks Act, as a large amount of printed matter is sent into this country which does not bear the marks of origin.

At a social function on the Thursday one of the speakers was Sir Meredith Whittaker, the well known newspaper proprietor, who strongly repudiated the suggestion that the remuneration of a workman in any trade should be only enough to keep body and soul together. Sir Meredith mentioned that he had drawn up a superannuation scheme in connection with the newspaper section, which could be established at little cost.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (proprietors of the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, and *Weekly Dispatch*), was held on Monday to carry a step further the resolution to enlarge the capital by the creation of a further 500,000 deferred shares. It was now proposed that 250,000 of these should be issued by capitalising a portion of the undivided profits. The directors were satisfied that after the successful operations of the past year they were amply justified in recommending this course. The financial year of the company which closed on March 31st had been the most successful in its history. The sales of the company's newspapers were considerably higher than they were a year ago, and the advertisement revenue was the largest ever experienced. The rate of profit, as well as the total profit, also showed a great improvement. The new financial year had opened well, and the prospects of the company's three newspapers were never better than to-day. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Tenders.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Contracts for Books, Bookbinding and Stationery.

THE Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich is prepared to receive TENDERS from Trade Union Houses for

(1) BOOKS and BOOKBINDING, and
(2) STATIONERY and OFFICE SUNDRIES,

for a period of three years from June 24th, 1923.

Printed forms of tender and conditions and schedules of requirements, with "Standard Prices," can be obtained and samples seen at the Town Hall, Greenwich-road, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week-days (Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 12 noon). A deposit of One Guinea will be required, which will be returned to the Depositor on his sending in a bona-fide tender.

The Contract will contain a clause providing for the adjustment of the contract price according to any variation in the cost of labour and/or material.

Tenders, on printed forms, sealed up, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Books and Bookbinding" or "Tender for Stationery and Office Sundries" as the case may be, must be sent to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Greenwich, before 10 a.m. on Monday; May 28th, 1923.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FREDERICK J. SIMPSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
April 19th, 1923. 14108

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Final Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

ESTIMATING and COSTING CLERK wanted; must have had thorough experience in handling and estimating first-class Booklet and Catalogue work.—Write, stating experience and wages required, to Clarke and Sherwell, Northampton. 14116

ESTIMATING CLERK wanted in a large and progressive Printing Office in East London; young and full knowledge of Costing and Estimating essential; excellent opportunity for an energetic and thorough worker.—Write, stating age, experience and salary required, Box 1623, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 14107

LIBERAL COMMISSION paid to anyone able to introduce and influence orders for Paper and Stationery.—Write, Box 14095.

PAPER and PRINTING MATERIALS.—MAN of good experience wanted for Paper Merchants and Printers' Furnishers in India.—Write, in confidence, stating age, experience, etc., to D, Box 14098.

TRAVELLERS wanted by West End firm of Printers for Printing and Stationery; good commission and expenses paid to right men.—Apply, Box 14104.

TRAVELLERS on liberal commission and expenses basis with established connections throughout the United Kingdom, preferably with own car, to sell a series of High Grade Cleansing Products.—Write full particulars of Lines carried exact territory, state where interview could be attended within the next two weeks, to "O.K.," c/o Streets, 30, Cornhill, E.C.3. 14114

WORKING FOREMAN (Machine) wanted for country works; Book-work and General; house available.—Box 14117.

Situations Wanted.

COMPOSITOR, Jobbing (n.s.), requires situation; could take charge.—R. W. H., 14, Helmet-row, Old-street, E.C.1. 14101

COMPOSITOR, with considerable all-round experience and theoretical knowledge seeks position as Overseer's or Manager's Assistant.—C., Box 14110.

GENTLEMAN, aged 23, good education and appearance, requests Position as ASSISTANT REPORTER; excellent references.—Write, Box 14070.

MACHINE MINDER (soc.) seeks situation; Two Revs., Wharfes, Slogger Feeder; Colour and Com., Stereo; disengaged.—G. W., 103, London-road, Clapton, E.5. 14100

MONO CASTER MECHANIC, 14 years' experience, seeks change; London preferred.—Box 14103.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.—Gentleman with exceptional practical experience of all branches desires change; all latest methods, half-tone, colour, etc.—Box 14084.

PRINTING, STATIONERY.—MAN (27), 10 years' experience, desires Engagement; Inside Salesman and Part-time Traveller.—A. Wright, 13, Grove-place, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent. 14094

PRINTER (Comp. and Machine) seeks situation; General and Commercial Work; could assist Two-feeder (News) Machine.—L., 1, Seafield-road, Ramsgate. 14092

PRINTER, educated, wide experience, practical and theoretical knowledge, seeks Post as MANAGER'S RIGHT HAND; good business and technical references.—Box 14091.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSEMAN and CUTTER, all-round experience of General Printing, Keeping Stock, Folding Machines, Stitchers, etc., and Estimating.—C., 430, Hertford-road, Lower Edmonton, N.9. 14111

STATIONERS' ASSISTANT, 15 years experience wholesale manufacturing trade, desires Position of Trust; highest references.—Write S., Box 14083.

YOUTH (16½), wanting literary career, requires Position as Pupil in Editorial Office or other such capacity with good scope; just left secondary school; has incentive, originality; commencing salary immaterial.—R. Betteridge, 40, Station-road, Epsom. 14112

Partnerships and Financial.

OFFICE FURNITURE, Typewriters and Supplies Business in Central City with Fine Windows and Show-room, desire PRACTICAL and CAPABLE PERSON with Capital, to develop same.—Write, Box 14087.

PRINTER seeks PARTNER with Going Plant; will invest from £100-£200, with services; what offers?—Box 14109.

Machinery for Sale.

COPPERPLATE PRESSES, "D" ROLLERS, all iron, in working order, for sale cheap to clear.—Box 14093.

QUAD DEMY TWO-COLOUR OFFSET MACHINE, by Mann; fitted with CAMCO Feeder, Delivery Pile and all Latest Accessories; little used, installed about one year only; for sale at considerable reduction, delivery May-June next.—Apply, R. W. Crabtree and Sons, Ltd., Leeds. 14056

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

TOGGLE PRESS (Williams), 30-in. by 24-in., complete in every way and in perfect order; no reasonable offer refused.—Apply, Box 14102.

Miscellaneous.

DESIGNS, Line, Half-Tone, Colour, Figure, Lettering, Etc.; first-class work; lowest rates.—Morris Studio, 19, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C.4. 14099

FARRINGDON ROAD.—90-ft. long Ground Floor (concrete); also Basement.—Call 171. 14106

IDEAL, Well-built, MODEL FACTORY to be sold Freehold at Cricklewood—north light, saw-top roof, perfect daylight—size 230-ft. by 70-ft. clear floor, also offices—steam-heated, electric light, power, etc.; immediate possession; suit any manufacture. Leopold Farmer and Sons, Factory Specialists and Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2, and Kilburn, N.W. 14113

MODERN FACTORY and PLANT for sale by private contract. The works of the Ruby Cycle Co., at Altrincham, freehold, admirably situated, built on the most modern lines in 1910 and 1920, electric power and light laid on, own gas plant, everything on one floor, with large range of automatic machinery and tools. Most suitable for any modern industry.—Apply, R. H. Lord, J. B. Boyd, Wrigley and Co., 53, Brown-street, Manchester. 14097

TWO Very Well Lighted TOP FLOORS to Let, together or separately, in Stonecutter-street, off Shoe-lane, E.C.; floor area 2,400 sq. ft.; rent for the whole £550, including rates and taxes.—Leopold Farmer and Sons, Factory Specialists and Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2. 14115

The Value of a Small Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

We have received the following letter, dated April 5th, 1923:—

> *Re* my Advertisement in your paper "Newspaper Engineer and Machine Overseer desires change," will you please cancel same, as I have secured a splendid appointment through your valuable paper. Wishing you and your journal every success.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded
£460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: "Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1923.

The Paper Workers' Dispute.

It is gratifying to know that the unfortunate dispute in which H.M. Stationery Office has been involved, and which has delayed the publication of Government work and seriously inconvenienced Government departments and the public, has at last been settled. With all the machinery which now exists for the settling of disputes in the printing trade, it is a remarkable thing that this particular trouble should have attained such serious proportions before a settlement was reached. Though it may not be generally realised, there was a point, as we indicated last week, when there seemed to be a definite possibility of the whole of the general printing trade of London being brought to a standstill. It may be that some of the members of the trade union concerned are still unaware of powers which they possess, under the Joint Industrial Council, of bringing pressure to bear upon any employer who disregards recognised trade union conditions or regulations. Everything possible should certainly be done to hasten the full appreciation by the trade of the possibilities which the Joint Industrial Council offers. One cannot, on the other hand, escape the fact that the J.I.C. presumes that both employers and employed are organised, and it appears that until all employers are linked up with their trade organisations, the full possibilities of the machinery which exists for settling disputes cannot be utilised. The fact also that the State itself is a large employer in the printing industry and is of necessity obliged to keep apart from both the Employers' Federation and the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades tends to increase the difficulties of settlement. There is a separate Whitley council for the Stationery Office, but the recent dispute has shown the necessity for some arrangement being made for the printing industry's Joint Industrial Council to have some means of making its influence felt, even in such disputes. It was only when this trouble had been in existence for some weeks and had begun to have serious effect upon the members of the London Master Printers' Association that the Joint Industrial Council was able to function. Perhaps this unfortunate affair will not have been altogether without good effect, if it helps the trade unions to realise what a great deal is to be gained by conference before aggressive action, and leads also to some improvement of organisation on the employers' side.

* * *

State Printing and Economy.

The report of the Select Committee on Publications and Debates, to which reference is made on another page, contains several matters of interest to printers, one of these being the statement of the loss of £32,839 on the State Printing Works during nine and a half months' working in 1921. It should be noted that later figures, given in the House of Commons, indicate a further loss of £21,318 during the twelve months 1921–2. It has been stated that the Works are now being run at a profit, but the final figures will not, of course, be available for some months. The main criticism of the Select Committee is as to Departments not knowing, when work is delivered, what it has cost. If some of the Departments were able to obtain competitive prices, they would then be in a better position to judge as to whether or not it was profitable to do the work in the State Printing Works. The fact will not be forgotten, in this connection, that when a group of work was recently put up to tender amounting in value to about £71,000, the State Printing Works were only able to secure contracts amounting to £400.

* * *

The Ruhr Chaos.

Not only are the exploits of France in the Ruhr causing unsettlement in trade and industry generally, but they are having particular effects upon paper business. An important section of the German paper industry is situated in occupied territory, and a good deal of the paper goods from that area are handled in this country. In the present circumstances, however, with the French demand for 40 per cent. on the original cost on the one hand and threats from the German Government as to the penalties that will be enforced if manufacturers export goods, it is practically impossible to carry on business in that quarter.

Caxton Home, Limpsfield.

The South London Caxton Musical Society brought their season of weekly smoking concerts to a close on Saturday last, when, for the twenty-seventh year in succession, officials of the Sick Fund Union occupied the chair. Supporting the chairmen (Messrs. R. W. Lee, secretary, and Geo. Chapman, trustee), were the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., president of the Caxton Home. A varied and enjoyable programme of music and song was rendered to a crowded audience assembled at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham.

The chairman of the Society (Mr. S. J. White), in the course of the evening, announced that the financial result had amounted to fifty guineas, and conveyed the thanks of his committee to Mr. Lee and his colleagues. The concert had proved a most successful wind-up of the season. The Society would be able to hand to the Caxton Home their usual annual donation to the Building Fund of £150, and it had also been arranged to instal a wireless receiving set for the entertainment of patients.

Mr. C. J. Drummond took the opportunity of thanking the Society for their continued and much valued assistance to the Home, and joined in the vote of thanks to the chairman of the evening, which was also spoken to by Mr. Bowerman.

Invitation was given to the company present to attend at Limpsfield on June 16th, when the Society's gift of a new entrance and pair of gates will be formally handed to the trustees of the Home.

Digitized by Google

Central London Master Printers.

Annual Meeting and Lecture.

There was an appreciative gathering at the fifth annual general meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts, held at Stationers' Hall on Thursday last, the meeting being followed by an important address by Mr. Frederick Johnson (managing director of the Lindenmeyr and Johnson Paper Co., Ltd) on the vexed subject of the distribution of paper.

Mr. J. D. McAra, F.C.I.S., was in the chair, beside him being Messrs. W. H. Burchell and W. J. Boyle (joint hon. secretaries), Mr. J. Crowlesmith (hon. treasurer), and Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, president-elect.

The Year Reviewed.

The annual report, which was read by Mr. Boyle, put on record the services of the Central London representatives in connection with the wage reduction negotiations. The various meetings held by the Association were reviewed, special emphasis being laid upon the success of those addressed by Mr. Wm. Gamble and Mr. Herbert Jordan, the audiences in both cases being more representative than at any of the Association's previous meetings. Congratulation was expressed to Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the Federation of Master Printers) and to Mr. W. Howard Hazell (president of the London Master Printers' Association), two members of the Central London Association elected to positions of great importance. Gratitude was expressed to the late president of the London Master Printers' Association, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott, for the valuable services he had rendered to the craft during his year of office. The finances of the Association were reported to be in a flourishing condition, thus providing opportunity for extended activity, and members were urged to undertake missionary efforts to increase the membership, to which 30 firms had been added during the year. It was reported that just over £134 had been received towards the testimonial fund opened for the purpose of repaying to some extent the expenses of Mr. Burchell's campaign in regard to postal rates, and it was stated that of this amount £25 each had been contributed by the London Master Printers' Association and the Central District Association. The executive's appreciation was expressed in respect of Mr. Burchell's services to brother printers in the Law Courts, giving expert evidence as to trade customs, etc.

The report having been adopted without discussion, Mr. J. Crowlesmith, as hon. treasurer, presented the financial statement which showed that a substantial balance remained in hand after payment of all expenses.

The financial statement having been approved, Mr. Crowlesmith took the opportunity to appeal for further donations in order to raise the Burchell Testimonial Fund to the sum of £200.

Officers and Committee Elected.

The election of officers was the next business. A notable feature was the retirement of Mr. McAra, who has for three years, *i.e.*, since the inception of the Association, been the very able and genial president. Mr. McAra explained that he had accepted a third year of office only because of special circumstances, and he expressed the wish to give place to a new president. He proposed Vice-president Mr. George Eaton Hart for the office.

Mr. Hart was unanimously elected president, and accordingly succeeded to the chair, expressing his gratitude for the honour done him, and his wish to serve the Association to the utmost of his capacity, also paying a tribute to the services which Mr. McAra had rendered during a most strenuous period.

On the motion of Mr. Crowlesmith a resolution was passed unanimously expressing to Mr. McAra the thanks of the Association for the services he had rendered to the craft generally, and especially to the Central Districts Association, during his three years' term of office as president.

As vice-presidents, the meeting elected Sir Cecil Harrison and Messrs. W. Howard Hazell, R. A. Austen-Leigh, and Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott.

Mr. W. H. Burchell was unanimously elected hon. secretary on the motion of Mr. McAra, who laid due emphasis on the hard work and virile force which Mr. Burchell had brought to bear upon all the duties he had carried through.

Mr. Burchell responded recalling the many remarks of encouragement he had received in the course of his postal protest campaign, which he would still continue.

Mr. W. J. Boyle was re-elected joint hon. secretary, Messrs. Hays, Roughton and Dunn re-elected hon. solicitors, and Mr. C. Clifford Bliss, A.C.A., hon. auditor, who was present, and was thanked for his past services.

Mr. Crowlesmith was re-elected hon. treasurer, thanks being expressed to him for the keen interest he had shown in the Association's finances.

The following were elected to the executive committee it being agreed that they should have power to co-opt further members to bring their number up to 30:—Messrs. A. Bonner, W. Charles, J. S. Crowther, H. B. Cahusac, H. R. Danford, W. Ede, E. Edkins, H. J. Forder, H. J. Goss, Lient.-Col. B. L. Hooper, C. H. Lea, O. G. Poulson, F. W. White, A. Willmott, C. Orchard, W. Brooks, P. Ryde, H. W. Jordan and G. C. Griffith.

Mr. Burchell having reported upon the illness of Mr. Oscar C. Griffith, it was resolved at his suggestion that a letter be written conveying to Mr. Griffith the Association's sympathy and good wishes for a speedy recovery.

The Association's new rules, as printed, were unanimously confirmed.

"The Distribution of Paper."

The conclusion of the business agenda was followed by a break for light refreshments, after which Mr. Hart introduced Mr. Frederick Johnson, referring to that gentleman's lifelong association with the trade, and Mr. Johnson proceeded to read his paper, "The Distribution of Paper—From Mill to Consumer," an important subject which he dealt with in a very able address, which we report elsewhere. Mr. Johnson's paper was followed by a brief discussion, opened by Mr. Hart, who complained strongly of paper mills approaching the printer's customer and quoting absurdly low prices. He was, he said, entirely in favour of the standardisation of paper qualities by means of an understanding with papermakers, on the American plan. In view, however, of the complex system in this country, he thought the only practicable scheme to-day was that projected by the Federation of Master Printers, who had sent their members a questionnaire with a view to forming themselves into a sort of co-operative buying society, which might instruct and educate papermakers into supplying them with the qualities of paper desired, and supplying under agreed trading conditions.

Mr. W. J. Mizen (hon. secretary of the North London Master Printers) corroborated what had been said about the absurdly low prices sometimes quoted to the printer's customer.

Mr. A. C. Shaw stated emphatically that both wholesale stationers and paper mills were going direct to the consumer, and there seemed to be no strong move to stop it. He could give names in many instances. Moreover, some of these people were now doing printing and entering into strong competition with the printer.

Mr. McAra reminded the previous speaker of the committee sitting at 24, Holborn, who would be very glad to have definite information such as Mr. Shaw was prepared to give.

Mr. Johnson, in winding up the discussion, urged the adoption of a broad-minded attitude. They must bring freedom of trade into their horizon. After all, there was nothing to prevent a man who possessed a paper mill from running an envelope factory also, or even becoming a printer—though his own personal opinion was that the distributor of paper ought to distribute paper only. He would very much like to see something done by the various Associations. That this was essential was proved by the statements made that evening to the effect that even paper mills were supplying consumers direct. That was a matter which ought to be taken up immediately.

A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer on the proposition of Mr. Hart, seconded by Mr. McAra, the latter suggesting that as Mr. Johnson's paper dealt with so many delicate and intricate points members should study the lecture when it appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and at a subsequent meeting they might have short speeches from several members and be prepared to discuss the subject in extenso.

Sunday newspapers are now supplied to the inmates of H.M. convict prisons.

Personal.

Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt., will preside at a dinner of the Imperial Industries Club at the King Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, to morrow (Friday), when Colonel J. P. Hodge, M.P., will open a discussion on "The Safeguarding of Industries."

Sir John M. Le Sage, editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, who has just completed his 86th year, will in June next have been for sixty years associated with that newspaper.

The Hon. George H. Carter, Public Printer of the United States, is expected to arrive in London on May 19th, and has been invited to attend the annual meetings of the Federation of Master Printers. He will afterwards proceed to Gothenburg for the International Congress of Printers, from June 4th to 6th.

The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. A. E. Holmes, Mr. Geo. A. Isaacs and Mr. J. R. Riddell were amongst the speakers, and Mr. F. W. Bridges was in the chair, at an important conference on the subject of the lighting of printing works held under the auspices of the Illuminating Engineering Society on Tuesday evening. The meeting was held at the house of the Royal Society of Arts. Report next week.

At the annual meeting, held in Norwich on Thursday of the East Anglian Alliance of the Master Printers' Fedn., Mr. F. Hanson, of Ipswich, was elected president of the alliance for the ensuing year, and vice-presidents were adopted as follows:—Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. A. Spalding, Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold, Mr. S. Herbert Wood, Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher and Mr. Cecil Clay.

The president of the alliance mentioned, amid applause, that Col. H. Rivers Fletcher would probably be nominated as president of the Federation for the coming year, and in that case would probably be elected. It was to be hoped, therefore, that the Council would be authorised in due course to issue an invitation to the Federation to hold their annual meetings in East Anglia next year.

Mr. Walter Lewis, whom the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press recently appointed as manager of their printing business in succession to the late Mr. J. B. Peace, will begin his work at Cambridge with the advantage of many years of practical experience behind him.

Mr. Lewis was previously manager of the Ballantyne Press, London, and subsequently of the Complete Press, West Norwood; later he became director and manager of the Cloister Press, Manchester, a press whose productions quickly made their mark in the printing world. As the latest successor of John Siberch, Mr. Lewis will have the good wishes of all lovers of fine printing.

Miss Rebecca West, the novelist, was the guest of the evening at the House dinner given at the Press Club, London, on Saturday night.

During the evening the chairman's gold medal was presented to Mr. William H. Lock, who has been for twenty-one years treasurer of the Club.

Mr. T. A. Davies, the ex-president of the National Union of Journalists, has been appointed deputy editor of the *South Wales News*, of which for some years he has been the Cardiff Docks representative.

The chairman of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., on Wednesday of last week, presented Mr. Quickfall, manager of the firm's Old Ford factory, with the honorary vellum awarded by the Royal Humane Society and a handsome clock from the company, whilst the father of the chapel, on behalf of the workers in the factory, presented him with a silver-mounted ebony stick, subscribed for by them as a mark of appreciation.

The presentations signalised an act of heroism by Mr. Quickfall on February 14th, in rescuing a drowning man from the wharf.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 3d., Def., 7 1/16, 7 1/8, Pref., 20s. 3d., 19s. 4½d.; Joseph Byrom, 11s. 4½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7, 7 3/32; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 82½; John Dickinson, 27s. 9d. xd., 4½ p.c. 1st Mt. Deb., 86; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s.; Ilford, 22s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s. xd., Pref., 14s. xd.; International Linotype, 59, 62; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 5s. pd., 5s. 7½d., 5s. 9d., ditto, f.p., 20s. 10½d., 20s. 6d., Pref., 20s. 6d., 20s. 7½d.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 3d., 15s. 6d. xd., 5½ p.c. Pref., 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 4½d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 11s., 10s.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s.; George Newnes, 16s. 10½d., Pref., 16s.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 106¼, 107; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 6d., 7s. 7½d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 7s. 3d., 7s. 7½d; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 76s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 22s. 6d., 22s. 4½d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 10½d., 22s. 6d., Pref., 87s. 6d.; Warrillows, 3s. 9d., 3s., 7½ p.c. Cum. Prfce., 6s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, Pref., 10⅜, 4 p.c. Pref., 7½; Weldons, Pref., 20s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, 26s. 3d., 25s. 9d., Pref., 17s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE LTD.—From the report of the directors of International Linotype Ltd. for the year ended March 31st, 1923, it appears that the net profits available for dividend amount to £29,664 13s. 9d. An interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid on November 1st, 1922, and the directors now recommend a balance dividend of the same amount, making with the interim dividend 5 per cent. for the year, against a 6 per cent. dividend declared last year, leaving a balance of £1,881 4s. 11d. to be carried forward. The report states that during the year the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. (of whose stock International Linotype Ltd. hold 14,404 shares of $100 each, fully paid) has distributed dividends amounting to 10 per cent. on the nominal amount of their issued share capital, the same percentage as in the preceding year.

MACNIVEN AND CAMERON.—Directors of this Edinburgh firm of stationers and pen manufacturers announce that dividend on preference shares is postponed. Previous year only preference dividend was paid.

MANSELL, HUNT, CATTY AND CO.—Directors of this London company of embossed and laced paper manufacturers have declared dividend of 9 per cent., actual, on ordinary. Interim of 4 per cent. was paid in November last. Total distribution previous year 11 per cent.

NEW COMPANIES.

G. AND E. MILES, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; manufacturing, commercial and scholastic stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, die sinkers, envelope manufacturers, bookbinders, account book makers, box makers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: G. Miles, E. Miles and F. B. Holt. Registered office: 61, Ducie-street, Manchester.

EDWIN J. PARKER, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; publishers or proprietors of books, magazines, journals, newspapers, catalogues, and programmes of all kinds, advertising contractors, canvassers or agents, manufacturers of advertising novelties, etc. Private company. First directors: E. J. Parker and W. W. Bemrose. Registered office: 133, High Holborn, W.C 1.

PEERLESS PRESS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt two agreements (1) with J. B. Round for the acquisition of the business formerly carried on by him at Black Lake, West Bromwich, and (2) with R. Jones and J. W. Riley for the acquisition of the business formerly carried on by them at Hill Top West Bromwich, as the Peerless Press, and to carry on the business of general printers, stationers, booksellers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: J. B. Round, R. Jones and J. W. Riley. Registered office: 3, Black Lake, West Bromwich.

BERKELEY PRESS, LTD. (London)—Capital £500, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. B. Howard and L. G. Coppin. First directors by subscribers.

BARTON'S PAPER AND CARDBOARD CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper and cardboard of all kinds, etc. Private company. First directors: A. E. B. Smith, W. A. Brown and J. F. Remington. Registered office: 46, Cherry-street, Birmingham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

MELTON MOWBRAY TIMES CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on September 30th, 1922, of trust deed dated September 30th, 1902, securing £1,000. (Notice filed April 10th, 1923).

AMALGAMATED PUBLICITY SERVICES, LTD.—Mortgage dated March 29th, 1923, to secure £2,000, charged on 111, Salisbury-road, Willesden. Holders: W. F. J. Watts, 61, Gracechurch-street, E.C., and W. G. Carpenter, 109, New Oxford-street, W.

M. RICHARDS AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Cardiff).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised April 10th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being and ranking *pari passu* with £1,000 debentures dated January 30th, 1915.

FULLFORD AND SON, LTD. (printers, stationers, Newington Causeway).—Satisfaction in full (a) on January 1st, 1923, of debentures dated May 22nd, 1918, and covered by trust deed of even date securing £750, (b) on January 11th, 1923, of debenture dated March 1st, 1917, securing £500, (c) on same date of debentures dated May 22nd, 1918, and covered by trust deed of even date securing £250, (d) on same date of debenture dated October 13th, 1922, securing £500, and (e) on March 2nd, 1923, of debentures dated June 16th, and covered by trust deed dated June 14th, 1916, securing £1,000.

WILLIAM POLLARD AND CO., LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Exeter and London).—Satisfaction in full on April 9th, 1923, of mortgage dated February 5th, 1921, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

LONDON PAPER REELERS AND CUTTERS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £1,700 debentures authorised March 29th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

"CUMBERLAND EVENING MAIL" PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated April 10th, 1923, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

NATIONAL CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (Cambridge Heath).—Fourth debenture dated April 11th, 1923, to secure £500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: H. Richman, 75, Capfield-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

G. ALDER AND CO., LTD. (paper agents, etc., London).—Debenture dated April 10th, 1923, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Alfred Alden and Co., 118, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

ESPARTO PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Trust deed dated March 22nd, 1923, to secure £750,000 and premium of 10 per cent., charged on certain properties at Denny, Stirlingshire, and the company's other assets, present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees: National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. £300,000 of the debentures have been issued at a discount of 7 per cent.

From the London Gazette.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

J. F. Atkinson, 30, Dunster-gardens, Brondesbury, N., carrying on business at 31, Essex-street, Strand, London, publisher.

J. McKerrow, 10, Downton-avenue, Streatham Hill, lately carrying on business at 22, Carroun-road, Fentiman-road, London, chromo-lithographer and designer.

A. C. Nicholls, 214, King-street, Hammersmith, London, stationer and newsagent.

E. Mandeville, 2, Queen's Gate-terrace, South Kensington, journalist.

State Printing and Stationery.

Select Committee's Report.

A Blue Book issued last Thursday contained a special report from the Select Committee on Publications and Debates, 1923, together with the proceedings of the Select Committee last year, and minutes of the evidence.

The Committee say they note that the gross total of the estimate for the ordinary services—stationery and printing—amounted to £3,454,937 for 1922-23, as compared with £5,019,944 for the year 1921-22, showing a reduction of £1,565,007. Of this reduction £280,000 represented a further decrease in the cost of printing registers, etc., under the Representation of the People Act, in addition to the decrease of £400,000 which took place between the estimate of 1920-21 and that of 1921-22 for the same sub-head. Of this sum of £280,000, £30,000 represented the annual cost of the registers for Southern Ireland, which will in future be borne by the Irish Free State. The remaining £250,000 represented in the first place the advantages obtained by the Stationery Office in securing better prices on the last occasion on which the contracts were up to tender, the full extent of which could not be foreseen when the estimates for 1921-22 were prepared. Another factor in the reduction of the total cost was a fall of wages in the printing trade.

The report says it appears that many important printing items, including the telephone directory and the Parliamentary debates, were given to the State Printing Works without tenders being invited from private firms.

The Committee add that they note the references made to the State Printing Works in the report for 1921 on Government trading and commercial services by the Auditor-General, in which it is stated that the loss for 9½ months amounted to £32,839.

Having ascertained that it is still the case that no State Department receiving stationery or printed matter from the Stationery Office is informed of the cost, the Committee say they are of opinion that the absence of this knowledge is "detrimental to good management and economy."

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

Digitized by Google

Bookbinders' Overseers' Annual Dinner.

Another Successful Effort by the P.B. & K.T.O.A.

The nineteenth annual dinner of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association, held on Saturday at the Connaught Rooms, adds another successful function to the long list of similar efforts made by this organisation. Everything possible was done for the general comfort and enjoyment of the company, the arrangements from start to finish being carried through with perfect harmony. A prominent feature of the proceedings was the good fellowship that prevailed, this atmosphere being largely the result of the tact displayed by the croupiers in seeing that those dining at their respective tables got to know one another. The gathering—held in the Princes Room—was presided over by Mr. H. Milton (president), and among those present were the following: Messrs. E. W. Whittle (general secretary, P.M. and O.A.); S. M. Bateman (president, P.M. and O.A.); E. C. Bateman, M.B.E. (H.M. Stationery Office); W. Bullett (secretary, Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers); A. C. Barnes (London Paper Mills); A. G. Aves, A. J. Daines, J. Dixon, G. A. Eden, J. Fleming, T. Goodall (Jackson's Millboard Mill), W. H. Hillman, A. W. Hunt, J. Lee, F. C. Peacock, A. W. Sandilands, A. C. Ware and Arthur Cox (secretary, P.B. and K.T.O.A.).

The Association.

Mr. F. C. Peacock, in giving what he claimed as the toast of the evening, thought the gathering that night showed that the Association had fully justified its existence. During all the intervening years since its inception, it had achieved many things for which the founders felt justly proud. The Association's first ideal in these early days was the development of the social element, so that overseers might get to know one another better. Before the Association was formed bitterness often prevailed, and bad opinions existed among overseers engaged in the same line of business. The formation of the Association had altered all that, continued Mr. Peacock. It had eased the anxieties of many an overseer. When the Association was first formed it was strongly urged that it should not be a trade union, but that it might act as intermediary between the workmen and the employer. The founders saw the danger there was in the employers thinking they were forming another trade union. The reason why he had mentioned this matter that night was because recently he had felt there was a tendency amongst some of the younger members to break away from this early resolve. He thought that the tendency he had referred to was a dangerous one to the Association. (Hear, hear.) He wished the Association further prosperity, and hoped also that it would long continue to flourish. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Milton, in replying, thanked the company for the hearty manner in which it had honoured the toast. He was present on the previous Saturday at the annual dinner of the P.M. and O.A., and one of their friends, Mr. Bridges, in referring to that association, spoke of it as *the* association of overseers. That statement he rather took to heart. Mr. Bridges seemed to forget the warehouse and binding overseer, for he (Mr. Milton) thought that the printer would be nowhere without the assistance of the binder and the finisher of the book in order that it might be made presentable to the public. Mr. Bridges evidently only had in mind the overseers present on the occasion when he made that statement.

President and Vice-President.

In proposing this toast, Mr. A. W. Hunt said he thought the head of the Association was well filled in the persons of Mr. H. Milton and Mr. J. Fleming. Their president was one of the most genial and warm-hearted of men, whose heart and soul were in the welfare of the Association. Mr. Fleming, whom he knew as a boy, would carry the duties and honours of the Association with every degree of ability and success.

The toast was very heartily accorded.

Mr. Milton briefly returned thanks for the sincere way in which his name had been honoured.

"Some" Association.

Mr. Fleming, in responding, said he was pleased to see so many friends present. He thought that went to show they were "some" Association. It was rather amusing to read in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* that morning an account of a gathering of a similar association to their own which was addressed by a prominent gentleman in the printing industry, who referred to that association as *the* association. Well, he was very pleased that they had with them that night the president and the energetic secretary of that particular association, Mr. S. M. Bateman and Mr. E. W. Whittle. He confessed that they always looked up to the P.M. and O.A. and were willing to take their hats off to it. He was pleased to say there were no petty jealousies between the two associations. The fact that they had so many gentlemen there that night joining them in their happy gathering was proof of that, and it also went to show that their association was something to be reckoned with in the printing industry. (Hear, hear.)

Our Guests, especially the Ladies.

Mr. G. A. Eden, in proposing "Our Guests, especially the Ladies," remarked that their Association had many activities, social and otherwise, but the social aspect stood out pre-eminently. The importance of their annual dinner was added to in every respect by the presence of their guests, and especially the ladies. Years ago their guests were very few, and the ladies were entirely absent. They had improved since then and were glad to acknowledge it. He was pleased to welcome Mr. E. C. Bateman, Mr. S. M. Bateman and Mr. W. Bullett. Mr. Eden thought they had present with them all the people that mattered. With regard to the ladies, they lent colour and life to the function. Concluding, he had great pleasure in presenting the toast of "Our Guests, especially the Ladies," with emphasis on the "especially."

Mr. E. C. Bateman, in reply, said he had come to the gathering feeling absolutely free from responsibility and not expecting to be asked to respond to a toast. He had been associated with the printing trade for close upon forty years, having served his apprenticeship in a small office in Bath, engaged in the production of a weekly newspaper. Mr. Bateman then gave some reminiscences and recounted many amusing pranks resorted to by the printer's devil in those early days.

Mr. E. W. Whittle, who also replied, said he thought their hosts had entertained their guests, and especially the ladies, in a very warm-hearted manner. With regard to the reference made by his friend Joe Fleming to his (Mr. Whittle's) association's annual dinner, he was certain that in spite of any distinction that might be drawn by those who read the report of the speeeh alluded to, Mr. Bullett, Mr. Cox and himself were, behind the scenes, combined in one heart. (Hear, hear.) The P. B. and K. T. O. A. was the first to entertain the ladies, and he was not ashamed to own that after five years of effort on the part of the president and himself his association had only just commenced to follow their excellent example. He noticed also that they had booked up next year's date for their annual function, a fact which went to show that they were again to the front and that they knew how to do these things properly. He had spent a very happy evening and would like to express on behalf of the guests, and especially the ladies, thanks for the splendid way in which they had been entertained.

The Stewards.

Mr. J. Dixon, in proposing "The Stewards," said they had everything to be thankful for in respect of the arrangements that had been made, and congratulated the dinner stewards —Messrs. J. A. Esler, A. J. Jones, and A. C. Ware—on what he considered a record night.

The toast was accorded musical honours.

Mr. Ware, responding on behalf of the stewards, said adequate testimony that the evening had been a success was to be found in the happy looking faces round the tables.

The musical programme—provided by the "Chansonettes" Concert Party—was under the able direction of Mr. Denis Horton, assisted by the Misses Frances Buckland, Nessie Valerie and Doris Skinner (accompanist), and Messrs. Ted Lymbery and Douglas Johnson. Except for an item by Mr. Ted Lymbery in which that artist rendered a clever feat in memorising, entitled "A Stunt," the programme had a distinct leaning towards the humorous and burlesque. Most of the numbers were given by the whole party collectively, and met with well-merited appreciation.

A memorable evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Printers' Eastbourne Week-End.

Home Counties M.P.A. Programme.

Members of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance are hoping that the first week-end in May will be blessed with the best of weather, as that seems to be about the only thing not already arranged for to make their annual gatherings at Eastbourne a brilliant success.

The week-end's functions begin on Friday, May 4th, with a conversazione, and an interesting list of events has been planned for Saturday. As is characteristic of this Alliance, things are to be done in excellent style, and the Eastbourne programme includes a civic reception by the Mayor and Mayoress of Eastbourne.

Obtainable from the secretary of the Alliance (Mr. Percy D. Michael, 24 Holborn, E.C.1), is a charmingly produced programme containing two Eastbourne views and giving the following particulars of the arrangements:—Friday—8 p.m., conversazione, by invitation of Eastbourne and District M.P.A., at the Saffron Rooms, Meads-road (near Town Hall). Music and light refreshments (dress optional). Saturday—10 a.m., rendezvous, it is requested that the whole of the party shall assemble at the Queen's Hotel; announcements will be made and indications given as to the ways in which the morning can be spent to best advantage (those who arrive at Eastbourne after 10 a.m. should first call at the Queen's Hotel); 10.30 a.m., committee meetings at the Queen's Hotel; 12.15 p.m., luncheon at the Queen's Hotel. His Worship the Mayor of Eastbourne (Councillor G. B. Soddy) and the Mayoress (Mrs. Soddy) have kindly accepted an invitation to be present; tickets 5s. each inclusive; 2.0 p.m., civic reception by the Mayor and Mayoress of Eastbourne at the Saffrons Rooms; 2.30 p.m., annual general meeting of members at the Saffrons Rooms, during which there will be a motor char-a-banc excursion for ladies over the South Downs, passing Beachy Head and through the quaint Downland villages of East Dean, Litlington and Alfriston—the Church of Alfriston is known as the Cathedral of the South Downs, the cars leaving the Saffrons Rooms at 2.25; 4.15 p.m., tea at the Saffrons Rooms, by invitation of the Mayor and Mayoress; 8.45 p.m., dance at the Queen's Hotel (free to guests staying at the Hotel, others 3s. 6d. each). Sunday—Particulars of Church services and other arrangements will be available on arrival at Eastbourne.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES

"Ear" Brand (Regd.):

TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

Shakespeare Tercentenary.

The First Folio Publication.

Worthily has the Worshipful Company of Stationers taken its appropriate part in the celebration of the tercentenary of the publication of the First Folio Shakespeare. The Commemoration was inaugurated on Friday evening by a *conversazione*, mainly for the Livery, held at Stationers' Hall by the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Company. The Registers of the Company were on view, together with an exhibition of selected Shakespeariana, illustrative of the First Folio, its printers, publishers, and all concerned in the book, including original Folios and Quartos of great value, lent by Mr. John Murray, Messrs. Maggs, Messrs. Quaritch, Mr. William Jaggard, and others.

There followed on Saturday a luncheon at Stationers' Hall, held in conjunction with the Shakespeare Association, the Master (Mr. Herbert Fitch) presiding.

The Master proposed the toast "The Immortal Memory of William Shakespeare," and after it had been honoured in silence Mr. Poel recited lines from Ben Jonson's Panegyric in the First Folio, "To the memory of my beloved, the Author, and what he has left us."

Sir Israel Gollancz submitted the toast "The memory of the editors, Heminges and Condell, and the printers, publishers, and all concerned in the publication of the First Folio." He said they were thinking not only of the master, but of those who consecrated high service to a great and noble task. There were others associated with the First Folio to whom they must pay reverent homage. He referred particularly to William Jaggard, Edward Blount, John Smethwick, and William Aspley, and their associations with the Stationers' Company.

Shakespeare's Vocabulary.

Responding to the toast of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, the Master said he wished to convey to Sir Israel Gollancz the thanks of the Stationers' Company for his invaluable services in securing the success of their commemoration. There was a new thing that he could tell them about Shakespeare. He was reputed to have used about fifteen thousand words, which was something like twice the number that Milton used, and about ten times the vocabulary of the "man in the street." And yet by some strange oversight he never used the word "stationer." (Laughter.) He had not the premonition to foresee how much his world-wide fame would be due to the stationers, which term included, of course, the allied callings of the printer, the publisher, and the bookseller. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

As a memento of the celebration each guest was presented with an illustrated brochure relating to the publication of the First Folio, with an intoduction written by Sir Israel Gollancz.

A copy of the First Folio, with other exhibits relating to the tercentenary, were on view at Stationers' Hall on Monday.

The entry of the First Folio on the registers of the Worshipful Company of Stationers bore the date November 8th, 1623. Formal licence was obtained by Edward Blount and Isaac Jaggard to publish sixteen plays "not formerly entered to other men.' Four other hitherto unprinted plays were included in the volume, which contained 36 in all.

First Folio Publishing House.

Fleet-street very nearly had the honour of publishing the First Folio Shakespeare, but, unfortunately, before John Jaggard, the City printer, undertook that task he had removed his printing works to the Barbican, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. Before that he had his business under St. Dunstan's Church, where it had originally been established by Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's apprentice. He was the first law printer, and from that time to this the business, which has passed through many hands, has always been connected with the law. It passed from De Worde to a man named Smith, then successively to a Richard Tottell, to Richard Yeksweirt, a Dutchman, and to William Jaggard, whose descendant William Jaggard was present at the service at Aldermanbury on Saturday. Later it came into the hands of Andrew Miller, who published Johnson's Dictionary, and exentually, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to Butterworth. This firm, who are now in Bell Yard, maintain the four-centuries-old tradition. They are still the leading law publishers of the whole world.

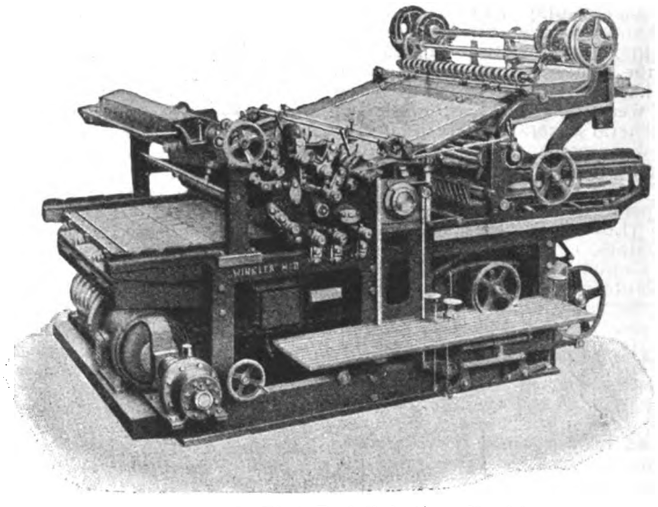
It is interesting to note that descendants of Heminges, Condell and Jaggard took part in the tercentenary celebrations.

A New Flat-Bed Press.

Notable "Winkler" Model.

We are able to print herewith an illustration of the latest Winkler flat-bed printing machine with tail-first delivery and automatic feed, a machine which has many points of interest.

Strong driving gear of the crank type is provided, an important feature being the inclusion of a coupling between the operative parts of the press and the driving mechanism, enabling stopping and starting to be accomplished quickly and with the minimum of shock. The inking arrangements have some specially attractive points, including the provision of a smaller-diameter roller between two inking rollers, to assist in ensuring uniform distribution of ink. To prevent "picking" when difficult formes are being worked, electric heating of the type carriage is provided, the inking rollers being specially cooled. The tape system used to hold the sheet against the cylinder during printing is very ingenious. Sheets are delivered printed side up, special means being employed to ensure gentle delivery. The problem of accurate register has received very careful attention, and it is claimed that even an expert cannot distinguish between a sheet that has been put through the machine several times with reduced inking and a sheet put through only once with normal inking.



Winkler No. II Flat-Bed Printing Machine.

The sole agents in this country for Winkler machinery, which is of Swiss manufacture, are Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., 36–38, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C.4.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a Canadian firm is desirous of receiving samples and prices of .007 red vegetable parchment. (Reference, 10985/E.D./M.C.(2).

A Canadian company manufacturing devices for printing on wrapping paper and gum tape, and also for sealing packages, would like to arrange for the sale of these goods in this country. (Reference, Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.)

SIAM.

H.M. Consul-General at Bangkok reports that the Ministry of Marine have invited tenders for the supply of naval stores, including stationery. Tenders must be submitted through an agent resident in Siam. (Reference D.O.T. 10059/F.E.)

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

There was only a fair attendance of members at the April meeting of the Association on Tuesday of last week at the St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., when the chair was occupied by Mr. J. Black (vice-president).

After the confirmation of the minutes, the secretary said the only item of correspondence was a letter from Mr. Glen Steele (Messrs. Jubbs), in which that gentleman stated that he hoped to be able to give an address to the Association on the next meeting night.

The chairman thought a lecture from Mr. Steele would be warmly welcomed by the members, as he was sure that gentleman was capable of giving them many wrinkles on the subject on which he proposed to address them.

Mr. W. M. Forsyth, one of the stewards for the annual dinner was asked if he had anything to report, said his time had been so limited that he regretted he had not been able to make any further arrangements for this annual event.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in matters privately concerning the Association's welfare and also on a discussion on the subject of apprenticeship and its bearing on the shortage of labour.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Lamson Paragon Supply Co.

Presiding on Wednesday at the 20th ordinary general meeting in London, Mr. Alan McLean (chairman) said whilst the output of the London factories had been greater than last year, the turnover was substantially less. A substantial part of the reduction was due to lower selling prices, of which the customer got the benefit. Another contributing factor in the reduction in profits was the continued practice of traders to order from hand to mouth, and small and hastily required orders involved uneconomical working conditions. Still another contributing factor is that of wages, which have not fallen to the same extent as in other trades. The Caribonum Co. continued to make good progress in spite of the trade depression. Its carbon paper and typewriter ribbons hold the premier position. The company's businesses abroad were good and bad in patches, but any losses made had been provided for, or were amply covered by reserves. Investments this year had contributed the major portion of the profits. In spite of difficult trade conditions and in face of keen competition the parent company had continued to extend its *clientele* during the past year.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

Digitized by Google

The . . .

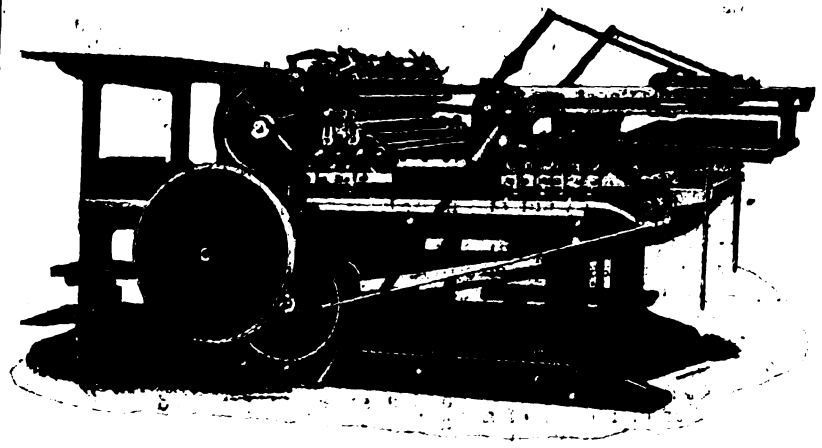
American Miehle Company's THREE-ROLLER Two-Revolution Press.

SPECIFICATION.

Type matter locked in Chase, 24 in. × 38 in.

Largest sheet which can be delivered, 26½ in. × 41½ in. (approximately Double Royal).

The Inking arrangements on this machine are adequate for all requirements. The Three-roller Press has a pyramid of eight rollers and riders over the forme, three of the rollers being inkers.



Gear side view of the American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-Revolution Press.

Over-all measurements:
Width 7 ft. 10 in.
Length with sheet delivery 12 ft. 3 in.
Practicable speed per hour 2,400.

THE American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-revolution Press will handle satisfactorily every class of work undertaken by the Jobbing Printer. It will print the heaviest and lightest formes with equal ease. It registers to a hair and delivers faultlessly. It is an American Miehle Company's Press, in no way inferior to that Company's regular Four-roller machine, bearing the same high reputation, and giving the fullest satisfaction where installed.

This machine may be seen running by appointment.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 4493. Telegrams: MIEHLEPRES, FLEET, LONDON

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

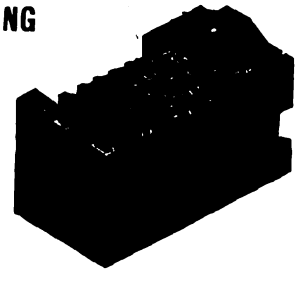


654321
Impression of Figures.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

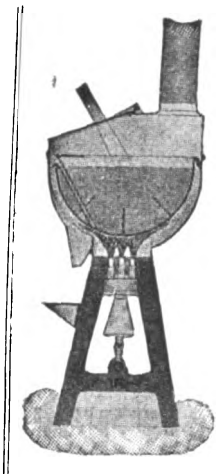
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No. 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

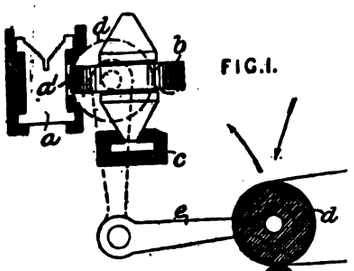
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

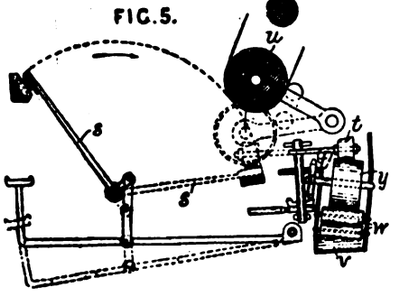
Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Reproducing Letterpress.

In a process for reproducing letterpress matter by means of indirect flat printing, as invented by the Polygraphische Ges., the matter is composed by means of a type bar making machine having relief characters, or by means of a typewriter, the characters are inked with ground flat colours, and a platen supporting the paper is pressed against the type. Type bar matrices *a*, Fig. 1, having relief characters a^1, may be inked by a roller *b* travelling in a guide *c*, and the paper

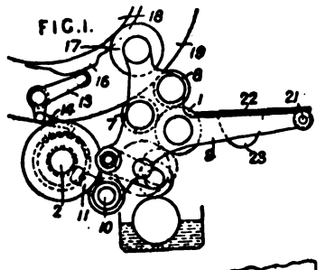


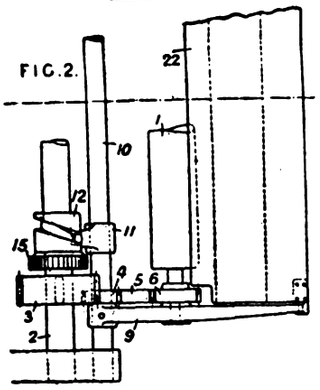


pressed against the characters by a platen *d* carried by a rocking arm *e*. Type bar matrices of the kind which are suspended from wires may be employed. Alternatively, a typewriter may be used, the type levers *s*, Fig. 5, being brought by means of keys into position beneath a platen *u*, and inked by a roller *t* carried by a revolving arm t^1. The platen *u* is then moved down on to the type. Ink is transferred to the roller *t* from a vessel *v* by means of rollers *w*, *y*.

Litho. Damping Apparatus.

An invention by the Bautzner Industriewerk Akt. Ges. is announced by which in damping-

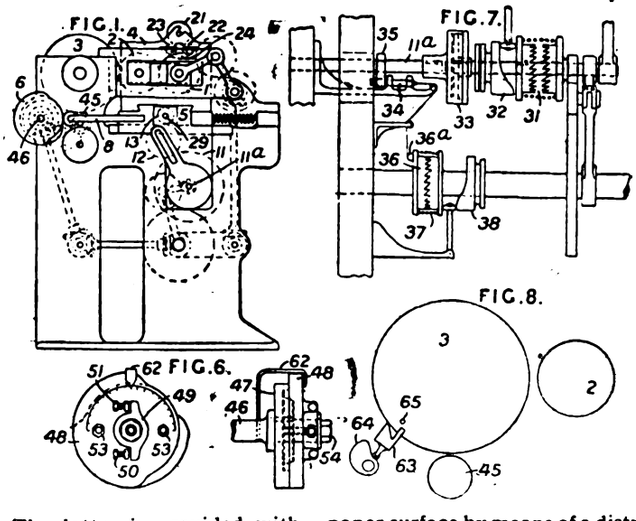




apparatus for lithographic offset printing machines, the felt damping rollers alone or together with the intermediate brass roller or the entire damping apparatus are reciprocated to ensure efficient wetting of the forme cylinder, and a doctor blade may be provided bearing on the intermediate brass cylinder to remove immediately any ink which may collect thereon, thereby preventing it from being spread in the form of streaks on the forme cylinder. In the arrangement shown, the intermediate brass cylinder 1 is driven from the shaft 2 by gearing 3, 4, 5, 6, the felt damping rollers 7, 8 rotating frictionally. These rollers are mounted in cheeks 9 secured to a shaft 10 and supported by a spring or weight. The shaft 10 is reciprocated longitudinally by an arm 11 engaging a cam groove on a drum 12, which is loose on the shaft 2 and is rotated intermittingly by means of the ratchet mechanism 13, 14, 15 and a cam 16 on the shaft of the forme cylinder 19. Another cam disc 18 engaging a roller 17 pushes the damping mechanism periodically out of contact with the forme cylinder. A doctor blade 22, pivoted at 21, is held by a weight 23 or spring in contact with the brass cylinder 1 for removing any ink collecting thereon.

A Repeating Machine.

By an invention patented by Mr. W. Gardner a rotary machine is adapted automatically to transfer a number of repeats of a design carried by a master plate on to a lithographic printing plate mounted on a cylinder, the repeats being arranged in spaced relation both longitudinally and circumferentially of the cylinder. As shown, the cylinder 1, Fig. 1, carrying the master plate is in contact with a cylinder 2 which offsets the design on to a plate carried by a large cylinder 3. The cylinders 1, 2 are adapted to transfer rows of repeats of the design on to the cylinder 3, and for that purpose they are mounted in a carriage 4 longitudinally slidable in vee-guides on a spring-pressed transverse slide 5. The latter is provided with roller arms 8 in engagement with adjustable cams 6 whereby the cylinders 1, 2 are moved away from 3 after each impression and returned to commence the next impression. The cylinder 3 is intermittingly rotated from the cylinder 2 by gear wheels which are disengaged when the slide 5 is moved back so that the impressions are transferred to the cylinder 3 in close succession circumferentially. When one row of impressions has been completed the revolution of the cylinder 3 is completed by means of a constantly rotating gear wheel 45 mounted in sliding bearings and raised by a cam into engagement with a gear wheel on the cylinder 3. The revolution is accurately adjusted by a V-stop 63, Fig. 8, raised into engagement with a stud 65 on the cylinder by a cam 64. Meanwhile the slide 4 is moved longitudinally into position to commence another row of impressions by a screwed spindle 29 engaging a nut thereon. The spindle 29 is rotated by exchangeable gears, 13, 12, 11, the shaft 11^a of the latter being revolved through a friction clutch 33, Fig. 7, one half of which is rotated by a coupling 31 operated by a cam 32 rotated from the cylinder 3 through chain gearing. The shaft 11^a is normally prevented from rotating by a projection 35 thereon engaging a spring-pressed sliding pin 34. The latter is withdrawn by a cord fixed to a stud 36^a slidably engaging a semi circular groove in one half 36 of a coupling 37 which is closed by a cam 38 driven from the cam 32. The arrangement is such that the part 36 makes a half revolution and holds the pin 34 retracted while the part 35 makes one and a quarter revolutions. The stud 36^a then slides to the top of its slot the pin 34 returns and stops the shaft 11^a at the end of its second revolution. A similar cam and clutch arrangement to those described above is used to drive the cam 64. The roller 1 is inked by rollers 21, 22, 23, the latter two being separated to interrupt the inking by a wedge 24 raised by a pivoted lever. Damping rollers may also be provided. Fig. 6 shows the details of each main cam 6 which comprises two coned parts 47, 48 mounted on the shaft 46 and clutched together by tightening a nut 54. Screws 53 are provided for separating the parts and a member 49 fixed on the shaft provides an abutment for locking the part 48 in adjusted position by means of screws 50, 51 and also for effecting a fine adjustment. A pointer 62 and a scale are provided to indicate the adjustment.



Paper Designs.

In German patent No. 367,804, there is described a process for producing designs on the paper web. The water, solutions of dyestuffs or chemicals and various emulsified masses are brought in contact with a finished paper web or one in the process of formation by means of a suitable arrangement. The colouring matter can also be sprayed on the paper web, as it passes around a cylinder, the colour being uniformly distributed over the paper surface by means of a distributing plate. This plate is placed at a proper angle and is provided with a run-off channel to collect the colouring solutions.

Printing Ink Made in India.

A printing ink industry has already been started in Bengal, and there is reason to believe that this industry will be successful in Burma, says a correspondent of the *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*, as there is abundent raw material for the manufacture of lamp black which is so necessary in the manufacture of printing ink. As for linseed oil, Burma will have to depend on the supply from other parts of India, but a useful substitute can be found locally. The garjan oil (Kenyensi) is a drying oil as it is, and a very large quantity is available in Burma; this may be used instead of boiled linseed oil.

THE desire to get something for nothing figures largely in every failure.

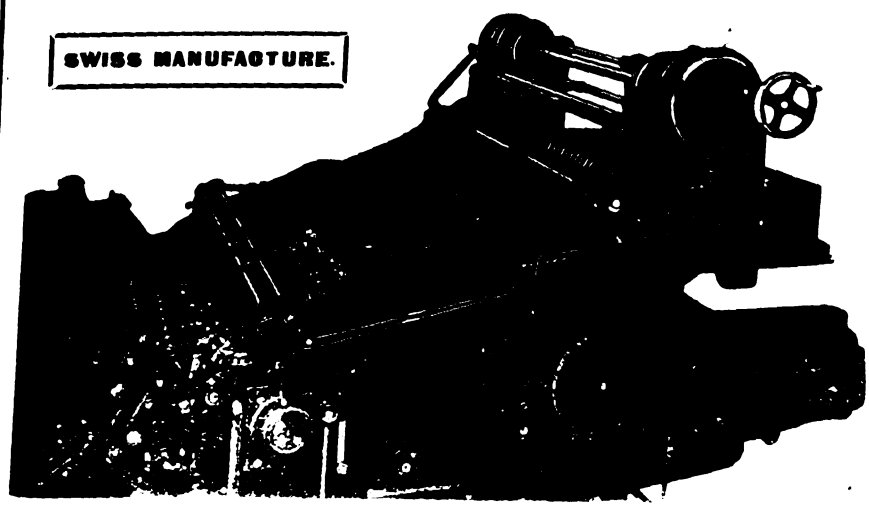
Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is adaptable for short runs and supplied at a price within the reach of every printer. The principal reasons for not universally adopting automatic feed are therefore removed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs.

Change to hand feed in a few minutes.

No tapes or friction wheels to mark or set-off on colour work.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

8 Feeders sold during the last weeks.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LITHOTEX PROCESS & PLANT

(PATENTED)

Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these

TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED, 7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1

LEADS AND CLUMPS.

HIGH GRADE METAL.

THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

58, Shoe Lane, London.

Striking testimony as to the value of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer":

"Please put us on your Subscription List for an additional 2 copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. We find the contents of such help and guidance that we feel that our representatives should each have a copy regularly each week."

M. Co.

The Subscription rate to this journal is only 13/- per annum, post free, for 52 issues.

Why not send in your subscription now?

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E C.4.

Digitized by Google

Printing Crafts Guild, Manchester.

A Lecture on Newspapers.

The members and friends of the Printing Crafts Guild, connected with the College of Technology, Manchester, assembled in good numbers at the College on Friday evening, April 13th, to hear Mr. Ernest Fisher (Fry's Metal Foundry), deliver a lecture on "Newspapers: A Retrospect and a Forecast." Mr. Fisher who has managed a newspaper office, and been practically associated with newspapers a great many years, gave some interesting facts on the subject.

The chair was taken by the president (John Taylor, Esq.), who, in introducing the lecturer, said he had known him ever since he became a printer, and recalled that he had been for many years a technical instructor.

In dealing with the "Retrospect" part of the lecture, Mr. Fisher went back to the time of rock carvings, baked clay tablets, cylinders, papyrus, parchments, and other means of recording thought and giving it to the public, showing not only many excellent lantern slides, but actual specimens of the materials used in the olden days, some of them dating as far back as Anno Domini 200.

Many interesting sidelights were given on the early days of the free Press agitation, the part that coffee houses used to play, and eventually how the opposition broke down and newspapers began to appear regularly. Mention was made of how many of the small provincial towns of England were actual pioneers of the Press, Norwich, Exeter, Worcester, Stamford, Sherborne, Winchester and Salisbury, each being remarkable for their early enterprise, oft-times getting their news circulated by the aid of mounted couriers before the London papers arrived.

Tracing the progress of technique, Mr. Fisher told how the illustrated Press came to be introduced, and how in the seventies a block took some three or four days to make, it could now be made in about half-an-hour after the negative had been delivered.

After an account of the introduction of composing machines, pictures of practically all kinds were shown on the screen, leading up to the present-day machines, and a cinematograph film, kindly lent by the *Daily Mail*, entitled "The Making of a Great Newspaper" was shown which brought forth rounds of applause and was much appreciated. This film is in many ways a remarkable production, reaching as it does from the days of Caxton to the present day, showing the actual operations and preparations which go to make up this enterprising newspaper, from the felling of trees for paper to the printed sheet.

Mr. Fisher then discussed what is likely to be the position of newspapers in the future. He did not think we should get our papers for a halfpenny again if produced by present methods. He hoped we should not, they being already too cheap even at a penny. But with a totally new method which had every indication of being perfected the newspaper might possibly be again sold at a halfpenny, and it would be a much better production, being printed by the litho-offset process.

By the courtesy of the *Manchester Guardian* the lecturer showed specimens of the product of the wonderful Murray Multiplex Machine, which transmits printed messages from London in actually typed words which are received in Manchester two seconds after the operator has dispatched them from London. Messages are sent along the same wire in the opposite direction at the same time, four machines giving 200 words per minute. The *Manchester Guardian* is the only newspaper in this country to have it installed. Other mechanical devices were shown which are uncanny to the uninitiated.

Probably the most important feature of the lecture was that part which related to the "Forecast." By the kindness of Messrs. Hunters, Ltd., who lent many interesting slides of their new photo-typesetting machine and camera equipment, Mr. Fisher predicted that the printing office of the future would be a very different place from what it is at present. The camera would be found in practically every office used for printing productions in some shape or another. There were shown newspaper specimens admirably printed by the offset method, including both letterpress and illustrations.

Newspapers in war-time was a subject which provided not the least interesting part of the lecture, dealing as it did with the difficulties of production both in this country and in France and Belgium. A Chinese newspaper and other quaint publications were on view, and created a good deal of interest.

At the close, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Fisher, who suitably responded.

British Capital and Canadian Paper.

According to the United States statistics the Republic has an annual consumption per capita of 40 lb. of news-print and of 60 lb. of other grades of paper. The United States production of news-print is being rapidly overtaken by the Canadian output. The time is in sight when Canada will assume a world lead.

At the present time the United States is dependent on Canada for 95 per cent. of its news print supply and 85 per cent. of the news-print manufactured in Canada goes to make the newspapers of the United States. A tree growing in an Ontario forest a week later appears in the form of a newspaper read in Chicago.

It would certainly appear as being very advantageous to both Canada and the United States for producers to complete the manufacture of their product in Canada, writes Dom Atlas in the *Financial News*, but it is a great pity that the capital which has developed the Canadian part of the industry has not been all British and that the Canadians could not establish more British mills to supply the world's needs in news-print. Much of their output goes to Australia and New Zealand. The dividends, of course, go to U.S.A.; likewise, the Customs preference for goods manufactured in British countries.

Be fired with enthusiasm—not by the boss.

Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

Manchester and District Centre.

The April meeting was held in the Mitre Hotel, when President Fred. E. Robinson had a large gathering to support him. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Clarence Lea, letterpress overseer, Messrs. John Albinson, Ltd., Oldham, was admitted to membership, and being present received a hearty welcome along with Mr. P. Ball, of the Liverpool Centre.

Manchester was almost unanimous that to hold the Leicester conference on a Friday evening would not be conducive to wise decisions, as delegates travelling from distances would probably be jaded with being so long within closed doors, and an evening's relaxation would be a relief. Furthermore, unity in getting together at an early hour on the Saturday morning would almost be impossible. The conference delegates may be relied upon to work hard, and afterwards they will be able to enjoy the feast of pleasure which Secretary Crane and his band of workers are sure to have in readiness.

Mr. Walter H. Richardson, of the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., gave the members a thorough talk about the Vertical Job Press, insomuch that those present at the meeting are eager to have the opportunity of seeing such a press actually working. The press is a unit in itself and its claims are that it can be printing a greater percentage of its chargeable time than any similar class of machine at present on the market, it being able to print 90 per cent. of the jobbing work which comes into the average printing office. It occupies very little floor space, and vibration is reduced to a minimum. Speeds of 2,000 impressions per hour, advancing by speeds of 400 up to 3,600 per hour give a good range for the stock that has to be handled.

Mr. F. E. Robinson thought that the type line and paper line being marked on the chase was a very good feature, and the two eccentric jacks on which the chase rested would prevent unlocking to get the type into position with the gripper edge of the sheet.

Messrs. Philbin, Paterson, Taylor, Hughes, and several other members put pertinent questions to the lecturer about geared riders, probable stripping of the rubber rollers, checking of spoiled sheets, etc., to which Mr. Richardson replied.

Web Mac.

Mr. W. S. Robson, of Manchester, has been appointed by Messrs. Jas. Wrigley and Son, Ltd., Bury, to act as their representative in the North-Midlands and Yorkshire.

Trade with Occupied Germany.—British traders who desire to secure the delivery of goods from the occupied territory of Germany under the special arrangements made for goods ordered before February 1st, should send either direct or through the Board of Trade full particulars of goods purchased from firms in the occupied territory before February 1st to the British High Commissioner, Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, Coblence, and not to Weisbaden.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE ALL OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Don't be out of it!
TUCK'S POSTCARDS £5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION
DON'T MISS ITS BENEFITS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.2.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Colour Printing Five Highest Awards
FOR THE TRADE.
A. CHRIS. FOWLER,
6, New Union St., Moorfields, E.C.2.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST.,
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338 E.C.2.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S. PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

TEL. B'HEAD 1453
ROLL TICKETS
ADMISSION 1/-
Various wordings to order
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. Ltd.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD
Tramway and Theatre Ticket Printers

JOSEPH GOODMAN,
Letterpress & Lithographic Printing Ink Maker.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING MACHINERY MERCHANT.
Sole Agent for "LITIDROS," the supreme dampening fluid for lithographic plates & stones.
12, Crane Court, Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

S & P INKS STAND
For QUALITY.
See SLATER & PALMERS' Advertisement on Cover ii.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:—Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GAUGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

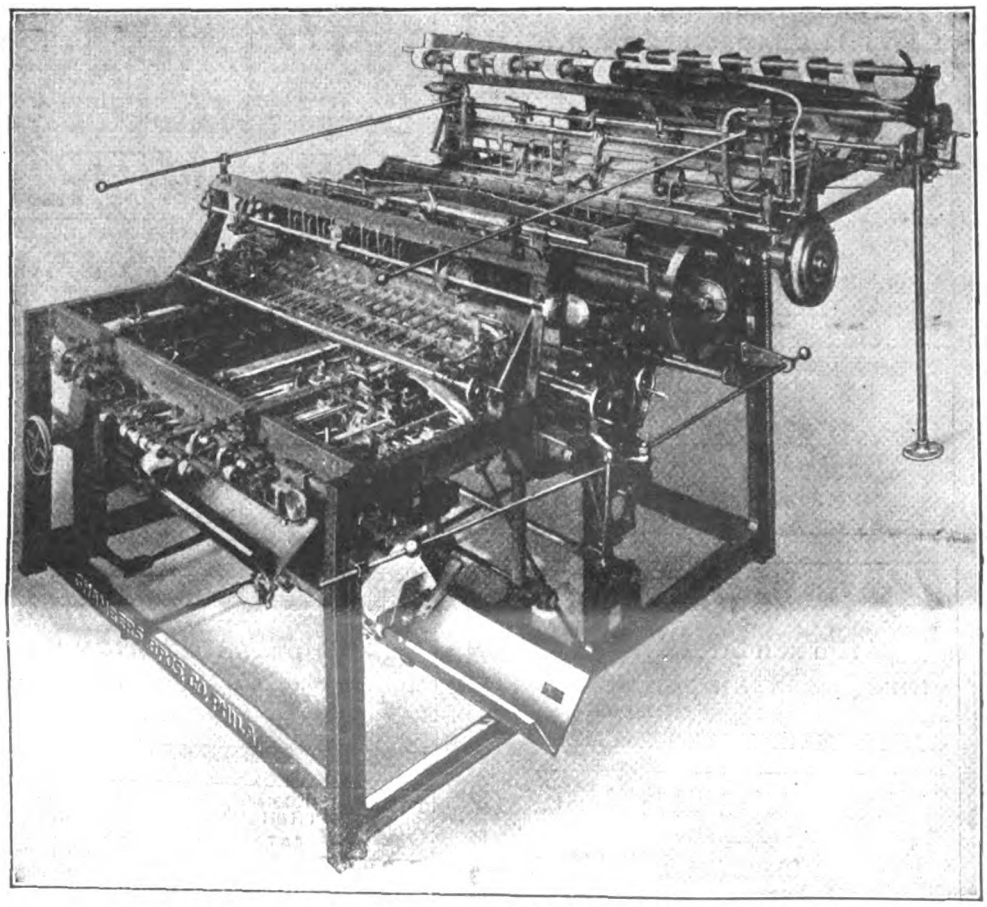
For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—April 26, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

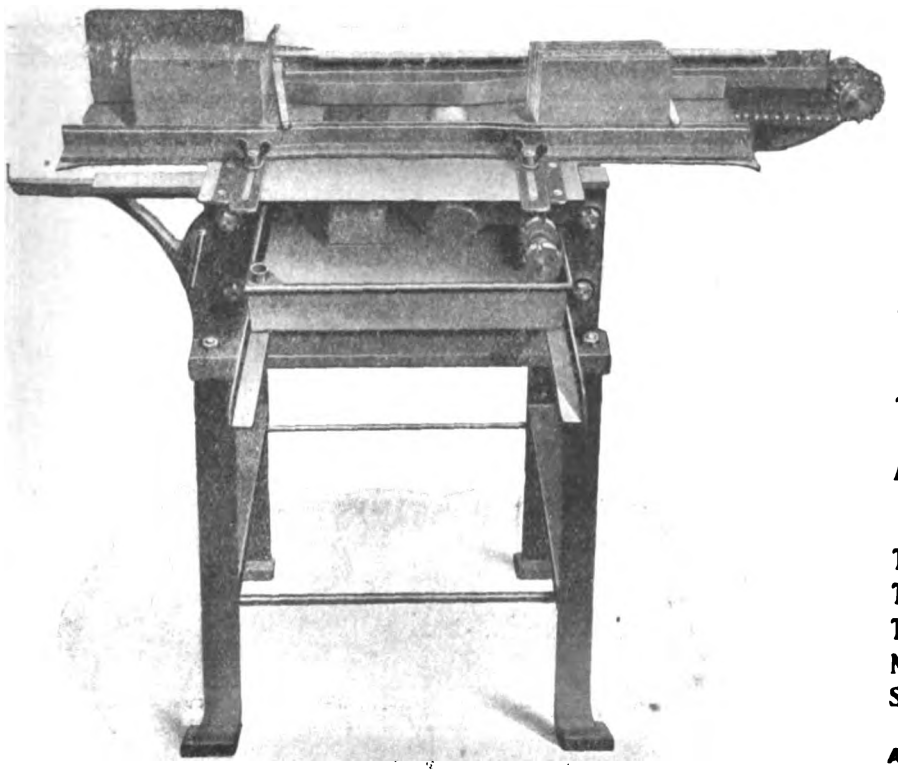
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 18. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 3, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of :—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. **Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."**

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

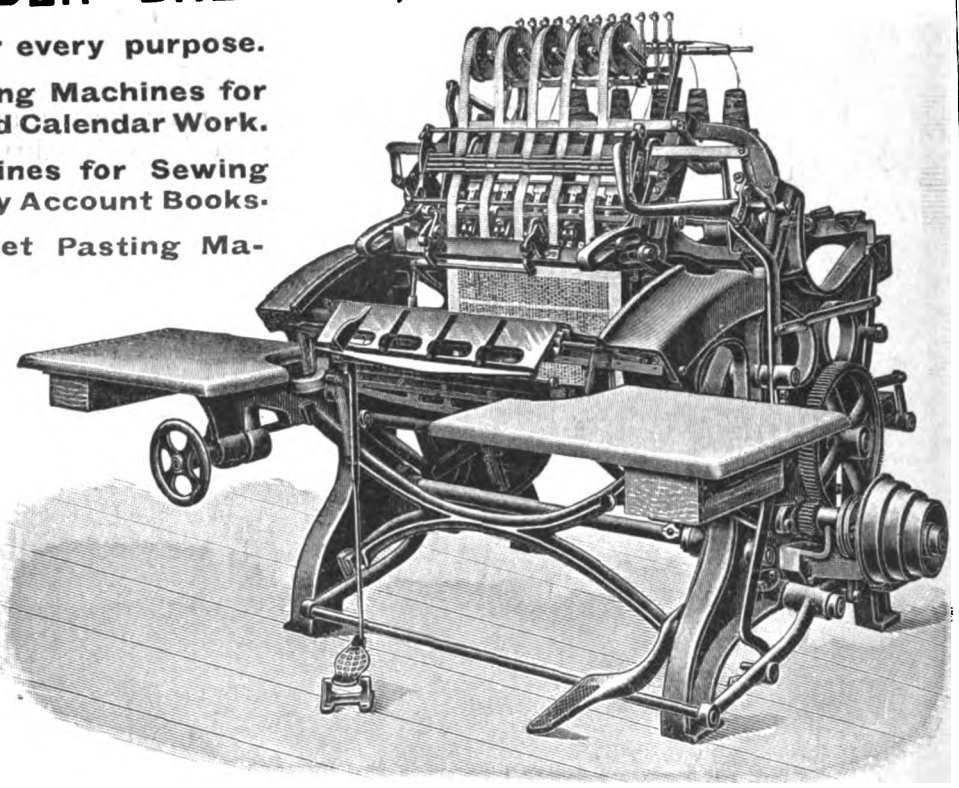
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms :

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams:* SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER.

SP SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF

PRINTING INKS

WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Digitized by Google

ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION LIMITED have always endeavoured to introduce labour-saving machinery that is a marked advance on plant already in use; that will produce better quality results, and at the same time give greater output.

After much research and effort covering a prolonged period, an entirely new High-Speed Automatic Cylinder Machine is presented to the Craft which takes a sheet 12½" × 20" and runs up to a speed of 4,000 impressions per hour, handling all grades of stock from a thin Manifold to Cardboard.

The machine, which will be known as the MILLER "HIGH-SPEED" *is built along the lines of established practice* which alone makes the high out-turn possible, which fine output cannot be attained by any other machine of its size and character.

For a particular class of work, certain printers prefer a cylindrical to a platen impression, and to all such we definitely say that in their own interests they should see the MILLER "HIGH-SPEED." The first of these wonderful machines will be on view at our Showrooms during the next few days.

Our Offices and Showrooms are at

43/44 FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A Specialised Trade Protection Office for Paper Makers, Merchants, Agents, Wholesale Stationers & Allied Trades.

OBJECTS AND POINTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

Enquiries. Precise up-to-date Status Reports furnished by this Society which operates exclusively in your trade.

Collection of Accounts. Trade protection specialisation makes it possible for this Society to render a valuable service in the connection mentioned and, through up-to-date and efficient methods, costs are reduced to a minimum.

Insolvencies. This department will be under the control of an accountant with 15 years' experience in this class of work, and fullest investigations will be conducted and Meetings of Creditors attended free of charge.

The Society will be controlled by a directorate to be elected from the principal houses in the Trade.

Managing Director, Accountant & Valuer: PARKIN S. BOOTH.

Described by the "Chemist and Druggist" as "The Live Wire of the Trade Protection World."

FORM OF MEMBERSHIP.

To MR. PARKIN S. BOOTH.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

LONDON OFFICE:
26, 27 & 28, KIMBERLEY HOUSE,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1.
Telegrams: "ASMANIST," CENT. Telephone: CITY 6942/4 (2 lines).

LIVERPOOL OFFICE:
35, 36 & 37, EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
2, BIXTETH STREET
Telegrams: "QUORUM." Telephone: 4330 CENTRAL (Private Branch Exchange)

Sir,

Kindly place our name upon the register of members of the ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED, as from .....192.....*to*.....192..... *and so on from year to year, until notice of discontinuance in writing be given prior to the termination of any year's Subscription, and upon the following terms and conditions:—*

CONDITIONS:

The Subscription is annual, payable in advance, and may commence at any time.

All information is obtained from the most reliable sources, but it must be distinctly understood that it is furnished in strict confidence, and is for the sole use of the Subscriber, and is not to be divulged to a third party. The Subscriber will be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from the breach or non-observance of this condition.

Subscriptions are received, all Debt and Status Enquiry Books, etc., are issued, and information is given on the distinct understanding that the Office is not to be held responsible for damage or loss arising from want of sufficient or accurate information furnished to Subscribers, and it is agreed between the Subscriber and the Office that no proceedings shall be instituted against the Office by reason of any information furnished or omitted to be furnished, and the Subscriber further agrees not to give credit in sole reliance upon any information received from the Office except upon his own responsibility.

The Solicitors to whom collection of any debt is transferred by the Office shall be entitled to exercise discretion as to the form of procedure to be adopted in each case, and the Subscriber agrees to ratify all acts done by such Solicitors.

In case of discontinuance, Debt and Enquiry Forms are to be returned to the Office with written notice, before the end of the subscription term

Terms:

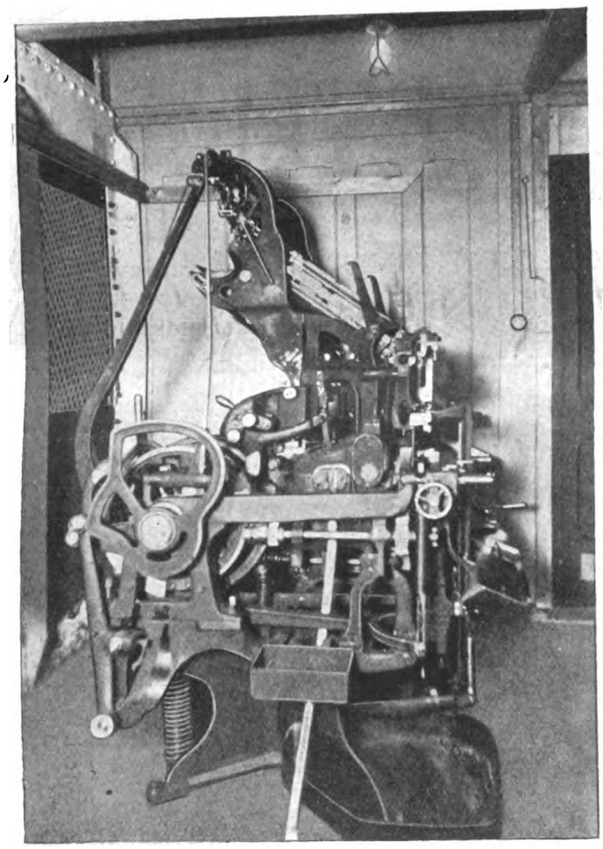
Subscription £2 2s. 0d. per annum, entitling the Subscriber to:—

Ten Status Enquiry Forms and ten Debt Forms free of charge.
Further Enquiry Forms during currency of Subscription at 2/- each.
" Debt " " " " " " 1/6 "
The Collection of an unlimited number of Accounts at the following rates of Commission:—
5% on amounts recovered up to - - £20 1% on amounts over - - - £100
2½% on amounts over £20 and up to - £100 5% on amounts recovered in Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Isles.
Special terms in respect to Foreign Debt collections and enquiries.
Representation at Meetings of Creditors free of charge.
Searches of the Registers (unlimited) free of charge.
Legal Advice by the Solicitors to the Office upon ordinary business matters free.

(Signed)..... *(Address)*.....
.....

Date..... ..... 192 . *Business*.....

Digitized by Google



The Linotype is always RELIABLE

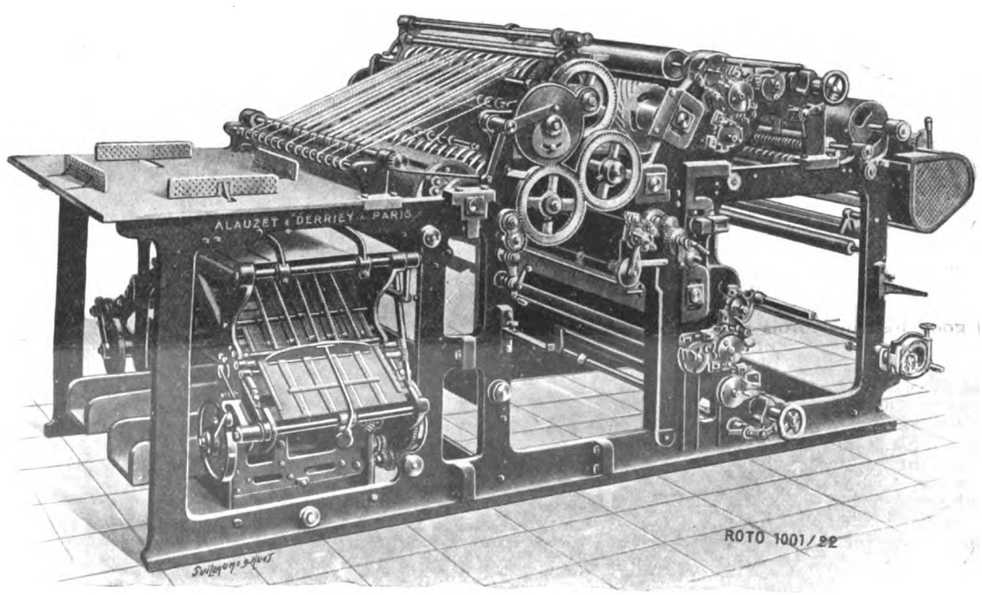
MODEL 4 LINOTYPES have been installed on board Cunard Liners for the daily production of the *Daily Mail Atlantic Edition* and general ship printing. These machines are working satisfactorily under regular sea-going conditions, in calm and storm. If the Linotype can be successfully run under such adverse circumstances, obviously it can be depended on to give constant satisfaction for many years in regular printing offices.

The Linotype Installation on the "Aquitania."

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED,
9, KINGSWAY, LONDON.

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)
Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.
WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 18. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 3, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Problems of Lighting in Printing Works.

By LEON GASTER, F.J.I.

The subject of the lighting of printing works has already been dealt with in two able papers presented by Mr. F. W. Goodenough and Mr. Justus Eck in 1912. This discussion afforded much valuable information on conditions in good installations, and many of the suggestions in regard to lighting apply equally well to-day. But there have since been some notable developments in illuminants that may modify pre-war practice, such as the introduction of the gas-filled lamp, the development of "artificial daylight" and the use of vitreosil globes and cylinders in gas lighting.

Economy of Good Lighting.

I may take as a starting point a sentence in Mr. Goodenough's paper in 1912: "I doubt if there exists any industry in which good lighting has more effect on the successful running of the concern than is the case in the printing trade." The keen competition in the printing industry is based on service as well as price, and the printer who can render superior service can command a better price. Service in printing involves chiefly accurate, neat and quick work, each of which requires good illumination. Delay in any of the various stages of composition, make up, press work and binding may make all the difference between profit and loss. Excessive revisions of proofs represent not only lost time, but needless cost, and in many cases this may be charged to poor lighting. On the editorial side we have likewise a need for meticulous accuracy combined with rapidity of execution.

In discussions before the Illuminating Engineering Society it has been repeatedly pointed out that the cost of good lighting forms but a small fraction of the total cost of production. In printing offices this is particularly true, for highly skilled labour is employed, costly machinery is used, and overall charges are commonly high. If we estimate that the cost of artificial lighting amounts to 1s. a man per week, and that the wages he receives are about £4—£5 a week, it is seen that cost of lighting forms about 1 per cent. of the wages bill. This is confirmed by the author's experience in cases where the wages bill varied from £20,000 to £500,000 per annum, and the expenditure on lighting from £200 to £5,000. In many cases less would be paid, and the fraction would be even smaller. An idea of the loss that may arise by inadequate lighting is afforded in a contribution by Mr. F. H. Bernhard to the *Electrical Review*, U.S.A. (Aug. 24th, 1918). In a large printing works it was found that after the conditions of illumination had been thoroughly modernised the general efficiency of work was improved by 25 per cent.

From the operator's side the importance of good lighting should also be emphasised. I understand that defects of eyesight are exceptionally frequent among compositors, which may be ascribed partly to work under inadequate lighting. Improved lighting means not only greater visual comfort, but a more cheerful work room. Journalism may likewise be regarded as an exacting intellectual occupation.

The installations described in the former discussion before the Society were in the main typical of good modern methods. But one still finds newspaper offices in which antiquated methods are employed. Unshaded lamps are too frequent, and the simple conical cardboard shades used throughout some works must now be regarded as obsolete. In most sections of a works the aim should be to provide general illumination by lighting units of high candle power, placed high up so as to be out of the range of view. A series of drop lights terminating in lamps of small candle power is inefficient, unsightly and inconvenient. Nevertheless, the general lighting sometimes requires to be supplemented by a few local units, as many printing processes require lighting of this nature. In one respect the printing industry has an advantage over some other trades. Each machine has its allotted task, and is invariably used for the same purpose. It is worth while, therefore, to scheme out suitable lighting, recognising that it should not require continual adjustment—as may happen in factories where the nature of the work and the duties required from machines change from time to time.

Composing Room.

The lighting of compositors' frames still forms an important problem. The writer has observed three main methods of lighting: (1) unshaded or imperfectly shaded lamps placed over the centre line so as to illuminate the cases on either side; (2) lamps equipped with suitable reflectors used in the same way; and (3) general lighting from overhead lamps, *e.g.*, semi-indirect lighting with sources situated between frames so that the light comes over the worker's shoulders. The first method cannot be recommended. The exposed filaments are troublesome to the eyes of the workers and the proportion of light reaching the cases is very low. But if the lamps are equipped with suitable reflectors and their distance above the top-line of the frame is suitably selected, it is possible by method (2) to obtain very good illumination on the actual inclined face of the frame. Some compositors still prefer local lighting of this description. It is, however, usually desirable to supplement this mode of lighting by general illumination from overhead sources —(*a*) in order to throw light on the drawers below the inclined face, which would otherwise be insufficiently illuminated; (*b*) to ensure adequate lighting of gangways between frames; and (*c*) to eliminate an undue contrast between the illuminated frame and the surroundings.

The alternative method of depending on overhead light is much more feasible with modern illuminants than with the low candle power lamps of the past. It has the merit that the light comes from above and behind the worker and there is less likelihood of inconvenient reflection from the surface of the frame. In addition, the drawers receive a better illumination. Thus in a recent installation of this kind it was found that the illumination on the cases was 6—8 foot-candles, and even drawers quite low down still received one foot-candle.

The question whether individual local shaded lights or good overhead general illumination is better for compositors' frames is one on which one would like to hear the views of the compositors themselves, and the reasons why they prefer certain arrangements to others. In the discussion before the Society in 1912 values in general ranging from 5—10 foot-candles (average) were recorded. In view of the fact that considerable variations in illumination at different points on a frame are often in evidence, it would seem that the average illumination, whether provided by general or local lighting, should lie within these limits. In good modern installations 5 foot-candles is doubtless usual. But there are still many works where much lower values would be recorded.

The lighting of linotype or monotype matrix boxes is usually effected by adjustable local lights placed about 18 inches above the keys and screened on the side facing the worker. This is a process that needs strong local lighting, as the operator has not only to see the keys, but to distinguish the more or less illegible handwriting of the contributions he is dealing with. Such sources need very careful shading. Average values recorded by Mr. Eck for linotype machines were up to 25 foot-candles on the matrix box, 4·3 on the keyboard and 4 on the copy. A recent test in a printing works by the author gave 4-8 foot-candles on the keyboard, 4—8 on the "copy" and 4 on the setting drum (measured vertically)—the latter being a particularly important spot in view of the small letters and numbers on the drum that have to be distinguished.

It would appear that the illumination of the manuscript, at any rate, should not be

Abstract of a paper read at the meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society held at the House of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday last week, when prominent representatives of the printing industry attended. The discussion which followed Mr. Gaster's paper is reported on another page.

Digitized by Google

Wholesale Bookbinders.

LEATHER and CLOTH.

BAILEY BROS., Ltd.

Established 1861.

Clarendon Buildings,

Ronalds Road, Highbury, N.5.

Telephone—North 462. Telegrams—"Bookbindery, Nordo, London."

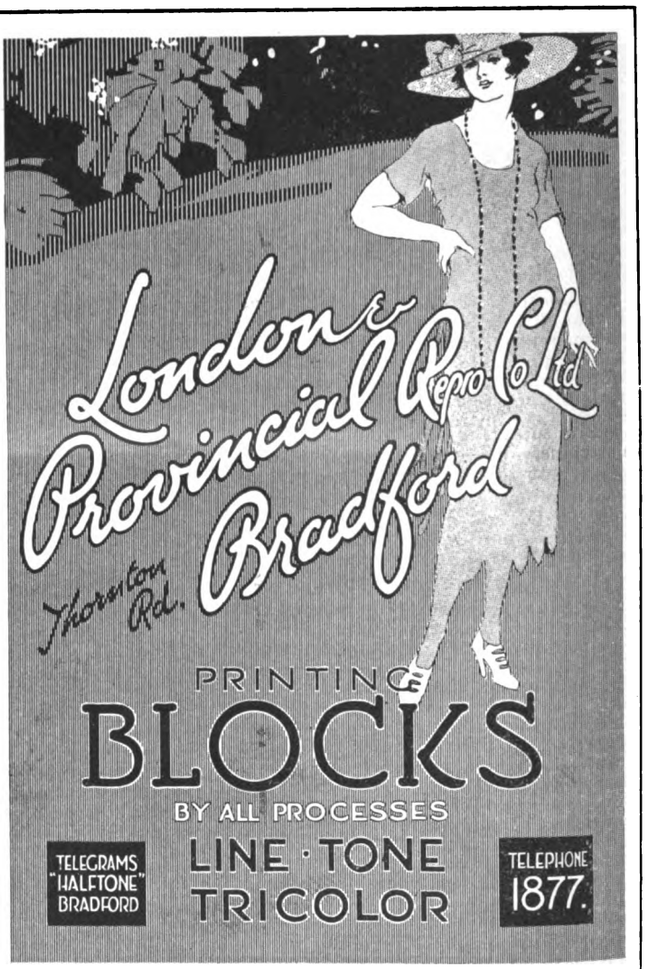
DOW & LESTER

♦

BOOKBINDERS

♦

FORESTERS' HALL PLACE
CLERKENWELL ROAD
LONDON, E.C.1.
HOLBORN 430



THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec. of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)
Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bank 5414-5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd., for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES
} Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.

A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

Digitized by Google

less than 4—5 foot-candles, in view of the small type or imperfect handwriting that the operator frequently has to decipher.

The Machine Room.

In machine rooms it is obviously desirable that the surroundings should be light in colour and the illumination very fully diffused so that all interstices in complicated machinery are clearly revealed. I would suggest that, in the interests of safety, the illumination at floor-level should not be less than 0·5 foot-candles, irrespective of the illumination provided for the actual work. On laying-on and taking-off tables, where sheets are placed and inspected, a value of about 5 foot-candles is desirable, and this value is exceeded in some well-lighted works recently visited. The point may be raised whether, for the examination of first sheets, general diffused lighting is sufficient. The printer, in judging the impressions of type and blocks, is guided very largely by small indentations in the paper, and it is possible that these would be revealed more fully by oblique unidirectional lighting. It might, therefore, be good practice to supplement the general lighting by a local adjustable fitting, the position of which with regard to the paper could be altered according to the needs of the operator.

In this department the importance of good lighting can hardly be over-estimated. The author has met cases in which constant breakdowns and vexatious delays were occurring in a badly-lighted room, but practically ceased when modern and adequate illumination was installed.

The proper illumination of the machinery, especially the huge rotary presses of the present day, is something of a problem. The conditions resemble somewhat those met with in textile factories. One may do everything possible by the placing and shading of the permanent general lights, and by the use of light surroundings, to promote good diffusion of light. But it is hardly possible by the aid of general illumination alone to ensure that all the requisite parts of such complex machinery will be well illuminated and clearly seen. This is a question that might well receive some attention from designers of such machinery, who should bear in mind the desirability of important parts being easily accessible and readily inspected. They might go further and embody in the design of the machine suitable facilities for the permanent mounting of supplementary protected lamps illuminating the vital parts where adjustments are made. In the absence of such facilities the attendant must rely on the use of portable lamps or special pendant lights at essential points. As a matter of principle no unprotected lamp should be inserted within the machine, as the trouble arising in the event of a lamp being broken would be considerable. The lamps must be so situated or used that a flood of light can be directed on the part inspected without the operator's eyes being dazzled by glare from an exposed mantle or filament, or inconvenient shadows being cast by his body.

In rooms for packing and despatching the conditions of illumination are simple, and in lofty rooms semi-indirect lighting affording 2-3 foot-candles should answer requirements.

Strength of Illumination.

At this stage it may be useful to give some indication of the order of illumination for various processes, as measured on the actual place of work. In the following table are assembled in the first column a set of values based roughly on the readings given in the papers by Messrs. Eck and Goodenough in 1912; in the second column a few figures just obtained by the writer in a well-lighted modern printing works, and in the third and fourth columns the values recommended respectively by the Home Office Departmental Committee on Lighting in Factories and Workshops (Third Report) and in the Code of the American Illuminating Engineering Society. The figures are interesting as showing the great variations met with in different works for identical processes, and also as an indication that the values indicated in the Home Office Report are such as can readily be complied with in practice.

The values of illumination mentioned throughout the paper are not in any sense final recommendations but are merely used to illustrate conditions met with in typical modern installations. While practice in different works varies, it should be possible, by means of tests conducted in co-operation with those employed in the industry, to determine desirable minima based on scientific investigation. But it must, of course, be recognised that the mere provision of suitable numerical values of illumination *alone* is not sufficient to ensure adequate lighting and that attention must be paid to such important factors as absence of glare, avoidance of inconvenient shadows, etc.

Process.	Illumination (Foot-candles). Limits of values given by Mr Eck and Mr. Goodenough.	Author's tests in 1923.	Home Office Third Report. Recommended Minima.	Code of American Illuminating Engineering Society.
Linotype and Monotype Machines { On Copy ... ... / On Keyboard	4—25 / 3—8	3—8	5	10—20
Type-setting in Composing Rooms:— On Frames ... ... / On Imposing Surfaces	5—14 / 2—10	6—8	5	10—20
Stereo Foundry	0·5—4	—	3	5—10
Machine Room:— On Printing Presses and Examiners' Tables	1—8	4—8	3	5—10
Editorial Rooms	3—15	—	—	5—10
Proof Reading	3—10	5—10	3	5—10
Packing, Folding, Despatching, etc.	2·5—6	—	3	2—5

The making of process blocks, lithographic work, engraving, etc., is a special subject in itself and the need for good illumination here is particularly vital. Engraving processes are frequently mentioned as an instance of "fine work" requiring specially high illumination, and as the operator is here concerned with small projections and indentations of the surface, local adjustable lights seem desirable in addition to moderate general lighting. In etching and lithography the conditions are different and operators seem to prefer a very highly diffused source, with an extensive luminous area, which is reflected in the more or less polished material in which they are working.

Colour printing again is a process requiring highly-specialised illumination, as one needs not only an exceptionally high illumination, but a quality of light enabling colours to be revealed in the same manner as by daylight. For the mixing of inks and pigments light with a spectrum very closely resembling that of daylight is essential. The developments in "artificial daylight," which have been the subject of several recent contributions to the proceedings of this Society, are of very great interest to colour printers, and in many cases the system has been used with benefit and has enabled work to be carried on successfully when daylight failed. In installing such systems it should be recognised that the loss of light through absorption and consequent greater expenditure of energy to obtain the requisite illumination is of little moment, provided the advantage of being able to work consistently by artificial light is obtained. It is expensive to attempt to light the entire room by this means. The aim should be to concentrate the light at the place of inspection, which should be screened from the general uncorrected artificial illumination, and to obtain an illumination which approaches normal daylight not merely in colour but also in intensity.

Editorial, etc., Departments.

I come now to an important section of the work of producing a newspaper, namely, the editorial, proof-reading and other departments concerned with the examination of "copy." The matter sent in to a newspaper is still largely written by hand, often in hurried and crabbed writing and on flimsy paper that makes it still more difficult to distinguish. Even matter presented in proof often does not compare favourably with the appearance of the type in the finished production. Its examination is often conducted at high pressure, as the printers are waiting for the return of copy; yet extreme accuracy both in the editorial and proof-reading departments is vital to the reputation of the paper.

Journalists, therefore, are entitled to illumination just as suitable for their needs as that provided in the printing section. In many editorial offices the lighting is done in a very improvised and unsatisfactory manner. Lamps are used without shades and are allowed to become extremely dirty. In some cases the outlets are wrongly placed in regard to the furniture and drop-lights have to be "fetched across" by means of cords. An editor's or sub-editor's room should contain suitable general lighting preferably of the semi-indirect type, supplemented by a well-shaded table lamp. Proof-readers also in general would prefer a special lamp over their work. In view of the arduous nature of the work, 5 foot-candles on the desk, which can easily be provided by the aid of modern lighting appliances, should be the minimum. The lower portions of lamps should be frosted with a view to preventing troublesome striations and inequalities in the illumination, a common defect when local lamps are used.

Trade Within the Empire.

Imperial Economic Conference.

The general business of the Imperial Economic Conference, to be held in London in October, will be to study the possibilities of co-operation in the development of the resources of the Empire and the strengthening of economic relations between its constituent parts. It is officially explained that this will involve consideration of:—

(1) Ways and means for the fuller development of the natural resources of the Dominions and the Colonies.

(2) Inter-Imperial commerce, shipping, and communications generally.

(3) Co-ordinated action for the improvement of technical research.

(4) The organisation of economic intelligence.

(5) The unification of law or practice in the Empire in certain matters affecting trade development.

The progress of co-operation in oversea settlement on the lines laid down in the resolution on the subject passed by the Imperial Conference of 1921, as well as the possibilities of further progress, will also come under review.

The work of the various bodies which have already been established on an inter-Imperial basis for the purpose of economic co-operation will also be considered, and in all probability certain aspects of the external commercial relations of the Empire will be included in the general survey of the Conference. These include, for example, the question of mutual co-operation amongst the various Governments to safeguard their economic interests in relation to foreign countries; proposals for promoting international arrangements for the more equitable treatment of commerce; and the position of Government enterprises as regards taxation and legal liability.

MESSRS. C. E. CORKE AND CO. have appointed Mr. L. B. Warner as their representative for the Midlands. He is the son of Mr. A. Warner (Olive and Partington's well known manager and representative), and was educated at King's College, Taunton. He is an officer in the R.A.S.C.

Digitized by Google

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

E. P. WOODMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

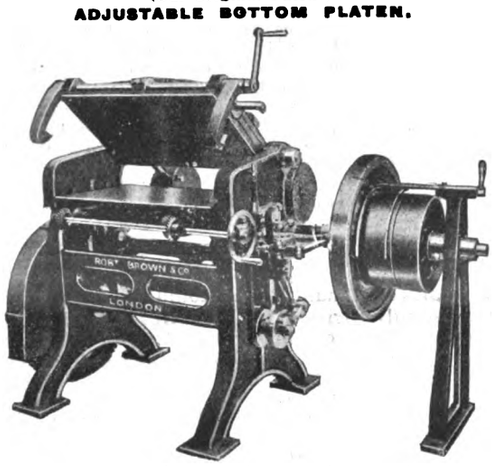
ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Envelope Cutting & Label Machines

(Our Original Patent).

ADJUSTABLE BOTTOM PLATEN.



Platens 33 in. × 23 in. or 30 in. × 20 in.

THIS Machine is unequalled in the trade, well built, perfectly balanced, fitted with **Friction Clutch** and **Depth Gauge,** etc., the bottom platen remains stationary at the end of each cut, and gives the operator ample time to set cutter, the feed board is quickly removed for hand cuts, and the machine, though powerful, is easy and simple to work and capable of the highest output.

SPECIALITIES:

Envelope Folding Machines, Envelope Gumming or Cementing Machines, Patent Automatic Self-inking and Self-wiping Colour Relief Stamping Presses, and Power Plain Stamping Presses, etc., etc.

Alterations, Repairs and General Engineering Work Executed.

ROBT. BROWN & Co.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

119, OAKLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone: CENTRAL 13869.



Make a Good Impression!

An unrivalled experience and technical knowledge enable Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., to produce Printing Inks of the first quality for the latest processes and with the greatest range of tints, colours, consistencies and drying properties.

Lorilleux & Bolton, Ltd., have an intimate knowledge of the requirements of printers, and make a feature of producing inks for special purposes, and they will be pleased to answer any enquiries and give expert advice if desired.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD

31-34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Agents for Australia:—

MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS!!

May we quote you for your

BOOKBINDING & LOOSE LEAF WORK?

BEST AND NEWEST MACHINERY.

No order is too large or too small, and we are confident that we can please you and that a trial order will be to our mutual advantage.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WEBB, SON & CO., LTD.

Established 1790.

Telephone No. CLERKENWELL 3144/5 (2 lines). Wholesale Bookbinders and Loose Leaf Specialists, Telegrams: "RELIEUR, BARB, LONDON."

WARWICK HOUSE, 294, CITY ROAD, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

Printers and Paper Distribution.

By FREDERICK JOHNSON.

(*Continued from page 294.*)

As a rule, papermakers in this country trade as individuals, and they have a difficulty in co-operating and deciding how their wares should be disposed of. A few of them go in for fairly wide advertising campaigns, and unwisely endeavour to ignore the claims of the old-time paper merchant. These mills create large distributing costs, which in course of time will more than equal the overhead costs of the paper merchant. Their selling methods are misdirected. I have in my mind, for instance, one well-known paper which was largely stocked by leading paper merchants. The mill then decided to advertise and ignore the merchant. The consequence is that there are to-day at least eight or nine specific papers competing against the original. This could easily have been avoided and an increased tonnage retained, at no additional cost to the printer.

I sincerely hope that mills will accept any criticism in the kindliest spirit, because the situation is very largely controlled by them. Our mills are seriously handicapped by foreign competition, especially from the Continent. I often wonder how certain British mills exist at all. It seems extraordinary that large quantities of competitive foreign papers are permitted to come into our markets uncontrolled, when many mills to-day are far from working full time, and not a few are hard put to it to fill their machines even in normal times. Nevertheless in Great Britain we make certain classes of papers second to none; we make papers that are successfully exported, and it is an accepted fact that British mills offer the best value. The competition amongst British mills themselves is to a large extent unnecessary, as the lack of standardisation in their papers leaves much to be desired.

I am not in a position to discuss foreign paper mills from the Continental side, but I am going to show you that the American papermaker has this question of distribution settled to the complete satisfaction of the mill, the merchant, the printer, and last, but by no means least—the consumer. My experience has always been that whilst the task of distributing American papers was comparatively easy, immediately I entered into the British paper arena I came up against obstacles. It does seem that considering the comparatively small area of these islands, the British mills ought to limit and clearly define their distributing centres. We seem to have so many people in London selling actually the same paper from the same mill. Then again, paper mills in this country apparently consider they are within their rights in selling a paper merchant large quantities for warehouse stock, and then, after the merchant has advertised widely the line by sampling, making no effort to see that the merchant benefits as a distributor. In other words, the papermakers' representative quotes anybody the same price. This is constantly occurring, and is one of the chief reasons for successful foreign competition. The British papermaker never appeared to me to interest himself in his distributor and enlist his patriotic service to minimise foreign tonnage. The Master Printers must insist upon the necessity of a definite policy of distribution—not from the merchant, but from the paper mills; and this should be done soon, because these questions are overlooked when trade is brisk and only become acute when we are looking for business. We must all unite in preventing troublesome developments, otherwise the printer may become a paper merchant and the paper merchant may become a printer, and make confusion worse confounded.

As to whether future trading will trend towards the elimination of the paper merchant, it should be remembered that the merchant's business originated for reasons of economy, and to-day practically the whole of the paper products of the United States mills are distributed through the paper merchants.

How America Distributes Paper.

During my visits to the United States I have always been struck with the close fraternity between the papermaker, the paper merchant (or "jobber," as he is termed) and the printer, who are constantly meeting and discussing paper supplies. In the United Stated the prices are set by the papermakers as a body, both for the paper merchant and his distributing expenses, and the printer. When the American paper merchant sends out his price list he shows prices per 1/25 reams, 26/50 reams, 5, 10 and 25 ton lots, all on the same price list. No agent or other supplier enters into the transaction. In America, other than for export, what are known here as paper "agents" do not exist. Each paper mill has its own representative as an employee. In dealing with the distribution question economy is my chief point. The plan of the American papermaker does not demand high prices on account of selling profits. The majority of American paper mills includes an advertising manager and the printing and advertising usually emanates from the mill direct to the printer and the consumer. Paper for printing, however, is not supplied to the consumer.

In the first place the mills standardise the whole of their output and reduce the number of their actual lines to a minimum. Consequently they can concentrate on the selling of this limited number of lines which they brand, and you can readily see that the limitation of their qualities is a form of economy to commence with. The mills then decide the number of distributors in each large city who are to handle their lines. If the products are ordinary book papers, boards, writings, then a fair number of paper merchants are selected according to the size of the various cities. If the products are high grade, and used only by the discriminating buyer, then the line is placed with only one house. These houses are known as service houses, and they are expected to carry a fairly representative stock of the mills papers. Please bear in mind all this time the mills themselves are working for the service houses, and the mills' employed representatives or salesmen are constantly calling upon the printer, and even upon the consumer—and the advertisements of the mill brands are widely published. In America they advertise paper even in monthly and weekly magazines, and in some cases in the newspapers, and all to the benefit of the printer.

I represent to-day a group of twenty-six American mills, and I recently corresponded with the president of this group on the subject of distribution, and he clearly outlined the method which I have mentioned. He said that, of course, the mill reserved the right to deal direct with large converters of papers, such as boxed papeterie and envelope manufacturers and important users of special industrial papers, the requirements of which both as to quantity and grade necessitate that they are handled by the mill.

The distribution profits are based upon the necessary expenses for distributing in small lots, but immediately large quantities are involved only nominal commission profits are allowed, and in my opinion this is more economical than any scheme prevailing in this country. So that you get a situation where all the samples, or practically all, are sent direct from the mill to the printer. On these samples are printed the names and addresses of all the merchants distributing the line. The merchants, too, in their turn, assist in advertising the mills' products, and in every case the names of the mills are disclosed.

Standardisation of Papers.

There is almost an unlimited field for the British papermaker to economise by standardisation. The number of lines made by individual mills in this country is astonishing, and cannot possibly lead to economy. You will scarcely credit a statement that the group of U.S.A. mills to which I have referred, during the period of reconstruction of their goods reduced their number of named lines from 1,500 to 65. They found they had an almost unlimited number of watermarks, and on carefully considering the matter they decided to scrap the very large proportion referred to. They were wise, for their decision has turned out very profitable to all concerned.

Statistics, by the way, are too badly needed in this country. For instance, printers have no authentic guide to paper production costs, whereas in the U.S.A. there is published monthly an index which shows the comparative market costs of wood pulp, rags, paper scrap, supplies, chemicals, other materials and labour, from 1913—which year is standardised as 100 and against which the comparison shows an average of 202 on February 1st, 1923. In this return of statistics a continous rise took place up to January, 1921, which is shown as 272, and certain variations to date are as follows: October 1st, 1921, 169; January 1st, 1922, 177; September 1st, 1922, 185; January 1st, 1923, 193; February 1st, 1923, 202.

Before reducing the number of lines as above mentioned, it was necessary to consult the users and big buyers of paper who had impelled the company to undertake the reform by their organised demand for standardisation and simplification. The seven American national associations of printers and buyers of printing controlling 95 per cent. of the paper used in the graphic arts, are as follows: United Typothetæ of America, National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers, National Association of Steel and Copper Plate Engravers, Association of National Advertisers, National Association of Purchasing Agents and Direct Mail Advertising Association. From a careful canvass of these bodies the countless uses to which paper is put were authoritatively established and the foundation laid for their scientific analysis and classification. Eventually, as stated, out of a series of 1,500 papers the same standardisations were reached in 65 papers only.

I am in favour of always handling mill brand papers. I am not a believer in private watermarks of any description whether for the consumer, the printer or the paper merchant. I do not state this in any critical spirit, but private watermarks are one of the things that lead to direct purchases by consumers. I do not think there are conditions under which private watermakers can be called economical, though their use will always continue.

Any effort made on the part of the printers in reference to the distribution of paper will be met in full sympathy by the paper merchant, but in conjunction with the total distribution of paper from mill to consumer—that portion referring to the printers would only be part of a big scheme which would include other departments of trades necessarily utilising tonnage for their specific needs. Take for instance publishers—much as I am in favour of all paper to be printed being supplied direct to the printer, you could hardly expect a publisher to permit a printer to purchase the paper, although the cost of handling it should be allowed for by schedule.

What Constitutes a Consumer?

When discussing the question with my colleagues of the wholesale paper business, we have at times found it difficult to define consumers whom we can legitimately supply. Especially in the wrappings section of the paper business does the printer and the smaller supplier meet. Whilst the issue as to the channel for supplying paper to be printed is clear enough, it is not arranged for even by custom of the trade where the consumer actually uses paper by the ream. It would be interesting to have printers' views on this subject. A great deal of paper for resale is sold to stationers' shops—considerable quantities are also disposed of possibly by paper merchants to wholesale drapery houses. It seems to me that the printing trade would be unwise to endeavour to control the selling of paper in small quantities, even although the printer may be doing work for the buyer. I have no experience in supplying paper in this way, but there are such a very large number of individuals and firms who style themselves paper merchants to-day that we must exercise patience and not necessarily presume that the large paper merchant is not to be permitted to supply a consumer, whereas the small paper merchant pursues a free and unfettered policy.

To take this matter a step further, are you aware that so many business houses style themselves "printers, paper merchants, bookbinders, etc., etc."? There exists an extraordinary proportion of houses possessing plant who write for quotations under the trade heading of paper merchants. So it is evident that the necessity for the paper mills controlling and legislating is very urgent. We must at least endeavour to get regulations that will be adhered to be by upright trade houses, and regulations not made for the purpose of evasion.

Digitized by Google

Federation of Master Printers.

Annual Meeting, Cost Congress, etc.

The secretary of the London Master Printers' Association circulated last week a revised abridged programme of the meetings and other functions commencing on May 26th next, when the L.M.P.A. is to entertain the Federation in London for the Federation's annual gatherings.

The daily events as now arranged are as follows:—

SATURDAY, MAY 26TH.—Evening: Reception by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the Guildhall, 8 p.m., followed by music and dancing from 9 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAY, 27TH.—Morning: Church service, Westminster Abbey, 10.15 a.m. (seating accommodation will be provided for visitors). Afternoon and Evening: Concerts, visits to art galleries and other places of interest, and usual music at hotels.

MONDAY, 28TH.—Morning: Cost Congress, Hotel Great Central, 10.30 a.m.; ladies' excursion by motor charabancs, 9.45 a.m.—alternative routes (*a*) St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London (*b*) *via* Buckingham Palace and The Mall to Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and the Tate Gallery. Afternoon: Luncheon at Hotel Great Central, 1 p.m.; cost congress resumed, 3 p.m.

Arrangements are being rapidly completed for the cost congress, addresses having already been promised by popular speakers on "The Essential Features of the Federation Costing System"; "Causes of Estimate Variation: Some Remedies"; "How the Costing System operates during a period of Trade Depression"; "Price Cutting: its Effect on our Craft"; "The Burden of Over-equipment," etc.

TUESDAY, 29TH.—Morning: Annual general meeting, Hotel Great Central, 10.30 a.m. Afternoon: Ladies' excursion at 1.15 p.m. by motor charabancs to Hampton Court, tea at the Court Restaurant; annual general meeting resumed, 2.30 p.m. Evening: Annual banquet at Hotel Great Central, 7.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH.—Whole day excursion (in two parties A and B) by rail and river to Marlow and Windsor. Both parties will leave Paddington by special train at 8.48 a.m. Party A will detrain at Windsor, visit the Castle, have lunch at the Castle Hotel, make the trip to Marlow in the afternoon (tea will be served on board) and leave Marlow for London by special train at 6.10 p.m. Party B will go on by train to Marlow, leave by steamer for Windsor, lunch at the White Hart Hotel, visit Windsor Castle, return to the Hotel for tea, and leave Windsor for London at 6.45 p.m. Both parties arrive back at Paddington about 7.30 p.m. Visit to London School of Printing.

THURSDAY, 31ST.—Outdoor recreations, including golf, cricket, etc. It is proposed to arrange a golf match between London and the Provinces at Totteridge, when it is hoped that Harry Vardon will be in attendance.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

SWITZERLAND.

A dealer in Zurich wishes to get into touch with a British firm of general importers and exporters from whom he proposes to buy carbon papers to the value of 6,000 to 10,000 francs per annum. The British firm, however, would have to purchase from the enquirer Swiss products to a like amount. (Reference No. 520.)

EGYPT.

The Sudan Government, Khartoum, Sudan, invites tenders from well established firms of general stationers for the supply of stationery required by the Government. The Sudan Government also invites tenders from well established firms of papermakers and envelope manufacturers for the supply of paper and envelopes required by the Government. Specifications, conditions and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Inspecting Engineer, Egyptian and Sudan Governments, Queen Anne's Chambers, London, S.W.1. (Reference Sudan/Stores/Req./39-2.)

Veterans in the House of Truscott.

We have learned with interest of the large number of veteran employees associated with Messrs Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd.

In the composing department, Mr. A. De Jersey has been with the firm for 65 years, and is still at work. There are five other veterans in this department who have served for over forty years. They are: Messrs. C. Perman (56 years), W. Smith (54 years), M. Rushbrook (49 years), G. Perman (48 years), and Steel (44 years), a total of 316 years of service with the firm for these six veterans.

It may be added that five other members of the L.S.C. have served between 36 and 40 years with this house, whilst the Perman family have achieved what must be a unique record. The total aggregate service of the father and two sons of this family is 146 years: Mr. Perman, the father, worked for 42 years, and the two sons, Messrs. C. and G. Perman, have so far worked for 56 and 48 years respectively. The sons of the two latter are also working with Messrs. Truscott. The Perman family, therefore, have done 91 years' service with the firm, *i.e.*, from 1832—1923.

Long service records in the binding department of Messrs. Truscott's are as follows:—Messrs. H. Gillman, 55 years; H. Joselin, 54 years; T. Deverell, 50 years; C. Deverell, 47 years; W. Evans, 43 years; R. Burrows, 42 years; and J. Cartwright, 40 years.

In the machine department are Messrs. Cannon, 60 years; Rutt, 48 years; and White, 40 years.

In the numbering department are Messrs. Walters, 54 years, and Page, 45 years; whilst in the ruling department is Mr. Newton, who has been with the firm for 55 years.

New British Patents.

Applications.

American Sales Book Co., Ltd. Manifolding machines. 10,004.

Atkinson, C. F. Apparatus for impressing type upon plates or lithographic stones. 9,962.

Britannia Folding Box Co., Ltd. Gas mantle boxes. 9,861.

Dicker, S. G. S. (Vogtlandische Maschinenfabrik vorm, J. C. and H., Dietrich Akt.-Ges.) Printing on sensitised paper, etc. 9,894.

Foster, A. W. Cartons. 10,209.

Goodman, F. C. A. Loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 9,828.

Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Keyboard mechanisms for typographical composing machines. 9,807.

Macnair, J. C. H. Letter-files, loose-leaf note books, etc. 10,181, 10,183.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Connolly, Ltd., F. J., and Salisbury, F. H. Photographic cameras for process work. 195,835.

Copeland, R. J. Book covers. 195,732, 195,733.

Murray, J. Rotary printing machines. 195,750.

Wilson, H. W. V., and Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd. Machines or mechanisms for slitting, cutting, perforating or similarly operating on paper or other materials. 195,805.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Zeiss, C. Photographic apparatus for the manufacture of printing plates. 195,965.

Paper Industry of Bavaria.

Reporting on trade and industry in Bavaria, H.M. Consul at Munich states: Paper manufacturers record a decline in export business and the increase in railway freight rates has led to a falling off in sales to Northern and Central Germany. In the wholesale paper trade business has been very dull. The home demand for colours has been small, and exports have also declined.

"RECORD TYPE"

THIS Type is cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal, is exceptionally hard, and guaranteed True.

Compare the Prices!

	OUR PRICES.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	2/-	3/9	1/9
11 pt.	2/2	3/11	1/9
10 pt.	2/3	4/1	1/10
9 pt.	2/5	4/5	2/-
8 pt.	2/6	4/7	2/1
6 pt.	3/-	6/9	3/9

JUST ADDED:

12 pt. Typewriter Face

It is our ENDEAVOUR to ad

2/- per lb.

THE LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TYPESETTING INSTALLATION IN EUROPE.

RECORD COMPOSITION CO., LTD.,

Mono Typesetters Typecasters Lino

3, West Harding Street, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone - HOLBORN 5826

Ask for Specimen Sheets.

"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

Digitized by Google

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous,

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Final Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

BOOKBINDER-FINISHER wanted; used to Library Work.—Apply, Box 14105.

ESTIMATING CLERK wanted in a large and progressive Printing Office in East London; young and full knowledge of Costing and Estimating essential; excellent opportunity for an energetic and thorough worker.—Write, stating age, experience and salary required, Box 1623, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 14107

LIBERAL COMMISSION paid to anyone able to introduce and influence orders for Paper and Stationery.—Write, Box 14095.

PAPER and PRINTING MATERIALS.—MAN of good experience wanted for Paper Merchants and Printers' Furnishers in India.—Write, in confidence, stating age, experience, etc., to D, Box 14098.

WORKING FOREMAN (Machine) wanted for country works; Book-work and General; house available.—Box 14117.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER seeks sit.; thoroughly experienced in Commercial Stationery, Printing, Account Books; highest ref.; mod. salary.—Write, Box 14131.

COMPOSITOR, Jobbing (n.s.), requires situation; could take charge.—R. W. H., 14, Helmet-row, Old-street, E.C.1. 14101

COMPOSITOR (non-society), all-round Jobbing, requires situation.—B.C., 13, Old Palace-road, Croydon. 14121

COMPOSITOR (Society), all-round Jobbing, seeks post as same or Distribution Hand; steady, reliable; age 50; good references.—Smith, 75, Lancaster-street, S.E.1. 14123

COMP. (Soc.), young, Job., Disp., Cat., etc., seeks perm.—H., 27, Clifton-road, South Norwood, S.E.25. 14122

MACHINE MINDER (soc.) seeks situation; Two Revs., Wharfes, Slogger Feeder; Colour and Com., Stereo; disengaged.—G. W., 103, London-road, Clapton, E.5. 14100

MONO CASTER MECHANIC, 14 years' experience, seeks change; London preferred.—Box 14103.

PRINTER (Comp. and Machine) seeks situation; General and Commercial Work; could assist Two-feeder (News) Machine.—L., 1, Seafield-road, Ramsgate. 14092

PRINTER seeks change (29), Two-rev., Summit, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; Norwich or district.—Write, Box 14124.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSEMAN and CUTTER, all-round experience of General Printing, Keeping Stock, Folding Machines, Stitchers, etc., and Estimating.—C., 430, Hertford-road, Lower Edmonton, N.9. 14111

PRINTERS' WORKING MANAGER, thoroughly practical, desires position with prospects; London district; disengaged; age 36.—G. 21, Parkhurst-road, N.11. 14127

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

YOUTH (16½), wanting literary career, require Position as Pupil in Editorial Office or other such capacity with good scope; just left secondary school; has incentive, originality; commencing salary immaterial.—R. Betteridge, 40, Station-road, Epsom. 14112

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL Manufacturer of Account Books is anxious to get into touch with an AGENT in England with a good connection in this class of business.—Box 14130.

Partnerships and Financial.

RULER, BINDER and FINISHER, good all-round man, seeks PARTNERSHIP with Printer or Trade Binder; 15 years' experience; capital available £150.—Box 14118.

PRINTER seeks PARTNER with Going Plant; will invest from £100-£200, with services; what offers?—Box 14109.

Machinery for Sale.

ART ROTARY PRESS, by Hoe and Co. (Dble. Feed and Delivery), taking up to size 60-in. by 40-in. each sheet; American diagonal grooved plate cylinder wtth clips to take pica curved plates; a press of the finest printing quality; for sale to make room for a web press; in first-class condition; a bargain.—Newnes and Pearson Ptg. Co., Ltd., Exmoor-street, North Kensington, W.10. 14129

COPPERPLATE PRESSES, "D" ROLLERS, all iron, in working order, for sale cheap to clear.—Box 14093.

FOR SALE, ONE HARRIS MINOR ROTARY MACHINE, recently been overhauled; average printing output 12-15,000 per hour; highly suitable for Envelope, Card Printing, etc. in large quantities; size 12 by 10.—Can be seen running by appointment at E. T. Heron and Co., Ltd., 9-13, Tottenham-street, London, W.1. 14120

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

DESIGNS, Line, Half-Tone, Colour, Figure, Lettering, Etc.; first-class work; lowest rates.—Morris Studio, 19, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C.4. 14099

FARRINGDON ROAD.—90-ft. long Ground Floor (concrete); also Basement.—Call 171. 14106

IDEAL, Well built, MODEL FACTORY to be sold Freehold at Cricklewood—north light, saw-top roof, perfect daylight—size 230-ft. by 70-ft. clear floor, also offices—steam-heated, electric light, power, etc.; immediate possession; suit any manufacture. Leopold Farmer and Sons, Factory Specialists and Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2, and Kilburn, N.W. 14113

MODERN FACTORY and PLANT for sale by private contract. The works of the Ruby Cycle Co., at Altrincham, freehold, admirably situated, built on the most modern lines in 1910 and 1920, electric power and light laid on, own gas plant, everything on one floor, with large range of automatic machinery and tools. Most suitable for any modern industry.—Apply, R. H. Lord, J. B. Boyd, Wrigley and Co., 53, Brown-street, Manchester. 14097

THE Executors of the Will of STEPHEN SEAWARD TAYLER, deceased, having by a Judgment dated the 29th November, 1922, recovered possession of 8, Stonebridge-road, Tottenham, have in their possession certain chattels found upon the premises presumably the property of William Hudson. He or his legal representatives should apply to Messrs. Finch, Turner and Tayler, Solicitors, 84, Cannon-street, E.C., before the 2nd June, 1923, otherwise such chattels will be sold by public auction. 14128

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply all branches of efficient labour for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no fees—Telephone, Holborn 527. 14119

TWO Very Well Lighted TOP FLOORS to Let, together or separately, in Stonecutter-street, off Shoe-lane, E.C.; floor area 2,400 sq. ft.; rent for the whole £550, including rates and taxes.—Leopold Farmer and Sons, Factory Specialists and Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.2. 14115

Tenders.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

Contracts for Books, Bookbinding and Stationery.

THE Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich is prepared to receive TENDERS from Trade Union Houses for

(1) BOOKS and BOOKBINDING, and
(2) STATIONERY and OFFICE SUNDRIES,

for a period of three years from June 24th, 1923.

Printed forms of tender and conditions and schedules of requirements, with "Standard Prices," can be obtained and samples seen at the Town Hall, Greenwich-road, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week-days (Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 12 noon). A deposit of One Guinea will be required, which will be returned to the Depositor on his sending in a bona-fide tender.

The Contract will contain a clause providing for the adjustment of the contract price according to any variation in the cost of labour and/or material.

Tenders, on printed forms, sealed up, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Books and Bookbinding" or "Tender for Stationery and Office Sundries" as the case may be, must be sent to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Greenwich, before 10 a.m. on Monday; May 28th, 1923.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FREDERICK J. SIMPSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.
April 19th, 1923. 14108

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

SALE of LITHOGRAPHIC, LETTERPRESS and ELECTRICAL PLANT and MACHINERY at the premises of Messrs. Malby and Sons, Little Gray's-inn-lane, Gray's-inn-road, E.C., including:—

FLAT-BED LITHO PRINTING MACHINES.
LITHO TRANSFER PRESSES.
ELECTRIC GENERATING SET, by Holmes and Co.
10 ELECTRIC MOTORS, 2, 2½ and 8-h.p.
2 PLATEN PRINTING MACHINES.
A Small Quantity of TYPE, etc.

Tenders for the purchase of the above are invited by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, and should be delivered not later than the morning of Thursday, May 17th, 1923.

Tender forms, with permission to view may be obtained on application to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office (Printing and Binding Division), Princes-street, Westminster, S.W.1. 14125

Grout Engraving Co., Ltd.

25th Anniversary Commemoration Dinner.

The directors and staff of the Grout Engraving Co., Ltd., of Bridewell-place, E.C., and Bromley, Kent, foregathered at the Holborn Restaurant on the 14th ult., to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the inception of the firm. Mr. Alfred Grout, governing director, occupied the chair, supported by his colleague, Mr. F. G. Watson.

The employees of the City and Bromley staffs made a presentation of a silver cigarette box and silver cigar case to Mr. Grout and Mr. Watson respectively.

The chairman, replying to the toast of "The Firm," proposed by the Father of the Chapel, thanked the staff for their handsome gifts, on his own behalf and on the behalf of Mr. Watson. In the course of his remarks he recalled several humorous incidents that had happened during the 25 years of the firm's existence. He informed his hearers that the Federation of Master Process Engravers had at Manchester that week inaugurated a scheme of unemployment insurance, which he hoped would mitigate the hardship to employees arising from periodical trade depressions. He further announced that in order to relieve Mr. Watson of some of the strain his work entailed, Miss M. Crossley had been appointed a director.

Toasts to the Bridewell staff and the Bromley staff were pleasantly interspersed amongst a musical programme.

MR. ROBERT GEORGE PULLEYN, who joined the firm of James Willing, Junr., in 1878, has resigned his seat on the board of James Willing, Ltd., late of the Strand.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000



The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

× ×

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,

36, POWELL STREET, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.

Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Write or 'Phone—Telephone No. CITY 9582

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1923.

Printers and Light.

IT were verily a sorry jest of Fate that those who labour to broadcast mental illumination by means of the printed page should be doomed to do their work under faulty and injurious defects of lighting. Yet to some extent this is the actual state of affairs. We gladly give publicity in this issue to a meeting at which representatives of the printing industry accepted an invitation from illuminating engineers, users and providers of artificial light being thus able to meet and discuss lighting problems of mutual interest. As was indicated in the discussion, the engineers did not fail to feel the true get-together spirit that actuates the printers' Joint Industrial Council. Not only did the co-operative outlook of printing trade employers and employed receive adequate expression, but this same state of mind impressed itself upon the meeting, with the result that suppliers and consumer—not always on the best of terms—were able to listen with interest and appreciation to each others' points of view, to the benefit of both. We think it would be a pity if this excellent beginning were not immediately followed up. The joint committee of representatives of the printing trade and of illuminating engineers—of which some suggestion was made—should at once be constituted, for such a committee would facilitate united action in the direction of improved lighting in printing works, a matter which is vital to the health and efficiency of the industry.

* * *

Circulars Posted Abroad.

IT is good to hear that the Postmaster-General is bringing before Parliament a Bill to stop the posting from abroad of printed matter of British origin. The loss to our postal revenue and the danger to the printing trade involved in this practice is indicated in the fact that the last Post Office statistics show that more than 230,000 circulars and similar documents issued by British firms were posted abroad every month, resulting in a yearly loss to our revenue of about £12,000. It will be remembered that public attention was drawn to this matter by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, it being pointed out to advertisers that there were still a large number of unemployed printers in this country. The volume of such postings has decreased of late, partly on account of the objections raised in this country, and partly, no doubt, from the fact that foreign printers appear to find it impossible to produce English composition free from error or to prevent their printed matter carrying on its face the suggestion of foreign origin. It should be clearly understood that the British printing industry is not asking for anything in the nature of a protective measure, but the claim is made that action in this matter is necessary in the interests of our own postal revenue, as well as to prevent the quite unfair competition that is made possible by the depreciated currencies in Germany and elsewhere.

Personal.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, president of the Federation of Master Printers, was called away to Italy on account of the health of Mrs. Austen-Leigh, and was therefore unable to address the meeting of the South-West London Master Printers on Tuesday as arranged.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN, secretary of the Federation, stepped into the breach and gave a comprehensive review of the legislative programme of the organisation, Mr. E. G. Cole (the S.-W. president) being in the chair.

MR. F. HECKFORD, chief chemist to John Dickinson, will inaugurate a series of addresses on "The Peculiarities and Pitfalls of the Printing Craft" next month, dealing with paper.

LATER news of Mrs. Austen-Leigh's health is more reassuring, and Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh is returning from the Continent this week, and will be present at the Home Counties Alliance meetings at the week-end.

MR. GEO. F. HUSSEY, M.P., president of the South Australian Master Printers' Association, who is on a visit to this country, will address a meeting of the West and North-West Master Printers on Tuesday, May 15th, at Westbourne Park Institute, Bayswater, W.

MR. ERNEST ZAEHNSDORF, of the well known bookbinding house, has, on the invitation of the British Broadcasting Co., consented to give a lecture by wireless, entitled the "Romance of Bookbinding."

A ROYAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Duke of York has written a most gracious personal letter to Sir Adolph Tuck, asking him to convey to the directors and staff of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., his very cordial thanks for the wedding card sent to him on the occasion of his marriage and to tell the various artists responsible for the work how much the Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon and himself admire and appreciate the work, adding the gratifying footnote "I hope that both directors and staff will fully realise what pleasure they have given to us."

PICTURE POSTCARD WORDING.—We gather that further correspondence has passed between Sir Adolph Tuck on behalf of the picture postcard industry and the Postmaster-General, as the result of which it appears that Sir William Joynson-Hicks intends to leave over until next year any alteration in the regulations affecting picture postcards. There is so much to be said in favour of the removal of the restrictive regulation as to the nature of the five words allowable on picture postcards, especially at this time when trade and employment generally are so much in need of assistance, that it is probable that this urgent matter will be raised in the House of Commons.

THE next meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London is to be held at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, on Tuesday next, commencing at 4 o'clock, when Mr. S. Goss (of Messrs. Baines and Scarsbrook) will read a short paper entitled "Our Trade Organisation: Some Criticisms and Suggestions."

Digitized by Google

The Lighting of Printing Works

Printers and Engineers Confer.

Special interest and promise attaches to the meeting last week of the Illuminating Engineering Society, at which was delivered Mr. Leon Gaster's paper on "Some Problems in the Lighting of Printing Works," of which we publish an abstract in another part of this issue. The occasion attracted a good attendance, amongst those present being many well-known representatives of the printing industry, and Mr. F. W. Bridges, called upon at short notice to act as chairman, took the opportunity to invite several of these to speak for the industry in regard to the important question of the lighting of printing works.

Mr. Gaster's paper, which elicited warm approval from many of those who spoke in the discussion, was followed by a short series of lantern slides showing lighted interiors of printing works. These were commented on by the lecturer, defects and advantages of the lighting being indicated. One point stressed was that lighting by means only of shaded local lamps hanging from the roof had the depressing effect of apparently bringing the ceiling down to the level of the shades.

Printers' J.I.C. Interested.

The Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., was the first whom the chairman called upon to take part in the discussion. He contrasted present lighting conditions with those of his early days as a compositor, when the only illuminant was a tallow candle stuck in one of the boxes of the case. After stressing the advantages of the electric light over its predecessors, he gave his opinion in favour of placing lamps above the compositor's frame rather than beside it, on account of greater freedom from glare. He stressed the interest which lighting problems hold for the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin disclaimed special knowledge of the subject of lighting, though he remarked, amid laughter, that he had been busy lately endeavouring to illuminate several problems in the printing world which were still dark in some directions. He referred with pride to the fact that the Printers' Joint Industrial Council was the only such Council to have a Health Committee; that Committee had a lady chairman, whom he was very glad to see present. He said that so far as he knew the mind of the employers, if there was still defective lighting in many printing works this was not due to lack of desire to see proper conditions installed, but due to the difficulty of getting the best possible advice on this particular problem. He hoped the result of the lecture would be to set more people thinking and investigating the question, a solution of which was in the interests of efficiency and would, therefore, benefit, not only the printing industry, but also the general community, as it would tend towards cheaper printing.

Mrs. A. Bridge (Chairman, Health Committee, J.I.C.) expressed on behalf of the Joint Industrial Council appreciation of the lecture, and said that the Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council had already given very careful attention to the subject of lighting, mainly on account of suggestions and requests for assistance from representatives of the Home Office. She believed many printing trade employers were experimenting in the matter. Their greatest difficulty had been to ascertain what was **really meant by "foot-candles" of illu**mination. That evening's proceedings would help the Health Committee in its future work.

Mr. A. E. Holmes, referring to the relative advantages of general lighting from the roof and of local lighting just above the compositor, suggested that no rule could be laid down, as some workers preferred the one method and some the other. He, personally, shared the lecturer's dislike of having everything in darkness above the level of local lamps, and he liked the idea of having arc lamps above the passage between the frames. He suggested the blending of these two methods by having arc lamps for general lighting and a smaller light for the individual frame to dispel local shadows. He preferred electric light to gas on all grounds, particularly on those of health and cleanliness. The readiness of employers in the printing trade to take up questions of improving working conditions was most encouraging to those on the workmen's side, and he was sure everything would be done to assist the Illuminating Engineering Society in securing better lighting in printing offices.

Mr. E. Pontis, who intimated that he was a working electrician, emphasised the difficulty he had experienced of pleasing people in the printing industry. However powerful the lights installed there was always a complaint of "not enough light." He thought there was often too much light with consequent harm to eyesight. The problem was not the amount of light but its application.

Mr. George Isaacs referred chiefly to lighting in machine rooms, and one point made was the need for some method of indirect lighting underneath the staging of large presses, so that the worker going under the machine would not get the glare of the lights in his eyes. He stressed the importance of lighting in respect of the prevention of accidents, and bore tribute to the willingness of present-day employers in the printing trade to do anything possible to make working conditions safer.

Semi-Indirect Lighting Successful.

Mr. J. R. Riddell suggested that there was no readier means of waste in the printing office—apart, perhaps, from wasted labour—than in lighting. Their illuminating friends had not been very helpful in this respect, chiefly because they would insist upon putting their pet theories into operation. A great deal depended on the position of the light. Personally, he agreed that semi-indirect lighting was the best for all departments, with the exception of the linotype and monotype, and similar positions where local lighting was required. He should have liked to hear of suitable lighting to protect the eyes from the glare of new type. Seeing how largely lighting depended upon constructional features, he suggested that in erecting a building special consideration should be given to the question of lighting. In conclusion, he would like to pay a tribute to the helpful manner in which a public department had co-operated with printers in this matter of lighting. Recently the printing trade in London had instituted a new printing school, and, by assistance of the officials in a public department, the school was provided with what was probably the finest lighting in any school in the country. He extended an invitation to anyone present who cared to come and see the semi-indirect lighting in the London School of Printing.

Mr. G. W. Mascord, who urged that good lighting and plenty of it never injured anyone, recalled some of his own long experience of lighting in printing works. Inverted arc lamps had given the finest illumination of any lighting tried. The arcs had to be dispensed with during the war, and Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapour lamps had been substituted with great success, use being made also of incandescent electric lamps. If the Joint Industrial Council could give help in the matter of lighting, it would be doing a wonderful thing. The great aim should be to get the light to approximate as nearly as possible to daylight. That printers had not better light was the fault of the illuminating engineer.

Mr. J. G. Clark (a member of the Illuminating Engineering Society) said that this was the best co-operative meeting of the Society he had attended, those who used light and those who provided it meeting together to learn each other's points of view. Taking up Mr. Goodwin's allusion to the difficulty of getting advice, he thought one **good outcome of the meeting would be** that the printing trade would learn that there was quite a lot of good advice available if asked for. In respect of the possibilities of reducing working costs by installing better lighting he said those of them who bought books would be glad to hear of reduced working costs in the printing trade. Re printers' eyesight, he had been impressed by the small number of those working in printing offices who wore spectacles. He stressed the value of proper reflecting shades for lamps; they economised energy and also diminished glare. It was important, too, to see that a light arranged to suit one man was not a source of glare to another.

The Engineers' Difficulty.

Mr. G. Campbell laid emphasis on the difficulty of meeting the demands of the printing trade, and said that though one person might agree a given system of lighting was "splendid," another would say it was "rotten." He suggested the need of some central independent authority that could lay down standards of lighting for different classes of work—some definite standard which they, as manufacturers, could know they had to attain to. He gave a striking illustration of the need for some such criterion. As the engineers found that although they put in what they considered the best possible installation, the workers sometimes objected, they experimented in one instance by leaving in the old lighting whilst installing new. The new installation was used for a fortnight, despite complaints. Then they switched off and reverted to the old lighting, with the result that the workpeople at once asked to have the new. Mr. Campbell concluded by citing figures to show that there are big possibilities of getting increased light at reduced costs by improved lighting installations.

Mr. P. J. Waldram stressed the need that printers should make better use of daylight, by whitewashing walls opposite windows and by the more thorough cleaning of windows—it being possible for glass which appeared reasonably clean to absorb 30 to 50 per cent. of the light. He regretted so little attention had been given to the "daylight" lamps, and drew attention to one which he saw in the room.

Mr. F. E. Lamplough thereupon stepped forward and demonstrated the effect of this lamp. He referred to his own work in the production of "daylight" lamps, and pointed out that this example gave a light markedly whiter than the incandescent electric lamps near by.

Mr Gaster then briefly wound up the discussion. In the course of his remarks he referred to the difficulty that had been mentioned of dealing with "foot candles," and said that there was now an instrument which could be used easily, somewhat as a thermometer was used, foot-candles being indicated directly. This enabled illumination to be easily ascertained on the spot. It should be remembered, however, that the mere intensity of lighting meant nothing unless one took into consideration the attendant conditions—in respect of glare, shades, reflectors, etc. He closed with a very cordial expression of the Illuminating Engineering Society's willingness to co-operate with the printing industry in solving lighting problems.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. W. Bearne and J. E. Bearne, 164, Sidwell-street, Exeter, commercial printers and **stationers, under the style of Bearne Brothers.**

C. Coates Ratcliffe and L. C. Ratcliffe, varnish, glue and size powder manufacturers, at Belper, Derby, formerly under the style of C. and L. Ratcliffe, afterwards under the style of Adshead, Ratcliffe, and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

G. Harrison (a firm), carrying on business at 32, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., paper agents.

G. H. Holroyd, 5, Croton-place, Armley, Leeds, and A. W. Frazer, 24, Nassau-place, Leeds, in co-partnership as the Alpha Advertising Co. at Hope-chambers, Vicar-lane, Leeds, advertising contractors.

THE opinion is growing in Canada that by July 1st there will be an advance in the price of news print to $80 a short ton in many cases.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 47s. 6d., 50s. 7½d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord., 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 6d., Def., 7⅛, 7 3/32, Pref., 19s. 9d.; Joseph Byrom, 11s.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 3d., 21s. 4½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7, 6⅞; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 83, 85; John Dickinson, 28s. 6d. xd.; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s.; Ilford, 21s. 9d., Pref., 18s. 9d. xd.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 14s. 4½d. xd.; International Linotype, 58; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 7½d., 20s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 10½d., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s. 3d., 11s. 10½d.; Linotype B Deb., 66; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s., 22s. 6d.; George Newnes, 17s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 9d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 106, 107½; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 3d., 8s. 4½d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 7s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 79s. 4½d., 79s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 88s. 9d., 88s. 1½d., Pref., 24s. 3d., 23s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., 22s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15, Prefd., 10⅜; Warrillows, 2s. 9d.; Weldons, Pref., 20s. 1½d.; Wyman and Sons, 26s. 1½d., 26s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 1½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

AMALGAMATED TRADE PUBLICATIONS.—Profit for 1922 was £29,695, plus amount brought forward making available £42,015. Directors recommend further dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax, making 16 per cent., carrying £18,015 forward.

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" AND "SKETCH."—Profit for 1922 was £57,423, less interest on debenture stock, administration expenses and taxes, leaving £37,417, plus £413 brought forward. Directors recommend dividend at rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on ordinary shares for nine months ended December 31st, transferring £14,000 to reserve (making £45,000), carrying forward £1,682.

NEW COMPANIES.

AGENDA PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: Mrs. S. A. Cahill and S. Corio. Registered office: 10, Wine Office-court, E.C.4.

WALTER NEWBURY, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; bookbinders, account book manufacturers, machine rulers, booksellers, manufacturing and retail stationers, dealers in fancy goods, printers, photographers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: T. A. Cawthorne and W. Wadden. Registered office: Plashet House, East Ham, E.

SCOTTS PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £200 in 10s. shares; publishers, general printers, lithographers, designers, photo engravers, bookbinders, stationers, advertising agents, paper and cardboard factors and merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Casanova and T. Hogg. Registered office: 32, White Hart-lane, Tottenham, N.17.

A. RYCROFT AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; bookbinders, printers, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: A Rycroft and H. W. Batty. Registered office: 113, Gravel-lane, S.E.1.

R. B. HALL, LTD.—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with R. B. Hall and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, advertising and newspaper agents, etc. Private company. Directors: R. B. Hall and Mrs. E. L. Hall.

STUDENTS' BOOKSHOPS, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; booksellers, newspaper proprietors, printers, stationers, bookbinders, draughtsmen, publishers and advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. M. Mactavish, E. W. Wimble and J. J. Nallon. Registered office: 16, Harpur-street, Theobald's-road, W.C.1.

N.R.P. CO., LTD.—Capital £13,500 in 12,000 ordinary shares of £1 and 12,000 deferred shares of 2s. 6d.; to adopt an agreement with J. Robertson, and to carry on the business of printers, photographers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. E. Gem and R. A France. First directors by subscribers. Registered office: 9 and 10, George-Yard, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

PAWSON AND BRAILSFORD, LTD.—Capital £15,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, publishers and stationers carried on at Sheffield as "Pawson and Brailsford." Private company. First directors: J. J. Greaves, W. E. Gray, B. H. Pawson, G. E. Scott, T. H. Warskett and C. H. Sutton.

ENOCH AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £21,000 in 15,000 "A" ordinary, 4,000 "B" ordinary and 2,000 "C" ordinary shares of £1 each; to take over the business of music publishers, carried on by E. S. Enoch, C. D. Enoch and A. V. Broadhurst, at 58, Great Marlborough-street, W., as "Enoch and Sons." Private company. Subscribers: S. A. Jarrett and W. J. Jarrett. Life directors: E. S. Enoch, C. D. Enoch and A. V. Broadhurst.

G. H. HUDSON-HARNELL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the businesses of manufacturers of fountain pens, etc., stationers and dealers in all articles appertaining to the stationery trade carried on by G. H. Hudson and Co., of 65-66, Basinghall street, E.C., and the Harnell Manufacturing Co., of 65A, Westow-street, Upper Norwood, S.E., as the G. H. Hudson-Harnell Manufacturing Co. Private company. First directors: B. Samuels, G. H. Hudson, H. F. Hardy and P. Harris.

SIDEREUS, LTD.—Capital £300 in 1s. shares; manufacturing, wholesale and retail dealers in cinematograph films and apparatus, stationers and booksellers, printers, publishers and bookbinders, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. D. Hardwicke and G. Serra.

J. H. GUTTERIDGE, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of upholsterers, etc., carried on as "J. H. Gutteridge," to found, organise, manage, control, edit, publish, print or support periodicals, journals, brochures, books and other publications, and to carry on publicity and advertising to advance the interests of the upholstering and furniture business. Private company. Directors: J. H. Gutteridge, L. E. Gutteridge, R. P. Rose and R. N. Rose.

F. MITCHELL AND CO. (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £3,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a waste paper merchant, carried on at 45, Fetter-lane, E.C., as "F. Mitchell," and to adopt an agreement with F. A. Mitchell and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper, paper bags, cardboard, parchment, account books, etc. Private company. Directors: F. A. Mitchell and Mrs. L. M. Mitchell. Registered office: Soanes Wharf, 22, Upper Ground-street, S.E.

VANILY-CO CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the Vanily-Co specialities, manufacturers of all kinds of boxes and cases wholly of card wood, metal or otherwise, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Allott and F. Hargreaves. Registered office: King-street, Heckmondwike, Yorks.

H. CORMACEY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at Mitre House, 18-19, Queenhithe, E.C., as "H. Cormacey and Co," and to carry on the business of paper and board merchants, agents, shippers and contractors, paper mill representatives, papermakers, reelers, cutters, glaziers, stainers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Webster and H. Cormacey. Registered office: Mitre House, 18 19, Queenhithe, E.C.4.

E. WORSLEY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on as E. Worsley and Co.; to adopt two agreements with E. Worsley, and to carry on the business of pager agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Directors: E. Worsley, W. B. Tattersall and R. Worsley. Registered office: 19, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

IMPERIA PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; publishers of books, magazines, journals, newspapers and other literary works and undertakings, booksellers, bookbinders, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. Morgan, R. G. Broad and E. G. Kerley. First directors by subscribers. Registered office: 19, Charing-cross-road, W.

D.M.A. CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising and publicity experts, contractors for advertising in newspapers and other publications, and in and on railways, trams, buses, cars, hoardings, theatre, music hall and cinema programmes, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. E. Barber and S. Barber. First directors: J. E. Barber, A. W. Thorpe. Registered office: Bank Chambers, Albert street, Derby.

GILBERT ADVERTISING CO., LTD. (London).—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: W. S. Worthington and E. R. Gilbert.

MAJOR DAWSON, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of an advertising agent and turf correspondent carried on by T. P. Fox at 91, Kirkgate, Bradford, as "Major Dawson." Private company. Directors: T. P. Fox and B. F. Greenwood. Registered office: 91, Kirkgate, Bradford, York.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

"GRIMSBY TIMES" AND TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on February 26th, 1923, of debentures dated December 8th, 1914, securing £6,000.

JOE MELLOR, LTD. (printers, etc., Stacksteads, Lancs).—Particulars filed of £600 debentures authorised March 29th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on February 7th, and £200 on March 23rd, 1923, of mortgage debentures dated August 10th, 1894, securing £40,000.

C. H. STAFFORD AND CO., LTD. (lithographers, etc., Yiewsley).—Particulars filed of £6,000 debentures authorised April 11th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

GEO. ROOBOTTOM AND SONS, LTD (printers, stationers, etc., Birmingham).—Particulars filed of £300 debentures authorised April 16th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital, the whole amount being now issued.

REDDITCH INDICATOR CO., LTD. (printers, publishers, advertising agents, stationers, etc., Redditch, Worcs).—Satisfaction in full on March 26th, 1923, of debentures dated September 19th and November 21st, 1893, and May 25th, 1897, securing £1,300.

COLLIERY GUARDIAN CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on April 4th, 1923, of debentures dated February 6th, 1902, securing £1,000.

MATHER AND CROWTHER, LTD. (advertising agents, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on December 30th, 1922, of debentures dated January 14th, 1904, securing £9,000.

CORNWALL PRESS, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on April 11th, 1923, of mortgage and Land Registry Charge dated January 27th, 1921, securing £175,000.

Digitized by Google

With reduced prices

THE WILLIAMS ENGINEERING Co. LTD.

(PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE "NODIS" & "DAVIS" (WILLIAMS IMPROVED) TYPECASTERS)

WILL SAVE YOU MONEY ON YOUR MATRICES.

NODIS MATRICES.

UP TO 14-POINT - -	2/- EACH
18 TO 36-POINT - -	2/6 EACH
48 TO 72-POINT - -	3/- EACH

THE ABOVE ONLY SUPPLIED FROM FACES IN OUR LIBRARY.

GROWN MATRICES.

	COPPER.	NICKEL.
UP TO 14-POINT -	3/- EACH	5/- EACH
18 TO 24-POINT -	3/6 EACH	6/- EACH
30 TO 36-POINT -	4/- EACH	——
48 TO 72-POINT -	5/- EACH	——

VERNACULAR MATRICES, LOGOTYPES, ETC., PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NODIS WORKS, JULIEN ROAD, EALING, W.5.

PHONE YOUR ENQUIRY: EALING 1864.

BRIGHTER LONDON, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc.).—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures authorised by resolutions of January 26th, February 2nd, March 2nd, and April 16th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the amount of the present issue being £500.

RICHARDSONS, PRINTERS, LTD. (Grimsby).—Satisfaction in full on February 6th, 1923, of debenture dated August 9th, 1918, securing £400.

RICHARDSONS, PRINTERS, LTD. (Grimsby).—Particulars filed of £1,300 debentures authorised April 9th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

EASTERN MORNING AND HULL NEWS CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised January 11th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £6,000.

R. FLETCHER, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Issue on January 3rd of £100 and on April 16th, 1923, of £50 debentures, parts of a series.

STANDARD CATALOGUE CO., LTD.—Issue on April 11th, 1923, of £6,000 A.S.C. (New Series) debentures, part of a series already registered.

PI-RA, LTD. (in voluntary liquidation), (photographic picture post card manufacturers, etc., Watford).—Satisfaction in full on April 11th, 1923, of charge dated May 22nd, 1922, securing all moneys due to Barclays Bank.

J. M. OUSELEY AND SON, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Debenture dated April 19th, 1923, to secure £350, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: H. de L. Walker, 173, Cromwell-road, S.W.

JUDGES, LTD. (photographers, picture post card manufacturers, etc.).—Charge on 50, Havelock-road, Hastings, dated April 12th, 1923, to secure £300. Holders: Hastings Permanent Building Society.

LETTER FILES, LTD. (Southwark).—Particulars filed of £400 debentures authorised by resolutions of February 23rd and March 31st, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

BERRY AND ROBERTS, LTD. (wholesale stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £16,500 debentures authorised April 17th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

G. E. HOUGHTON, LTD. (photographers, fine art dealers, etc.).—Mortgage on 158, Northdown-road, Margate, subject to rent charge dated March 29th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyd's Bank not exceeding £750.

WIGGINS, TEAPE AND CO. (1919), LTD.—Conveyance dated March 29th, 1923 (supplemental to trust deed dated November 3rd, 1920, securing £500,000 debentures of which £350,000 have been issued and are now outstanding), charged on certain land and premises at Flackwell Heath, Little Marlow, Bucks. Trustees: National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

EBURITE PAPER CO., LTD.—Trust deed and land registry charge, both dated April 10th, 1923, to secure £30,000 debentures charged on leasehold buildings No. 50-56, Formosa-street, and 1-4, Amberley-wharf, Paddington; garage and buildings adjoining Bloomfield-road, or capital redemption policy and all other assets present and future, including uncalled capital. Trustees: M. Falcon, Horstead House, Norfolk; and G. H. Morse, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norfolk.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE WALTER ERNEST EYRE, law stationer, 24, Portugal-street, W.C.—This debtor failed in January with liabilities £412 against assets £1 13s. 2d., and last week he attended for public examination at the London Bankruptcy Court. Replying to the official receiver, debtor said he commenced business in June, 1900, as partner in a firm of law stationers, and since 1910 he had traded alone. From November, 1915, until July, 1919, he served in H.M. Army in France, during which time the business was managed by his wife. He attributed his insolvency to his household and personal expenses having exceeded the profits. The examination was concluded.

RE T. G. O'SULLIVAN, publisher, etc., 5, Green-street, Leicester-square, W.C.—The public examination of this debtor was held on April 20th at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities £3,478 against assets valued at £250. In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he commenced business in November, 1919, as an advertising contractor and publisher under the style of "T. Gerald O'Sullivan." In February, 1920, he decided to separate in name his Catholic publications from his Church of England and Nonconformist publications, and thereupon commenced trading as the Cathedral press for Catholic publications, the Anglican Church press for Church of England and Nonconformist publications, and T. Gerald O'Sullivan for publications of a non-sectarian nature. He subsequently formed the Cathedral Press, Ltd, and the Anglican Church Press, Ltd., to take over those branches of the business, but both companies went into liquidation. Witness also for a time carried on branch businesses in Dublin and Birmingham. In January, 1922, he executed a deed of arrangement in favour of Mr. Albert Willmott, C.A., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., who carried on the business a short time and then proceeded to wind up the estate. Witness attributed his insolvency to lack of capital, general depression in trade, and heavy overhead charges. The examination was concluded.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

Notes and News.

State of Trade.

Trade is indifferent in the bookbinding world both in the letterpress and stationery spheres. Earlier promises of improvement have not altogether been fulfilled. Customers are loth to place their contracts and orders are kept down strictly to immediate requirements. Official inquiries are scarce and small as compared with what we still call normal. The banks are livening up to some extent in their stationery buying, but here again the edict has gone forth for strict economy. Publishers are finding it difficult to push the pace in book consumption and many London trade houses are finding it correspondingly difficult to keep their machines going. On the whole it is the larger houses that are feeling the pinch of order hunger, for it takes so much to put them on normal capacity.

A Wonderful Wire-Stitcher.

The Smyth-Horne demonstration of bookbinding machinery at Leeds is voted a success by the promoters of it. A great amount of interest has been shown by prospective users, and, better still, some concrete orders have been taken on the spot. The Christensen double-headed wire-stitcher is a machine with a human sort of movement which simply eats up magazines and booklets at a prodigious rate. Several girls sit to the travelling link which runs to the wire heads from a distance of two or three yards, and they build up progressively a two, three, four or five section catalogue or magazine. The last girl drops on the cover, and then the gathered and collated product makes a dart to the wires and two or three more weird movements to its place on the stacked pile. The limit of speed is the limit of putting an open section on the arm.

The Brackett Binding Machine.

If we mention another item from the exhibit it must be the Brackett Binding Machine which attaches the strip of cloth or paper on the back of quarter-bound flush work and glues on the sides at a separate operation. Without attempting any description it is enough to say that the machine could be pitted against a gang of half-a-dozen expert trip binders and the machine would beat them hands down.

Time-Docket's Success.

Evidence is accumulating that the time-docket is proving a more than useful safeguard against undercharging in those districts which have recently adopted it. Some old fallacies have received a death blow, and in the light of progressive experience old figures are giving place to new. In at least one case that came beneath our notice it was possible to secure an advanced price on a repeat estimate order for a very large quantity of books by producing docket evidence of cost.

Good "Duxeen" Work.

Some attractive specimens of binding are being issued by the Dux Chemical Solutions Co., Ltd., to demonstrate "Duxeen" in actual use. The book-cover by Messrs. Leighton, Son and Hodge is a remarkably fine example of colour blocking and serves to bring out the advantages of "Duxeen" for this class of work. A recent price circular lists three qualities: Single texture, 33-in. at 5½d. yard, 38 in. at 6½d.; double texture, lined brown or white, 33 in. at 7½d. per yard, and 38-in. at 8½d.; double texture, solid, 33 in. at 8½d. yard and 38 in. at 9½d.

Imitation Leather.

A comparatively new imitation leather material is now on the market under the registered name "Subletha." We had some experience of this material during its experimental stages and hold out great hopes for it. In many ways it is distinctly different in character from most other imitation leathers, and it has the true leather look and feel. Our own tests showed eminently satisfactory results against friction, flame, damp, water, etc., and we understand that since our early acquaintance with it "Subletha" has been improved very considerably. In this event it should certainly have a corner of the market to itself.

The Charm of Marbling.

It is a remarkable thing that the art of marbling should have been confined to the bookbinding industry for so long. Its real possibilities do not seem ever to have been investigated or exploited in other spheres. Perhaps the careful guarding of the secrets of the process in days not so far back may account for this to some extent. At last, however, we have observed a near approach to marbling effect in fashionable millinery establishments where the latest fad for colour has led the hat artists to embellish their materials with coloured patterns which smack suspiciously of the marbling trough so far as effect is concerned.

The Market for Materials.

There is little to record of materials for bookbinding. Prices are practically unaltered, unless we except bookedge locks which have undergone another slight decline. In other directions prices are very firm and leathers in particular are exhibiting a hardening tendency. Within recent days we have seen special offers of red glazed basils at 7½d. per square foot and roller basils for quarter binding averaging 25 in. by 25 in at 20s. per dozen skins.

Strawboard Prices Firm.

Goldleaf is being quoted 43s. per 1,000 for 3¼ in. best deep No. 1 grade, and 61s. 6d. per 1,000 for 4 in. x3¼ in. Strawboards are firm at £10 per ton with the usual extras. A recent concession in freightage charges is welcome to the large importer but makes practically no difference to the cost per ton. Recent imports have been very heavy and the Dutch mills are busy. If this means anything, no price reduction can be anticipated.

Present Bookbinding Conditions.

From the Public Library Point of View.

During the war bookbinding prices increased enormously while the quality of materials deteriorated in an inverse ratio to the price. Libraries of all kinds, not public libraries only, were very short of money during the war period and for some time beyond both relatively and actually. Their incomes all too often remained the same while their expenses increased. The result was that comparatively little binding was done. This of course was an advantage to the country as it reduced the demand for leather and fabrics. It left large numbers of books waiting to be bound. At the end of 1919 the Public Libraries Charter of Freedom was signed and during the year that followed, a great deal of these arrears of work were put in hand. This gave a somewhat fictitious idea of the amount of business to be done, and the trade expanded to meet what was perhaps a temporary rush. Coupled with this was a great increase in the nation's reading, which may or may not be permanent, and is already showing signs of fluctuation. Altogether there is little doubt that a false idea of the amount of permanent work to be had spread amongst bookbinding firms. Nevertheless, as the conditions of public libraries improve, so the permanent volume of work will more nearly approach the high peak of the temporary post-war rush.

Public library binding, as it is termed, is highly specialised work. Most of it is standardised and of a straight-run type. It includes the work of co-operative libraries and institution libraries of a type similar to public libraries The total annual number of books of this kind rebound annually is approximately a million and a quarter. Roughly, one may say that the odd quarter of a million volumes are rebound by local firms; the remaining million volumes are rebound by the few firms specialising in this class of work. There are eight or ten of these firms competing, and there is not enough work to go round. The result is that prices have been dropping appreciably in the desire to secure work. The librarian regards this with equanimity and approval so long as it continues and is not accompanied by a cheapening of the quality of work or materials. Certainly binders' wages have been reduced, perhaps to a point below which they cannot be further reduced. There is a suspicion that in some classes of work the quality of the materials has been somewhat less than in pre-war times. But this can be said of most of the things we buy. In the long run an undue cheapening of materials will not benefit anyone—librarian or bookbinder or workman.

It is these falling prices that make us view with a certain amount of apprehension the proposal to form a municipal bindery for London libraries, or, alternatively, to unite all the libraries of London for the placing of one huge binding order. We do not think the proposal is ever likely to materialise; but if it should, we are doubtful about its success.

A library home bindery is seldom a success except in the very largest libraries; although a repairs department may very well be an excellent adjunct. Every library does some of its own repairs and it is only a question of degree as to how far this may be developed or enlarged with advantage. In the establishment of a library home bindery and any comparison in cost with the usual contractual system, care should be taken to make sufficient allowance for lighting, heating and other overhead charges. The subject of home binderies is too large for treatment in this short article. The proposal to form a London libraries bindery or bindery contract is rather larger than a home bindery, and the considerations are large and varied. For instance, should the library where the books are bound before they are tattered and torn, and where they are never rebound twice, pay as much as the library whose books are in circulation long after they should have been burned? Again, if the binding for all the London libraries should be formed into one

Digitized by Google

huge contract, the number of firms able to compete would be reduced. And unless the contract were for a sufficiently long period it would not be worth while for a firm to lay down more machinery for a year's extra work. It is doubtful if real economy results from such schemes as these. The proposal is too large in the one way and not large enough in the other.

Some improvement has taken place in the paper, as well as in the quality of case binding, during the past two or three years. That is not saying a very great deal perhaps. But it is a great deal to know that there are few if any books, on such hopelessly poor paper or in such inferior case bindings as there were five years ago. Most books, such as libraries purchase, are now worth re-binding once. There are still large numbers of books, and probably always will be, of poor quality materials. It is for such books as these that the *Librarian* has begn in consultation with various binders with a view to securing a binding which, while good enough for books of poor quality paper or of ephemeral interest, is cheaper than the styles with which every librarian is familiar. It would not be fair to compare these cheap bindings with the better bindings of good paper books on the issues-cum-price basis. The only comparison is between these books in cheap binding and in standard bindings. There, we are able to say, after extensive tests, that the advantage is all in favour of the cheap binding. A word of warning, however: do not use the cheap binding for good paper books; and do not use the good binding for the cheap paper book. To illustrate the use of the issues-cum-price test we may give an example of cost.

Poor paper and standard binding—

2s. 6d. + 30 issues = 1d. each issue.

Poor paper and cheap binding—

1s. 9d. + 30 issues = .7d. each issue.

The poor-quality paper book will not give more issues in a standard binding than in one of the *Librarian* cheap style bindings.—THE *Librarian*.

To Bookbinders!

The Editor will welcome any news of trade interest that may be sent him, and is prepared to consider original articles of a technical and practical character, with a view to their publication. Information concerning the working of the technical classes in bookbinding, and notices of meetings of the various associations — employers', trade union, technical, etc.—connected with the bookbinding industry are also invited. Illustrations and particulars of new machinery and appliances, and information concerning new materials and methods for use in the trade, are likewise of interest. As the publishers have no end to serve save the presentation of matter of interest to the various branches of the trade, the pages of this journal are open to all employers and employed, trade unionists and non-unionists, for the free discussion of trade matters.

Technical Students' Reunion.

The Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board is providing an opportunity for technical printing students to meet at Stationers' Hall on Saturday, May 12th, at 6 p.m., for a social evening. A programme has been arranged comprising dancing, concert and cards.

It is a pleasing feature of the Board's work that it not only sets examinations and arranges craft lectures with a view to encouraging craft efficiency, but it also recognises the value of social intercourse between the workers in the various sections of the trade.

Craft examinations are being held at Stationers' Hall during the week commencing Monday, May 7th, at 6.30 p.m.

GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT.—Out of a reported membership of 64,108 trade unionists in the printing industry of Germany 8·4 per cent. were reported to be unemployed at the end of February, comparing with 1·7 in February last year. In the bookbinding industry 4·4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of February out of total reported membership of 97,406, the percentage in February a year ago being 0.9.

The Building Up of Design.

Address by a Bindery Craftsman.

There was a good attendance of members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association on Tuesday at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.1, the chair being occupied by Mr. H. Milton (president). At the conclusion of some brief routine business an interesting lecture on "Book Designing" was given by Mr. Harrison (Messrs. Zaehnsdorf's), the substance of which was as follows:—

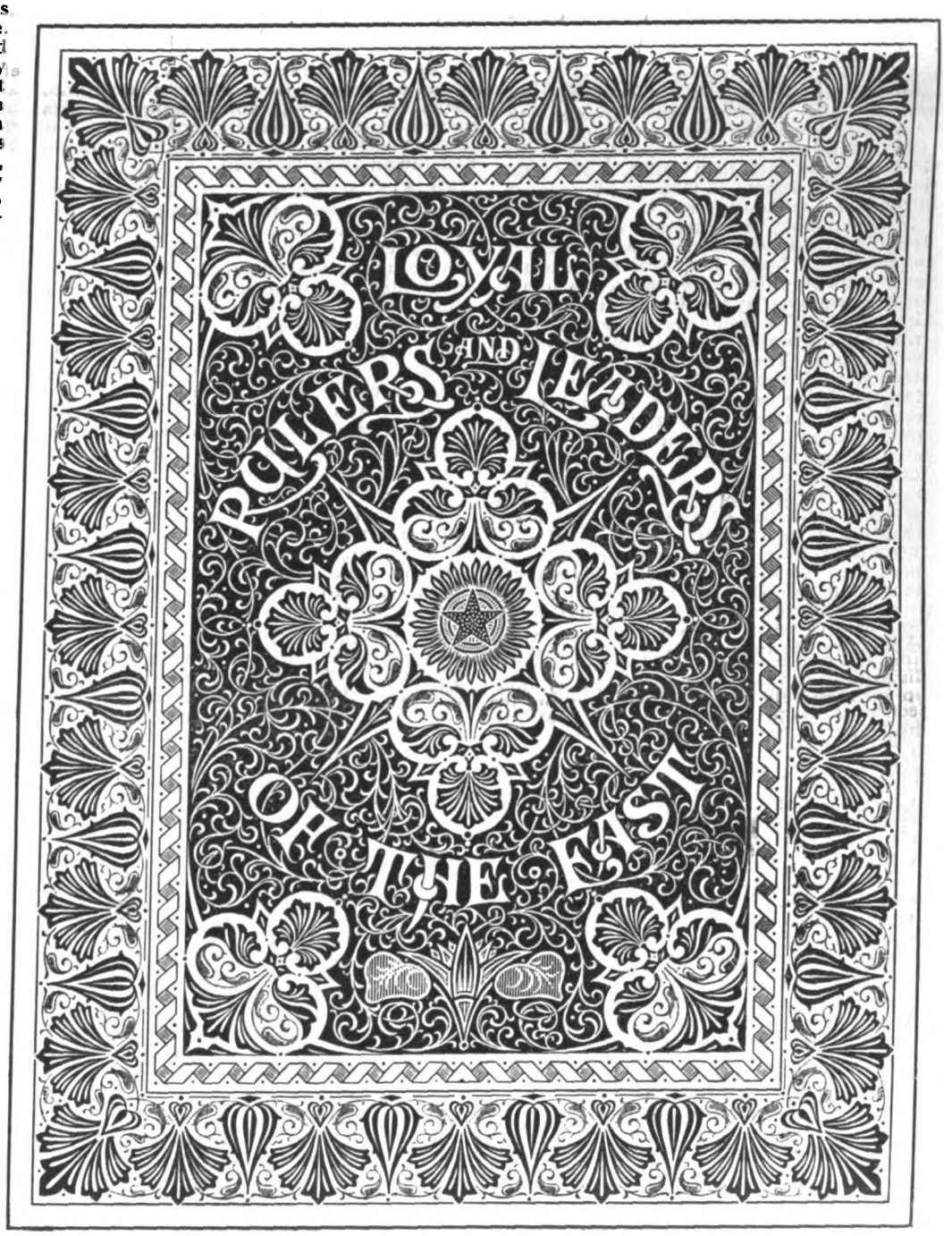
The question of design was dealt with as a real practical issue, and the speaker declared it was not his intention to deal with any "high falutin'" features, which after all, generally resolved themselves into pious expressions of opinion. Rather was it the aim of the discourse to expound some of the well established principles which govern the designing of ornament and show how they might be applied.

After explaining the bearing of these principles on most historic examples, the speaker proceeded with an analysis of them. He showed how the very beginning of the simplest form of ornament was the repetition of some single element such as a dot or line, and how by the introduction of variety in size only, began to make it quite decorative. Still maintaining the principle of repetition and introducing alternation of a new element, such as a line or a dot, gave the simplest form of this principle. By introducing more than two elements, repetition in series was shown. This principle of repetition with its infinite possibilities of variety was shown to be the basic principle of many fine examples of historic ornament.

The next feature to be analysed was the principle of radiation in its several forms. Its value to the designer was claimed to be inestimable and amongst the many historic examples referred to it was claimed that the Greeks relied on it for the wonderful effect they obtained in most of their decoration.

Balance and symmetry were next considered and their values explained. The static and dynamic in ornament were claimed to be features of expression which varying circumstances demanded. Gradation was also considered a useful feature and used with good effect. Parallelism, it was maintained, gave a completeness to a scheme that was very satisfying. The subordination of one feature to another in any scheme of design was just as necessary as the subordination of one individual to another in our daily life.

Harmony and contrast were shown to have a great bearing on the construction of ornament. Mass and space were explained as opposed to even distribution. The geometric or organic element in design to be found in some of the finest historic examples called for much attention and interest, which was



Cover Design (Reduced) of "Loyal Rulers and Leaders of the East," published by Zaehnsdorf Limited.

Size of Original: 11¼ ins. by 8¼ ins.

Digitized by Google

followed by an examination of the organic element and the blending of the two.

The study of historic examples and its bearing on the education and training of the designer called for much comment, also the examination of the character of the ornament offered a means of understanding the temperament of the peoples of past ages. As striking examples the Grecian ornament was contrasted with the Japanese and both with the French Rococo.

The next phase was one of practical application of the several principles enumerated, when the speaker as a practical designer and craftsman in the bookbinding trade, gave several examples of how he himself built up his designs. Amongst the most interesting were designs for four of Shelley's poems, when the speaker dealt with symbolic treatment of designs for books. The madness of "The Cenci" with the wild growth of the poppy as representing the death flower, the solitude of "Alastor," the triumph of "Adonais," the unrequited love portrayed in "Epipsychidion" and the ascendency of the Greek over the Turk in "Hellas." The relation of the design to the poem in each instance was made apparent.

In concluding, Mr. Harrison referred to a design (illustrated herewith) which he was commissioned by Mr. Zaehnsdorf to execute for a book chronicling the services and the loyalty displayed by the Eastern rulers in the Great War. The design was to be a Western tribute to the beauty and glory of Eastern decorative art. The first thing he did was to steep himself thoroughly in the art of the East, studying many books containing examples of Eastern art, and looking at nothing else for some considerable time. He felt that this was to be a decorative effort for a book which had to occupy a prominent position. He found a difficulty in getting a lettering with an Eastern atmosphere by adapting Western letters. Eventually he introduced letters of a semi-gothic treatment into the ornament, giving the balance he wanted. Mr. Harrison then explained the principles of repetition and alternation of tone as utilised in working out the design, and showed examples of the various stages in its production.

At the conclusion of the lecture expressions of appreciation were very cordially made by Messrs. Milton, Esler, Hunt and Long.

The president moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Harrison for his interesting address, and Mr. G. A. Eden, in seconding, suggested that the thanks of the meeting were due also to Mr. Zaehnsdorf—(and he was present)—for introducing Mr. Harrison to them.

The vote of thanks having been heartily accorded, Mr. Harrison briefly returned thanks, and said his coming to address them had been a pleasure.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

A report of the ordinary business of the Association is held over till next week.

Trade Union Matters.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION EXPULSIONS.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association publish the names of a further long series of members who have been expelled from the Association because of arrears of subscriptions. A list is also published of members who will be expelled if their arrears are not cleared off by May 17th.

EXCESSIVE FINES.—The secretary of the Yorkshire Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, in a letter to the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, stated that his Committee consider that the fine of £10 imposed upon one of their members, who is also a member of the Bradford Branch of the Typographical Association, is vindictive, and a contravention of the terms of settlement of the dispute last year. The Executive Council, after consideration of the communication, have decided there is no reason to alter their previous decision.

A PROTEST and an appeal, signed by the L.S.C. Pioneers and Veterans' Chapel, is being made amongst members of the London Society of Compositors on the new rule on superannuation. The signatories, who speak on behalf of the members taking superannuation before the new rules came into force, say they are not asking for any sum beyond the capacity of the Society, but claim as a right to participate in any increase in the benefit, and that the same rule should govern all the members.

Trade Notes.

POSTAL CHARGES.—In view of the misapprehension which exists as to the reductions in postal and telephone charges, the Postmaster-General points out that, as he announced in the Press on April 18th, the postal reductions will take effect on Monday, May 14th, 1923, and the telephone reductions on Sunday, July 1st, 1923.

THE Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council is meeting next week to confer with representatives of the British Ink Manufacturers' Association on the question of substitutes for bronze powders.

PRINTERS' FIRE INSURANCE.—The Federation of Master Printers has been able to secure special concessions from all the fire insurance offices for printing works equipped with efficient sprinkler installations. Details of these concessions can be obtained from the Federation at 24, Holborn.

MR. E. E. ALEXANDER, M.P., of Leyton, who is keenly interested in all questions relating to the printing industry, has taken up in Parliament the question of the new regulations issued by the Ministry of Health dealing with labels for condensed milk, and it is hoped that the representations made will have satisfactory results.

EVERYTHING points to a very successful week-end for the Home Counties Master Printers, whose annual gatherings on Friday, Saturday and Sunday next were referred to last week, when we published the programme of events. There has been a good demand for accommodation, and last-moment applicants will doubtless swell the numbers.

THE final 3s. 6d. per week reduction under the present agreement from members of the Typographical Association becoming operative this week, a revised schedule of wages is being issued to the provincial members of the Federation of Master Printers.

MR. VALENTINE KNAPP, ex-president of the Newspaper Society, is one of those who have conveyed to the *Surrey Mirror* congratulations upon the smart erection of their new "Cossar" web printing machine, and upon the excellent printing of the *Mirror* upon the new machine.

MESSRS. VICKERS, LTD., the Broadway Press, Wilmington, were, at Dartford Police Court last week, summoned in 15 cases for employing girls on Saturdays beyond the legal hours, in other cases for employing girls on Sundays; in five cases for employing girls without obtaining medical certificates; and also for failing to keep a register of the young persons employed. It was decided that the case would be heard again in three weeks. The defendants were ordered to pay a fine of £5 for failing to keep a register, and £3 on each of the five summonses for failing to obtain medical certificates. On behalf of the firm it was stated that these offences were due to the neglect of an employee.

SPEAKING at a discussion on "Paint and Print in Avertising" at a meeting of the Faculty of Arts, in London, last Thursday, Mr. T. S. Barber said that as a result of developments in the methods of reproduction we were within measurable distance of morning papers with illustrations and advertisements in colours. Already journals were printed in America in colours by rotary machines.

WORKS MAGAZINES.—Editors of works magazines and staff journals held their third annual conference at the offices of the Industrial Welfare Society on Friday. Mr. Robert R. Hyde, director of the society, who presided, said that the fact that some sixty editors of work's magazines had met together for the third year in succession to compare notes was a testimony to the value of their labours. Works magazines were playing a valuable part in spreading the industrial renaissance.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Leicester Chamber of Commerce, in reporting upon the past week's trading conditions, remarks that the best news by far for the printing and bookbinding trade is the reduction in the postal rates announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This will be received with satisfaction by the whole trade, and their various organisations, and will do more to stimulate the slight improvement than any individual action can possibly do. In the letterpress section improvement has been maintained, more catalogues and leaflets being issued, although nothing to compare to pre-war time. Bookbinding is still quiet; large orders are few and far between; although prices of materials have been reduced the volume of work in this section does not come up to expectations. Large orders of litho work are not yet being put in hand, and there is some slight fall during the last month. Although most of the larger firms are remaining on full time, it is with considerable difficulty they are keeping their machines at work. Unemployment is very little, if any, above normal. The paper box trade is showing slight signs of improvement.

ONE case of lead poisoning was reported in the printing industry during March.

A VERDICT of "accidental death" was returned at the Islington Coroner's Court in respect of Mr. E. G. Taylor, of Stroud Green, employed as cashier at Hunters, Ltd., St. Bride-street. He was knocked down by a cyclist in Victoria-road, Hornsey, and sustained a fracture of the skull.

THE interment took place on Monday at Elswick Cemetery, of Mr. John Ripley, the oldest member of the printing profession in Newcastle.

AN inquest was held on Monday, at Lambeth, by Mr. Ingleby Oddie, on Frank David Burrage, aged 16, a compositor's apprentice, of Woodside-road, Sidcup, Kent, who was run over by a motor omnibus and killed in Stamford-street, S.E. Verdict: "Accidental death."

THE death occurred suddenly last week of Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Stockport, late with Messrs. Rylands and Sons, Ltd. (printing department).

THE death occurred in Edinburgh on Saturday of Mr. Isaac Donald, who was for many years chief reporter of the *Evening Dispatch*.

THE late Mr. Thomas Evans, of Redditch educational publisher, who died December 10th, left £27,227.

THE late Mr. Richard Pelton, of Tunbridge Wells, bookseller and stationer, who died January 8th, aged 89, left £26,453.

The Perkins Golden Wedding.

Merry Party Entertained.

In a large gathering which assembled at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday evening, April 27th, to celebrate the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perkins were a large number connected with the printing world, the following (most of them accompanied by their ladies) being among those who attended:—Messrs. Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E., C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., W. E. Hebditch, G. F. Wilbraham, C. F. Sach, H. P. White, J. A. Goodall, H. M. Gurr, James Chandler, Geo. Hardy, George Peckham, Percy Newton, and J. Christmass. The Cornwall Press, to which Mr. Perkins is attached, was represented by Messrs. Cyril Smith, J. Griffiths, and A. England, with Mr. Griffiths, jun., from Messrs. Iliffe's Tudor-street house. Officers or members of the following organisations (with which either Mr. or Mrs. Perkins or both are or have been connected) were numbered among the company: Printers' Pension Corporation, Readers' Pensions Committee, Society of Somerset Folk in London, Somerset Arts Circle, Society of Crewkernians in London, Alexandra Palace Lodge of Freemasons, 1541, Alexandra Palace Chapter, Golders Green Club of Masonic Instruction, Samson Lodge of Instruction, Golders Green and Child's Hill Conversative Association, Kennington Conservative Association, National Union of Teachers, London Teachers' Association, Association of Correctors of the Press and London Society of Compositors.

The programme included dancing to delightful selections supplied by Mr. G. Hardey's orchestra, with vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. A. England, Mrs. Wills, Miss Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cousins, Mr. Brook-Flowers (hand bells), a recitation by Miss Fairman, and Somerset dialect items by Mrs. Fred French and Mr. John Perkins (brother of the host and head master of the Sir John Cass Foundation School, City).

The evening was voted a delightful one.

Many valuable gifts were received from individual members of the societies named above and from personal friends, as well as combined presentations from the Golders Green Club of Masonic Instruction (of which Mr. Perkins is secretary), from the officers of the Alexandra Palace Lodge (of which he is a Past Master), and from members of the committee of the Golders Green and Child's Hill Conservative Association (of which he is chairman).

Digitized by Google

PICTORIAL MACHINERY LIMITED

(Specialists in Machinery and Plant for the Graphic Arts)

We are craftsmen workers endeavouring to give the best machinery and appliances for the production of printing surfaces for Offset Lithography or Photogravure from the reel or printed on flat-bed machines (in monochrome or multi-colour) or any other process. We are specialists in the production of plant for repetition work, the Patent Lithotex Step-and-Repeat machine being unique in this direction, a machine which has been constantly improved and always kept up-to-date. The Lithotex printing frames in various sizes in metal and wood, are solid appliances possibly not the lowest in price, but undoubtedly the best in practice, so every user testifies. Special Cameras for all classes of process work and for any expert work where a photographic negative is required.

Pictorial Machinery Ltd. make a point of not only selling plant but maintaining a staff of expert craftsmen for assistance to the trade and thus provide service as well as plant, knowing full well that in developing new processes users and printers require assistance and advice in addition to plant.

Photo-mechanical apparatus of any description of work in the Graphic Arts repaired, restored, designed to customers' own specification.

Just this,
What are you doing
about the Lithotex Process?

PICTORIAL MACHINERY LIMITED

7, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telegraphic Address: "Pictograph, London," 'Phones: Central 3215, 3216

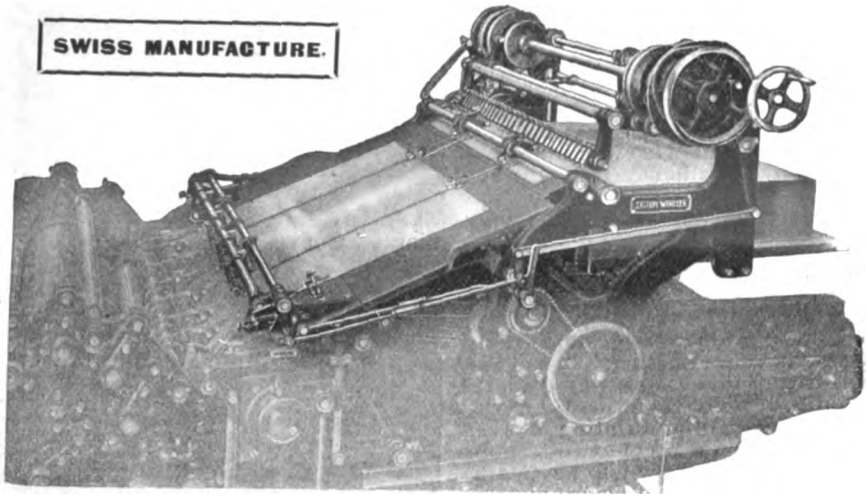
Managing Director ... ... FREDERIC T. CORKETT, F.R.P.S.

The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is adaptable for short runs and supplied at a price within the reach of every printer.
The principal reasons for not universally adopting automatic feed are therefore removed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs.

Change to hand feed in a few minutes.

No tapes or friction wheels to mark or set-off on colour work.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

8 Feeders sold during the last weeks.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

Photo-Litho as the New Conqueror

Mr. Frank Colebrook's Address.

(*Continued from Page 291.*)

Continuing his reference to Mr. Corkett's work, Mr. Colebrook remarked that the Step-and-Repeat machine was rather a projector than a camera; it was certainly a wonderful machine, which served for either lithographic or letterpress operations. He had lately visited the works of the engineers who made this camera, and he saw a Step-and-Repeat machine being made for an Australian photo-engraver. It embodied certain improvements suggested by this Australian craftsman, clearly a leader under the Southern Cross. One improvement was an automatic time-exposure control. It was wonderful what the human element had accomplished with the Step-and-Repeat machine, but human physical variation and uncertainty had to be guarded against, and this was now done.

Mr. Corkett had lent, and Mr. Colebrook showed, many Step-and-Repeat and other prints, and among them a specimen of flat-bed gravure, *i.e.*, work done from flat plates on a flat-bed lithographic machine converted to gravure work. Photo litho work also was lent and was shown in which the grain of the metal was made to serve in place of any artificial screen. A continuous-tone negative was placed in contact with a zinco plate coated with a certain solution, and the printing proceeded in the ordinary way. The word "Printex," he said, was still used by the Pictorial Machinery Co., and was applied to its process as adapted to textile roller making, and also to a Mechanical Negative Printer. The accuracy of the "Step-and-Repeat" machine was claimed for the Printex Mechanical Negative Printer, and there were high hopes that it would do, and at a much lower price, all that was claimed by any foreign machine purporting to cover the same field of operation.

Merging of Processes.

We had been accustomed to think of printing as relievo (represented by type, wood or metal blocks or ornaments), or as planographic (represented particularly by lithography which indeed lithography's inventor called chemical printing), or as intaglio (represented particularly by ordinary copper-plate engraving and photogravure). To-day, the best established concepts were being questioned. Might not these various printing methods shade into each other? Lithographers did not despise the help of slight relief. Letterpress printers certainly did not despise, but coveted, the power of planographic offset printing, and, in the quest of such power, were more than willing to modify their requirement of deep relief. Half-tones had been regarded as almost impossible printing subjects thirty-five years ago, even where they were fairly deeply etched; but now, a 400-line half-tone, with perhaps a 300th of an inch depth, seemed manageable. The letterpress man was tending to do with ever less and less etching.

Mr. Ronald Trist apparently had a message for the craft as to the possibility of treating clear spaces in such a way as to prevent their showing "monks" and "friars," where no mark should be. Signs of processes moving towards each other might offer for our notice and yet fail to be noticed or fail to carry suggestion. Yet happily we had in our ranks printers like Ira Rubel, the lithographer, whose observation led to offset printing being introduced. They vindicated our repute for vigilance and alertness. To the vigilant and alert there might well be suggestion in this closer coming together of litho and letterpress. Were we about to see very shallow letterpress plates printed by a rubber offset method? Were we about to see a revival of Wharf-litho? Twenty years ago Mr. Hilldyard, whose fertile mind was still at our service, had challenged our attention for Wharf-litho, *i.e.*, for lithographic printing operating without water. Mr. J. R. Riddell, now principal of the London School of Printing, being then in charge of machines for Messrs. Forman's, the famous lithographers and letterpress printers of Nottingham, prepared many plates to be printed by Wharf-litho methods upon the demonstration machine which was being run upon Mr. Harvey Dalziel's premises or possibly on premises adjoining in Ploughcourt, Fetter-lane. The speaker well remembered examining plates then produced by Wharf-litho. It might well be that a revival of Wharf-litho in a possibly better form, was to be among the features of these still early twenties of this century.

The Sperati Process.

The Sperati process was another method of which Mr. Colebrook spoke. He said he went to the Savoy Hotel to see the Sperati prints there being shown. By Mr. Sinclair's courtesy, he was able to show them what the process accomplished. In the Savoy Hotel he saw an operator working on a celluloid plate, bearing a collotype like architectural subject. The high lights and clear spaces were chemically treated. Ink was rolled freely over the whole surface. This was not, as with collotype, a case of printing from an image on a support which itself was placed upon glass. The celluloid sheet could be simply laid upon any convenient surface. The method no doubt suited certain subjects much better than others. Did it lend itself to phototype printing? That, he put before them as another consideration, and he thought they might possibly hear more of it in that connection.

One interesting co-operation of relievo printing and lithography was witnessed by the lecturer when he was visiting the late Mr. Horsley, then controlling the publicity of that very enterprising line, the old North-Eastern Railway Co. Mr. Horsley had great faith in the convincing power of the camera. He would produce a Gigantographic half-tone poster photographically, showing the famous red roofs of Whitby, or it might be a roof-scape of Knaresborough, or of Richmond in Yorkshire. One of these large-sized specimens of Gigantography was quite satisfactory as touching the main body of the sketch, but the sky was not at all equal to the other part of the subject. There was some talk between the Leeds printer concerned and Mr. Horsley and the lecturer as to what was best to be done, and the conclusion was to take out altogether the sky as produced by the Gigantographic method of enlarged half-tone, and instead, simply to treat the sky part with original litho work.

Mr. Colebrook felt we were only at the beginning of realising what photogravure could accomplish. We must distinguish between mere inverted half-tone and real photogravure. Inverted half-tone gave you hollows all of the same depth. Even that was not to be undervalued. You had the advantage of being readily able to print by rotary. You had not, however, the advantage, deriving from "the third dimension," that was, from the component grains or dots of the picture embodying unequal intensity, because of embodying unequal depths of pigment, this was the characteristic gain secured through employing the process of gravure in its fullest comprehension. In true gravure the hollows in the deep shadows were deeper than the hollows in the lighter parts.

The speaker drew attention to the increasing use of photogravure for newspaper work. Incidentally, he said, the octavo issue of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" had been printed entirely from process plates, by reduction from the large quarto pages of the first edition.

Mr. Colebrook remarked that the colour book "jacket" produced by offset had appeared. Publishers had ordered three-colour plates pretty largely for their jackets; doubtless they helped the sale. If offset litho exhibited the desired brilliancy it might be increasingly availed of for this jacket service. Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton had just produced duotone offset inks, and other ink makers no doubt were giving great attention to offset requirements.

Miehle-Lithography.

Sometimes a machine designed for one method was adapted for another. One of his most prized friends in the craft was the late Mr. Mark Smith, of what was formerly known as the Manchester Guardian Printing Works. He saw in those works a Miehle two-revolution letterpress machine which Mr. Mark Smith had adapted to print lithographically, *i.e*, from a metal plate mounted type high. It could be quickly changed back from a litho to a letterpress. The damping gear was easily detachable.

It had been remarked of late, in warning to the engraver, that a number of big litho printers had set up process departments, and had found it difficult to make them pay, and therefore were out to capture work that formerly went to block makers. It had to be remembered, however, that two could play at that game. Some process engravers had put in photo-litho plant. They were probably out to capture work that formerly went to the lithographer.

The speaker recalled that Mr. Gamble had written some wise words in the review of process work which he contributed to the 1923 Process Year Book. He said (p. 12): "Printers and process workers are watching with great interest the relative progress being made by offset and rotary photogravure; and there is much speculation as to which process will eventually be most widely adopted. As a matter of fact, the two processes should not be competitive, but auxiliary to each other. Each has its special field of usefulness." Mr. Colebrook said he would extend that philosophising to the wider field, and apply it to photo-litho in its relation to letterpress work.

One thing emerged very plainly, he said—we should all do our best with the means at our hand, and this best which we should all do, very few of us could quite claim that we actually did.

"We will try to close at seven," said Mr. Poulton; he added that he wished members to feel that they could come to these Association gatherings without too large a slice out of the day. There was questioning and discussion, and Messrs. Brigenshaw, Northam, Griffiths, Mason and the president were among those who took part. Mr. Colebrook, who had compressed his main talk into very little over half an hour, briefly replied, and the gathering broke up.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Match with London Solicitors.

A match by singles and foursomes took place at Sandy Lodge Golf Club on April 19th between the Paper Trade Golfing Society and the London Solicitors' Golfing Society, the latter winning by 8½ to 3½ on the day's play. Scores:—

SINGLES.

Paper Trade G.S.		London Solicitors' G.S.	
Harrison Savory ...	0	R. C. Bolton	1
G. W. Shilcock ...	0	J. de La Cour	1
F. C. Harding	0	H. Forbes White ...	1
R. B. Henderson ...	½	L. M. Clark	½
Capt. C. R. Mullings...	½	Stanley Newman ...	½
Capt. C. R. Mullings ..	½	C. Rawlinson	½
J. L. White	1	C. W. Cook	0
E. Lewis Winn ...	0	John Woodhouse ...	1
	2½		5½

FOURSOMES.

Savory & Shilcock ...	½	De La Cour & Bolton	½
Harding & Henderson	½	Forbes White & Clark	½
Mullings & White ...	0	Newman & Rawlinson	1
Winn & A. N. Other...	0	Cook & C. Plummer ...	1
	1		3

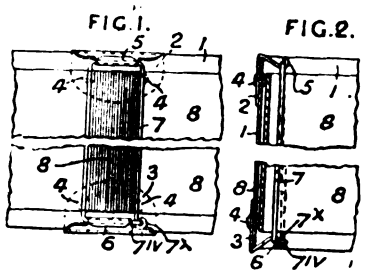
NO CHARGE FOR DIES! EMBOSSED LABELS & SEALS
Prices from 12/9 Per 5,000
Special Discount to the Trade.
BROWNE, FRENCH CO.
109, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: VICTORIA 5,500.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Loose Book Covers.

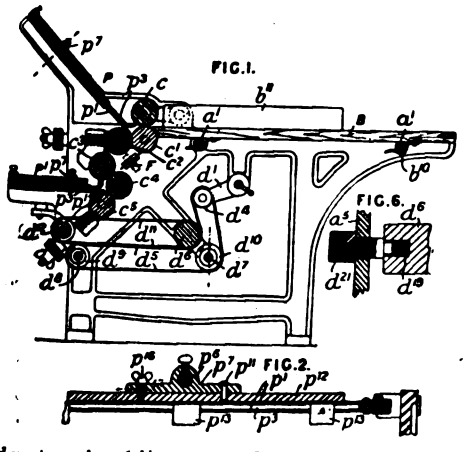
Messrs. Gale and Polden, Ltd., and Mr. F. Sabatini have patented a device for temporarily securing a book 8 in a cover 1 which consists of a wire frame 7, through which a number comprising approximately one-third of the leaves is passed, and two plates 2, 3 secured to the back of the cover and formed



with hooks 5, 6, the frame 7 being sprung over these hooks and secured in position by a hook 7^{iv} and eye 7^{x} provided at one of its corners. The frame 7 may be hinged to one of the plates 2, 3 and the plates may be secured to the back of the cover by eyelets 4, or tongues struck up from the plates and clinched in slits in the back of the cover.

Paper Folding Machines.

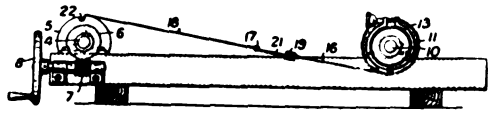
The Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd., has patented an invention whereby machines for folding paper by the aid of rollers and buckling plates as described in Specifications 14631/07, 1:653/08, 14893/14, and 123,475, constructed with a switch plate which can be set to direct a folded sheet to a delivery device or to a subsequent folder, and with stop plates which are adjustable angularly to suit the angle at which the front edge of a sheet is disposed to the side edges. The sheets are fed from an adjustable table B to rollers c, c^1 which direct the leading



edge to a buckling plate P formed of spaced members p^1, p^3 of which the plate p^1 is slotted to receive stops p^{13}, Fig. 2, depending from a stop plate p^{12} which is angularly adjustable about a pivot p^{11} on an adjustable block p^7 secured by a screw to a rod p^6, a wing nut p^{16} holding the plate p^{12} in the desired angular position. The first fold is produced as the buckled paper passes between the rollers c^1, c^2. A switch F is then set so as to direct the folded sheet to a second set of folding rollers c^3, c^4, c^5 and a buckling plate P^1, the twice-folded sheet passing to delivery bands and belts d^{11}, d^8; or the switch may be set to direct the folded sheet to the delivery device without passing to the folding rollers c^3, etc. The second set of buckling folders may be replaced by an ordinary knife folder. The feed table B is fitted with guides b^{11} and is formed of two outer sections which are secured on rods a^1 by means of screw actuated clamping rods, which can be released to enable one or more leaves to be inserted between the outer sections. These leaves are held in place by springs b^{10} embracing the rods a^1. The delivery belts d^{11} pass over a driven roller d^6 and a roller d^{12} carried by an adjustable bracket. The roller d^6 is bored at its ends to receive a supporting axle d^{10}, Fig. 6, which passes through the frame part a^5, and is formed with a knurled head d^{21} and with shoulders where this engages the frame and adjacent to the roller d^6. The belts d^8 pass over spools d^4 carried by adjustable arms d^1, and over spools d^9, d^{10} secured to axles d^7, d^8 which can be removed axially when it is desired to remove any of the spools.

Flexible Printing Plates.

In an invention patented by Messrs. Penrose and Co., Ltd., W. Gamble and M. Owen flexible printing plates are applied to cylinders by attaching one end of the plate in a gap in the cylinder, extending the plate tangentially to the cylinder and connecting its free end to a straining device, rotating the cylinder to wind the plate upon it while under tension, and finally securing the free end of the plate to the cylinder. As shown the printing cylinder 5 is mounted on a shaft 4 adapted to be rotated by worm gear 6, 7 and hand-wheel 8. One end of the flexible sheet 18 is secured in the gap 22 and the other end



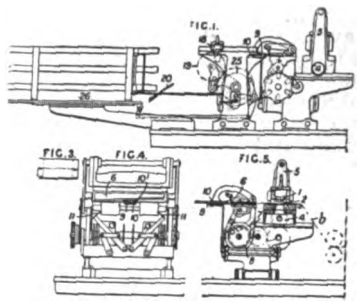
to a clamp bar 17 connected by a chain 16 to a sprocket wheel 11 on a spindle 10 the rotation of which can be retarded by a band brake 13 or by weights, springs, or other means. To maintain the bar 17 parallel to the spindle 10 it is connected to the chain 16 by a chain 21 having its end secured to the ends of the bar 17 and passing round a toothed wheel carried by a block 19 on the end of the chain 16. The free end of the sheet is finally pressed into the gap 22 by a bar adapted to fit the gap and to be bolted therein, or a narrower fixing bar may be employed, the edge of the sheet extending beyond the bar across to the other side of the gap and serving to collect ink which is thus removed with the sheet when the printing is concluded.

Oiled Paper.

According to an American patent, oiled paper is made by applying the oil to portions of the paper only. The paper is passed over a roll which turns in a bath of oil. After the oil has been applied, the paper is passed between three calender rolls and wound up in a roll. Diffusion and permeation of the oil through the paper fibres are secured in this manner.

Box-Making Machine.

This invention relates to the parts of a machine concerned in operating upon a strip of scored paper or other material, cemented for assemblage, to produce collapsed rectangular boxes of the form indicated in Fig. 3. The prepared strip b first passes under punches 1, Fig. 5, acting in conjunction with matrices 2 to cut the requisite notches and flaps in the blanks; the holder carrying the punches is given a reciprocating motion by eccentrics 4 and rods 5. The punching means can be regulated in position with reference to a knife 6 to which the strip next passes, in accordance with a particular length of box being made. The knife is caused to operate by a



lever 7 deriving motion from a cam 8. After severance, the strip passes on to a thin plate 9 against which it is held by a hand- or pressure-operated device 10 having down-turned edges 10^1, Fig. 4, designed to fold down the sides of the strip. Folders 11, operated by lever and link mechanism from a grooved cam 13, next come into operation to fold up the sides of the strip against the plate, and having done this they move clear of the plate which is now caused to move forward to bring the folded box between rollers 18, 19, Fig. 1, which apply the pressure necessary to make the box sides adhere together, and then discharge it on to a plate 20. This plate 20 is caused to oscillate by lever and rod mechanism operated by a cam 25, and delivers the boxes into a receiving compartment 26, wherein they are retained by hooks which are moved aside to permit the passage of the boxes by lever and link mechanism operated from a cam, and return to place as the plate 20 regains its normal position. The patentee is Mr. L. Chambon.

Sizing Paper.

According to a United States patent, loaded paper stock is sized by treating the filling material while in suspension with a dilute colloidal aqueous solution of a free rosin size. The materials are mixed until physical actions take place which indicate that the proper mixing has been obtained. The size is then added to the paper stock in the beating engine.

WITH their lively "Notes for Buyers," Spicers, Ltd., are sending out some attractive paper samples. In a neat folder there are selected specimens of writing, account book and manifold papers; coloured printing, surface and enamel papers; printing and art papers; and wrapping papers. A second folder contains a few productions of the firm's factories, such as cards, envelopes and other specialities.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	March.		Jan.-March.		March		Jan.-March.	
	1923.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	260,115	170,855	563,038	579,356	304,401	180,168	680,168	619,349
Packings and Wrappings	294,234	289,104	643,073	865,405	414,831	353,394	918,719	1,082,107
Coated Papers	7,304	9,720	20,777	29,922	32,697	33,474	91,441	98,699
Stationery	3,879	3,553	10,686	11,292	12,833	16,623	41,646	48,902
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	56,871	81,105	141,974	259,724	63,879	91,103	182,690	272,544
Strawboard	308,907	278,846	576,592	818,285	119,042	129,422	227,840	375,713
Other Sorts	52,742	41,524	125,393	112,246	146,863	125,141	365,900	346,979
Totals	984,052	874,707	2,081,533	2,676,230	1,094,545	929,325	2,508,404	2,844,293

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	37,724	19,117	100,579	110,091	55,428	18,397	134,602	112,965
Norway	79,169	47,957	127,621	134,897	92,820	49,653	150,371	142,913
Germany	14,365	8,046	37,762	33,284	13,755	9,571	36,174	36,649
Belgium	4,298	1,224	9,697	2,956	6,090	2,155	15,452	5,782
United States	603	1,301	1,298	4,777	3,599	4,329	8,043	14,041
Canada	—	26	—	55	—	65	—	170
Newfoundland	—	—	10,280	—	—	—	15,420	—
Other Countries ...	123,956	93,184	275,801	293,296	132,709	95,998	320,106	306,829

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	44,266	32,040	76,213	94,367	57,733	34,009	99,881	105,229
Sweden	107,242	86,488	205,969	308,471	147,823	101,418	291,536	373,575
Norway	63,092	58,033	142,867	173,563	85,773	71,188	196,513	211,139
Germany	39,351	80,308	107,702	185,115	46,026	88,453	126,118	209,448
Belgium	6,742	7,312	21,625	20,370	18,062	18,361	51,858	48,239
Canada	9,475	6,994	24,749	24,976	13,372	8,551	35,690	31,779
Other Countries ...	24,006	17,929	63,948	58,543	46,042	31,414	117,123	102,703

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	2,796	3,831	7,852	14,171	6,060	9,758	15,924	35,474
Belgium	2,407	1,748	4,956	4,247	9,843	5,508	22,658	15,034
France	1,019	1,739	3,620	3,734	7,329	10,072	26,462	20,892
United States	504	364	1,709	1,565	5,067	3,572	14,797	12,347
Other Countries ...	578	2,038	2,640	6,205	4,398	4,564	11,600	14,952

U.S. Paper Exports.

Writings, Envelopes, Papeteries, and Cover Paper.

Information obtained from the Department of Commerce, Washington, for the month of January, shows the total export of writing paper (except papeteries) to have reached 691,984 lbs., of the value of $96,058. By far the largest market is the Philippine Islands, which took 360,312 lbs. ($36,519). Mexico comes next with 71,532 lbs. ($10,556).

Apart from Canada, which altogether took 20,308 lbs. ($5,773), the principal remaining markets are represented by the South American States, including Venezuela, 27,381 lbs. ($4,519) and Cuba, 18,843 lbs. ($3,176).

Among what might be considered outside markets, Australia takes a foremost place as a consumer of American writing paper. Consignments to that country in January represented a total of 46,548 lbs. ($6,962). England received 7,361 lbs. ($1,604), British South Africa 2,628 lbs. ($351), and New Zealand 1,038 lbs. ($354).

Chinese consumption of writing paper from the United States in the month amounted to 25,345 lbs. ($5,667), while Japan had a consumption of 4,715 lbs. ($489).

Envelopes

Exports of envelopes from the United States in January totalled 217,653 lbs. ($42,550). The principal market was Cuba, with 71,044 lbs. ($13,386). Then came Canada, 33,236 lbs. ($7,140); Mexico, 25,859 lbs. ($5,642); Philippine Islands, 21,875 lbs. ($2,630). China again took a fair share of the American supplies, namely 7,749 lbs. ($1,227).

England's share is represented by 2,033 lbs. ($1,811), and among the more important of British colonial markets may be mentioned Jamaica, 4,147 lbs. ($605); Australia, 2,942 lbs. ($842); British South Africa, 2,365 lbs ($364); Straits Settlements, 2,285 lbs. ($334); and British India, 1,314 lbs. ($261).

Cover Papers.

The markets for cover papers are more restricted than in the classes just mentioned. Total exports from the United States were 87,475 lbs. ($15,551). The principal customer was Canada, which in January absorbed 53,301 lbs. ($9,964). Other important consumers were: Cuba, 14,835 lbs. (£1,670); England, 9,286 lbs. ($2,115); Australia, 2,438 lbs. ($536); British India, 1,512 lbs. ($210); and then Guatemala and Mexico.

Papeteries.

Papeteries sent abroad by the United States in January aggregated 25,497 lbs., representing a value of $8,167. The chief markets were Mexico, Dutch East Indies, Cuba, the Argentine, Philippine Islands, the Dominican Republic, Straits Settlements and Venezuela.

U.S. News-Print Exports.

During November the exports of American news-print were as under to the countries mentioned:—

News-Print.	Pounds.	Dols.
Canada	342,539	14,087
Central America	116,285	6,266
Cuba	1,198,972	54,603
Argentine	48,973	6,290
Other South America ...	380,947	22,614
China	109,552	3,900
Philippine Islands ...	246,975	11,640
Other countries	116,047	20,858
Total, Nov., 1922 ...	2,560,280	140,258
" " 1921 ...	2,512,854	118,299
" Jan.-Nov., 1922 ...	47,533,847	2,155,927
" " 1921 ...	30,443,492	2,018,639

THOMAS BROWN,
English Gold Leaf.
Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.
Brown and White Blocking Powder.
Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.
BEST PRICES GIVEN.
7, ALBION STREET, MANCHESTER

LOCHEAD & HOWARD'S
SUCCS..
18, DANTZIC ST., MANCHESTER.
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS.
Bookcloth Stocks, Tapes, Webs, and other sundries.
'Phone=City 1233. Telegrams—"Jannock."

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies for Embossing Blocks
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

MINTON & CASEY
ARTISTS-ENGRAVERS-DIE SINKERS
FOR
BOOKBINDERS-XMAS CARD MFRS-STATIONERS-GOLD BLOCK

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.

3/3 D.
On receipt of this small sum the
Monthly
Bookbinding Issues
- of -
The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer
will be regularly posted for ONE YEAR.
These issues contain special up-to-date information of interest to Bookbinders, illustrated descriptions of new inventions, etc.
Become a subscriber to-day by sending a remittance to the publishers:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

ROBERT WILLIAMS & SONS

(Gorton), Ltd.,

CHATSWORTH MILLS, MANCHESTER.

BOOKBINDERS!!

"COVERETTE" | Waterproof
"ART COVER" | Artistic
"DOITBETTER" | Durable

British Workers have given of their best, so you get a Maximum of Quality at a — Minimum of Cost. —

BOOKBINDERS and BOXMAKERS!

DO NOT HESITATE TO SEND — FOR FREE SAMPLES. —

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould) For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: Badoureau, Fleet, London
Telephones: Cent 246, Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. **Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL**

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

Australian Notes.

Goss Press Installed — Dissolution of Partnership—New Sydney Company—Paper and Stationery Imports — Commonwealth Board Mills' Profit—Cumberland Paper Board Mills' Recovery—Italy and Writing Paper.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE *West Australian* newspaper has installed an octuple Goss printing press capable of printing 60,000 16-page papers per hour. The press is from Chicago, but the driving equipment is by Messrs. Witton, James, Ltd., of London.

DISSOLUTION of partnership is announced between Arthur McQuitty and Walter Thos. Frost, carrying on business at Nos. 451A, Kent-street, Sydney, under the style of Arthur McQuitty and Co.

A NEW company has been registered under the style of Chas. E. Blanks, Ltd., with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on business in Sydney as advertisers, contractors and publishers. The subscribers to the memorandum include W. E. Blanks, J. M. Barker, G. D. Blanks, C. R. Blanks, W. H. Blanks, J. N. Ryan, and W. C. Young.

IMPORTS of paper into Australia continue to rise in value comparing the period of 1922 with a similar period in the preceding year. Under the heading of paper and stationery, imports into the Commonwealth for July–October represented a value of £2,075,552, whereas in the corresponding period of the previous year the figure was £1,556,034.

STATISTICS are available of the imports into New South Wales during November. According to this, printing paper received was of the value of £74,767, which compares with £60,019 in November of the previous year.

THE report of the Commonwealth Board Mills, Ltd., for the year ending August 31st, states that after providing for the whole of the expenses of the year's business there remains an amount of £3,049, and this with the balance forward from previous year, £7,692, totals £10,741. After writing off £1,431 for depreciation of No. 1 plant the balance is £9,310. The board has decided to pay the 8 per cent. on the cumulative preference shares for the twelve months, which amounts to £1,316, and in order to conserve the financial strength of the company to place £5,000 to reserve, carrying forward the balance of £2,993 to next year.

IT is further stated that the output of the mill has been materially increased, and it was expected that this increase would be more than maintained during the current twelve months. The "slump" in European trade during the company's financial year had a very serious effect on prices realised for its products.

THE directors of the Cumberland Paper Board Mills, Ltd., have adopted a rather novel course in issuing a report covering the four months from July to October, the object apparently being to prevent shareholders from being misled by the many conflicting reports which have been circulated relative to the company's financial position and future prospects. Leaving the deficit as at June 30th out of account and after allowing for depreciation and the usual charges, the report records a net profit of £7,647 during the period. If this rate is maintained the returns for the year should show profits of about £23,000, as against a loss of £7,276 in the previous year. A reference is then made to the settlement of an old pulp contract involving an appropriation of £9,791, and the writing off of preliminary expenses and orders on hand to the extent of a further £2,000, which have increased the deficit of £14,664 to £18,815. This, however, may be reduced by an approximate amount of £6,800, which, it is stated, is the profit for the two months to December 31st.

THE question of dealing with the deficit by a reduction of capital has been considered, but the directors have decided not to recommend this course. It is pointed out that the contingent liability on the preference shares now amounts to £17,396, so that even under the present improved conditions the resumption of payment of ordinary dividends appears to be still remote.

NEWSPAPERS are referring to the desire of Italy and France to improve their trade with Australia and they aspire to do this direct and not through London, as is the case at present. Among the articles upon which Italy means to concentrate is included writing paper.

Board Imports into Australia.

The statistics below relate to imports into Australia of boards during the twelve months ended July, 1921. The figures appearing first in order relate to the quantity or the value of the various classes, and represent the "country from whence goods" were imported, while those given in parenthesis refer to the quantity or value of the goods "according to the country of orgin."

Millboards, etc.

Imports under the heading of "millboards, greyboard, leatherboard, manilla board and woodboard" amounted to 3,813 tons, of the value of £265,542, the contributions made by the different countries being shown as follows: United States, 1,542 tons, £115,241 (1,413 tons, £109,141); Sweden, 1,161 tons, £75,804 (1,234 tons, £80,010); United Kingdom, 487 tons, £44,610 (439 tons, £41,713); Canada, 411 tons, £16,682 (542 tons, £22,987); Norway, 145 tons, £9,118 (132 tons, £8,386); Denmark, 50 tons, £2,432 (nil); France, 12 tons, £1,062 (1 ton, £134); Netherlands, 4 tons, £411 (8 tons, £873); Italy, 1 ton, £134 (nil); and New Zealand, £48. Finland was responsible for 31 tons, of the value of £1,176, and Belgium, 13 tons, of the value of £1,070.

The quantities and values of the goods received by the various importing States stand as follows: New South Wales, 2,203 tons. 139,916; Victoria, 1,111 tons, £88,393; Queensland, 255 tons, £22,443; South Australia, 225 tons, £13,539; Tasmania, 11 tons £134, and Western Australia, 8 tons £1,117.

Cardboard and Pasteboard.

Merchandise under this heading was received into the Commonwealth during the period mentioned to the extent of 389 tons, of the value of £35,851, and was consigned as follows: United Kingdom, 178 tons, £17,487 (175 tons, £17,221); United States, 121 tons, £12,135 (121 tons, £12,240); Denmark, 48 tons, £1,882; Finland, 48 tons, £1,882); Sweden, 25 tons, £1,164 (25 tons, £1,164); Italy, 17 tons, £3,078; Switzerland, 17 tons, £3,078.

Shipments received by the different States were: New South Wales, 280 tons, £26,555; Victoria, 49 tons, £2,437; South Australia, 28 tons, £3,068; Western Australia, 24 tons, £2,801; Queensland, 5 tons, £570 and Tasmania, 3 tons, £420.

Coated Boards.

Imports of coated boards amounted to 158 tons, of the value of £17,266. Supplies from the United Kingdom stood at 95 tons, £9,419; other countries being represented as follows: Sweden, 30 tons, £2,650; United States, 30 tons, £5,027; Norway, 3 tons, £163, and France £7.

The share of New South Wales was 111 tons, £12,238; followed by Western Australia, 24 tons, £2,505; Tasmania, 13 tons, £1,505; South Australia £19 and Victoria £6.

Strawboards.

Receipts of strawboards, which include corrugated strawboard, stood at 3,071 tons, of the value of £67,771. The consignments from the different countries are shown to be: Japan, 2,027 tons, £43,597 (2,025 tons, £43,589); Netherlands, 516 tons, £11,898 (978 tons, £22,296); United Kingdom, 470 tons, £11,073 (48 tons, £1,378); Straits Settlements, 38 tons, £695; United States, 20 tons, £508.

New South Wales took 1,351 tons, £30,893, the shares of the other States being as follows; Victoria, 1,046 tons, £22,829; Queensland, 403 tons, £8,233; Western Australia, 159 tons, £3,450; South Australia, 105 tons, £2,205; and Tasmania, 7 tons, £161.

Cardboard Boxes.

Imports under this heading, which comprise cardboard boxes, cut and shaped or finished, and strawboard made into bottle envelopes, were of the value of £5,777. The supplies from the United Kingdom stood at £3,759, while Japan was responsible for £1,776, United States £234, other foreign countries £6 and Hong Kong £2.

The values of the goods received by the different importing States were: New South Wales, £5,559; Victoria, £155; Queensland £58 and Western Australia, £5.

British Trade with Australia.

Meeting of Manufacturers and Representatives' Association.

At the annual general meeting of members of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers and their Representatives, held at Melbourne, February 22nd, 1923, the retiring president, Mr. J. D. Campbell, in addressing the meeting, drew attention to the gratifying increase in the membership of the Association, now numbering 850 (506 British manufacturers and 344 representatives) and referred to the satisfactory financial position.

In connection with the close co-operation that exists between the Association and Mr. S. W. B. McGregor, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia, Mr. Campbell stated that when it was announced that the Geddes Economy Commission had recommended the abolition of the Trade Commissioner Service, the Association had cabled direct to the Board of Trade strenuously opposing such action; and this cable was cited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons as having influenced the decision of the Government to continue the Service.

Referring to Tariff matters, Mr. Campbell said that the Association was satisfied in the main as to the protection afforded to British trade and the sympathetic attitude of the Tariff Board, but pointed out the lack, in the anti-dumping legislation, of protection for British trade against the dumping of foreign goods from countries whose currency is not depreciated. The Association proposes to approach the new Commonwealth Government on this point.

The President referred to three matters which, in the opinion of the Association, are serious handicaps to the development of British trade with Australia, and which call for immediate rectification. Firstly, the oppressive postal rates between Australia and Great Britain; secondly, the Customs Duty levied on catalogues issued by British manufacturers; thirdly, the disappearance of the pre-war weekly mail service to and from Great Britain.

In dealing with the general position of British trade with Australia, Mr. Campbell drew attention to the remarkable recovery during the past few years as gratifying evidence of the ability of the British manufacturer to re-capture the trade as soon as conditions permitted him to make the attempt.

An interesting address, dealing with the position and prospects of British trade with the Commonwealth was delivered by Mr. S. W. B. McGregor, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia.

Mr. Robert W. Knox was unanimously elected President of the Association for the year 1923.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

One firm uses 41 of our Paper Bag Making Machines

This is a fact which undoubtedly proves the satisfactory service given by our machines.

Read this testimonial:—

15, GLODWICK ROAD,
OLDHAM.
October 5th, 1922.

Messrs. BUMSTED & CHANDLER,
Hednesford.

DEAR SIRS,

We shall further consider the question of new bag machines when general conditions improve, but you can be assured we shall not fail to consult you, as the machines you have supplied us with in the past have given us every satisfaction.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. & J. WILD.

We shall be pleased to send you full particulars and specifications.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.
HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE
ESTABLISHED - - - 1873
Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags, Hednesford."

THE
"SHIP" BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS
TO THE TRADE.

32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL
LONDON,
E.C.1.

Telephone: 13812 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,
PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'
ESTD. 1840. BINDERS. Phone CENTRAL 716.
LOOSE LEAF BINDING ..a.. Speciality.
Send us your enquiries for
LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.
11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C. 4,
and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E. 1.



THE IDEAL INK
For the JOBBING PRINTER.

RADIUM prints clean and sharp on all kinds of papers. Pleasing shade and economical. Does not dry up on machine. Stocks can be handled rapidly. Useful ink for every printer.

B. WINSTONE & SONS,
LIMITED,
100/101, SHOE LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Telegrams: Fulgency, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

Paper Wrappings for Bread.

An Urgent Health Necessity.

Agitation on behalf of the hygienic distribution of foodstuffs is making headway, and Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., have issued two very useful pamphlets on this subject, one entitled "Clean, Enticing Bread," which emphasises the simplicity of the method of wrapping loaves, and the other "Wrapping for Profit" ("by a baker who does it.")

The first pamphlet shows that the recent introduction of the practice of bread wrapping has demonstrated that loaves can be automatically wrapped fresh from the oven, and delivered absolutely clean, pure, wholesome and appetising, in some cases at a cost no greater than that of unwrapped bread, and in all cases at a cost which is infinitesimal compared with the advantages it gives.

Cost is probably the question which will be the main consideration on the part of bakers. but the second pamphlet clearly demonstates the economy as well as the advantage of this system. The baker who is responsible for setting forth his experiences in the second pamphlet says: "In weighing up the advantages and the disadvantages of wrapping I had not taken the potent power of publicity into account, neither then did I realise as I have since come to learn that the public will pay an extra ½d. a loaf for wrapped bread." He goes on to say that he began by wrapping a percentage of bread, but the system quickly attracted new customers, and because of the hygienic method adopted, trade which had been casual became regular.

"In short," he writes, "within 10 weeks I had increased my total output by 100 per cent., which meant that my wrappers were costing me nothing, because I could afford to work on a smaller percentage of profit with a bigger turnover."

Advantages of Waxed Paper.

The same authority also declares that no paper lends itself to the needs of the baker so well as waxed paper, which is germ-proof, dust-proof, and also air-tight. This means that the loaf once wrapped does not lose weight by evaporation; therefore the same overweight allowance has not to be made.

As to the dangers of distributing bread without protection, it is scarcely necessary to produce evidence in order to convince people of the fact. Dr. Inman, the bacteriologist to the Brompton Hospital, however, when he made cultures from the crusts of loaves bought off delivery barrows in the streets in the West End of London obtained cultures of streptococci from them. "As many as one in five of the loaves were contaminated," he observed. In some other experiments which he made, Dr. Inman was able to show that bacteria remain alive and virulent on bread for over three weeks, and he adds that this is the case with all the bacteria causing diarrhœa, typhoid and dysentry.

The Remedy.

The remedy, of course, as Dr. Inman observes, is a simple one. Machinery has been perfected which takes the freshly baked bread and wraps it automatically in a dainty, hermetically-sealed envelope of waxed paper. Waxed paper affords an absolute protection for the bread. The wax paper itself is completely sterilised during the process of manufacture. This, wrapped automatically round a sterile loaf, provides bread that is in a condition from every point of view ideal. Incidentally, the additional keeping qualities of wrapped bread are of considerable value to the housewife. So long as it is kept in its wrapper, it will remain fresh and palatable. Moreover, bread being very obsorbent of odours, the wrapper affords protection from other foods in the larder.

Several of the leading bakers in the country have for some time been wrapping their bread. Their success has been so phenomenal that numbers of others are following suit as rapidly as machinery and supplies can be obtained.

The Spicer pamphlets have been very well prepared and in addition to the forcible arguments used, the illustrations—especially that of the baker who has dropped a loaf of bread in the mud—ought to convince everyone of the urgent necessity for the proper and systematic wrapping of foodstuffs.

Portuguese Import Duties.

A Portuguese Decree of March 27th provides for maximum and minimum rates of duty in the New Customs Tariff as from April 20th. The duties are shown in escudos and centaves.

Items on the import list concerning the allied industries are as follow:—

Articles.	Max. Es. Cts.	Min. Es. Cts
	per ton.	per ton.
Rags, clippings, cuttings and pulp of any kind or quality for the manufacture of paper	0 50	0 30
Esparto, raw or plaited	1 00	0 50
	per klg.	per klg.
Post cards, cut or in sheets	0 40	0 20
Cardboard and pasteboard:—		
Prepared for painting...	0 06	0 03
Plain	0 02	0 01
With paper stuck on one or both sides	0 03	0 015
Boxes, not including those commonly used for packing	0 60	0 30
Manufactures not elsewhere specified	0 10	0 05
Playing cards of any size	2 00	1 00
Printed matter, loose, on cardboard, paper, pasteboard, gelatine, celluloid and similar compositions ...	1 20	0 60
Paper:—		
Printing, common, not sized or calendered (ordinary news-print paper)	0 004	0 002
Cigarette paper, in packets	0 10	0 05
Ruled paper, letter paper and envelopes	0 14	0 07
Wall-paper, coloured or printed ...	0 12	0 06
Duplicating paper	0 20	0 10
In ribbons or strips, perforated or not, for use exclusively with telegraphic apparatus	0 04	0 02
Not elsewhere specified	0 10	0 05
"Serpentinas" and confetti... ...	0 60	0 30
Manufactures not elsewhere specified	0 40	0 20
Paper, pasteboard and cardboard, corrugated, suitable for packing goods	0 04	0 02
Portfolios and book covers, put together or not, with or without engravings or ornaments	1 60	0 80

The export list includes the following rates of duty: Paper, 10 per cent. *ad val.*; wood pulp for the manufacture of paper, 20 per cent. *ad val.*

IT PAYS

to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!*

The following is a letter we have received from The Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912) Ltd.—one of many unsolicited testimonials.

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS

OF

PRE-WAR QUALITY

AT

POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,

LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.



T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Colour Printing Five Highest Awards
FOR THE TRADE.
A. CHRIS. FOWLER,
6, New Union St., Moorfields, E.C.2.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
OASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S. PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE,
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.
President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.
Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.
A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.
Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.
Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.
DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,700
London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c.
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:—Museum 5227.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

S & P INKS STAND
For **QUALITY.**
See SLATER & PALMERS' Advertisement on Cover ii.

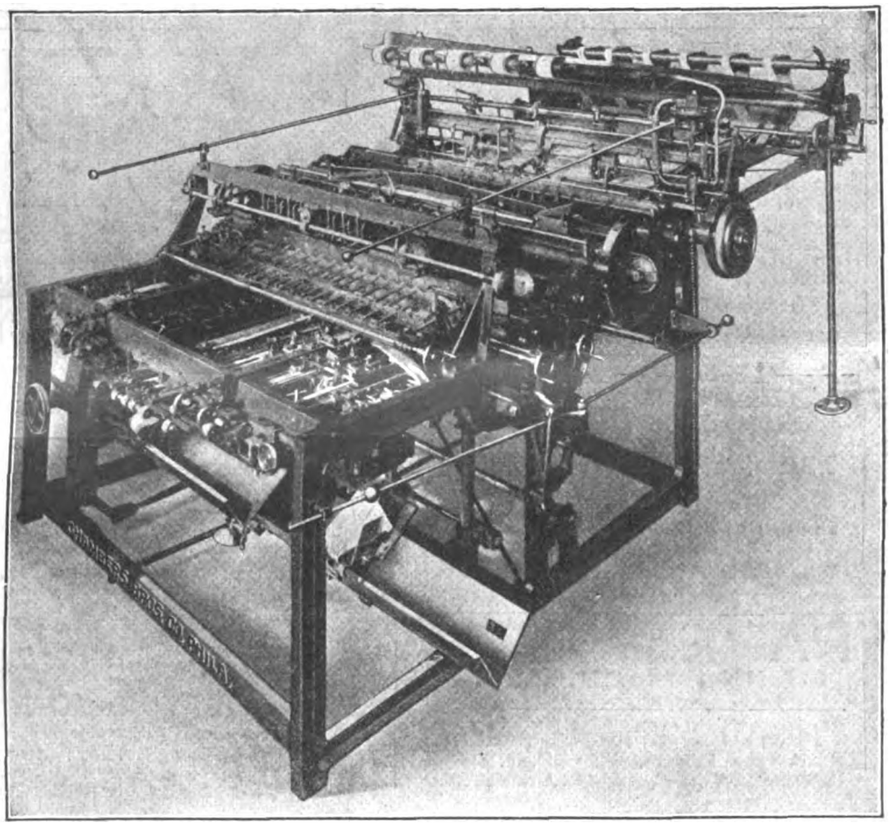
Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GAUGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

STILL ON THEIR METAL.

Stereotype, Linotype, Monotype, Typograph & Intertype Metals for all USES and conditions of SERVICE.

T. G. & J. JUBB

JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.
Telegrams: "Metals." Telephone: 25620

Representative for Scotland:
WILLIAM GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

LEADS, CLUMPS and FURNITURE a SPECIALITY

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.
London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER"—"FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4. – May 3, 1923.

Digitized by Google

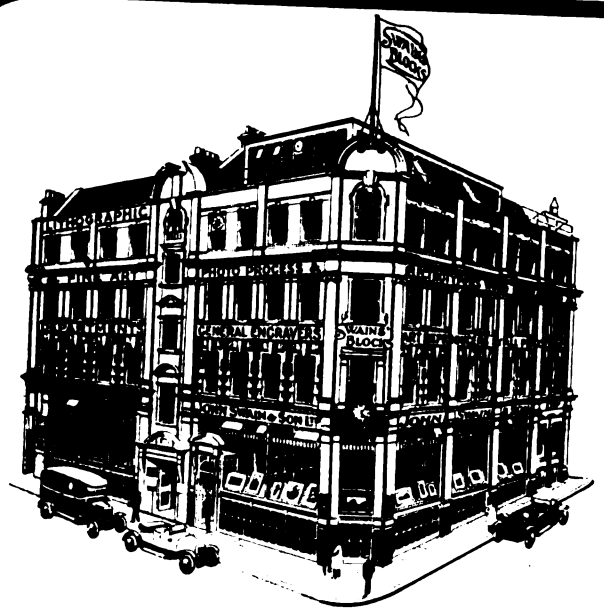
TECHNICAL
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

THE
BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 19. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 10, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



Three complete engraving plants—fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

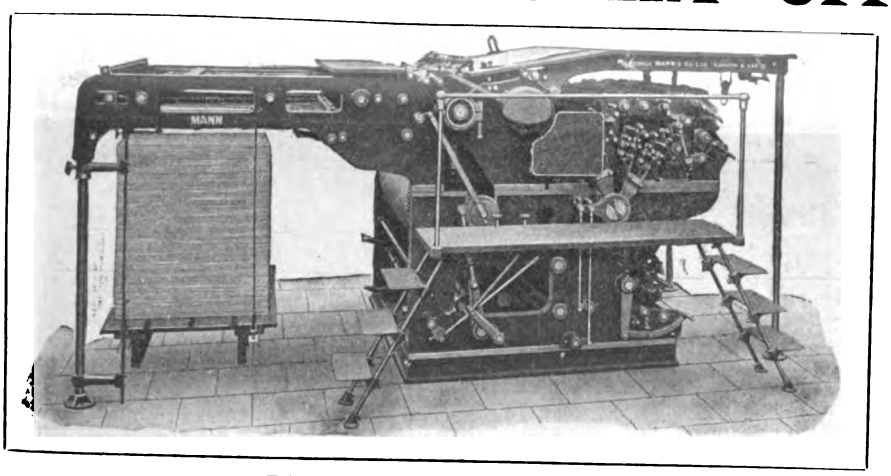
JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works: 89 — 92 SHOE LANE, E.C.4
And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet

THE MANN PATENT TWO-COLOUR AND PERFECTING ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE



PRINTS

(a) Two Colours on Front,

or

(b) A Different Colour Back and Front,

or

(c) Same Colour Back and Front,

or

(d) Single Colour One Side Only.

MORE THAN 200 MACHINES AT WORK ON:

NEWSPAPERS. CATALOGUES. SHARE CERTIFICATES. BONDS. NOTES. SHOWCARDS. CARTONS. LABELS. POSTERS. MAPS. PLAYING CARDS. ETC.

Full particulars from:—

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD., HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

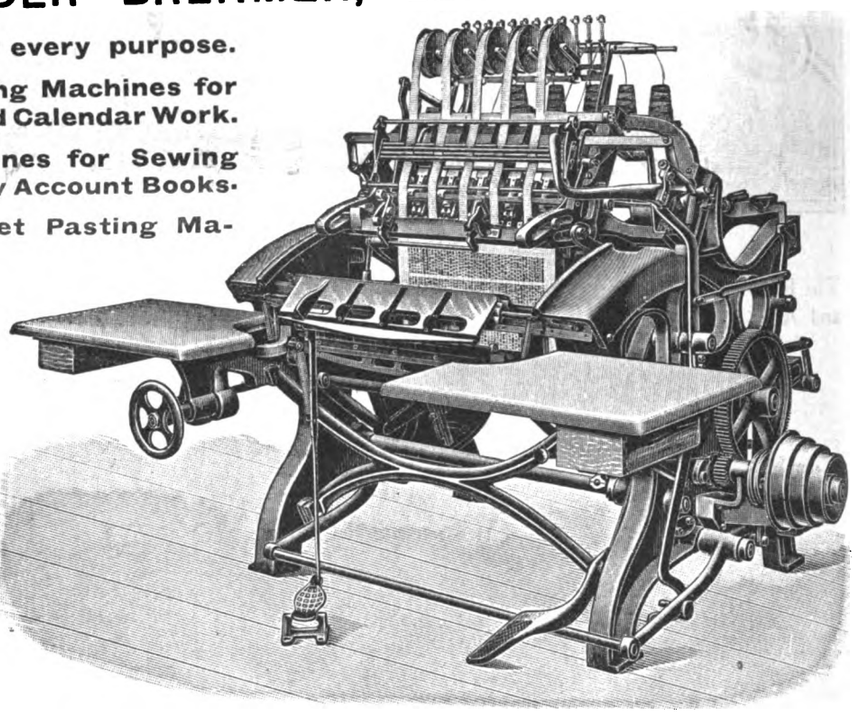
Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).

THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.



No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

SP SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF

PRINTING INKS

WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 19. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 10, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Master Printers at Eastbourne.

A Round of Social Functions for the Annual Meeting of the Home Counties Alliance.

At Eastbourne on Friday and Saturday last there assembled a large number of master printers and their wives for the annual meeting of The Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance and for the social functions connected therewith. That the beginning of the meetings coincided with the anticyclonic spell was only a continuance of the good fortune that always attends the Alliances on such occasions, and a pleasant week-end was spent by the sea and the Downs.

On Friday evening the visitors were welcomed by the Eastbourne and District Master Printers' Association, when a conversazione was held at the Saffrons Rooms. Mr. D. R. Duncan, president of the Association, and Mrs. Duncan, received the visitors. During the evening a vote of thanks to the Association was voiced by Mr. G. S. Unwin and Mr. D. Greenhill, president and past-president of the Alliance respectively, to which Mr. Duncan replied, referring to the presence of the Mayor of Eastbourne (Councillor G. B. Soddy), the Town Clerk (Mr. Fovargue) and the chairman of the Advertising Committee (Councillor Cave). There were also present at this gathering Col. H. R. Fletcher and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, vice-president and secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, Mr. Albert Bennett, past-president of the Alliance, and others. Mr. Percy D. Michael, secretary of the Alliance, anounced to the regret of all present that a telegram had been received stating that Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the Federation, was unable to be president owing to the illness of his wife.

The company enjoyed in the course of the evening an excellent musical programme, to which the three daughters of Mr. A. le Pine Strange, of Eastbourne, largely contributed.

Many more visitors had arrived by Saturday morning—and, by the way, one overheard gossip across the buffet tables on the relation between printers who have installed the Costing System. At 10 o'clock the company assembled at the Queen's Hotel, the *pro tem.* headquarters of the Alliance, to receive final instructions for the day. While the ladies and the non-executive members enjoyed the sun and the seaside air, the Organisation and Propaganda Committee and the Executive Committee held meetings.

The Saturday Lunch.

The visitors then assembled for lunch, Mr. Unwin presiding. The toast of "The Mayor and Corporation of Eastbourne" was proposed by Mr. F. S. Oxley (Alliance chairman), and the Mayor (Councillor Soddy), in responding, paid a tribute to the printers of the town (against whom they had no complaints until the use of a Costing System appeared to raise their prices!) and referred to the need for costing in other industries.

Colonel H. R. Fletcher, vice-president of the Federation, responded to the toast of the Federation, which was proposed by Mr. T. J. S. Guilford (Alliance treasurer). Colonel Fletcher said that the ultimate object and aims for which the Federation was brought into existence was not the adjustment of wages and conditions. It had not been behind in taking action with regard to the increased Schedule A assessments. The Federation would be powerless without the co-operation of the alliances and associations and he urged that it was necessary to keep still closer together.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, in proposing "The Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance," said the organisation of the Federation had developed by great "rhythmic movements," and there was at present a great wave of enthusiasm for the installation of the Costing System. That was why "The Home Counties Merry Picnics Association" had brought its members' wives to Eastbourne to let *them* know that the installation of the Costing System meant more holidays at Eastbourne! (laughter). The Alliance by its propaganda showed that it understood that advertising paid, and it was for every printer to let his customers know that the reduced postal rates which the Federation had been instrumental in securing enabled double the quantity of printed matter to be sent at the same cost. He congratulated the Alliance on its secretary, Mr. P. D. Michael, and its past presidents, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Greenhill, and coupled with the toast the name of the president, Mr. G. S. Unwin.

In responding, Mr. Unwin referred to the assistance that had been rendered to the Alliance by members of other alliances and by the Federation officials, and also spoke of the work of the secretary.

Annual Meeting.

After a civic reception by the Mayor and Mayoress at the Town Hall, the ladies of the party departed for a char-a-banc excursion over the Downs, and the members of the Alliance assembled for the annual general meeting.

In the annual report of the executive, which the meeting adopted, reference was made to the Hastings Corporation having entrusted the Federation Costing Committee with the revision of its printing and stationery schedules and conditions; to Mr. Albert Bennett, the first president of the Alliance, having withdrawn from active business life owing to the unsatisfactory state of his health; and to Mr. T. J. S. Guilford having declined to be nominated for re-election to the Alliance treasurership, owing to the larger part of the membership of the Thames Valley Association, of which he is hon. secretary, being located within the London area.

The financial statement, presented by the treasurer, Mr. T. J. S. Guilford, showed an excess of income over expenditure for the year of £100, and total assets of £512.

Election of Officers.

The chairman then proposed as president for the ensuing year Mr. S. F. Oxley (Windsor).

Upon the resolution being seconded by Mr. H. H. Potts (Hastings) and carried with enthusiasm, the chair was taken by Mr. Oxley, who proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring president, to which Mr. Unwin briefly replied.

The following officers were also elected:—Chairman, Major W. H. Barrell (Portsmouth); vice-chairman, Mr. A. le Pine Strange (Eastbourne); treasurer, Mr. D. Greenhill (Watford); auditors, Messrs. A. C. Roberts, Wright and Co.

Mr. Greenhill, in proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring treasurer, Mr. Guilford, moved a resolution that he be made an honorary member of the Alliance and its executive.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bennett, supported from the chair, and carried amid much applause.

The Alliance and Federation subscription for 1923-24 was fixed at $\frac{1}{5}$d. in the £ on wages paid, and a grant of 20 guineas to the Printers' Pension Corporation was agreed to.

The chairman "exercised his privilege of breaking the rules of the Alliance" by bringing forward business that was not in the agenda, in expressing the thanks of the Alliance to its secretary.

Mr. Unwin seconded the resolution, which was adopted enthusiastically.

Confidence and Pride.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Goodwin to address the meeting.

Mr. Goodwin said that there was unmistakably more confidence and pride being shown in the organisation, which was largely due to the Alliance movement and to the work of individual members. There were eternal topics for consideration—how to reach non-members and to stimulate interest. The Alliance had done much by propaganda, but printers were more difficult to reach by the printed word than any other class, because they were so apt to lose the message in looking for details. He hoped the week-

Digitized by Google

THE L&M CUTTER AND CREASER

Specially designed for the accurate cutting and creasing of carton work at high speed.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Built on similar lines to the Miehle Press, and all the desirable features of the latter, ensuring dead register, smoothness of working, etc., are incorporated in it.

The tympan or cutting plate on the cylinder is held at the front and rear edges by special locating and clamping devices.

The cards are fed to the front lays in the usual manner, and are then taken by the cylinder grippers at the front edge of the tympan plate with a small amount of over-lapping gripper edge.

The cylinder with the card around the tympan plates comes into contact with the forme in the same way as on the two-revolution printing machine.

The card is taken directly off the cylinder by a special gripper delivery mechanism.

Delivery grippers and pads are adjustable.

An endless band travelling at the same surface speed as the cylinder extends from the point of take-off to beyond the point of release of the delivery grippers.

Another endless band on the delivery carriage receives the card from the first endless band.

The card is transferred from the first to the second endless band at the commencement of the outward stroke of the delivery carriage; the second band rolls away from under the card, leaving it to fall directly on to the pile delivery.

The delivered cards are jogged up so that they can be easily stripped.

There are no tapes or sticks in the pile delivery. From the point of take off from the cylinder until the card is deposited on the pile it is supported by endless bands.

It is easily handled, and requires no special knowledge on the part of the operator.

This Cutter and Creaser can, if desired, be supplied with a specially designed pile hoist for raising the cards to the feed board.

Manufactured by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LTD.

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

end spent at Eastbourne would not keep the members of the Alliance away from the annual meetings of the Federation to be held in London at the end of May. The London Alliance had declined to make use of the beauty spots in the Home Counties area for the Federation meetings rendezvous, but they had nevertheless been compelled to arrange an excursion into the Home Counties to Windsor and the district. An additional reason why the members of the Home Counties should attend was that they would probably be called upon in the near future to receive the Federation, and they would need to see how much better they could do it than London. (Laughter.)

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Eastbourne Association for entertaining the Alliance; and in responding, Mr. D. R. Duncan, the president, said all the thanks were due to the other member of the committee, Mr. A. le Pine Strange.

The official part of the programme concluded with a second visit to the Town Hall, where the Mayor and Mayoress entertained the visitors at tea.

Mrs. D. Greenhill, on behalf of the ladies, expressed thanks for the arrangements made specially for them and referred to the kindly solicitation of Councillor and Mrs. Soddy for their welfare.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during March :—

Stationery Office.

ARMS FOR SEWING MACHINES.—Smythe-Horne, Ltd., London, W.C.

CLOTH, TRACING.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Group 155 (1923)—Admiralty: Specified Items, No. 2 B; 182,000 Charge Sheet Forms.—T. Beaty Hart, Ltd., Kettering.

Newcastle Prison Calendars, Contract for Printing.—Mann Bros., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Binding 3,732 Copies "List of Wireless Signals, 1923"; Binding 1,680 Telephone Directories, Vol. 2; Binding 10,756 Telephone Directories; 1,000 Portfolios "S.239b."—J. Adams, London, E.C.

25,000 Books, "Mines and Quarries, Form 42."—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding Volumes of Debates of House of Lords and Commons—Leighton, Son and Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,000 Books, "P.1054"; 2,250,000 Forms "U.I.80."—Dean and Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Stockport.

1,936,600 Forms "63 N.A."; Certificates of Posting Registered Packets; National Health Insurance Cards.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea.

350,000 "Form U.I.3" and "U.I.69."—John Corah and Son, Loughborough.

2,000,000 Forms "P.436"; 3,221,500 National Health Insurance Cards, Class E.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., London, E.C.

10,000 Books "P.1022"; 15,000,000 Forms "Accounts 455."—John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

500 Books "T.P.1076."—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

4,000 "Army Books 69A."—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

250,000 in 8 sorts Regional File Jackets; 1,000 Skeleton Guard Books; 750 Books "S.252"; 1,000 Occurrence Books 55; 738,500 in 6 sorts; National Health Insurance Cards, Class E.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 18,000 Copies "R.N. Handbook of Musketry, etc., 1923"; Binding 4,050 Telephone Directories.—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,135,000 National Health Insurance Cards (Wales), 2/23.—"Western Mail," Ltd., Cardiff.

5,000 Skeleton Guard Book, A.B.22A.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

200,000 Books, A.B.64.—Hirst, Kidd and Rennie, Ltd., Oldham.

12 Sets each of 791 Riding Warrants.—Charles and Son, Ltd., London, S.E.

2,500,000 "Explosive" Labels.—Roberts and Leete, Ltd., London, S.E.

1,440,000 Arrears Cards.—Marsden and Co., Ltd., Salford.

2,620,000 Arrears Cards.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

Binding 2,132 Telephone Directories.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

5,000 Books, "D.192."—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

CARBONIC PAPER.—Waterlow and So Ltd., Dunstable.

ENVELOPES.—Pirie, Appleton and Co., Lt London.

MILLBOARDS. — Jackson's Millboard a Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.

STENCIL PAPER.—D. Gestetner, Ltd., Lc don, N.; Esco, Ltd., London, E.C.

WILL COVERS.—H. and L. Slater, Lt Macclesfield.

Post Office.

PAPER, BAUDOT, GUMMED.—Waterlow a Sons, Ltd., London, E. and S.E.

A £2,650 Grolier Binding.

Lord Powis's Collection Scattered.

Some wonderful bindings figured amon the books dispersed at the recent sale a Sotheby's of the Earl of Powis's Library removed from Powis Castle.

Little sympathy goes out nowadays to an noble owner compelled to sell his family pos sessions, yet those who know the facts coul not fail to admire the fortitude of the Earl o Powis when he elected to witness the publi sale of his library—states the author of a interesting account in the *Daily Telegraph* One recalled, he says, the Earl of Pembroke watching the dispersal of his famous book in June, 1914, when the buyers from the Con tinental capitals assembled for the last time Mr. Edmund Dring, of Messrs. Quaritch carried off as the chief prize the Cicero in a Grolier binding at the big sum of £2,650. In 1895 we remember Lord Lisburne's Grolier Ovid, which Mr. Tom Hodge — then of Sotheby's—declared to be the most perfect of its order which he had ever seen, startling the company by fetching £425. Prices march with time, and there is a Grolier Club in New York. Yet by the irony of fate Jean Grolier, Treasurer of France (1479-1565), who was a blend of a Mæcenas and a Henry Huntington in his superb patronage of bookmen, lives today not, as in the words of Erasmus, the ornament of France and the protector of savants —but as a name associated with his love of stately bindings. And, save for the Gascons, the names of the French and Italian craftsmen who executed this beautiful work for him remain anonymous. Although, too, an elaborate treatise has been written on Grolier's bindings, it does not contain a reference to this Powis Cicero, Venice, 1534-37, bound to Grolier's order, as shown by the inscription, "Io Grolierii et Amicorum." In the British Museum there are upwards of thirty noble Grolier bindings. The Chatsworth library, now in Mr. Huntington's possession, contained twenty-five. There are seven in the Spencer-Ryland's library at Manchester, six in the Bodleian, and three at Eton, including the 1550 "Epistolæ ad Fridericum Nauseam," and the Aldine 1535 "Juvenalis, Persius." Jean Grolier was a generous patron to those Venetian artists in printing, the Aldi, the elder of whom dedicated to Grolier the 1517 Terence.

This Grolier Cicero even had the pas of that early monument of the printer's skill, the Fust and Schoffer Cicero "De Officiis," issued at Mainz in 1465, and the second classic to be printed. But it shares with the "Lactantius" of Subiaco the distinction of being one of the first two books in which Greek type (for quotations) was used. Dr. Rosenbach took this at £1,300. Coming from Welshpool, the library is rich in Welsh literature, but before this section should be mentioned George Gascoygne's "a Delicate Diet for Daintie Mouthde Droonkardes," in which much dry admonition is given to those addicted to "carowsing and quaffing." This also goes to America at £910, along with Thomas Churchyard's "The Worthines of Wales," £130, and the 1546 "Commendacion of Welshmen," £75. A second edition of the Cicero "De Officiis" (1466) reached as much as £1,000 (Quaritch).

Italian News-Print Duty.

The *Gazzetta Ufficiale* (Rome) for March 15th contains a Royal Decree, dated March 11th, which provides that the import duty on "paper, white or coloured in the pulp, not sized, in rolls, destined for newspapers" is to be 2 gold lire per 100 kilogs. without any "coefficient of increase." The former duty was 5 gold lire per 100 kilogs.

Digitized by Google

THE LATEST IMPROVED

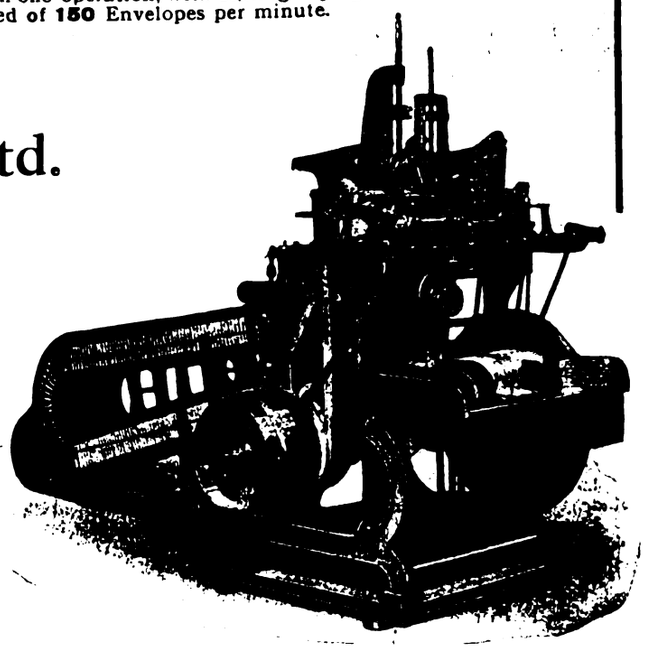
Trade "LEADER" Mark.

Envelope Folding & Gumming Machine,

For High-Class Work. Makes all Styles of Envelopes.

Unrivalled for SPEED, EFFICIENCY and EXCELLENCE of GUMMING and FOLDING.

Produces Envelopes complete in one operation, with sealing flaps gummed and dried at a speed of **150** Envelopes per minute.



David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.

31, Finnieston Street, GLASGOW.

Telephone: 1262—3 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: AUTOMATON, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:

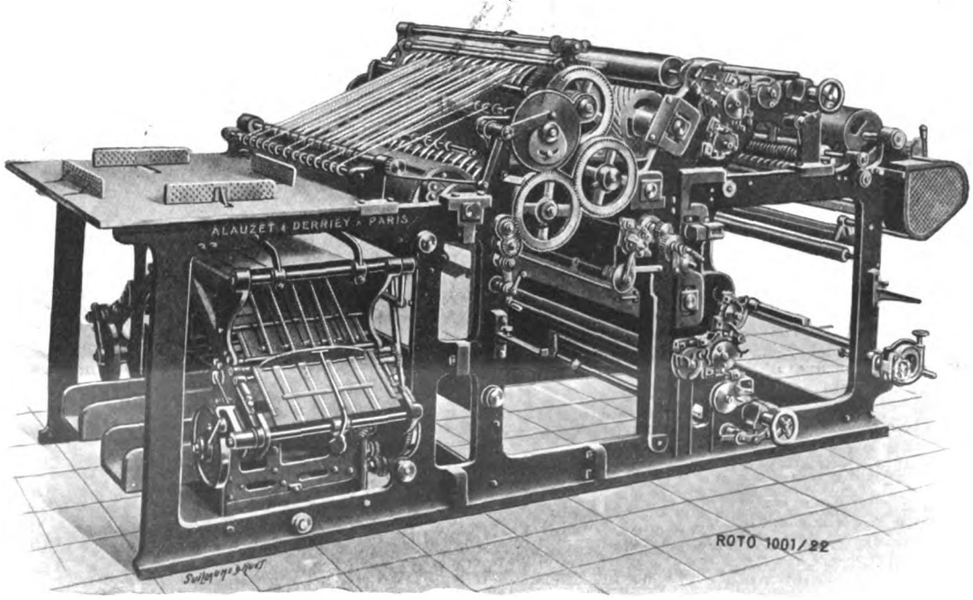
DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, LTD.,
DEAN STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to get in touch with the manufacturers of a machine which makes the marks on both sides of a 12-inch wooden ruler.

BRITISH CASEIN CO. (1911), LTD.—Petition for winding up, presented by Mander Bros., Wolverhampton, to be heard in High Court on May 15th.

A MONOTYPE INSTALLATION.—The *Hants. and Sussex News* for April 25th contains a two-column article (illustrated) descriptive of the mechanism of the Lanston monotype machine that journal has recently installed. In the course of the article it is stated that not only is the machine giving every satisfaction, but there is reason to believe that this latest installation will open up a new era in the history of the paper, which was started nearly 40 years ago.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a visit by members of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London to the Apsley Paper Mills of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., in June next. Those wishing to attend are asked to intimate their intention to Mr. J. R. Burt, the non. secretary, 187, Edgware-road, Paddington, W.2, as soon as possible.

THE third annual sports gala of the Leeds and District Printing and Allied Trades will be held on July 14th on the Headingley Athletic Grounds, Leeds.

ON Saturday the members of the Rochdale and District Printing Trades Guild went by char-a-banc to the works at Broadheath, Altrincham, of the Linotype and Machinery Limited. A very interesting afternoon was spent visiting the various departments. Machines were seen in the various stages of completion, and the visitors were impressed by the great care and skill given to obtain accuracy in the work, where a thousandth of an inch is considered a big error. Tea was served at the works.

DAMAGE which may reach £10,000 was caused by a fire at the Sunfield Printing Works, Stanningley, Yorks, the property of the West Riding A.B C. Publishing Co. The outbreak originated in the stereo department, which was destroyed, along with practically the whole of the jobbing machinery and two monotypes. The linotypes were not touched.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME.—The committee of the Caxton Convalescent Home, at Limpsfield, Surrey, report that the income from all sources was well maintained during 1922. The number of patients who stayed at the home during the year was 355, an increase of 14 on the figures for 1921. The total number of patients admitted since the home was opened has been 4,443.

IN a written reply to Mr. Sturrock in Parliamentary Debates, Sir William Johnson-Hicks states that, according to the best estimate which can be framed the average cost of collection, handling, conveyance and delivery of an inland letter, weighing not more than 1 oz. is slightly over one penny.

PLUVIUSIN ART LEATHER CLOTH.—We have received some excellent specimens of the two new qualities of Pluviusin art leather cloth which has recently been placed on the market by the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co. Quality 1010 is quoted at 8s. per yard (48 by 50 in. wide), and quality P.P. at 6s. 6d. per yard (50 in. wide). Plate designs are 2d. per yard extra. This high-grade material, it may be mentioned, is double coated and consequently does not require lining. For such purposes as flush cut covers, loose leaf notebooks, etc., Pluviusin art leather is especially suitable.

WILLS.—Mr. William Benjamin Hammond, managing director of the Birmingham Lithographic Co., £8,305; Mr. Abraham Lincoln Lambert (57) for 34 years on the staff of the *Yorkshire Post* (net personalty £548), £580.

THE Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers has expressed thanks to Mr. F. O Roberts, M.P., for his efforts in Parliament on behalf of army pensioners.

RECEIVING ORDERS have been made in respect of William Baker Oxley, Holme-on-Spalding Moor, Yorks, stationer, and Harold Empson and Henry Russell Verdon, 15, Gorton-street, Charles-street, Manchester, printers.

A MEMORIAL bronze tablet to the late Sir Edmund Robbins, K.B.E., for 37 years manager of the Press Association, was unveiled by Viscount Burnham in St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, yesterday (Wednesday).

HAVING twenty previous convictions against him, including terms of penal servitude totalling sixteen years, Arthur Smith, 44, a printer, was sent to penal servitude for three years at the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday for stealing a purse from an actress as she was alighting from a tram at Wood-green.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM on Saturday opened the News Agencies' Sports Ground, which has been provided by the directors of the Press Association, Exchange Telegraph Co., and Central News for the use of their staffs at Wembley Park.

THE death is announced of Mr. Alfred John Pearce, for upwards of forty years the editor of "Zadkiel's Almanac." Mr. Pearce was in his 83rd year.

THE *New Witness*, which was founded in 1912 by the late Mr. Cecil Chesterton, and edited since his death by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, has ceased publication, and the first number of *G.K.C.'s Weekly* will shortly appear.

MR. A. J. CROWHURST, *Folkestone Herald*, was recently elected chairman of the Kent District of the Institute of Journalists at the annual meeting of that body.

THE death occurred on Monday at Stockwell, London, of Mr. James Hawkesford, who was for many years a sub-editor on the *Birmingham Daily Mail*, and later chief sub editor and then news editor of the *Edinburgh Evening News*. He subsequently came to London, where he was for a long time connected with the *Globe*, the *People* and the *Sun*. He was working up to the time of his death for the Press Association.

THE directors of Thomas de la Rue and Co., Ltd., announce that they have appointed Mr. Sydney Lamert chairman and managing director, and have accepted the resignation of Mr. Stewart de la Rue from the board, and that these changes are approved by a very large majority of the shareholders.

L.C.C. ADVERTISING.—An expenditure of £8,000 is recommended by the London Higher Education Sub-Committee for printing prospectuses and handbills in connection with facilities at the polytechnics, technical institutes, schools of arts, trade schools, and evening institutes. The sum so expended last financial year was £7,000.

MR. G. H. EWART, Mr. J. W. Ewart, and Mr. S. Ewart having resigned from their offices of directors and managing directors, and Mr. A. Sainsbury from the office of director and secretary of Messrs. Ewart and Collis, and their resignations having been accepted, the change took effect from Saturday.

MR. AUSTIN HARRISON has relinquished his financial and editorial interest in the *English Review*, which he has conducted since 1910. The review will continue to be published, under new management, and at the reduced price of 1s.

MR. W. R. HEARST'S journalistic interests are now increased by the acquisition of two more daily papers—the Baltimore *American*, a morning journal, and its evening companion, the *News*. He has acquired them by purchase from Mr. Frank A. Munsey after negotiations that have been carried on for about a year. Mr. Hearst is now the owner of nine morning and eleven evening papers, published in different parts of the United States.

BOOKS and printed matter received by Canada during the nine months ended December, 1922, were of the value of $8,111,655. Of this amount the United States sent goods to the value of $6,502,949, the United Kingdom's contribution being $1,274,601.

THE request which the Newspaper Society has made to its members to support the diamond jubilee appeal of the Newspaper Press Fund on the occasion of the dinner at which the Prince of Wales will preside is meeting with good support, and it is hoped that every member of the society will take the matter up.

THE Berlin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. states that the cost of printing a pre-war 1,000 mark note to-day is 400 marks. To save expense the new notes are mostly printed not from copper plates, but in a form of ordinary book printing.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. UNEMPLOYED. — A satisfactory decrease in L.S.C. members signing the out-of-work book continues. During the week ending April 21st the members thus signing reached 812, as compared with 820 in the previous week, 830 in the week ending April 7th, and 822 during the last week of March. The 812 given in the *L.T.J.* as unemployed for the week ending April 21st shows up well when contrasted with the 1,154 for the corresponding week of last year.

UNUSUAL PRINTING FEATURES.—The quarterly report of the Leeds Typographical Society, reporting on unemployment, states that "a peculiar and unusual feature is the large proportion of machinemen unemployed. Another feature is an increase of 1,000 hours overtime along with an increase of 1,500 hours of short time, which appears to emphasise the general unsteadiness of the trade." After a note on the reduction of 3s. 6d. in wages, which makes a total reduction of £1 per week since October, 1921, the report adds: "So far, the increased volume of printing which was to follow the reduction in wages has not materialised. At present all available evidence goes to show that the customer is not receiving that consideration in the shape of an adequate proportion of the decreased cost of production which is his due."

T.A. FINANCE.—The voting on the stabilisation of the financial position of the T.A. has resulted in the E.C.'s recommendations being endorsed. Branch secretaries are to suffer a 25 per cent. reduction in the money paid from headquarters; the benefits are to remain untouched, and to provide for this the subscriptions will be increased approximately by 2d. per week. We learn that the forthcoming half-yearly balance-sheet will show that the drastic retrenchment schemes have met with success.

T.U.'S AND FAIR PRICES.—At a recent meeting of the Norwich branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, the group secretary stated that in respect of their own trade, he could assure them it was no idle talk when employers stated that printing and binding work was being done at cut prices. In the majority of such cases, he suggested, it was unfair competition, and not done at a loss, but to a great extent could easily be adjusted by the employers' organisation endeavouring —in similar fashion to or in co-operation with the workers' organisations—to assure that public and semi-public printing, bookbing, etc., be placed with fair-trading employers only.

L.S.C. JUBILEE.—The London Society of Compositors celebrates its jubilee in July, and the occasion is to be marked by a fête at the Crystal Palace. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., also celebrates this year the jubilee of his connection with the Society, which he joined in 1873, becoming news secretary in 1889, general secretary in 1892, and Parliamentary secretary in 1906.

MANCHESTER MECHANICS.—The proposal to reduce the wages of mechanics employed in printing offices in the Manchester area by £1 a week was discussed at a meeting of the men in the Manchester headquarters of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, of which they are members. In the end it was agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, a course with which the employers had already signified agreement. It is proposed that the reduction should be made in three instalments —10s. on May 1st, 5s. on August 1st, and 5s. on November 1st. There will be no change pending the arbitration.

T. A. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The election for the Executive Council of the Typographical Association have resulted in the return of Messrs. H. V. Marsh and J. Mellor (Manchester), H. J. Harvey (Blackburn), E. G Yates (Watford), L. P. Bristow (Aldershot), G. W. Chuter (Reading), F. O. Roberts, M.P (Northampton), W. Wesson (Nottingham), W. Colby (Hull), T. Dove (Sheffield), S. Oaten (Bristol), W. J. Vernon (Plymouth), J. D. Harvey (Newcastle), C. Powis (Cardiff), M. Hartney (Limerick), H. Portch (Tonbridge), and G. Holmes (Manchester). Messrs. F. Dunn (Birmingham), W. Bottomley (Leeds), J Morgan (Liverpool), and H. T. Whitney (Belfast) were without support. Mr. J. D. French and Mr. H. Skinner will continue as president and secretary respectively.

Digitized by Google

Master Printers Federation.

Legislative Programme Explained by Mr. Goodwin to the South-West London Association.

In the absence of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the president, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, attended the meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday (last week) at the Central Hall, Westminster, and delighted the members and visitors with a running commentary on the legislative programme of the Federation. Mr. E. G. Cole, the president of the branch organisation, was in the chair, and in opening the proceedings thanked the members for the honour they had conferred upon him in electing him as their president.

Mr. Goodwin first of all referred regretfully to the enforced absence of Mr. Austen-Leigh.

Postal Rates.

Coming to the legislative programme of the Federation, Mr. Goodwin first of all mentioned the question of postal rates. This work, however, he said, was very largely at an end, but he wished to say that the policy which had been pursued by the Federation had been fully justified. Their members should realise the value of the concessions that had been obtained with regard to printed matter, so that their customers might take advantage of the greater weight which was now allowed to pass through the post.

Mr. Goodwin went on to indicate the importance of reduced railway rates, which particularly affected printers in the transport of paper. The necessity of looking after the interests of printers in regard to the railways was important in view of the efforts of other industries to secure special treatment. One particular aspect of the matter referred to was a proposal of the railway managers that printed matter should be placed in the same category as stationery, which at present was charged at a higher rate than ordinary printed matter. The suggestion was to slightly reduce the rate for stationery and increase that for printed matter, providing a flat rate for both articles. That was strongly opposed, and the Federation were able to obtain a classification which made it quite clear that the printed matter rate was to remain as at present, namely, in a lower category than that of stationery. It might be another six or twelve months before that new classification came into force, so that the benefit of the Federation's action would not be felt immediately; but at any rate the interests of printers had been safeguarded for the future.

Foreign Printed Matter.

The speaker then dealt with the Merchandise Marks Act and the activities of the Federation in watching the interests of printers in regard to that measure. He gave instances where the identification of foreign printed matter was easily destroyed. An important discrimination was made by Mr. Goodwin between printed matter which was sold and that which was simply distributed as advertising matter in this country, and he pointed out how difficult it would be to trace even foreign printed post cards or colour work which came into this country if it was necessary to prosecute the small shopkeeper who was dealing in these particular articles. Accordingly, the suggestion had been made, and the Board of Trade would probably fall in with it, to insert the word "distribute" into the measure, so that even if foreign goods were distributed and not sold, it would be a penal offence to distribute foreign goods not properly marked.

Both with regard to the restriction of printed matter coming into this country, and also in connection with the amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act, Mr. Goodwin had endeavoured to make it plain that British printers were not asking for any measure of protection. Master printers held that they were quite able to meet fair competition and had no need of any measure of protection so far as printing was concerned. They did ask, however, that the public should know whether the goods they were buying were produced in this country or abroad. If they chose to buy foreign printing, then at all events they should know what they were getting. Of course, it might be difficult to get the Merchandise Marks Act through the House of Commons this session, but he thought the representations they had made to the Government would have some effect, and when the measure was produced it would be one which would be of some service to the printing industry.

In this respect, as in others, Mr. Goodwin emphasised the importance of having the support of the organisation which represented the workers. They found it a great advantage in going to Government departments when they were authorised to speak, not only on behalf of 5,000 master printers, but also with the support of 250,000 workers. That was one valuable aspect of the Joint Industrial Council.

After dealing with the Rating of Machinery Bill, Mr. Goodwin mentioned the new regulations issued by the Ministry of Health dealing with labels for condensed milk. These were now printed in this country. The danger of that printing going abroad would be that the printers now doing the work would have to fill up with orders which were now being executed by their confréres in this country. The assistance of Mr. Alexander, the member for Leyton, was acknowledged in this connection.

Municipal and State Printing.

Coming to the subject of municipal trading and the call for economy, reference was made to the activities of the Public Authorities Mutual Supply Association. The Federation is doing its best to bring to the notice of public authorities the fact that so far as printing for such bodies was concerned, they were more likely to get this work efficiently and economically carried out by the actual contractors in the locality. It was shown that in Scarborough attempts at municipal printing did not mean economy, and the ratepayers of Newcastle had been convinced that it was not economical to have three foremen to about seven workpeople. (Laughter.) The starting of these municipal experiments, said Mr. Goodwin, was one they wanted to watch with great care and vigilance, because they created difficulties, quite apart from their far-reaching effect upon municipal contracts.

With regard to the Government printing works at Harrow, Mr. Goodwin mentioned that for the first nine months' working there was a loss of £32,000, and in the next year there was a deficit of over £23,000, but they were now told that the works were being carried on at a profit. Of course, it was perfectly obvious that a surplus might be made if a considerable portion of the work was not being done at competitive prices. However, the Federation had succeeded in obtaining a promise from the Government that there should be an inquiry into the work of the State printing establishments, and they were getting ready for that inquiry, which would take place sometime in June.

Other directions in which the Federation was making its influence felt was through the Confederation of Employers' Organisations, upon which they had a representative, and through the committee of the same body, which was dealing with the question of Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation.

Paper Supplies.

A very energetic committee of the Federation had been taking up the vexed question of the supply of paper and stationery direct to consumers instead of through the ordinary trade channels, and he thought that when they were able to issue their report it would be shown that important promises of reform had been made. The very fact the committee was in existence was doing a great deal to check this particular form of competition.

As soon as they could, they wanted to deal with the question of standardisation of paper and he believed that in that direction it would be found that considerable economy would result if paper was properly standardised as to sizes and some definite regulation decided upon as to reamage.

The latest idea was to deal with the standardisation of blocks, and already a very encouraging response from the block makers had been received. If they could get a standardised thickness of metal, he (Mr. Goodwin) thought their members would welcome it. (Hear, hear.)

The Costing Movement.

In speaking of the forthcoming annual gathering of the Federation, Mr. Goodwin dealt with the costing movement, and mentioned that there had been widespread demand for the installation of the system. The difficulty was to supply experts quick enough to take advantage of this demand. Some Alliances had asked that experts should be specially provided for their districts. Mr. Goodwin said he would like to see one or two men specially set aside for this purpose in London, but the proper atmosphere must first be created by the local associations. They heard more and more of reckless competition, but the more one studied the question at close quarters, the more one was convinced that the only real remedy was a more intensive campaign for correct costing.

Discussion.

In the course of the discussion which followed the address, Mr. Hutchings suggested that the identification of foreign printed matter might be the means of advertising the country from which the printing came. The speaker also urged that there should be uniformity in the rating of machinery, while in regard to employers' liability the increase of rates was entirely unjustifiable.

In answer to Mr. Hutchings, Mr. Goodwin referred to the various concessions which have been secured for the master printers by the Federation from the insurance companies. With regard to competition from abroad, he maintained that British printing could stand on its merits. The idea that better colour printing could be done in Germany or anywhere else had been exploded. British printers were jealous of their reputation, and they did not wish to see German picture post cards proceeding from this country to Canada or Australia and giving a false impression as to the quality of British printing.

Mr. Walmsley, after observing that it would pay some of the paper merchants to consider the printer, went on to explain that much of the competition of which they complained amongst printers arose from the fact that they had no idea of the time taken on a job. While they had a sound system of arriving at an hourly rate, no indication had been given as to how they were to calculate the operation time. He therefore asked whether it would be possible for the Costing Committee to consider some recommendation to the members on this aspect of the subject.

Mr. Goodwin explained that the policy pursued had been first of all to eliminate the most fruitful source of error, and one they could standardise with the least amount of difficulty. Members would admit that it was a great thing to get anything like a standard of what was the real hourly cost, and now a good deal was being done with reference to standardising operation costs. Investigations would prove that there was need for more education as to this particular piece of work.

Mr. Boyle drew attention to the valuable address given to the Central London Districts Association by Mr. Johnson on the question of paper standardisation, and Mr. Goodwin, in reply, observed that the standardisation of watermarks and sizes had not been overlooked.

The president (Mr. Cole) moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Goodwin for his address, which had been full of enlightenment, and showed the value which members obtained for their subscription to their association and the Federation.

Mr. Wise, in seconding the resolution, thought Mr. Goodwin should be proud of the fruit which had sprung from the costing seed he had planted.

The resolution was warmly carried, and Mr. Goodwin, in reply, made a reference to labour matters, observing that the moral of the existing dispute in London was that there should be more complete organisation of the industry. He spoke of the close touch which was maintained with the trade union leaders, and declared that the Joint Industrial Council was the one hope the industry possessed for peace in the future.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—Yorkshire District.—At a meeting of the West Riding District of the Newspaper Press Fund at Leeds recently a presentation of an oak desk, travelling bags and books was made to Mr. F. R. Huxtable, in recognition of his 15 years' secretaryship of the district.

THE new Egyptian postage stamps are of special interest. For the first time Egypt's postage stamps have been issued bearing the portrait of its ruler, and the method used in the printing is a new one known as collogravure, by which, it is claimed, a more realistic result can be obtained than by any other method. Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd., of St. Martins-lane, London, are the printers.

YOUR safety is in the hands of the other fellow; his safety depends on you. Play the game!

Digitized by Google

WEST & NORTH-WEST London Master Printers' Association

10th Annual Meeting.

The 10th annual meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London was held at the St. Pancras Town Hall on Monday, April 23rd, when they were the guests of Alderman Harold Trill, J.P., Mayor of St. Pancras, who is a member of the Association. There was a fair attendance, and Messrs. Boyle, Mizen, Cole, Chivers and Whyte favoured the meeting with their presence.

The committee's report—a short one—expressed regret that the work of the year had not come up to their desire in attainments. Disappointments in attempts to secure speakers on subjects desired had been frequent and the attendance at meetings held had not been encouraging. Five members' meetings had been held, five lunches and the committee had met four times. Seven new members had been enrolled. As a consequence of the absence of special effort, the treasurer was able to "regret" a substantial balance in hand.

The first part of the meeting was occupied with the election of officers, Mr. J. Emlyn Jones becoming president and Messrs. R. F. Hunger and Harold Trill vice-presidents, and the committee was strengthened by the inclusion of Messrs. P. G. Crannis, N. E. Davis and S. Goss.

A social half-hour with refreshments followed, and after the transaction of some business the Mayor put the crowning touch to the meeting by a racy and informal address, giving some of his experiences as a councillor of 15 years' standing. His subject was announced as "The Printer as a Councillor." His advice to the printer was to leave printing topics to the milkman and go in for milk, but he apparently specialised in horses and drains, and had not failed to gather much useful information in devoting much of his time to those and kindred matters in his municipal career. He appealed to his audience when he criticised a system of tendering that made it possible for a firm with many years' knowledge of the requirements of a council to be supplanted by one from distant parts on a speculatory figure, and asked if it was not possible for headquarters to draw up a model contract and specification that would make such a gamble impossible.

To the officers for their services in the past year and to the Mayor for his hospitality, votes of thanks were passed with unanimity.

Edward Lloyd, Ltd.

The accounts for the two years ended December 31st, 1922, have now been published. The profits for the period, after crediting the amount of E.P.D. to be refunded, and allowing for depreciation, making provision for bad and doubtful debts, estimated corporation profits tax, and contingencies, amount to £194,219, making, with the balance brought in from December 31st, 1920, a total of £215,683. After deducting head office expenses, etc., and paying the two years' preference dividends and the interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 3d. per share, tax free, for the year 1922, there remains £94,653. The directors now recommend a balance dividend for the year 1922 on the ordinary shares of 1s. 3d. per share (free of income-tax), making 7½ per cent. for the year, carrying forward £19,653.

The report states that the average of the profits for the two years, after making provision for company expenses, shows a decrease of £21,330, as compared with 1920, a year of severe depression in trade, and a decrease of £126,567, as compared with 1919, a more normal year. This decrease was chiefly due to the writing down in the value of the heavy stocks of raw material in 1921, which was greatly in excess of the amount recovered in the return of E.P.D., and to reduced production in that year as the result of the coal strike.

IMPORTS of paper and stationery into Australia during the seven months ended January last were of the value of £3,717,159, as against £2,893,418 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

• Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Final Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

BOOKBINDER-FINISHER wanted; used to Library Work.—Apply, Box 14105.

LIBERAL COMMISSION paid to anyone able to introduce and influence orders for Paper and Stationery.—Write, Box 14095.

PAPER and PRINTING MATERIALS.—MAN of good experience wanted for Paper Merchants and Printers' Furnishers in India.—Write, in confidence, stating age, experience, etc., to D, Box 14098.

WORKING FOREMAN (Machine) wanted for country works; Book-work and General; house available.—Box 14117.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER desires to Apprentice his son, aged 15, to the Letterpress Machine Depart., in a London Printing House.—J.A.M., 20, Allcroft-road, Kentish Town, N.W.5. 14138

ADVERTISER open to Engagement; Letterpress, Litho and Binding Works, or Office Staff; practical knowledge all departments; 14 years managerial experience.—H. E. Traves, Holly Bank, Kemisford, Woking. 14132

ADVERTISER seeks sit.; thoroughly experienced in Commercial Stationery, Printing, Account Books; highest ref.; mod. salary.—Write, Box 14131.

COMPOSITOR, Jobbing (n.s.), requires situation; could take charge.—R. W. H., 14, Helmet-row, Old-street, E.C.1. 14101

COMPOSITOR (non-society), all-round Jobbing, requires situation.—B.C., 13, Old Palace-road, Croydon. 14135

COMPOSITOR (Society), Jobbing, News, Book, seeks permanency, either as same, Distribution Hand or Assistant to Storekeeper; age 50.—Smith, 75, Lancaster-street, S.E.1. 14139

COMP. (Soc.), young, Job., Disp., Cat., etc., seeks perm.—H., 27, Clifton-road, South Norwood, S.E.25. 14122

MACHINE MINDER (soc.) seeks situation; Two Revs., Wharfes, Slogger Feeder; Colour and Com., Stereo; disengaged.—G. W., 103, London-road, Clapton, E.5. 14100

MONO CASTER MECHANIC, 14 years' experience, seeks change; London preferred.—Box 14103.

PRINTER seeks change (29), Two-rev., Summit, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; Norwich or district.—Write, Box 14124.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSEMAN and CUTTER, all-round experience of General Printing, Keeping Stock, Folding Machines, Stitchers, etc., and Estimating.—C., 430, Hertford-road, Lower Edmonton, N.9. 14111

PRINTERS' WORKING MANAGER, thoroughly practical, desires position with prospects, London district; disengaged; age 36.—G. 21, Parkhurst-road, N.11. 14127

WAREHOUSEMAN-CUTTER seeks sit.; any distance; 20 years experience; good references.—Hay, 145, High-street, Hampton Hill, Middlesex. 14134

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

YOUTH (16½), wanting literary career, requires Position as Pupil in Editorial Office or other such capacity with good scope; just left secondary school; has incentive, originality; commencing salary immaterial.—R. Betteridge, 40, Station-road, Epsom. 14112

Managers, etc.

POSITION desired by educated and experienced man as MANAGER; practical all departments; keen estimator, buyer and up-to-date business methods.—Box 14140.

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL Manufacturer of Account Books is anxious to get into touch with an AGENT in England with a good connection in this class of business.—Box 14130.

Partnerships and Financial.

RULER, BINDER and FINISHER, good all-round man, seeks PARTNERSHIP with Printer or Trade Binder; 15 years' experience; capital available £150.—Box 14118.

PRINTER seeks PARTNER with Going Plant; will invest from £100-£200, with services; what offers?—Box 14109.

Machinery for Sale.

ART ROTARY PRESS, by Hoe and Co. (Dble. Feed and Delivery), taking up to size 60-in. by 40-in. each sheet; American diagonal grooved plate cylinder wtth clips to take pica curved plates; a press of the finest printing quality; for sale to make room for a web press; in first-class condition; a bargain.—Newnes and Pearson Ptg. Co., Ltd., Exmoor-street, North Kensington, W.10. 14129

COPPERPLATE PRESSES, "D" ROLLERS, all iron, in working order, for sale cheap to clear.—Box 14093.

FOR SALE, ONE HARRIS MINOR ROTARY MACHINE, recently been overhauled; average printing output 12-15,000 per hour; highly suitable for Envelope, Card Printing, etc. in large quantities; size 12 by 10.—Can be seen running by appointment at E. T. Heron and Co., Ltd., 9-13, Tottenham-street, London, W.1. 14120

FOR SALE, ONE CROSS CONTINUOUS FEEDER as fitted to Mann's Quad Crown Two-Colour Offset Machine; practically new.—Apply, Box 14133.

FORTY-TWO-IN. DIAMOND SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE, by Payne; splendid condition; cheap; three good knives.—Chipman and Peddley, 141-5, St. Mary's-road, Ilford. 14137

ROSBACK Perforating, Loose-Leaf Punching, Index-Cutting and Round-Cornering Machine; new; great bargain.—Chipman and Peddley, 141-5, St. Mary's-road, Ilford. 14136

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

DESIGNS, Line, Half-Tone, Colour, Figure, Lettering, Etc.; first-class work; lowest rates.—Morris Studio, 19, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C.4. 14099

FARRINGDON ROAD.—90-ft. long Ground Floor (concrete); also Basement.—Call 171. 14106

MODERN FACTORY and PLANT for sale by private contract. The works of the Ruby Cycle Co., at Altrincham, freehold, admirably situated, built on the most modern lines in 1910 and 1920, electric power and light laid on, own gas plant, everything on one floor, with large range of automatic machinery and tools. Most suitable for any modern industry.—Apply, R. H. Lord, J. B. Boyd, Wrigley and Co., 53, Brown-street, Manchester. 14097

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply all branches of efficient labour for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no fees—Telephone, Holborn 527. 14119

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded **£460,000**

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices

STANLEIGH
Made in England

Numbering Machines

HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH

23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

'Phone—
Holborn 5016.

Telegrams—
"Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 3407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1923.

A Practical Test.

A NOVEL feature has been arranged for the next meeting of the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association, to be held at the Langthorne Restaurant, Stratford, on the 16th inst. In place of the usual address members are being asked to come furnished with specimens of common every-day jobs—the bread and butter work of the small jobbing office—such as posters and window bills, handbills, circulars, concert programmes, dockets, etc. These will be examined by each member who will be asked to estimate the composition time on each job. Interesting variations are anticipated, and the results, when tabulated, should provoke a lively and helpful discussion. It is hoped that this incursion into the realities of printing office experience will prove of more than intellectual interest to those participating, and should furnish material for more satisfactory time estimating. Incidentally it will show that the members are out to help each other in a practical manner by this interchange of actual experience.

* * *

Advertisements Regulation Bill.

PRINTERS are naturally concerned with the subject of advertising from several points of view, and their interests are bound to be touched in one way or another by the Advertisements Regulation Bill, the second reading of which Lord Newton moved in the House of Lords on Tuesday. The measure is designed to prevent the disfiguration of the countryside by hoardings. To avoid opposition the bill purposely does not apply to towns, save those of historic interest. Lord Newton declared that advertising was necessary. He had no hostility to advertisements, in their proper place, and that was in the columns of the Press. He was more influenced by a well-worded advertisement than by all the glaring hoardings. The Bill was duly read a second time.

Paper Imports for the Quarter.

THE Board of Trade returns of British trade for the month of March are now available, thanks to a settlement of the labour difference with the Stationery Office. Imports of paper and cardboard, etc., into the United Kingdom last month amounted to 874,707 cwts., a decline on the corresponding month a year ago of 109,345 cwts. Last month's value—£929,325—reveals a difference of £165,220 compared with the £1,094,545 for March twelve months ago. Paper and cardboard imports for the first quarter of the present year and for the two preceding years were as follows:—

Jan.-March,	1923 ...	2,676,230 cwts.	£2,844,293
,,	1922 ...	2,081,533 ,,	2,508,404
,,	1921 ...	1,344,963 ,,	3,105,614

As regards the quantity received during the first quarter of the year, there were increases of 594,697 cwts., or 28·5 per cent., compared with the corresponding three months of last year, and of 1,331,267 cwts., or 98·9 per cent., contrasted with January-March, 1921. The value for the first three months of the year denotes an advance of £335,889, or 13·3 per cent., compared with the corresponding period twelve months ago, but a decline of £261,321, or 8·4 per cent., against January-March, 1921. All classes of paper goods imported during the quarter, with the single exception of "other sorts," show appreciable increases upon last year's figures. The largest item on the list is packings and wrappings, and the 865,405 cwts. represent 32·3 per cent. of the total quantity received, an increase of 222,332 cwts. compared with the 1922 quarter. Strawboards form the next largest section—818,285 cwts.—and represent 30·5 per cent. of the total, an increase of 250,693 cwts. While the volume of imports of coated paper and stationery has remained about the same, "millboards" have risen from 141,974 cwts. last year to 259,724 cwts. during January-March. With regard to the countries sending "printings and writings" to the British market, supplies from Norway (134,897 cwts.) and Sweden (110,091 cwts.) have been more than maintained, showing an increase from the former country of 7,276 cwts. and from the latter of 9,512 cwts. The United States increased her shipments from 1,298 cwts. to 4,777 cwts., while a slightly less amount has been received from Germany, viz., 33,284 cwts., against 37,762 cwts. in January-March last year. The arrivals of packings and wrappings from Sweden (308,471 cwts.) have been considerably augmented, and represent an advance of 102,502 cwts. Next in order of bulk were the consignments from Germany (185,115 cwts.), that country increasing her supplies to the extent of 77,413 cwts.; the larger arrivals occurring during March no doubt being responsible for this result. Appreciable increases are also noticeable in the supplies from Norway and Finland, while those from Canada and Belgium remain on a similar level as during January-March twelve months ago. The only noteworthy feature in the returns relating to the imports of coated papers are the larger shipments from Germany, which rose from 7,852 cwts. during the first quarter of last year to 14,171 cwts. in January-March.

* * *

Paper Exports—Big Australian Shipments.

SHIPMENTS of British paper, etc., to Colonial and foreign markets last month amounted to 300,590 cwts., compared with 137,935 cwts. in the corresponding month last year. Though the exports did not reach quite so large a figure as during the individual months of January or February, satisfaction will be felt that they are higher to the extent of 96,005 cwts. than the average monthly figure last year. The value of the exports—£615,551—marks an increase of £154,669 compared with March last year, when the figure was £460,882. The quantity and value of the exports for the three corresponding quarters were:—

Digitized by Google

Jan.-March, 1923 ...	1,021,839 cwts.	...	£2,104,267
,, 1922 ...	404,051 ,,	...	1,463,923
,, 1921 ...	461,888 ,,	...	2,926,507

It will be noted that the quantity dispatched abroad during the first quarter of this year registers the substantial advance of 647,788 cwts. (or 152·8 per cent.) over last year, and of 559,951 cwts. (121·2 per cent.) contrasted with the corresponding quarter of 1921. Printings, not coated, are again by far the largest item, amounting to 686,522 cwts., an increase of 487,645 cwts. compared with last year, and altogether representing 67·1 per cent. of the total quantity of paper and cardboard sent abroad. Packings and wrappings continue to occupy a prominent position, the figures under this heading having risen from 64,448 cwts. in the first quarter of last year to 118,427 cwts. during January-March. Of the fourteen classified varieties enumerated in the British paper and cardboard export list, paper bags and roofing paper were the only descriptions to show a falling off. Concerning the markets to which "printings" were sent, it is eminently satisfactory to notice that 783,038 cwts. went to British Possessions, compared with only 103,434 to foreign countries. Australia continues to occupy the premier position as a market for British printings, the quantity consigned to that Colony reaching 411,315 cwts. in the March, quarter, or no less than 59·9 per cent. of the total exports of this class of merchandise. The figure represents the big advance of 334,526 cwts. over Australia's consumption in the corresponding quarter of last year. British India and New Zealand are also greatly improved markets, the former increasing her takings from 21,103 cwts. to 63,625 cwts. while the latter shows an advance from 18,126 cwts. to 57,420 cwts. British South Africa, Canada, Ceylon and the Straits Settements all exhibit an improving tendency. The United States is shown to be a better market for British printings than was the case a year ago, the shipments to that country—20,553 cwts.—comparing with only 1,608 cwts. during January-March, 1921. With regard to the export of writing papers all the Colonial markets with the exception of Ceylon show improvement contrasted with the first three months of last year.

Good News from Australia.

MR. A. W. FOSTER, the secretary of the Papermakers' Association, has received good news from Australia this week. Both directly and through the Federation of British Industries representations had been made to the Commonwealth Government to refrain from increasing the import duties on certain classes of paper. From a letter written by the Melbourne representative of the Federation it is learned that "on advices received from the Department of Trade and Customs, under date March 6th, the operation of deferred duties on writing and typewriting paper (plain), not less than 16 in. by 13 in., has been postponed to January 1st, 1924." This is an important concession, and those who have been working to obtain this result are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts In view of the improvement in the export of British paper, the decision in Australia is gratifying to those concerned.

Rating of Machinery Bill.

THE Rating of Machinery Bill is coming before the House of Commons on the 11th inst., and the Federation of Master Printers is now receiving a large number of replies from Members of Parliament intimating their readiness to support this measure. We understand, however, that some important local authorities are opposing the Bill, and a lively debate is therefore anticipated. The main purport of the measure is to secure uniformity of practice throughout the country. It is obviously unfair that in some districts no machinery is assessed for local rates at all, whilst in other parts machinery for motive power is assessed, and in others again everything in the nature of machinery comes in for assessment. There is surely much to be said for the justice and the desirability of more uniform practice in this matter.

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM gave the principal toast at the annual dinner of the Czech Society of Great Britain on Tuesday night at the Trocadero Restaurant, London.

COLONEL SIR JOSEPH REED, the outgoing chairman of the committee of management of the Press Association, was presented by the staff with a silver tea service at Byron House, Fleet street on Tuesday.

THE address by Mr. E. Zaehnsdorf on "The Romance of Bookbinding" will be broadcast from London by wireless on Saturday next, May 12th, at 7.15.

MR. S. GOSS, a director of the firm of Messrs. Baines and Scarsbrook, Ltd., was the invited speaker at the monthly meeting of the South-East London Master Printers' Association at the Bridge House Hotel on Tuesday. Mr. Goss took as his subject, "Our Trade Organisation, Some Criticisms and Suggestions," and was listened to with a great deal of interest by the members present.

MR. A. E. GOODWIN is rivalling the claims of "Johnny Walker." He attended the dinner of the Wholesale Stationers in London on Wednesday night last week and by 11 o'clock the next morning he was present at the annual meeting of the North-Eastern Alliance in Newcastle. Friday found him at Eastbourne for the Home Counties gatherings, and on Monday he was in Bristol.

MR. GEO. W. JONES is producing the elaborate programme for the forthcoming Cost Congress at the Dolphin Press, Gough-square, and it will be circulated to members in a few days.

THE officials of the London Master Printers' Association, headed by Mr. Whyte, are making elaborate arrangements for the Federation annual conference. It is a large scheme of organisation.

MR. H. M. RICHARDSON, secretary of the National Union of Journalists, has been elected a member of the Executive Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation.

MR. TOM CLARKE, who for the past four years has been news editor of the *Daily Mail*, has resigned that post to join the staff of the *Melbourne Herald*.

MR. F. A. SKERRATT, of the Thames Paper Co., was responsible for a wonderful performance in the competitions of the Paper Trade Golfing Society at Sunningdale last week.

IN the competition for the Blackfriars Cup he came out first with a score of 73 net, which is a record for any amateur player. In fact, only Taylor, the professional, has hitherto presented such a card.

WHEN it is remembered that the weather was very unpropitious, rain and wind both troubling the players, Mr. Skerratt's achievement is all the more creditable. Naturally, Mr. Skerratt was the object of warm congratulations upon his fine effort.

MR. F. J. DOHERTY, the managing director of the Cumberland Paper Board Mills, Sydney, Australia, is at present visiting this country on important business in connection with this well-known papermaking concern.

MR. DOHERTY was one of the strongest supporters of Mr. James Holland during his great fight for British preference in Australia.

North-Eastern Master Printers.

Annual Meeting in Newcastle.

The annual meeting of the North-Eastern Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers was held on Thursday last week at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Preceding the meeting luncheon was served at Tilley's Restaurant, the function being attended by representatives from all the towns in the north-eastern area.

Mr. W. H. Thomas, of Middlesbro', presided, and offered the toast of "The Federation of Master Printers," which was responded to by Mr. Sydney Reid, of Newcastle, past president of the Federation.

At the annual meeting the following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—President, W. H. Thomas; vice-president, C. Allan; hon. treasurer, W. Doig; auditors, Messrs. Curry, Brown and Co.; representatives on Federation Council, Messrs. Thomas, Bowes and Leslie-Smith; representatives on Federation J.I.C., Messrs. Thomas and Bowes; representatives on Labour Committee, Messrs. Leslie-Smith and C. Allan; representative on Finance Committee, Mr. W. H. Thomas; representative on Organisation Committee, Mr. W. H. Thomas; representative on Costing Committee, Mr. C. F. Bowes; representative on Voters' List Committee, Mr. J. Parmley.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation) attended the gathering, and in the course of an address mentioned that the Admiralty were spending over £100,000 on the erection and equipment of a printing works. He thought that not only Tyneside people and those on the Clyde, but the British people generally would prefer this money to be expended on ships if it were to be spent at all.

Mr. Goodwin proceeded to express satisfaction at the recent action of Newcastle Corporation in adjusting wages and working conditions at the education printing plant to somewhat nearer the conditions generally observed in the trade. He instanced the serious stoppage in London which had delayed the publication of the *London Gazette* for the first time in its history, as a difficulty created by giving Government work to firms outside the employers' organisation, and stated that the existence of the State printing works had created difficulties in settling disputes.

Reference was then made to the improvement in the prospects of the printing trade in general, and the speaker urged local firms to point out the importance of the concessions in the local rates which would come into operation about the middle of this month.

In conclusion, Mr. Goodwin congratulated the North Eastern Alliance on their work during the past year, and alluded specially to the work Mr. W. H. Thomas, of Middlesbro', was doing on the Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council.

Ludlow Plant Agreement.

An agreement has been reached between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors for the working of the Ludlow Plant. According to this there shall be alternative methods of working the plant: (a) By keeping certain men for handling the plant, at the rate of £4 16s. per week, such men to be available for other work as required; or (b) by any man using the plant for the production of his own jobs, in which case there would be no alteration in the rate of wages paid. The firm to have the option of either method of working, but the two methods are not to be in operation in one office. No apprentice is to be engaged on the plant where method (a) is in operation except in the recognised proportion of one apprentice to four journeymen so employed. The agreement comes into operation following the pay day this week, the rate being payable on the pay day in the week ending May 19th.

MESSRS. CHARLES BRISCOE AND CO., LTD 77, Knightrider-street, London, E.C.4, carry very useful stocks in numerous paper lines. They have regular stocks of glazed coloured printings in various sizes and substances, also unglazed coloured printings. Offers are made of cream wove bank at special prices.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 51s. 9d., Pref., 24s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, Def., 8, 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 9d.; Cassell's, 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 6d.; John Dickinson, 28s. 6d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 84; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7 7/8, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb., 84½; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 72; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 14s. 3d.; International Linotype, 59 xd.; Kelly's Directories, 30s., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 9d.; Linotype B Deb., 66½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 3d.; George Newnes, 18s. 4½d., Pref., 16s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 8os.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs., 105½; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 7s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 93s. 6d., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., Pref., 88s. 9d.; George Routledge and Sons, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Debs. (Reg.), 70; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15⅝, Prefd., 10¾; Weldons, 35s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 9d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red Debs., 105.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

SUNDAY PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS. — Profit for year ended February 28th, 1923, after deducting all working, office and other expenses, and providing for corporation tax, contingencies, etc., and placing £40,000 to reserve, amounted to £201,084, plus £12,447 brought forward. Interim dividends on ordinary shares were paid, leaving £14,157, which it is proposed to carry forward.

LANSTON MONOTYPE.—The Lanston Monotype Co. announces interim dividend of 2 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares, payable May 19th.

WIGGINS TEAPE AND CO.—Report of Wiggins Teape and Co. (1919) for 1922 shows, after providing for depreciation and directors' remuneration, but subject to corporation profits tax, balance of profits, including adjustment of taxation reserves £30,216, of £164,426, plus £926 brought in. Directors recommend dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares for year, providing for corporation profits tax £5,900, writing off expenses of increase in capital £5,052, and carrying forward £17,055. Directors report that the fusion of interests with Alex. Pirie and Sons has been carried through with a minimum of disturbance to the sales organisations and customers of both companies.

CHARLES MORGAN AND CO.—The trading for 1922 has resulted in a loss of £5,546 (against a loss of £36,263 for 1921), increasing the debit balance brought in from 1921 to £34,126. The report states that the loss for 1922 is largely attributable to the fact that for the greater part of the year values were still falling, and also to losses on exchange and removal expenses. During the early part of the year the business was considerably disorganised through the enforced move into the new freehold premises in High Holborn, but the directors state that this having now been effected, their anticipation that an improvement would result in economy in working is proving to be correct. They add that prices are now more stabilised, and recently there has been a distinct improvement in business, both at home and abroad, and it is anticipated that the result of the current year will be satisfactory.

NEW COMPANIES.

NELSON EASEY, LTD.—Capital £100; advertising agents or contractors, printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Miss M. I. Chambers and H. N. E. Jollingham.

A. MENMUIR AND CO., LTD. — Capital £5,000; printers, stationers, paper bag and box makers, envelope manufacturers, manufacturers of, and dealers in fancy and other cards, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Menmuir and E. Sykes. Registered offices: 41, Westgate, Bradford.

SPRATT AND YOUNG, LTD.—Capital £500; publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and indexes, stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. E. Spratt and A. W. Young. Registered offices: 58, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

X. L. SHOWCARD MACHINE CO., LTD.—Capital £100; to manufacture and deal in showcard-making machinery, type, paper, paper boards and advertisement material, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. O. W. Kindell and R. Warner.

BRITON PUBLICATIONS, LTD. — Capital £2,000; to acquire the publication called the *Briton*, and to adopt an agreement with A. Barnett, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: A. Barnett and L. G. F. N. Napier-Martin. Registered office: Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

E. MARLBOROUGH AND CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000; to take over the business of newsagents and publishers carried on at 51, Old Bailey, E.C., as "E. Marlborough and Co." and all or any of the assets and liabilities in connection therewith, and to adopt an agreement with B. L. Pewtress. Private company. First directors: B. L. Pewtress, Miss R. M. Pewtress and C. H. Temple. Registered office: 51, Old Bailey, E.C.

J. H. MAXWELL (BOLTON), LTD.—Capital £5,000; manufacturers of and dealers in typewriters, adding machines, duplicators, filing cabinets and office supplies, stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. H. Maxwell and H. N. Akerman. Registered office: 37, Mawdsley-street, Bolton.

COLUMN PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £30,000; to acquire the business of the Column Printing Co., Ltd.; general newsagents, advertising contractors, publishers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. P. T. Forbes, F. J. Williams and G. Jennings. Registered office: 5, New Bridge-street, E.C.4.

CLIFTONVILLE PRESS CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; to acquire the business of the Cliftonville Press, carried on at 117-119, Blatchington-road, and 7, Railway-mews, Hove, Sussex, and to carry on the business of general printers, account book manufacturers, publishers, wholesale and retail stationers, booksellers and paper merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: W. H. Wilsher, T. W. Pelling and E. A. Plant. Registered office: 117, Blatchington-road, Hove.

H. F. L. (PUBLISHERS), LTD.—Capital £4,800; publishers, printers, booksellers, stationers, bookbinders, account book makers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, etc. Private company. First directors: Ernest Evan Spicer, Ernest Charles Pegler, Albert Fredk. Saunders. Registered office: 17, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.

STEPHENS AND EYRE, LTD.—Capital £10,000; to take over the business of a wholesale stationer and printer carried on by J. C. Eyre at Fairfax-street, Bristol, as "Stephens and Eyre." Private company. Subscribers: F. T. Love and W. T. Pearson. Registered office: 57, Broadmead, Bristol.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

"KING'S SHIPS" PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated April 18th to secure royalties payable under an agreement dated April 4th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Com. H. S. Lecky, C.B., A.M., R.N., R. N. Detention Barracks, Chatham.

NEW LEADER, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., London). Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised February 16th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the amount of the present issue being £3,500.

LIMEHOUSE PAPERBOARD MILLS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £20,000 debentures authorised April 20th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

RE JOHN MCKERROW, chromo-lithographer and designer, late of 22, Carroun-road, Fentiman-road, S.E.—The creditors met last week at the London Bankruptcy Court, when the official receiver reported that about the end of 1917 debtor took premises at 22, Carroun-road, Fentiman-road, London, and carried on business there in his own name, but heavy overhead expenses had crippled it. In July last year owing to want of money, he agreed with three other persons whereby in consideration of money lent to him, he had to account for all receipts. He was unable to account for a small portion of the receipts and since January last the lenders had carried on the business on their own account. Debtor estimated his liabilities at £1,700. His present position was due to heavy overhead charges and poor trade. The estate remains in the hands of the official receiver.

POLYGON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., manufacturers of ink, etc., 40-46, Banner-street, St. Luke's, E.C.—The report of Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver and liquidator, has been issued to the creditors and shareholders. The winding-up order was made last January on the petition of a creditor and accounts have been lodged showing liabilities £54,786 against assets valued at £20,994 and a deficiency of £44,896 as regards contributories, the capital issued and allotted being returned at £11,276. The company was registered in August, 1921, with a nominal capital of £20,000 and was formed, *inter alia*, to carry on the trade or business of manufacturers, buyers, sales agents, and brokers of ink, printing and office equipment, and other goods, but the principal business actually engaged in was the manufacture of glass bottles and ink. The failure of the company is attributed to want of working capital, but in the official receiver's opinion it was due to mismanagement. The liabilities include £46,685 in respect of loans advanced for the purposes of the company and the assets in the opinion of the official receiver are grossly overvalued and will not produce anything like £20,994.

Re JOHN FREDERICK ATKINSON, lately carrying on business at 31, Essex-street, Strand, publisher.—The first meeting of the creditors of this debtor was held at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, W.C., on May 1st. The receiving order was made on April 17th, 1923, on a creditor's petition, the act of bankruptcy being the failure of the debtor to comply before March 8th, 1923, with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice. One proof of debts had been lodged for £1,313 14s. Debtor had not attended for his preliminary examination and no statement of affairs had been lodged. The case being a summary one remains in the hands of the official receiver.

Re UNITED PRESS, LTD., St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, E.C.—The statutory first meetings of creditors and contributories of this company were held at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, W.C., on May 4th, when Mr. J. B. Thampson, official receiver, presided. The chairman reported that the company was promoted by Mr. Mark Crombie Steedman and Mr. Howard Corbett, as a private company on May 20th, 1922, with a nominal capital of £125,000. The objects of the company were to acquire and carry on the business of publishing Lloyds Periodicals, formerly carried on by United Newspapers (1918), Ltd. The assets which the company purchased had previously been acquired by Messrs. Steedman and Corbett in April, 1922. The statement of affairs showed as regards creditors ranking liabilities £46,859 8s 8d., and after allowing for debenture holders claims (£14,788 12s. 10d.) the net assets were estimated to produce £47,599 3s. 7d., thus

Digitized by Google

showing a surplus of £639 14s. 11d. The total deficiency as regards contributories amounted to £105,460 5s. 1d. The creditors put forward two separate nominations for the liquidatorship, viz., Mr. C. H. Nathan, C.A., and Mr. Albert Wilmott, C.A. The shareholders nominated Mr. C. H. Nathan as liquidator. The official receiver was unable to inform the meeting as to the result of the voting on the liquidator. The result will be reported to the Court and the appointment made by the Registrar in due course.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Burroughs, E. S., and Burroughs, H. O. Loose-leaf binders. 10,821.
Cameron, J. A. Loose-leaf diaries, etc. 11,160.
Caven, A. W., and Winton Caven Co., Ltd. Boxes, cartons, etc. 10,745.
Etheridge, J. R. Box-making machines. 10,857.
Federated Engineers Development Corporation. Engraving machines. 10,481.
Foster, A. W. Cartons. 10,778.
Fowles, G. A., and Johns, Son and Watts, Ltd. Cartons. 10,569.
Freundorfer, R., and Freundorfer, T. Photomechanical production of printing blocks. 10,590.
Greaves, W. Photogravure printing machines. 10,245.
Johnstone, D. Envelopes, postal wrappers, etc. 10,415.
Osler, R. W. Index cards. 11,345.
Rose Brothers (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Paper bags, etc, 10,381.
Smith, T. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 10,679.
Wade, H. (National Paper Can Co.). Paper cartons. 11,446.
Watts, A. E. Cartons. 10,569.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Seyfferth, E. Production of photo-mechanical printing surfaces. 196,008.
Seyfferth, E. Processes for photo-mechanically producing printing surfaces. 196,324.

1922.

Anglo-American Inventions Syndicate, Ltd. (Harris Automatic Press Co.). Pile delivery machanism for printing and like presses or machines. 196,390.
Copeland Chatterson Co, Ltd., and Mann, A. Loose-leaf books binders and the like. 196,551.
Dawson, J. C. Bookbinding. 196,169.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Hawdon, F. G. Machinery or apparatus for use in the manufacture of envelopes and the like. 196,097.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Hawdon, F. G. Newspaper wrappers and the like. 196,445.
Goldschmidt, H. Rotary Printing presses. 174,348.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Manufacture of matrices for use in typographical casting machines. 184,147.
Murray, J. Rotary Blocking press for bookbinders' use. 196,090.
Pye, T., and Paterson, E. Cylinder presses for proof printing and similar purposes. 196,044.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Addressograph, Ltd. Printing devices. 196,252.
British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd. Card printing machines. 196,287.
Chambon, L. Combined gumming and cuting apparatus for paper, carton, and the like. 196,592.

Czecho-Slovakia Paper Industry.

Surveying the industrial situation in Czecho-Slovakia, Dr. Hodac, Secretary-General of the Federation of Czecho-Slovakia Industrials, says:—Employment in the wood pulp industry is good. In the paper industry it has improved somewhat in regard to a few kinds only, while in the manufacture of cigarette paper the dismissal of workmen had to be continued. So far, the paper factories in Slovakia have not resumed work.



Sir William Robertson Nicoll.

By the death of Sir William Robertson Nicoll, who passed away on Friday at his residence at Hampstead, literature and journalism lose one of their foremost representatives. Although he was bred a son of the manse, and although his first work was done as a Free Kirk minister in Aberdeenshire, it was as a writer and critic, rather than as a preacher that he will best be remembered. His first literary adventure in London was as literary adviser to the famous publishing house of Hodder and Stoughton, who readily took up his idea of starting the *British Weekly*. This was followed by the "Bookman," which was thought at the time to be a venturesome undertaking, but, surrounded as he was by such men as Barrie, Walter Pater, Edmund Yates, Swinburne, Watts-Dunton, A. C. Benson, A. E. W. Mason, and other brilliant writers, it almost reached the importance and influence of the *British Weekly* itself. Sir William was a great reader, and his library in his rambling old home at Frognal, contains about 25,000 books, 5,000 of them being memoirs In his library, too, is the original manuscript of Barrie's "The Little Minister." His successor in the editorial chair of the *British Weekly* is the Rev. J. M. E. Ross, who about eighteen months ago took over the Press directorship of the Scottish Churches Missionary Campaign.

Mr. Edgar P. Woodman.

We regret to announce the death, which took place on Friday, at his Dulwich residence, of Mr. Edgar P. Woodman, chairman and managing director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne-hill, S.E. Mr. Woodman, who had been ailing for some time, had been connected with the Fisher bindery for some forty years. He originally joined the firm as a representative, and his activities were so successful in extending the turnover that the factories, which were then situated at Carter-lane and at Bride-court, became insufficient for the growing requirements of the business, and it was necessary to take premises behind *The Times* office in Queen Victoria-street. On the death of Mr. Thomas Fisher, the founder of the business, Mr. Woodman started the company afresh, and in 1901 floated the present concern under the style of the Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., purchasing at the same time the Herne-hill premises, where the business has been carried on ever since.

Under Mr. Woodman's guidance the premises at Herne-hill, known as the St. Ann's Works, have been well equipped with plant and machinery, so that to-day the firm is capable of dealing with almost any class of bindery work.

Mr. Woodman, who was in his 58th year, will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends, for he was at all times of a kindly and genial disposition.

The funeral took place on Tuesday.

Those who attended the cremation at West Norwood Crematorium were: Mr. George Bell (Winterbottom Book Cloth Co.), Messrs. A. C. Nevett, J. G. Bain, H. Judd and Major Robert Leighton (Master Bookbinders' Association), Messrs. Walter Boud (Kelly's Directories), D. Smith (Sell's Telegraphic Addresses), H. Pringle (manager, Westminster Bank, Ltd., Herne Hill), Chas. Taylor (director of Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd.), A. W. Brooks, S. W. Heaton, Hedley Miller (London Chamber of Commerce), Henry Quilter, Dean and several other gentlemen representing the printing and allied trades, together with practically the whole of the staff of the Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd. A large number of beautiful wreaths were sent.

Picture post cards representing English scenes and printed in France are now being sold in this country.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

The Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Successful Spring Meeting.

The Spring Meeting of the Paper Trade Golfing Society was held at Sunningdale Golf Club on Thursday, April 26th, entries for the competitions being received from the following members:—E. W. Allen, Thos. Armstead, Charles Baker, R. F. Baker, A. S. Batchelor, Major F. H. Bowater, Captain Noel V. Bowater, A. E. Brown, George Buchanan, Jas. W. Cooke, Wm. C. Corke, A. W. Dean, W. W. de Buriatte, Cuthbert Dixon, Alan S. Duff, Norman Duxbury, Major A. J. Evans, John Grant, R. G. Harvey Greenham, F. C. Harding, S. A. Harding, G. H. Hedley, R. B. Henderson, C. E. Higgins, H. F. Higgins, J. W. S. Johnston, P. W. Kennett, A. King-Smith, C. King-Smith, E. C. Lait, N. H. Leander, Horace C. Lowen, T. T. Mackenzie, J. Macnaughton, W. Monkhouse, Captain C. R. Mullings, R. D. Oldham, W. H. Palmer, J. S. Pollock, W. C. Powers, E. H. Raynham, A. Ralph Reed, G. C. Robertson, J. Rowley, L. S. Rustad, S. G. Saunders, Lionel Savory, J. Seddon, G. W. Shilcock, F. A. Skerratt, W. Sommerville, A. Dykes Spicer, Douglas Spicer, Lancelot Spicer, Ronald Spicer, J. S. Wakefield, R. C. Wakefield, H. S. Wescott, Wm. Whyte, E. Lewis Winn.

In the final match over 36 holes for the cup presented by the Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell, Mr. S. G. Saunders was successful in beating Mr. S. A. Harding by 2 and 1.

In the morning, a stroke competition took place for the "Blackfriars Cup" presented by Mr. Stanley Cousins. Mr. F. A. Skerratt was successful with a score of 73 net, Major Frank H. Bowater being the runner-up with a score of 77 net. Mr. George Buchanan and Mr. Cuthbert Dixon tied for third place with net scores of 80. Mr. Skerratt therefore becomes the holder of the cup for the first year, and must be congratulated on his very fine score.

A Foursomes Competition against bogey for Society spoons took place in the afternoon, Mr. Cuthbert Dixon and Mr. W. C. Powers being the winners with a score of all square; Major Frank H. Bowater and Mr. R. C. Harvey Greenham being second with a score of 1 down; Mr. J. Seddon and Mr. J. Macnaughton being 3 down.

The following members qualified to enter the competition for the "Spicer Challenge Cup" presented by Messrs. Spicers Limited to be competed for annually under match play conditions:—F. A. Skerratt (73 net), Major F. H. Bowater (77 net), G. Buchanan (80 net), Cuthbert Dixon (80 net), A. S. Batchelor (81 net), H. S. Wescott (82 net), Captain C. R. Mullings (84 net), W. C. Powers (86). Mr. John Grant also returned a net score of 84, but, in view of the difficulty in coming over from Ireland to compete in the competition, has withdrawn his name from the list. The eight lowest scores at the Summer Meeting will also qualify for this competition.

The number of entries for the competitions constituted a record for the Society and the meeting was of a highly successful and enjoyable nature.

An 1847 penny vermilion Mauritius stamp put up for auction in Paris recentry, fetched 122,000 francs (£1,740).

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers (PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

Delegate Meeting Agenda Discussed.

The May meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, falling this year upon May Day, was mainly occupied with considering in advance the long agenda prepared for the delegate meeting to be held at the Grand Hotel, Leicester, on Saturday, June 16th. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, and there was a good attendance of members to discuss many matters of domestic importance.

The Chairman made sympathetic reference to the recent illness of Mr. Arthur Paul, and was able to report that Mr. Paul had left hospital and was taking a holiday, after which they hoped he would be with them again.

Death of a Veteran Member.

The President made intimation of the death of Mr. Thomas Shaw, an old member of the Association and first president of the Manchester Centre. It was agreed that the secretary be instructed to write a letter of condolence to the bereaved.

Mr. Whittle thanked members for their allocation of £15 to the plate at his recent concert in aid of the East Ham and Upton Park Auxiliary. He reported that he had been able to raise £70, and told of appreciative assistance he had received from provincial Centres.

One new member was elected to the Association, and was personally welcomed by the president. This was Mr. R. J. Alexander (Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.4. Overseer—composing-room.)

The meeting then considered the following recommendation by the Council: "That Mr. A. H. Wilson be appointed hon. technical secretary in place of Mr. H. Blackwell resigned."

It was explained that Mr. Blackwell wished to resign from the position on account of his not being able to devote as much time as he would wish to the affairs of the Association.

It was agreed, without opposition, that Mr. Wilson be appointed, whereupon that gentleman briefly returned thanks for his election.

To take the position of auditor, vacated by Mr. Jackson according to rule, Mr. C. H. Blenkins was, on the proposition of Mr. Dawson, unanimously elected.

The meeting being thrown open for general business, Mr. Whittle drew attention to the forthcoming united gathering at Leicester, and said it was hoped that a good representative party would go from London.

The Chairman read a letter which Mr. Gill had received from Mr. W. Beattie, an old member now incapacitated and finding himself rather lonely in his home district of Leytonstone. Mr. Bateman recalled Mr. Beattie's songs at past concerts of the Association.

At this point the meeting resolved itself into a special general meeting to consider business to be submitted to the delegate meeting.

Unemployment Benefit and Superannuation.

A long discussion arose on a proposal tabled by the Parent Association to alter Rule No. 24 dealing with unemployment benefit. The object of the alteration was to safeguard the Association's funds by modifying the payments at present allowed, the principal retrenchment being a proposal to confine these benefits to members who joined before the age of 50.

After it had been made clear that due provision would be made for the rights under the old rule of present members who had joined at 50 or over, the proposed alteration was passed.

Another interesting matter to come before the delegate meeting was the question of superannuation for managers and overseers. London delegates were given a free hand to consider and report upon any schemes which the Centres might put forward.

The last item of business was the election of two delegates to attend along with the president and general secretary. After the voting by a show of hands, Messrs. A. E. Jarvis and J. C. Pugh were declared elected, nominations and votes being as follows: A. E. Jarvis, 26; J. C. Pugh, 19; E. H. Berryman, 12; R. H. Berry, 10; S. A. Dawson, 8; J. H. Burton, 4.

In conclusion, the president and secretary both expressed themselves very gratified at the success of the recent annual dinner, and on Mr. Whittle's proposition a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the three dinner stewards—Messrs. E. H. Campling, R. Condliffe and J. A. B. Reed.

The meeting closed with a brief response from Mr. Campling.

LIVERPOOL CENTRE.

The nineteenth annual general meeting of the Liverpool Centre of the Printers' Managers' and Overseers' Association was held at the Angel Hotel on Saturday evening, the president (Mr. Charles Mackie) presiding over a large attendance. The annual report and balance sheet was submitted, showing that the Centre had had a most successful year, and was in a very strong financial position.

The following gentlemen were elected to the various offices: President, Mr. Charles Mackie; vice-president, Mr. Joseph Flesher; hon. treasurer, Mr. Fred W. Martin; and hon. secretary, Mr. Jas. N. Poole. Messrs. H. A. Corris, A. W. Fox and J. Graham were elected to vacancies on the council, and Messrs. W. Maxwell and J. E. Wilson were elected tylers. At the conclusion of the business a successful Bohemian concert was held.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	March.		Jan.-March.		March.		Jan.-March.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	69 601	202,721	198,877	686 522	145,170	282,831	419,217	979,113
Writings	9,637	15,061	31,291	59,624	39,865	44,919	126,718	161,332
Packings and Wrappings	22,785	34,272	64 448	118,427	21,115	20,012	69,822	91,040
Tissues	1,367	1,119	3,213	3,224	14,834	11,240	36,074	32,367
Coated Papers, Hangings	8,027	13,237	23,134	38,892	49,383	62,326	145,273	177,938
„ Other Sorts	1,921	2,817	6,198	9,576	21,955	20,759	61,241	65,629
Roofing Paper	—	—	314	—	—	—	334	—
Envelopes	2,217	3,147	7,642	10,214	11,359	12,735	43,043	43,784
Other Stationery	9.395	8,146	29.442	33,412	88,334	82,665	371,491	311,760
Paper Bags	1,786	1,083	4,981	4,227	5,692	5,191	18,060	16,778
Boxes and Cartons	1,468	1,624	4,707	6,423	9,109	8,296	28,508	30,086
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	3,897	5,968	16,132	23,129	10,609	12,353	40,927	50,235
Playing Cards	175	139	490	542	3,351	2,537	9,926	10,479
Other Manufactures	5,659	11,256	13,182	27,627	40,106	43,687	93,285	133,736
Totals	137,935	300,590	404,051	1,021,839	460,882	615,551	1,463,923	2,104,267

Printings, Not Coated.

To—								
France	3,789	2,035	13,376	17,224	10,323	3,950	36,759	31,787
United States	471	2,890	1,608	20,553	2,343	7,770	9,227	33,196
Other Foreign Countries	18,948	18,235	46,459	65,057	44,528	38,289	113,338	124,612
B. South Africa	5,209	9,798	13,512	32,226	12,791	16,712	35,139	55,276
B. India	7,226	14,770	21,103	63,625	15,928	24,610	46,998	105,098
Straits Settlements	321	661	1,031	2,374	1,004	1,273	2,822	4,663
Ceylon	950	816	2,234	4,128	1,994	1,819	5,292	7,456
Australia	26,225	134,297	76,789	411,315	42,338	158,811	127,150	512,017
New Zealand	4,517	14,044	18,126	57,420	8,414	21,171	28,836	83,152
Canada	150	1,956	695	4,429	511	4,027	2,982	9,353
Other British Possessions	1,795	3,219	3,944	7,571	4,996	4,399	10,674	12,502

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—								
France	636	369	2,072	1,761	1,972	918	6,210	3,890
United States	43	123	201	219	564	1,425	2,751	2,458
Other Foreign Countries	1,924	1,456	5,536	4,632	10,953	6,308	31,588	18,082
B. South Africa	372	648	1,230	2,372	1,522	1,695	6,077	7,254
B. India	1,230	4,118	5,439	15,224	4,962	13,337	18,602	40,053
Straits Settlements	241	237	573	703	976	809	2,264	2,454
Ceylon	178	205	688	557	575	695	2,291	1,851
Australia	4,152	6,087	11,814	25,480	14,575	14,471	41,501	59,794
New Zealand	377	1,236	1,912	6,761	1,031	2,790	5,796	16,246
Canada	14	271	170	518	165	929	1,319	2,156
Other British Possessions	470	311	1,656	1,397	2,570	1,543	8,319	7,098

LENDRUM, LTD., have opened a new office at Bombay, which will serve as the headquarters of Mr. E. J. J. Randall, the firm's representative in India and China. Mr. R. D. Fidler has gone out as assistant to Mr. Randall. In further extension of overseas activities, Mr. A. D. Cooke is going to Shanghai. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that all the departments of Lendrum, Ltd., are now located in Temple Avenue, occupying two floors.

British Empire Exhibition.

Progress of the Papermaking Exhibit.

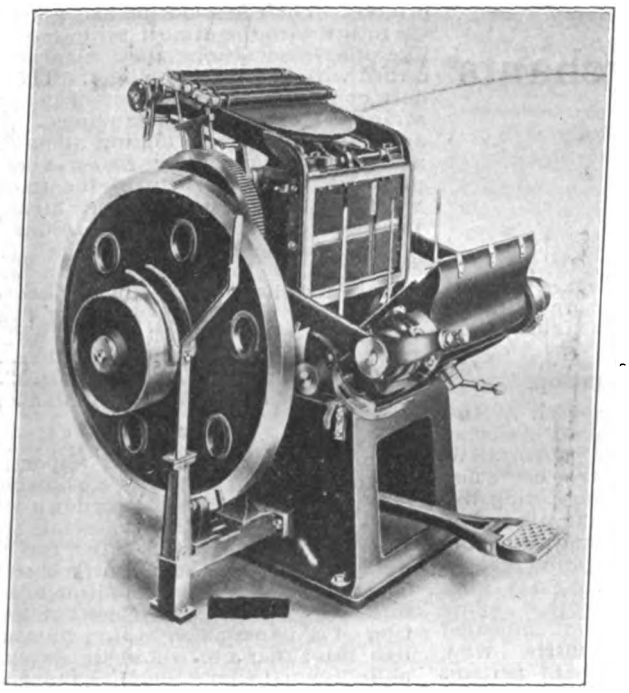
A meeting of the Paper Committee of the British Empire Exhibition was held on Tuesday afternoon, with Sir Fredk. Bowater in the chair. Mr. C. R. Seddon (president of the Papermakers' Association), Mr. Arthur Baker, and Mr. A. W. Foster were among those attending.

It was announced that the Papermakers' Association had decided to issue their appeal for a Guarantee Fund or £4,000. Messrs. Walmsley, as our readers are aware, have undertaken to erect a papermaking machine, which will cost about £5,000, and the £4,000 is required to provide the site, electric and steam power, water supply, foundations and connections for drainage, etc., and the working expenses of the machine for six months.

The members of the committee representing the paper industry are: Mr. C. R. Seddon, Captain W. E. Nuttall, Mr. Arthur Baker, Mr. Parker Smith, Mr. A. W. Foster (Papermakers' Association), Sir Fredk. Becker, Major J. W. Cropper, Mr. Joseph Dixon, Mr. E. B. Fiske, Mr. F. T. Ford, Mr. J. G. Flowerdew Lowson and Mr. W. Leonard Tod.

KELLNER - PARTINGTON PAPER PULP. — Report for the year ended September last shows available balance, after payment of debenture interest and dividend on preference shares, of £46,738. Directors propose dividend of 5 per cent. free of tax, for year, absorbing £45,515, leaving £1,223 to be carried forward, subject to taxation. Previous year 15 per cent., free of tax, was paid on ordinary shares.

Digitized by Google



BUILT IN FIVE SIZES.

The SUPERIORITY

of the

TIP-TOP PLATEN MACHINE

is in the

Perfect Impression and Register.

The platen and the base and vertical bed are cast in one solid piece.
Superior inking apparatus of newest type.
High speed and light and noiseless running.
Adjustable runners and **camless drive of roller carriage.**
Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.

It enables you to tackle anything from a hand-bill to the best class of half-tone and three-colour work.

Sole Agents:

Can be seen in London and Provinces.

William J. Light & Co., Ltd.,

36-38, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: **3839 Central.**

Telegrams: **Winkolight, Fleet, London.**

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

IT PAYS

to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!*

The following is a letter we have received from The Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912) Ltd.—one of many unsolicited testimonials.

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

Digitized by Google

National Association
. . of . .
Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants

Relations with Allied Organisations Discussed at the Annual Dinner.

Questions of organisation and relations between allied associations were discussed at the annual dinner of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants held on Wednesday, May 2, at the Connaught Rooms. Mr. F. M. Carson, the retiring president, was in the chair, supported by Mr. A. Dykes Spicer (president for the current year), Mr. C. R. Seddon (president of the Papermakers' Association), and Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher (vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers).

Others present were:—Captain W. E. Nuttall, Captain A. H. Smyth, R.N., Messrs. F. L. Armstrong, F. L. Baskerville, F. L. Cayzer, J. W. Cooke, J. Harmer Dalton, C. W. Davidson, W. A. J. Foster, A. E. Goodwin, A. Green, R. G. Harvey Greenham (general secretary), N. H. Hanart, F. Hanchet, F. J. Hanchet, C. J. Healy, H. F. Higgins, H. Holmes, F. Johnson, Alfred Langley, E. S. Lendrum, C. Lowry, A. McArthur, Cecil McCann, E. Montague, G. C. Morgan, Eveleigh Nash, Herbert Oppenheimer, G. E. Oswick, H. H. Roe, Sydney Spalding, Walter Spalding, Douglas Spicer, Rodway Stephens, G. H. Storer, A. G. Taylor, W. S. Tredgold, and C. Youngman.

A pleasant evening's entertainment was provided, the concert following the dinner being given by Miss Annette Bartle (soprano), Mr. Robt. Maidwell (baritone), Mr. Bernard Turner (humorist), and Mr. Herbert Townsend (accompanist). During the reception and dinner musical selections were played by the D'Albert Orchestra.

The speeches during the evening were a useful contribution to the problems facing the kindred associations.

A Difficult Year.

After the loyal toast had been honoured, the chairman, in proposing that of "The Association," referred to the many activities which had been undertaken during the year. The various negotiations upon which they had been engaged had not been easy, and had not always been attended by success. However, so long as the principle was right success would eventually come. With regard to the conditions of trade during 1922 Mr. Carson said there was nothing they could look back upon with any great joy. They had been passing through very difficult times indeed and some of them had to admit that the position at the end of the year was not quite so favourable as at the conclusion of 1921.

Proceeding to demonstrate his contention that the commodity in which they dealt had no intrinsic value, the chairman pointed out that prosperity in the paper trade was dependent upon the general trend of trade in the country. However, he did not think they would have long to wait before an improved state of affairs was reached. Slowly, but, he thought, steadily, the world was recovering from the horrors of the war, and they were also recovering now from the horrors of the peace. (Hear, hear.) After expressing some disappointment at the Budget and remarking on the surplus of £100,000,000 which had not been expected, Mr. Carson said he would suggest to his friend, Mr. Becker, who, since their last dinner had been returned as a member of Parliament, that he should ascertain from the Chancellor of the Exchequer if there were not possibly vast sums unpaid for Income Tax and Excess Profits Duty which they might reasonably expect to come in next year.

Mr. Carson emphasised the need of the trading community for a cheap, a quick and a lasting means of advertising their wares through the country. The distribution of catalogues had been proscribed during the war and a system had grown up of general advertising through the daily papers; but the effect of such advertising was forgotten half way through the day. Therefore they wanted a means of advertising of a more lasting character, such as the printer was able to supply. (Hear, hear.) If they could see an opportunity of restoring catalogues he was perfectly certain it would ensure a large measure of prosperity to their trade. (Applause.)

Importance of Organisation.

Referring to Mr. Seddon's speech at the recent dinner of the Papermakers' Association, Mr. Carson observed that they had all to work together to try and see if they could not get something out of their trade during the coming year, and in this connection he intimated that the question of organisation was paramount. The lack of organisation at present was deplorable. He was glad to see that there was another effort being made in the direction indicated by their customers, the printers, who, rightly or wrongly, felt that perhaps wholesale stationers were branching out in directions which were not satisfactory in their view. He was glad to know that the negotiations had been started between the two associations, and if the master printers would help the wholesale stationers, then the wholesale stationers would help the master printers, and he saw no reason why, with good common sense running throughout the negotiations, they should not be able to arrive at an arrangement which would be mutually satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) For four years they had asked the papermakers for a plain answer to a plain question, but the answer had always been: "the time is not opportune." But the time would be opportune some day. He (Mr. Carson) thought they had pushed negotiations as far as they could; and if the wholesale stationers did not carry them on during the next year, it would not be for want of good fellowship. The door was wide open for any suggestions that the papermakers might in their judgment submit to them.

With regard to the election of Mr. Dykes Spicer as president, Mr. Carson complimented the Association upon its choice, and in congratulating Mr. Spicer upon his appointment he pledged support in the name of the members. (Applause.)

Coming Together.

Mr. Dykes Spicer was cordially received upon rising to respond to the toast. After referring to the annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association and the influential gathering of representatives of the newspaper press on that occasion, Mr. Spicer said on that evening another interest in the paper world was doing the entertaining, namely, the merchants who held stock. (Laughter.) That interest was not so important as the "news" interest, but it still occupied some place in the British paper trade. (Hear, hear.) A great deal had always been said about the healthy relationship that ought to exist between the mill and the merchant. Such relationship was obviously of mutual advantage. There was no doubt that individually as between firm and firm there had never been a time when relations were more cordial than they were to-day. Individual merchant and individual mill stood better together now than they ever did; but they had to recognise that as between association and association—he should not like to say that they did not stand well; they hardly stood at all. (Hear, hear.) What they had to consider was whether it was possible that there should be some relationship between the two associations and whether it was wise. He was quite sure if it was possible and if it was wise, each side had got to do something. They must recognise the fact that foreign competition was the English papermaker's bugbear, just as the problem of the middleman and direct trading was the bugbear of the merchant. Each side, therefore, had to recognise the difficulty of the other side (hear, hear), because nothing had ever been accomplished before that altruistic state of affairs had been reached. What they had to settle was: could they both make it worth one another's while to work together. Therefore, they were glad to welcome among them that night, not only papermakers, but printers. Their Association had got to face the future with the utmost seriousness. Unlike other associations, they were not concerned with questions of wages. They were only concerned with matters of policy and arrangements or understandings. As an association, they were aiming at no narrow advantages, and anything that was done was promoted for the benefit of the trade as a whole. If they got the right atmosphere, they would be able to achieve results which would provide something of a tangible character for the trade. There was no Utopia for that Association to discover and no Paradise for it to reach; but there was real substantial benefit, which, with hard work and persistent effort, could be secured for the benefit of the trade in particular and for its members generally. (Applause.)

Definitions.

Mr. Sydney Spalding was responsible for the toast of "Our Guests." He observed that that night the lion was lying down with the lamb, and, of course, the wholesale stationer was the lamb. (Laughter.) The speaker went on to make some witty observations concerning the correct definition of a wholesale stationer. He presumed that the definition of a papermaker would be something like this: that the wholesale stationer was an individual who sometimes, but not often, paid the price he was asked (laughter), and he supposed the wholesale stationer might possibly say that a papermaker was an individual who seldom, if ever, accepted the price he was offered. (Renewed laughter.) His own definition of the papermaker would be that he was an individual whose working costs were far in excess of his production. (More laughter.) Looking at the amiable faces around them that evening, Mr. Spalding remarked that they could hardly imagine that those present were engaged in fierce competition. However, that night they were all absolutely united and agreed in offering their guests a very hearty welcome. (Applause.)

Good Relations.

Mr. C. R. Seddon, in acknowledging the toast, said as President of the Papermakers' Association he felt that the obligation devolved upon him of increasing by every means in his power the cordiality of the good relations existing between the wholesale stationers and the manufacturers of paper. Their hospitality was an indication of their goodwill, which was heartily reciprocated. They in the paper trade as makers were so accustomed for their hosts to be their guests that he was not at all sure on this occasion whether he was a horse chestnut or a chestnut horse; but he was prepared to back either or both in the selling handicap which had been imposed upon the manufacturers by foreign competition in spite of the weight they were carrying in their saddles by reason of excessive taxation. (Hear, hear.) Although they occupied different positions and their relations varied in character and importance, their combined efforts and united co-operation were necessary to the success of the whole. Whilst the papermaker looked with envious admiration upon the privileged position of the wholesale stationer and paper merchant he recognised that the best for all could only be obtained by establishing links of mutual advantage between them. The increase in membership of the Wholesale Stationers' Association and the growing strength and power of their organisation gave hope that their relative positions might be so co-ordinated as to give to each the return which was due to their respective contribution to the general welfare of the trade. (Hear, hear.) The elements of such were essential to each, and although individually they might be distinct their mutual advantage was clearly obvious. The chairman had mentioned that the door was wide open for mutual understanding. But one door was not enough. If the wholesale stationers wanted to conciliate the papermaker they must provide two doors, one to go in and the other to get out by. (Laughter.) Mr. Spalding had talked about the past. They had heard enough of the past. They wanted to hear something of the future. He believed if they worked together they might look forward to a great improvement in trade. (Applause.) But that night they were not doing business; they were enjoying the contentment which was the result of a good conscience and a very excellent dinner,

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.



T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
2 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER.
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
OASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S. PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.

President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.

Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.

DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1.700

London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

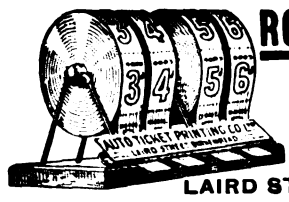
W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

The Oldest and Most Reliable TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.



ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

and contentment was better than riches, always providing they had got both. (Laughter and applause.)

Master Printers Standpoint.

Lieut.-Col. Fletcher (vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers), in reply, said the meetings which had taken place between his Federation and the Association of Wholesale Stationers had been well worth while, having had the effect of clearing the air considerably and enabling each of their organisations the better to understand the position of the other. He did not forget that in the earlier stages some members on his side were murmuring something about preparing a "black list." Now the much more moderate demand was only for a "white list," which showed that the conferences had not been entirely unsatisfactory from the wholesale stationers' point of view. Perhaps the slight divergence of views on the question of direct trading had obtained undue prominence for the reason that their aims in all other directions coincided exactly. One had only to instance the subject of postal rates in order to appreciate how much they had to gain by joint action. The efforts made by the two organisations were undoubtedly the main factors that influenced the postal authorities in their decision to make concessions in the very near future. (Hear, hear.) Again, the activities of a certain institute were a menace to both stationers and printers. An individual industry would not stand the slightest chance in fighting such a powerful body, but he was confident that their joint efforts, combined with other trades affected, would not be without success. State trading generally constituted a danger to both of them, and here again they had joined hands in combatting this evil. Legislation to amend the Merchandise Marks Act was of equal interest to them both, as well as many other questions which affected their organisations in common with other industries. It was, therefore, no mere platitude to say they had everything to gain by a complete knowledge of each other's aims and ideals. (Hear, hear.) Because of that he was glad to have had the honour of replying to the toast, as it enabled him to say how much the Federation of Master Printers had valued the co-operation of the wholesale stationers in the past and that it looked forward to working jointly with them in future in all that tended to the benefit of the stationery, paper and printing trades. (Applause.)

Mr. Jas. W. Cooke proposed the health of the chairman and spoke of the excellent work Mr. Carson had achieved for the Association during his year of office.

Stationers' Social Society.

Golf and Bowling Arrangements.

Mr. A. E. Mist, the hon. secretary, announces that the Stationers' Social Society have arranged for the annual golf competition for the Horsburgh Cup to be played off on Tuesday, May 29th, at Hadley Wood Golf Club, by kind permission of the committee of that club. Members are to play under lowest club handicap, which is limited to 18, and the competition will be 18 holes stroke play, to be played off in the morning. Entries close on Wednesday, May 16th.

In the afternoon of the 29th the foursome competition against bogey for prizes presented by the committee will be played off, and members are asked to make up their own matches. There will be an optional sweepstake on each round.

The committee have decided not to hold the annual knockout golf competition this year, but hope to arrange for an autumn meeting some time early in October. Communications concerning the golf competition should be sent to Mr. J. W. S. Johnston, 20–21, Queenhithe, London, E.C.4.

It has been decided to hold the bowls competition (on handicap lines) for the Woollacott Cup at New Malden, on Tuesday, June 5th, entries for which will close on May 23rd. In addition rink games will be arranged under the bowling section of the Society during June and July, and members who are interested in bowls are asked to send their names to Mr. Mist (189, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4), in order that notices of such games may be sent to them.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

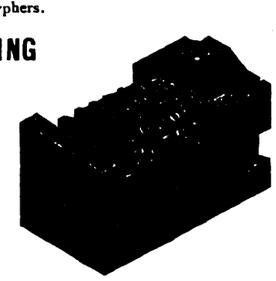
WE DO EVERYTHING
REQUIRED BY A PRINTER.
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND THE BEST AND
CHEAPEST
RULING
AND
LINOTYPING.
Brentford Ptg. & Pubg. Co.,
Limited,
BRENTFORD, MIDDX.



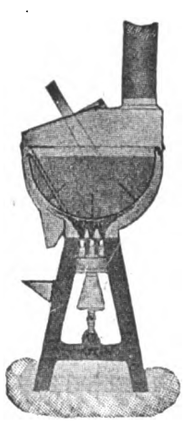
654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES
Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0
Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0


No. 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE
The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.
NO VALVE CLEAN METAL NO LADLING
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL NO LEAKS
SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.
VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, June 14th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, 5% *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Prompt application is invited for space. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **CHINA.** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

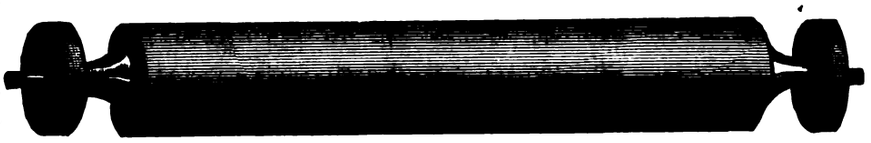
Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

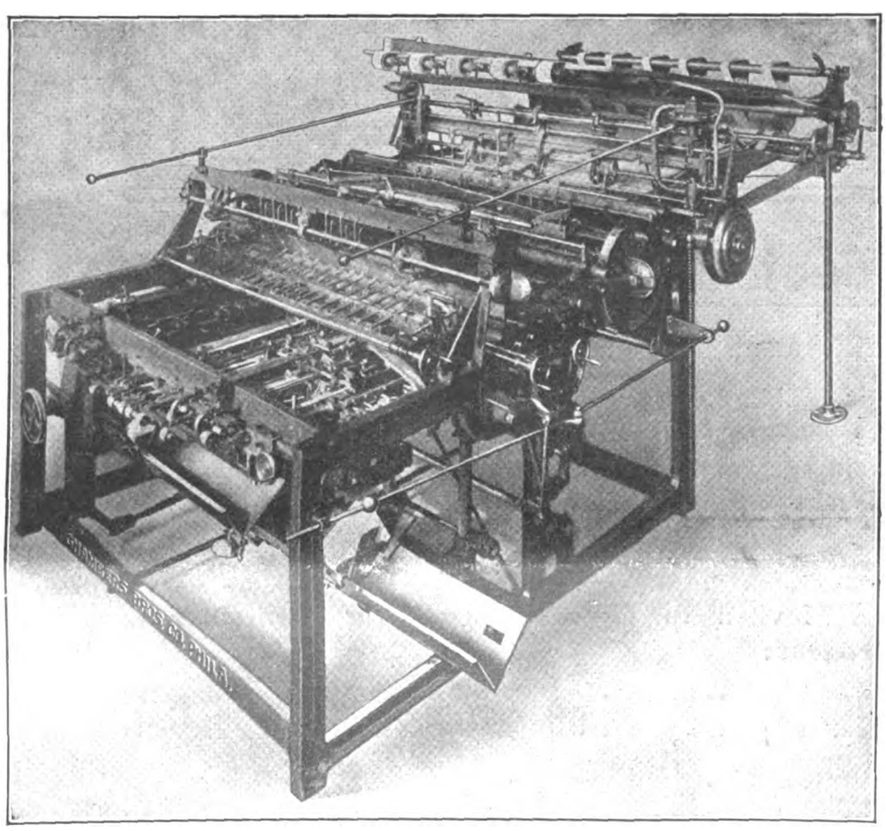
For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—May 10, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

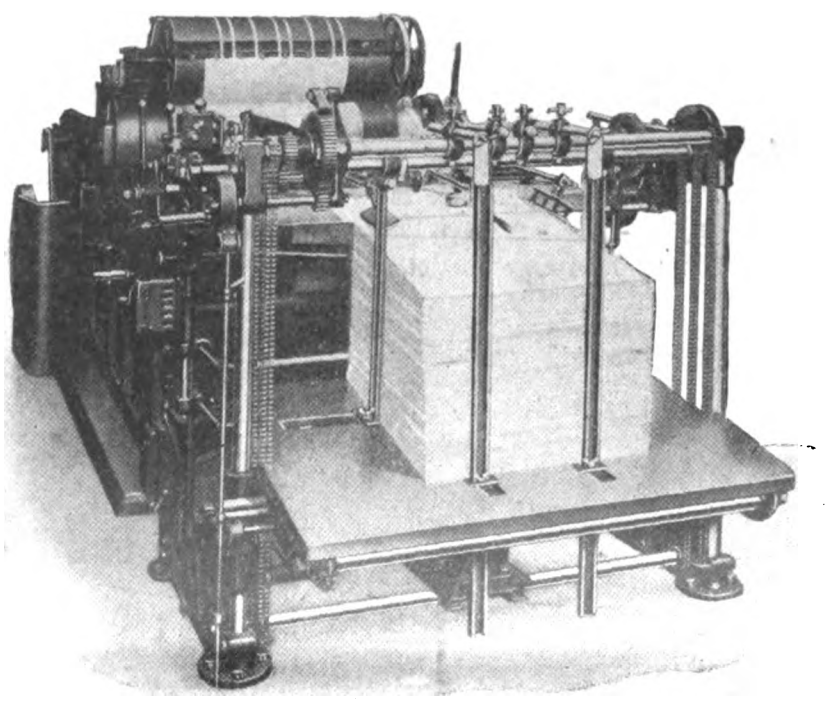
VOLUME 92. NUMBER 20. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 17, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"SLOGGER"

METHOD IS THE BEST

Separation of sheets is accomplished by a blast of air directed through the top sheets of the pile, and this blast of air at the same time frees the paper from dust and fluff, very prevalent in certain types of paper. This dust and fluff would eventually find their way to the ink rollers and duct, and detract from the colour of the ink and spoil the quality of the work. By cleaning each sheet before feeding it, the high quality of the work is maintained, and washing up and brushing out of the forme are therefore minimised.

JOBS from letter-press to any colour work.



SPEEDS to suit any press.

STOCK from tissue to board.

RUNS from 500 upwards.

"Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeder

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

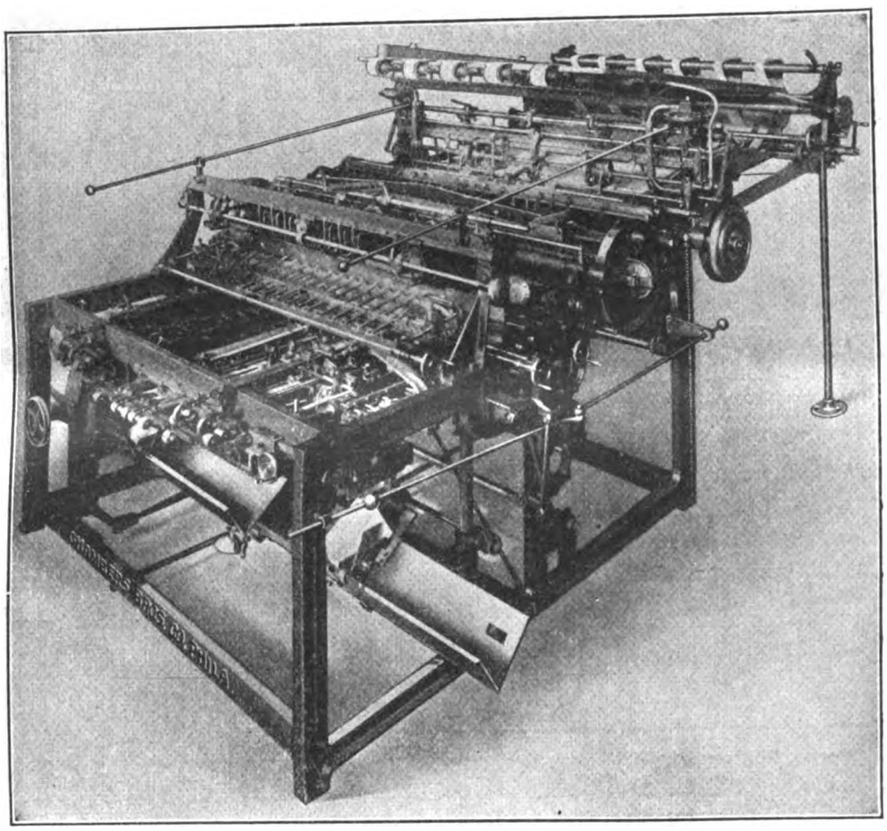
H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

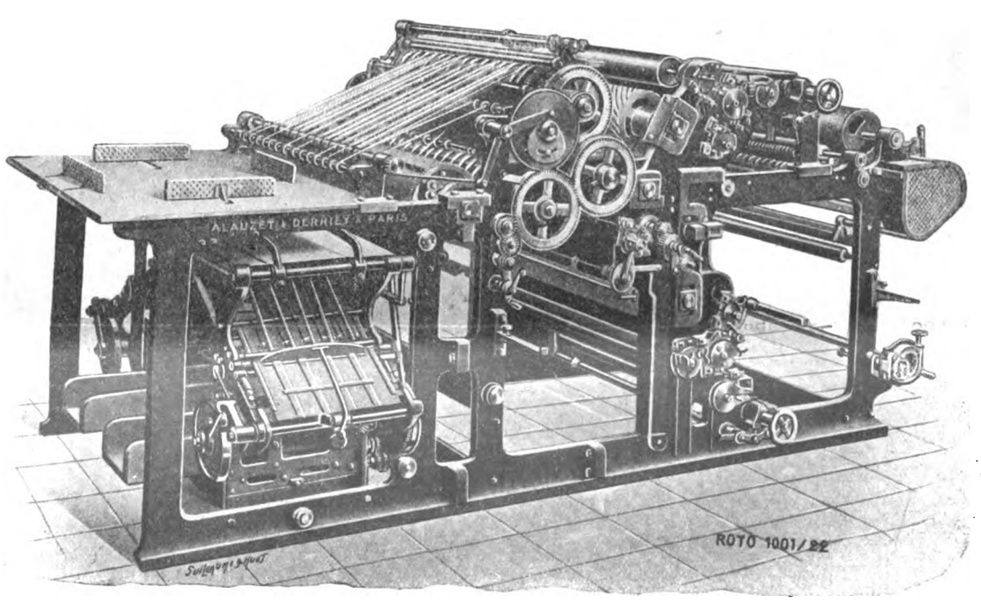
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 20. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 17, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"The Romance of Bookbinding."

Wireless Address arranged by the British Broadcasting Company and given by Mr. E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf from the London Station.

[An innovation in craft lectures was established on Saturday, when Mr. E. Zaehnsdorf, of the well-known firm of Zaehnsdorf, Ltd., transmitted a lecture from the London Broadcasting Station entitled "The Romance of Bookbinding." The time occupied in delivering the lecture—eight minutes—must have caused Mr. Zaehnsdorf a great amount of thought and preparation to enable him to compress his remarks on such a wide subject into so short a time.]

To the bookbinder credit must be given to a very large degree for the preservation of our national records, whether printed or written. Mankind has always endeavoured to pass to posterity accounts of his daily life, his discoveries and his beliefs. In France and Spain there are some caves which have drawings on the walls, drawn in the Stone Age, depicting hunting scenes and other daily occupations, which give us a clear idea of exactly how the hunt was conducted, the number of animals chased, and the resulting "bag."

For written accounts we must turn to the East. In Babylon some 3,000 to 4,000 years ago men recorded their affairs on clay, which was afterwards baked, and, to preserve the record, it was sometimes enclosed in an outer envelope of baked clay, which was also inscribed, so that, should the envelope be broken, the contents still stood a chance of passing on the valued information. Such tablets may be seen in the British Museum and afford the earliest instance of the duty of a bookbinder.

The Romans used wooden tablets about ½ inch thick, in the centre of which hot wax was poured and allowed to harden. The wax was scratched with a pointed iron stylus (the forerunner of our modern stylographic pen); the other end was flattened, so that it might be used to erase errors, or perhaps to remove the whole of the writing. Two or more such tablets were sometimes strung together with brass wire rings, just like some of our modern loose-leaf pocket books, and in this way we have a very early form of our modern book.

Introduction of Vellum.

Herodotus, the historian (b. 484 B.C.), mentions that some of his writing was on the skins of animals. This fairly gives a date to the introduction of vellum—a material that has been in use ever since, and even to-day vellum is used for documents and deeds and special forms of address. In Roman times books written on vellum were rolled up for storing in the library, which must have presented a very different appearance from the modern public library.

The ancient Egyptians made use of the split stalk of the papyrus, a reed which grows on the banks of the Nile. Three layers of the split stalk were mounted together until a length of some 15 or 20 feet was reached. On this they wrote their hieroglyphics, and specimens may be seen in the British Museum.

Paper was first made by the Chinese thousands of years ago. The date of its introduction into England is a matter of speculation; but it was used extensively in Mediæval times, and assumed great importance on the introduction of printing in the 15th century.

Monastic Binding.

The binding of Church missals and books of devotion was a special feature of monastic life, and considerable craft skill was displayed by the monks in binding their books. Their knowledge of the requirements of a bound book was of the highest, and they solved the problem so well that even to-day we practically copy the methods as practised in the eighth and ninth centuries.

The principles of the binding of a modern novel, though done by machinery, are based on the old monkish ideals.

The reason why we bind a book is to preserve it and afford protection. A printed bundle of sheets of paper would quickly come to grief, some would be lost, dust and dirt would ruin the leaves, and general confusion would prevail. So the bookbinder comes to the rescue, and suitably binds the leaves together, and thus ensures the preservation demanded.

In ancient times vellum was frequently used for the cover, but morocco (goat skin) was a great favourite; sometimes asses' skin was employed, and during the 16th and 17th centuries binders covered the volumes in calf skin. To day, for the best work, we use carefully selected morocco.

Enemies of Books.

Books have many enemies such as fire and water. Louvain is an instance which immediately comes to mind, but every year the fire demon takes his toll from private homes and many beautifully bound books are destroyed.

Religion has in the past persecuted books, and public bonfires, supervised by the public hangman, have been made by religious opponents. The Mahomedans, for instance, held that if a book agreed with the Koran, it was superfluous, and if it disagreed, it was heretical and should be destroyed.

Another enemy is spring cleaning. In the annual spring clean many valuable books have been exchanged as waste paper for a fern or an aspidistra. I have heard even of an instance where the poor books had their covers ruthlessly washed with soap and water. Children are innocent enemies of books, and with paintbox or crayon, or perhaps scissors and scrapbook, have done incalculable damage. A typical instance is the first edition of "Alice in Wonderland." This book is always soiled and the picture of the Mad Hatter's Tea Party is a favourite picture for children to love in an embarrassing manner in a book worth about £50.

Ravages of the Death Watch.

Bookworms do great damage to books, and you may remember Professor Lefroy's lecture to you on the damage to the roof of Westminster Hall by the grub of the Death Watch. The Death Watch will attack books, but the little fellow that especially marks books for his feast is somewhat similar in appearance and rejoices in the Latin name of Anobium Striatium. The repair of worm-eaten books by a bookbinder is a difficult task, but frequently undertaken and the damage repaired in an invisible manner comparable with the feat of repairing the roof of Westminster Hall.

Books have been bound in curious materials, such as a portion of an elephant's ear, or the skin of an animal, lion or tiger, shot on a hunting expedition.

During the War the British prisoners at Ruhleben caught rats and used the skins to bind books, and, though not professional bookbinders, did the work most creditably and proved the triumph of British resource over depressing difficulties.

Binding Curiosities.

The most uncanny book I have ever handled was covered in human skin, but wild horses will not drag from me the name of the owner. I have been asked what the cover looked like. I am sorry to say it looked very similar to pigskin.

One of the problems of the bookbinder is to bind a miniature book. Such a book I have by me at this moment. It is about the size of the nail on my little finger and weighs but 25 grains. This book is perfect in every way and is a triumph of the binder's skill.

Sometimes books are richly jewelled and studded with pearls, rubies, amethysts or diamonds. The stones may form either the design itself, or form centres from which the pattern springs. Very rich effects are thus obtained.

Of the curiosities, painting of the front edges of the book is the most charming. It is a matter of surprise that front edge paint-

Digitized by Google

Every printer appreciates Miehle work—and so does the buyer of printing. Miehle printing does not cost more than ordinary printing, but it commands better prices.

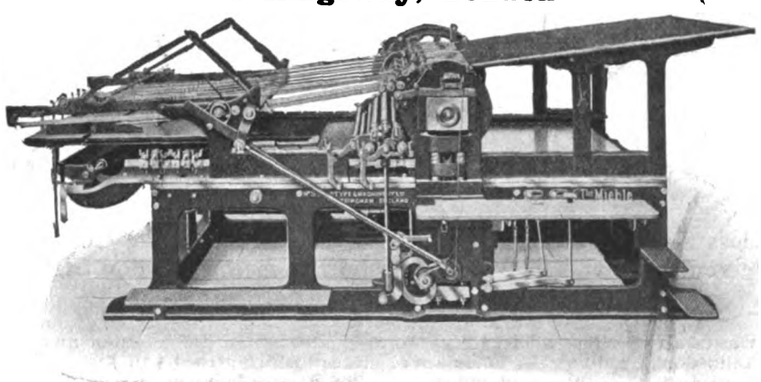
The Miehle is prepared for a job more quickly than an ordinary press. The rollers are quickly set, the ink duct can be accurately adjusted to suit formes of any kind, make-ready is reduced to the mimimum owing to the scientific construction of the press, and the little make-ready required is quickly effected.

There is no risk in installing a Miehle. It is a sound investment for every printer—a perfect tool and a real asset at all times.

If the work you are now doing is "ordinary," you can raise your standard of printing to the highest level by installing the Miehle.

The Miehle is built in this country, in our Works at Altrincham, Cheshire, and can be obtained only from us.

Linotype and Machinery Limited
9 Kingsway, London



TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

SP SP

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF

PRINTING INKS WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Digitized by Google

ing is not seen more frequently. A favourite view or a scene mentioned in the text of the book can be painted on the edge in water colours. The painting can only be seen when the leaves are spread out. This beautiful art was brought to a fine degree by an English bookbinder named Edwards, when Queen Victoria first ascended the Throne. Many ladies are skilful with water colours, and most bookbinders can prepare the book for the artist.

I would like to tell you of the beauties of the bindings of the past; in Italy of Grolier, Maioli and Canevari, and in England of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Stuart and of that clever and brilliant prince, Henry, the son of James I., but time does not permit. Besides, that's another story.

Authors' Consumption of Paper.

Responsibility for Forest Denudation.

An enthusiastic publisher wants to make the best seller responsible for the recent phenomenal activity in the paper and pulp industry of Canada. There may be something in it if newspapers and magazines are included, but otherwise the cold light of statistics would, we fancy, not entirely bear out the contention. If it were, indeed, mainly true, authors would have a lot to answer for, and the lumber companies would be able to divest themselves of much of their responsibility for the deafforestation of the world.

In the Dominion about 9,000,000 spruce trees perish every year to supply us with paper, and the number is increasing at the rate of nearly 400,000 per annum. Now we produced less than 10,000 books in this country in 1922 and America less than 7,000, notwithstanding its greater population. But there it is periodical literature that has the most vogue. On the basis of the average weight of a volume and its average sales, and assuming that one spruce tree is equal to 500 books we can only be held accountable for the destruction of, say, 22,000 trees and America for 14,000.

Thus the voracious assimilator of books may continue to read with an undisturbed mind, not regarding himself as contributing appreciably to the umbrageous mortality roll. But we cannot let the very popular author off quite so lightly. Mr. H. G. Wells must have the death of many spruce trees on his conscience, and the fearful responsibility of Mr. Harold Bell Wright must be incalculable.—*The Financial Times.*

Book and Surface-Coated Paper.

U.S. Exports for January.

Total exports of book paper (not coated) from the United States in January amounted to 1,983,231 lbs., of the value of $211,827. The principal consumer was Cuba, with 529,143 lbs. ($54,013), the Philippine Islands following with 316,619 lbs. ($26,163). The provinces of Canada in combination represented the third largest customer, absorbing 295,890 lbs. ($37,445). Other six-figure recipients included Mexico, 196,356 lbs. ($15,080); and Brazil, 159,347 lbs. ($17,678).

Next in order of importance come Japan, 73,486 lbs. ($6,576), England, 56,017 lbs. ($13,183), and British India 47,470 lbs. ($5,384).

Individual South American States take substantial quantities, representing altogether a very large tonnage. Among British colonies New Zealand took 7,366 lbs. ($834) and British South Africa 2,420 lbs. ($274).

Surface-coated paper was shipped abroad during January to the extent of 386,786 lbs. ($62,350). The principal consumer was again Cuba, which received 232,664 lbs. ($25,128). Other important markets were Canada, 64,109 lbs. ($14,988); Uruguay, 35,420 lbs. ($4,382); and Australia, 34,444 lbs. ($13,469).

BRITISH exports of printed books during the first three months of the year reached 66,008 cwts. (of the value of £683,264). These figures compare with 52,966 cwts. (£636,305) in the corresponding period of 1922, and 83,794 cwts. (£969,173) during January-March, 1921.

HAPPINESS, like the best fruits and flowers' has to be cultivated.

The Process Engravers' Club.

Question of Publicity.

The monthly meeting for May was pronounced to be a great success—"the best yet" was the opinion of all present, at any rate so far as that opinion was expressed. Two gentlemen, prominent in the world of publicity, had been asked to come and address the members upon subjects of which they have an extensive knowledge, and right well did they acquit themselves.

To Mr. Hopton Hadley, advertising consultant and vice-president of the Sales Managers' Association, was allotted the task of telling the meeting how process engravers could be of greater use to the publicity manager. His address was full of interest and practical suggestions, giving many examples of the way in which the members of the club could not only help the publicity man, but at the same time bring greater volume of work to their own houses and so secure greater returns with greater profits. He felt that as process engraving was a progressive craft and that engravers were continually preparing new ideas and combinations and styles they should make them known to the publicity man, who would be pleased to take advantage of them to their mutual benefit.

Mr. Roy Hardy, a member of the council of the Publicity Club, was entrusted with the task of telling how process engravers could increase the volume of demand for process blocks by a co-operative advertising scheme. He considered that a united federation scheme, boldly framed and ably carried out, would fully justify the expense that would be incurred. He pointed out that he did not suggest that individual firms should cease their own advertising What he believed to be the best arrangement was, in addition, a federation scheme in order to raise the status of the craft and to encourage a greater use of illustrations and to especially bring home to those that do not now use illustrations, the necessity of doing so if they were to succeed to the widest extent.

Both speakers very magnanimously offered to co-operate in the production of such a scheme and in launching it without fee or reward should they be requested to do so, as they believed that if the Federation would undertake work on these lines it would react in such a way that all would benefit.

A very animated discussion followed, in which a great many of those present took part; in fact so interesting did the subject seem that the usual hour for closing had long passed when the vice-president called upon speakers to reply to the criticism and the questions raised.

The replies were really very clever and showed that the subjects on which the speakers had spoken were those with which they were quite at home.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of those present for the very valuable information given and expressed the hope that their efforts to be of use would bear fruit and that in the near future good might result from the discussion that evening.

It was pleasing to note that some new members were present at the meeting, and as it was desired to make the Club 100 per cent. strong, efforts are being made to that end. All who are eligible for membership will be welcome.

New Zealand Duty on "Compo Board"

An Order in Council of the New Zealand Government, dated February 12th, 1923, declares that "compo board" consisting of timber with a layer of paper pulp, strawboard, paper, or similar material cemented thereto on one or both sides, being an article which is not specifically enumerated in the Tariff and which is in the opinion of the Minister of Customs a substitute for dressed sawn timber, shall be charged with import duty at the rate of 4s. per hundred superficial feet (the rate applicable to dressed sawn timber), and shall in addition be liable to primage duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

AFTER leaving his work at Messrs. Clowes and Sons, Sidcup, Frank David Burrage, 16, printer's apprentice, was knocked down by a bus. He died in hospital the same evening.

Paper Prices.

Factors Working Towards an Increase

At the back of the papermaker's mind during the last three months has been the uneasy feeling that all his efforts towards stability are in danger of defeat on account of the strike in the Swedish wood pulp industry. Sweden is our chief source of supply of chemical pulp, and sent us nearly 200,000 tons last year. The shutting down of the Swedish mills for a period of three months means, therefore, a reduction of production, which is estimated by the Consul-General in London at 160,000 tons of sulphite pulp and 50,000 tons of soda pulp; and as the United States demand is higher than ever before, a shortage on this side is obviously indicated. The output position is not, as yet, definitely reflected in prices, though an upward tendency is visible, and many competent judges are of opinion that paper prices must inevitably advance in sympathy with the upward trend of material cost.

In putting forward these facts, a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* says: That the papermaker is not making an extravagant profit has been quite evident in recent balance-sheets, and is equally clear from a consideration of costs and prices. Moist mechanical pulp before the war was £2 per ton, and dry strong sulphite pulp was £7 10s. To-day the corresponding prices are £5 12s. 6d. and £15, an increase respectively of 128 and 100 per cent. Wages are settled on a sliding scale, which gives 20 per cent. above the cost of living increase (now 75 per cent.), and, in addition, all shift workers are on eight-hour shifts instead of the old twelve hours, so that the increase of labour cost per ton of paper is in the neighbourhood of 150 per cent. Yet the price of news-print is barely more than double the pre-war figure, while wood printings and wrappings are at a still lower level.

The annual dinner of the Papermakers' Association, held just before the Easter holiday, was, as usual the chief social event of the paper trade year, and the company gathered to greet Mr. C. R. Seddon as the first Lancashire president since Lord Doverdale (in those days known as Captain Partington) numbered four hundred or thereabouts. Mr. Seddon's after-dinner speech was full of good things, but perhaps the chief item of oratorical interest was the interchange of views between Lord Burnham and Sir Andrew Caird as to a publicity campaign for the hygienic wrapping of food. It was obvious that Lord Burnham had been deeply impressed by the benefits gained in the United States by this method of protecting foodstuffs from contamination.

MR. HENRIK OGREN has taken over the management of the Elof Hansson Agency, Ltd., 133, High Holborn, London, in succession to Mr. A. O. Tofte. Mr. Ogren lately had charge of the company's office in Hamburg. The Elof Hansson Agency, whose head office, Elof Hansson, is in Gothenburg, are large exporters of paper and pulp from Scandinavia to all parts of the world. Every description of paper is handled—"news," printings, krafts and all specialties—and all brands of pulp and chemicals.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

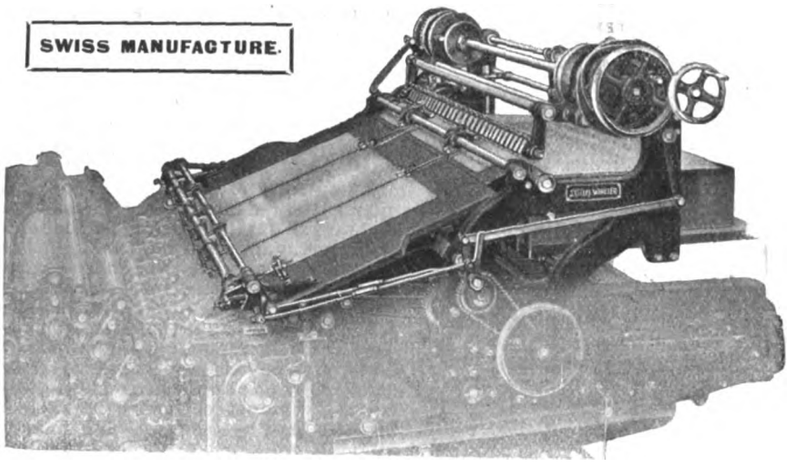
Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is adaptable for short runs and supplied at a price within the reach of every printer.
The principal reasons for not universally adopting automatic feed are therefore removed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs.

Change to hand feed in a few minutes.

No tapes or friction wheels to mark or set-off on colour work.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

10 Feeders sold during the last weeks

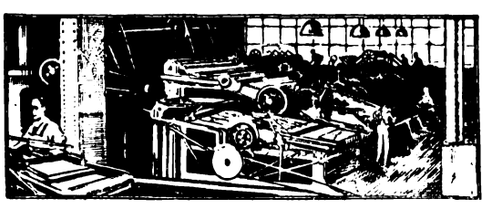
COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.



FINE PRINTING INKS

MODERN press-room practice demands absolute certainty in the working of inks under all conditions.

This can only be achieved by the use of inks made by the latest and most efficient methods rigorously tested in all stages of manufacture.

That is why L. & B. inks have attained their present popularity—because when you buy L. & B. inks you are obtaining a product that has behind it *over one hundred years' experience* in the making of the best inks—and only the best.

Solve your ink troubles by using L. & B. inks.

LETTERPRESS LITHO OFFSET
TRICHROME INTAGLIO TIN-PLATE

Printing Ink Sundries, etc.

"The Best" Inks for every known Printing Process.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, CURSITOR STREET,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
EGYPT: D. & S. H. Harari, Boite Postale 1297, Cairo.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.
CALCUTTA: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., P.O. Box 174.
MALTA: U. de Angelis & Debono.
SOUTH AFRICA: African Sales' Company, 14, Royal Exchange Buildings, Market Square, Johannesburg.
CYPRUS: Constantin Ph. Castan.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply-houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

AFTER five months the strike of members of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers at the three London works of Messrs. Samuel Jones has been settled, and work was resumed on Monday morning.

POSTER BALLOT APPEAL ALLOWED.—Magistrates at the London Sessions on Tuesday quashed the recent convictions against Mr. Joseph Weiner, printer, of Covent Garden, W., in connection with what is known as the Poster Ballot Competition. The deputy-chairman said the Court would give its reasons in full at a later date. At Bow-street Police Court, Mr. Graham Campbell had imposed fines and costs on Mr. Weiner, amounting to 50 guineas, for an alleged infringement of the Lotteries Act (1823).

FOR the compulsory winding-up of the British Casein Co. (1911), Ltd., and the Leader Publishing Co., Ltd., orders in the usual form were made by Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence on Tuesday.

BENN BROTHERS' DEVELOPMENT.—Owing to the proportions to which it has grown, the book department of Benn Brothers, Ltd., has been formed into a separate branch of the business, to be known as Ernest Benn, Ltd. Sir Ernest Benn, chairman of Benn Brothers, Ltd., will be chairman also of the new company, and the managing director will be Mr. Victor Gollancz, who for the past two years has been manager of the book department of Benn Brothers. The directors place in the forefront of their programme the production of books on fine and applied art of the kind which they have produced over the old imprint of Benn Brothers, Ltd., during the last two years. The first book on typography will be a work to be published probably in the autumn from the pen of Mr. Stanley Morison, entitled "Four Centuries of Fine Printing." This development of the book department will involve no change in general direction or financial control, and the address is the same as that of the parent company—8, Bouverie-street, E.C.4.

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday the Advertisements Regulation Bill passed through Committee. The measure seeks to empower local authorities to regulate the display of advertisements and to prevent entirely sky writing by aeroplanes.

SIR EVELYN CECIL obtained the leave of the House of Commons on Tuesday to introduce the Matrimonial Causes (Regulation of Reports) Bill. The Bill, which aims at restricting Press publicity in respect of certain cases, was formally read a first time.

TAX ON ADVERTISEMENTS.—In the House of Commons last week Mr. Hughes asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, with the object of reducing taxation in other respects, he had considered the advisability of imposing a tax on all advertisements in the daily and weekly newspapers, in magazines and other periodicals, and on advertisement hoardings and public and private buildings; and, if so, whether he could give any estimate of the revenue likely to be derived from that source. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter: The suggestions made from time to time as to the desirability of imposing a tax on advertisements have been noted. I am not in a position to give any estimate of the revenue which might be derived from this source.

THE proprietors of the *Western Morning News and Mercury* (Plymouth) and its allied publications, the *Western Evening Herald, Western Weekly News, Naval and Military Record*, etc., whilst being bound under the agreement to take off the final instalment of wages reduction, have decided for the present to pay to each member of the staffs concerned a bonus of 3s. 6d. per week, thus counteracting the May reduction of 3s. 6d. This action has called forth cordial expressions of appreciation from the workpeople affected.

THE North-Western Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers held its annual meeting yesterday (Wednesday) at Carlisle, the proceedings including a luncheon at the County Hotel. Amongst the visitors expected to attend were Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. H. A. Bethell.

J.I.C. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—The Midland Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers is showing commendable interest in developing the local activities of the Joint Industrial Council. Under the auspices of the Alliance, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, joint secretary of the J.I.C., visited Leicester last Friday, and addressed the Leicester District Committee, and on Friday next he is to address the Northampton District Committee.

THE North London Branch of the London Master Printers' Association is to hold its seventh annual meeting this evening (Thursday), at the Finsbury Park Congregational Church Hall, at 7.30, when Mr. Alfred Langley is to address the meeting on the arrangements made for the Federation of Master Printers' annual conference.

THE NEWSPAPER SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Society, held at the Guildhall last week, Mr. John R. Scott, of the *Manchester Guardian*, was elected president for the ensuing year; Mr. William Astle, of the *Stockport Advertiser*, and Mr. Arthur L. Woodhead, of the *Huddersfield Examiner*, vice-presidents; and Mr. Valentine Knapp, of the *Surrey Comet*, honorary treasurer.

IN the presence of a large company representative of newspapers and newspaper organisations, Lord Burnham unveiled last week, at St. Bride's Church, Fleet street, a bronze tablet to the memory of Sir Edmund Robbins, for 37 years manager of the Press Association. The tablet, which bears the inscription, "An upright man, an able journalist, and a great organiser," was placed in the church on behalf of the newspapers of Great Britain.

AT the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, on Saturday afternoon a memorial tablet to the late Lord Northcliffe was unveiled by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, who was accompanied by Messrs. St. John Harmsworth, Vivian G. Harmsworth and Alfred Harmsworth, Brigadier-General W. F. Mildren and Mr. Beattie.

"Is modern journalism worth the price we pay for it?" was debated to the enjoyment of a large audience at the London School of Economics on Tuesday night. The debaters were Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P. (chairman of the United Newspapers, Ltd.), and Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Lord Burnham presided. As an outcome of the debate London hospitals will benefit considerably.

OVER 200 members of the Institute of Journalists and their friends attended the annual conversazione of the London District on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bernard Weller (chairman of the district) presided over the gathering, which was held in the Hotel Victoria in aid of the Institute Orphan Fund.

SIR GEORGE ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., presided at the 77th annual meeting of the Seamen's Christain Friend Society, held at the Haberdashers' Hall, Gresham-street, on Tuesday afternoon, when Alderman Sir George Truscott presented the Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees' framed certificate and cheque for £25 to Mr. W. H. Preece, the Society's Sussex Coast missionary, for an act of self-sacrifice.

A STATEMENT that it is proposed to raise the price of *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* from 1½d. to 2d. is denied by the papers concerned.

THE first number of the *Wesleyan Methodist*, a new two-penny weekly, with a picture page and a cartoon, and opposed to Methodist union, was published on Thursday.

MR. W. H. BURCHELL has sent out a useful letter, in which he details the postal concessions which came into force on May 14th. A comparison with the increased charges made on June 13th, 1921, justify his sub-heading "getting back to pre-war postage." Mr. Burchell also sets out the further reductions required, viz., 1d. for the 4 oz. letter and ½d. for all postcards (no restrictions).

BRADFORD "DAILY ARGUS" RETIREMENT.—Mr. Jasper Patterson, who recently retired from the general management of the Bradford *Daily Argus*, went to Bradford more than half-a-century ago. At a gathering held on the 8th inst. to wish him farewell Mr. Patterson described the developments of Bradford newspaperdom during the last fifty years. Conditions were far different in those days, he remarked, and the composing room bill actually amounted to less than they had been paying to one man at the *Argus*. Lads were doing men's work for twelve hours a day, but they were enthusiastic nevertheless. Tributes of goodwill were made by every section of the *Argus* staff to Mr. Patterson on the occasion of his severance from the position he had held for so long.

THE death occurred last week of Mr. James Neville, aged 78. Born in Darwen, on reaching the age of ten years he entered the printing trade with Mr. F. Nicholls, who conducted the *Darwen Examiner*. In 1867 he joined the staff of Messrs. R. and H. T. Timperley at the post office, and four years later went to the *Manchester Courier*.

LAST week's issue of the *British Weekly* took the form of a memorial number to Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, its founder, and, until the day of his death, its editor. It contains a series of personal tributes from men of to-day, among them Lord Riddell, Viscount Burnham, and Sir Ernest Hodder-Williams.

WITH the issue of the May number the *English Review* passed to new proprietors. The price is to be reduced from June to 1s., the pre-war figure. The *Review* will be enlarged to 112 pages, and several new features of interest will be added.

THE late Mr. Walter Hawkins, late chairman of the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Ltd., prominently identified with the West of England Press Fund and the Institute of Journalists, died March 31st, left £19,321.

MEMBERS of the British Press visiting Rome last week had the opportunity of meeting Signor Mussolini at a banquet given to them by the Italian Periodical Press Association on Friday night.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, is in difficulties with its newspapers owing to a printers' strike.

TRADE WORK ONLY
CLERKENWELL 6993
WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES
LITHO GRAPHIC
SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS,
SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC, ETC.
COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET
A SPECIALITY
PRINTING
BEST WORK — QUICK DELIVERY
WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

Master Printers' Organisation.

Useful Criticism at Monthly Meeting of S.E. Association.

The monthly meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the Bridge House Hotel, the chair being occupied by Mr. G. Poulton (president). Although not very largely attended, many points of interest to the members were raised, these being the outcome of an address given by Mr. S. Goss, of Messrs. Baines and Scarsbrook, Ltd., on "Our Trade Organisation, Some Criticisms and Suggestions."

The president drew attention to the urgency of applying for tickets to the Federation meetings, explaining that the reception at the Guildhall was something quite special.

Mr. Goss was then called upon to address the members. He wanted first of all to say that he had not had a great deal to do with the official organisations. He thought one was not free to criticise unless he was going to do something to help make things better. It was in that spirit he wished to address them. He aimed at efficiency of their organisation for the sake of the members individually and the craft generally. He would avoid destructive criticism, for there was plenty of that already.

Coming to his first point, Mr. Goss asked who and what constitutes a member of their Association? They had their district associations, the L.M.P.A. and the Federation, London being No. 1 of the Alliances. So far as his own Association was concerned (the W. and N.W. Association), it consisted of members who were operating printers The L.M.P.A. in their rules laid it down that their membership is open to all companies and firms who are members of the district associations, who shall *ipso facto* be members of the Alliance. From this it would appear that a firm, if it had, say, three directors, would be entitled to three votes, or at any rate, nobody would object if they held up their hands at a meeting. He had looked candidly at the Federation and the L.M.P.A. Rules, and it was beyond him to know who governed the votes and who did not. In some dealings with the central bodies it seemed to him they were run to a large extent on lines of expediency, and the question of principle did not matter so long as it worked. He did not like that sort of thing.

He took it that it was their aim to get one hundred per cent. master printers members of their Association. Mr. Goss thought one of their weaknesses lay in the fact that when they got the members they did not take the trouble to keep them. In order to retain the members he thought they should bring forward live subjects for discussion which would interest small printers as well as large.

With regard to another phase of their work Mr. Goss thought a lot more could be done in organising, either by the members themselves or by somebody who was paid to do it. He was in favour of getting paid assistance with suitable remuneration to ensure success.

"Pooling" Experiences.

Mr. Goss next drew attention to the question of "pooling" their experiences. In America, he believed, they spoke of "pooling" experience in all sorts of ways that were quite unknown in England. If it was adopted in this country it would encourage the well-being of the craft as well as the members in the craft. All it called for was mutual confidence among the members.

Speaking of the collection of information Mr. Goss thought members were very ready to take advantage of valuable knowledge they secured, but were not so ready to pass it on to others. Recently he had occasion to ring up Mr. Whyte in order to consult him on a certain question that came before the High Court. After the case was concluded he rang up Mr. Whyte again to ask him if he would like a resume of the proceedings. He (Mr. Whyte) replied that he very much appreciated such an offer, and further stated that members often got advice from Holborn, but usually they forgot to inform Holborn of the result, for future guidance.

Another way Mr. Goss thought the Association could extend its usefulness was by having talks on machinery. There was a lot of talk in the air about photo-litho and offset, and while the question of scrapping their present plant in his opinion was premature, they had to keep alive to the advances being made. With regard to new machines coming on to the market Mr. Goss said too often the only people who seemed to have a knowledge of the machines were the few firms that installed them. The result of this was that when wage negotiations were in progress they often got the employee telling the employer that certain of his machinery was as old-fashioned as Noah's Ark. He advocated the practice of those firms installing new machinery giving the result of their experience to others. Some time ago he installed a certain machine in his own firm's works, and the makers asked if they would be willing to let a prospective customer of theirs see it. Meeting the makers some time afterwards they said his firm was the only one in London they could approach with any hope of letting anyone see the machine.

Proceeding, Mr. Goss said a charge that is often brought against offices is that they are more like rabbit warrens, and were very often dirty. He thought a great deal could be done to improve things in this direction if there was confidence shown amongst members of the Association. He thought that if a man wanted to lay out his office he should be able to go to the Association and be put in touch with various members who could show him over their offices and get their advice. If this method was adopted he was sure it would be an incentive to retaining their members.

Dealing with the question of finance, Mr. Goss said that was a matter which would have to be tackled. At present they paid a halfpenny in the pound on the wages and a half of that went to the Federation. A sum of £5,000 or £6,000 was paid over annually to the Federation, and he often asked himself, if it was worth it.

In concluding, Mr. Goss said he would like again to emphasise the question of the members "pooling" their experience, and he hoped the Association would give it definite consideration. If adopted, he believed it would make a big difference to all of them, and would be helpful not only to the members of the Association but to the trade generally.

Discussion.

The president, in throwing open the meeting for general discussion, said Mr. Goss had not come down with a big stick on anyone. He hoped the members in anything they had to say would offer that kind of criticism which would have within it some alternative conducive to the best interests of the Association.

Mr. J. Lack, in opening the discussion, thought the money paid into the Association was money well spent. If it was twice or three times as much it would be worth it. He expressed warm approval of the debt collecting agency carried on by the Association, and if members did not take advantage of it they were losing one of the best branches of the Association's work. A point that had not been touched upon by the lecturer was the question of co-operative advertising. As an Association and as a Federation they did nothing to advertise their craft, and tell people how to use print. It had been tried in localities and it was found to pay. It was a question, he thought, that should be tackled quickly.

Mr. J. Griffiths, after speaking of the difficulty of attracting members to the meetings, said printers sometimes had a wrong conception of the Association. He thought the organisers should impress on would-be members not to join for the purpose of securing some personal gain from membership, but that they should strongly emphaise the point that it was not what they got out of the Association but what they could put into it for the benefit of the trade as a whole. He was pleased Mr. Goss had dealt with the desirability of interchange of opinion and experience, for he thought it would lead to the mutual advantage of the members generally. He agreed with the previous speaker on the question of co-operative advertising, but believed the best way to adopt it would be through the national organisation.

Mr. F. H. Dawe referred to the question of the imprint, and thought that was one of the most important matters that 24 Holborn had to deal with.

Mr. Brigenshaw, referring to the voting power of the members said a firm—no matter how many directors it might have—only had one vote at meetings. After touching on the question of bad debts, Mr. Brigenshaw spoke of the possibility of securing a permanent hall, where new machinery could be installed as it came along. That question was only in the air at present. It was the custom at the meetings of their own Association for any member who thought of getting new machinery to bring the matter forward, so that members possessing the same kind of machinery could give advice on it. He was perfectly in agreement with Mr. Goss in thinking that the amount paid to the Federation was out of all proportion to the value they received from it. He believed that a greater proportion of that money could more profitably be employed in London affairs as distinct from the country, and that the Association should take up that question seriously. He contended that the Federation was a long way behind other similar bodies in the country. However, he did not wish to cast any reflection on the officials.

Mr. C. Northam also spoke.

Mr. Goss, replying to the discussion, said he wondered if they could not do a lot better with the money contributed to the Federation if a considerable proportion of it was retained to be devoted to some other use.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer on the proposition of Mr. Fish, seconded by Mr. F. Mason.

The meeting then terminated, with a similar expression of appreciation to the chairman.

The light refreshments served during the proceedings added considerably to the amenities of the evening.

Newspaper Press Fund Dinner.

The Prince of Wales presided over the diamond jubilee dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, held at the Hotel Victoria on Wednesday of last week. The occasion drew a company of distinction and influence, both in the Press and outside, among those present being Viscount Burnham (president of the fund), Lord Riddell, Sir James Owen, Sir William Berry, Sir Robert Baird, Sir Frederick Becker, Sir Ernest Benn, Sir F. Bowater, Sir Edward Iliffe, Sir Frank Newnes, Mr. Thomas Marlowe, and Mr. F. L. Armstrong.

The Prince of Wales, in proposing "The Newspaper Press Fund," referred to the wonders performed by the newspaper distributor, and then passed on to allude to the cause he had risen to plead. Figures, he said, would prove anything, save that they seldom proved interesting. He did not propose to plunge into a morass of statistics beyond saying that since its creation this fund had distributed no less £160,000 in grants and pensions. Any details which were necessary would, he was sure, be supplied by Lord Burnham. They were met together that night for the sake of others, and he was proud to think that the many splendid institutions of our land established and maintained by all classes of the community bear witness to the fact that the British nation is generous and charitable to the last degree.

Viscount Burnham, replying, said that although three members of the Royal Family had honoured them by taking the chair, his Royal Highness was the first Prince of Wales to do that gracious thing.

The total amount raised for the fund amounted to a record sum of £25,000, which included donations from the King and from the Prince of Wales of £50 each.

The Newspaper Press Fund.

A great cabaret performance is to be given in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Newspaper Press Fund. It has been decided to accept the offer of Sir Francis Towle, on behalf of the Gordon Hotels, Ltd., to present a Press Fund Cabaret at the "Midnight Follies," Hotel Metropole, on Friday, May 25th.

In addition to the "Midnight Follies," there will be a number of well-known performers from London theatres, and performances will be given in three parts of the hotel—the Whitehall Rooms, the Café Anglais, and the Restaurant des Ambassadeurs. It is estimated that the performance, which is to be in two parts, will be given before about 1,000 people. The first 300 tickets will be sold at 3 guineas each to include dancing, supper, and cabaret.

Over £1,100 has been realised by an auction of tables for the cabaret. The highest prices (£200 each) were paid by Lord Riddell and Mr. Robert Ruddock.

Digitized by Google

Printers' International Congress.

British Delegates to Gothenburg.

As we have previously indicated, the printing industry of this country is to be officially represented at the great Jubilee Exhibition which the city of Gothenburg, Sweden, is conducting from May 8th to September 30th. The item of most interest to printers is the International Congress of Printers to be held from Monday to Wednesday, June 4th to 6th. This Congress will have many points of interest, and will include lectures and discussions on the following subjects: Printers' Associations as Employers' Organisations; Cost Systems in the Printing Trade; Some Aspects of Artistry in the Printing Trade; The Standardising of the Sizes and Qualities of Paper; Technical Education and Training; The Necessity of International Co-operation between the Printers' Organisations.

Master printers of this country are to be represented by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (president of the Federation of Master Printers), Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Fletcher, Mr. W. B. Wykes and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, whilst several other members of the Federation are arranging to accompany them, leaving London on Saturday, June 2nd. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh is to contribute a paper on the question of international organisation of master printers; Mr. A. E. Goodwin will deal with the training of apprentices; Col. Fletcher will speak on costing; and Mr. Wykes on standardisation of paper, etc.

Mr. George H. Carter, Public Printer of the United States, is to attend the Congress, also Mr. G. F. Hussey, president of the South Australian Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association, Adelaide.

The official languages of the Congress will be English and Swedish.

Great efforts are being made to render the Exhibition worthy of the occasion. It will illustrate the development of the city in its every aspect. As the chief port of Sweden, of course, Gothenburg has served the export industry of the country very conspicuously; and as pulp and paper are among the principal products of Swedish industry sent overseas, they will be a feature of the Exhibition.

The Export Section, located in close proximity to the Historical Section, has its own grounds occupying an area of some 15 acres of which about 7 acres are covered by the export buildings. The chief of these is the large machinery hall, with a length of 655 ft., a height of 69 ft. and an unbroken span of 115 ft. In the midst of a pretty grove is situated the forestry building, which houses all exhibits connected with or derived from timber, *e.g.*, woodworking, wood pulp, and paper production and the graphic arts. In all these various departments the aim has been so to group the exhibits as to give the visitor a connected history of each industry and of each article of manufacture, from the raw material, through the various stages of production, up to the finished article.

Apart from the utilitarian aspects of the Exhibition, the artistic and social side will be very attractive.

Swedish Paper Prices.

The situation of the Swedish paper mills at the present moment may be summed up as follows: The mills are rather well occupied, but the prices are still unsatisfactory. In consideration of the increase in prices on the pulp market a corresponding advance of the quotations of paper is quite necessary, and the reason why these prices are still very low can only be that the co-operation of the mills with regard to prices is not satisfactory. This applies to practically all kinds of paper.

The quotations of the different kinds of paper, given by *Svensk Travaru-tidning*, are as follows:—

Kraft paper, £24 to £24 10s. per ton; M.G. pure sulphite paper, £22 to £22 10s. per ton; greaseproof, 42/67 gr., £26 to £26 10s. per ton; News-print paper, 50/52 gr. in rolls, £16 per ton; writings, 55 gr. wood free, £34 per ton; printings, 60 gr. wood free, £32 per ton; pulp boards, brown, £16 to £16 10s. per ton; pulp boards, white, £15 10s. per ton.

All quotations are f.o.b. Gothenburg.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Final Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

FIRM of Printing Ink Manufacturers require an INK TRAVELLER acquainted with the Midlands; must have practical experience of the Printing Trade; good opening for a suitable man.—Apply, by letter, stating age and qualifications, to V.149, care Jackson's, 19, Cullum-street, E.C.3. 14144

LIBERAL COMMISSION paid to anyone able to introduce and influence orders for Paper and Stationery.—Write, Box 14095.

PAPER and PRINTING MATERIALS.—MAN of good experience wanted for Paper Merchants and Printers' Furnishers in India.—Write, in confidence, stating age, experience, etc., to D, Box 14098.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER desires to Apprentice his son, aged 15, to the Letterpress Machine Depart., in a London Printing House.—J.A.M., 20, Allcroft-road, Kentish Town, N.W.5. 14138

ADVERTISER open to Engagement; Letterpress, Litho and Binding Works, or Office Staff; practical knowledge all departments; 14 years managerial experience.—H. E. Traves, Holly Bank, Kemsford, Woking. 14132

ADVERTISER seeks sit.; thoroughly experienced in Commercial Stationery, Printing, Account Books; highest ref.; mod. salary.—Write, Box 14131.

A SUPERIOR Young Man, with a thoroughly practical experience in Print (Letterpress and Lithography), desires an OUTDOOR SITUATION with a good firm; will do everything to please and give satisfaction for the right offer.—Kindly write, stating terms, Box 14141.

COMPOSITOR, Jobbing (n.s.), requires situation; could take charge.—R. W. H., 14, Helmet-row, Old-street, E.C.1. 14101

COMPOSITOR (non-society), all-round Jobbing, requires situation.—B.C., 13, Old Palace-road, Croydon. 14135

COMP. requires situation; Jobbing, Display, Make-up, Imposition, Stone, etc.; young; (N.S.); good reference; Provinces preferred.—Box 14145.

COMPOSITOR (Society), Jobbing, News, Book, seeks permanency, either as same, Distribution Hand or Assistant to Storekeeper; age 50.—Smith, 75, Lancaster-street, S.E.1. 14139

COMP. (Soc.), young, Job., Disp., Cat., etc., seeks perm.—H., 27, Clifton-road, South Norwood, S.E.25. 14122

LOOSE-LEAF BINDER desires Re-appointment; practical expert, comprehensive knowledge numerous systems, able organise and manage dept.—Write, Box 14142.

MACHINE MINDER (soc.) seeks situation; Two Revs., Wharfes, Slogger Feeder; Colour and Com., Stereo; disengaged.—G. W., 103, London-road, Clapton, E.5. 14100

MONO CASTER MECHANIC, 14 years' experience, seeks change; London preferred.—Box 14103.

PRINTER seeks change (29), Two-rev., Summit, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; Norwich or district.—Write, Box 14124.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSEMAN and CUTTER, all-round experience of General Printing, Keeping Stock, Folding Machines, Stitchers, etc., and Estimating.—C., 430, Hertford-road, Lower Edmonton, N 9. 14111

PRINTERS' WORKING MANAGER, thoroughly practical, desires position with prospects, London district; disengaged; age 36.—G. 21, Parkhurst-road, N.11. 14127

WAREHOUSEMAN-CUTTER seeks sit.; any distance; 20 years experience; good references.—Hay, 145, High-street, Hampton Hill, Middlesex. 14134

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

YOUTH (16½), wanting literary career, requires Position as Pupil in Editorial Office or other such capacity with good scope; just left secondary school; has incentive, originality; commencing salary immaterial.—R. Betteridge, 40, Station-road, Epsom. 14112

Managers, etc.

POSITION desired by educated and experienced man as MANAGER; practical all departments; keen estimator, buyer and up-to-date business methods.—Box 14140.

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL Manufacturer of Account Books is anxious to get into touch with an AGENT in England with a good connection in this class of business.—Box 14130.

Partnerships and Financial.

RULER, BINDER and FINISHER, good all-round man, seeks PARTNERSHIP with Printer or Trade Binder; 15 years' experience; capital available £150.—Box 14118.

PAPER MARBLING (German monopoly).—Capital required by expert workman to start Small Factory.—For particulars write "Marbler," Box 14143.

PRINTER seeks PARTNER with Going Plant; will invest from £100-£200, with services; what offers?—Box 14109.

Machinery for Sale.

ART ROTARY PRESS, by Hoe and Co. (Dble. Feed and Delivery), taking up to size 60-in. by 40-in. each sheet; American diagonal grooved plate cylinder wtth clips to take pica curved plates; a press of the finest printing quality; for sale to make room for a web press; in first-class condition; a bargain.—Newnes and Pearson Ptg. Co., Ltd., Exmoor-street, North Kensington, W.10. 14129

COPPERPLATE PRESSES, "D" ROLLERS, all iron, in working order, for sale cheap to clear.—Box 14093.

FOR SALE, ONE CROSS CONTINUOUS FEEDER as fitted to Mann's Quad Crown Two-Colour Offset Machine; practically new.—Apply, Box 14133.

FORTY-TWO-IN. DIAMOND SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE, by Payne; splendid condition; cheap; three good knives.—Chipman and Peddley, 141-5, St. Mary's-road, Ilford. 14137

ROSBACK Perforating, Loose-Leaf Punching, Index-Cutting and Round-Cornering Machine; new; great bargain.—Chipman and Peddley, 141-5, St. Mary's-road, Ilford. 14130

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous

DESIGNS, Line, Half-Tone, Colour, Figure, Lettering, Etc.; first-class work; lowest rates.—Morris Studio, 19, Farringdon-avenue, London, E.C.4. 14099

MODERN FACTORY and PLANT for sale by private contract. The works of the Ruby Cycle Co., at Altrincham, freehold, admirably situated, built on the most modern lines in 1910 and 1920, electric power and light laid on, own gas plant, everything on one floor, with large range of automatic machinery and tools. Most suitable for any modern industry.—Apply, R. H. Lord, J. B. Boyd, Wrigley and Co., 53, Brown-street, Manchester. 14097

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply all branches of efficient labour for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no fees—Telephone, Holborn 527. 14119

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 8678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

THE PREMIER HOUSE

FOR

Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.

Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.

Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.

PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.

Algraphy Ltd.

PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.

Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1923.

The Coming Cost Congress.

IT is satisfactory to learn that acceptances for the coming annual meeting and cost congress of the Federation of Master Printers exceed anticipations, record attendances being now promised. From the cost congress agenda (on another page) it will be noted that a wide field is to be covered, and master printers will have an opportunity for frank discussion of such vital matters as "Causes of Estimate Variation" and "Price Cutting." On this occasion the organisers have, wisely we think, reduced the number of subjects on the agenda, thus allowing more time for questions and discussion, and facilitating getting to grips with concrete difficulties and objections. The programme has been planned with a view to tackling the subject of costing in progressive fashion, elementary features being first discussed and approach then made gradually to matters more complicated and of special interest to printers who have installed the Costing System in its entirety. We have no doubt that every printer able to be present will reap much that will prove profitable as well as interesting, and we wish the best of success to those who are active in this important educative movement for improving the general status of the printing industry.

* * *

Printing Prices Reach Bottom.

THE time is now ripe for the placing of printing orders. Costs are more or less stabilised and no alteration can take place for some time at least. According to Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, prices for printing have reached bottom for this year. His ground for this assertion is the fact that the wages of letterpress printers in the provinces have just been reduced and there is in existence a national agreement which precludes any further changes for the remainder of 1923. Nor are paper prices likely to help the printer to lower his costs. They, too, have reached rock-bottom; in fact, the tendency is for a rise. With these facts before them, consumers of print might well be induced to place business. But there are other factors now in force which may help to bring a measure of greater prosperity to the industry. New postal rates came into operation on the 14th inst., and advertisers are now able to send through the post twice the amount of printed matter for the minimum stampage. There should, therefore, be a greater call for circulars, booklets and catalogues. It is for master printers to bring these facilities to the notice of advertisers and to do some propaganda work on their own account.

* * *

Trade Board Legislation.

THOSE who are interested in Trade Boards' legislation now know something of the scope of the enactment they have been anticipating with so much expectancy. The Minister of Labour, Sir Montague Barlow, who was the guest of the British Paper Stock Merchants' Association recently, introduced in the House of Commons last week the Government's bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to trade boards. The proposals embodied in it follow in the main the recommendations of the Cave Committee, which reported last year, after a full inquiry into the working and effects of the Trade Boards Acts. This committee came to the conclusion upon a review of the evidence that the system has had beneficial effects. It will be found that the Government accepts the suggestion that the Minister of Labour should not be empowered to apply the Acts unless an unduly low wage prevails in a trade, or some branch of it, and there is a lack of the organisation among the workers necessary for the effective regulation of wages. The proposal is made that the power to apply the Acts should rest primarily with the Minister, and not with Parliament, but a public inquiry is to be held before action is taken. A trade board will be required to fix a general minimum time-rate for the general body of workers in the trade, such rate to be fixed with reference to the lowest grade of ordinary workers in the trade. Power will also be given to fix minimum rates for various workers not classed as ordinary workers in a trade. These include piece-workers, home-workers, and others. The bill will give power to the Minister of Labour, after consultation with the trade board for a manufacturing or productive trade, to set up for any area a district committee for the regulation of the trade.

* * *

Papermakers' Discovery.

AN arresting announcement comes this week from the Springfield Paper Mills, Midlothian. It refers to the discovery of a process for utilising certain waste products of the mills. So important is the new departure considered that fresh capital is to be brought in for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of the by-product on commercial lines. It is rather interesting to learn of this branching out of the paper industry, which itself utilises so largely the waste products of the earth as its raw materials. The discovery, however, might well have far-reaching effects upon papermaking. In these hard times, of course, it is to be hoped that papermakers are not obliged to resort to other endeavours in order to make profits. But what the new process should do, if it prove successful, should be to lower the cost of manufacturing paper. In any case, it will be welcome news to paper mill owners if they find they can turn this particular waste into a profitable commodity for so growing an industry as electrical work. We congratulate Mr. Leonard Tod (ex-president of the Papermakers' Association) on the enterprise displayed by his company.

Digitized by Google

Federation of Master Printers.

Programme of Cost Congress.

General particulars of the programme of events between Saturday, May 26th and Thursday, 31st arranged in connection with the annual meeting in London of the Federation of Master Printers were given in our issue of the 3rd instant. We are now able to add the programme of the Cost Congress, which takes place in two sessions on Monday the 28th.

The Cost Congress agenda is as follows:—

10.30 Opening speech by the president of the Federation, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh.
10.40. Words of welcome by the president of the London Alliance (Mr. W. Howard Hazell).
10.50. "The Essential Features of the Federation Costing System." Speaker: Mr. A. Williamson, costing secretary.
11. 5. Discussion opened by Mr. John Murdock (Scottish Alliance).
11.15. General discussion, or questions.
11.35. "Causes of Estimate Variation: Some Suggested Remedies." Speaker: Mr. W. H. Sessions (Yorkshire Alliance).
11.55. Discussion opened by Mr. N. Hills Patterson (North-Eastern Alliance).
12. 5. General discussion, or questions.
Interval and luncheon.
3. 0. "How the Federation Costing System Operates During a Period of Trade Depression." Speaker: Mr. W. H. Andrew (Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance).
3.20. Discussion opened by Mr. W. H. Thomas (North Eastern Alliance).
3.30. General discussion, or questions.
3.50. "Price Cutting: Its Effect on Our Craft." Speaker: Major W. H. Barrell (Home Counties' Alliance).
4.10. Discussion opened by Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart (London Alliance).
4.20. General discussion, or questions.
4.40. "The Burden of Over-Equipment." Speaker: Major Dudley P. Forman (Midland Alliance).
5. 0. Discussion opened.
5.10. General discussion, or questions.

Vote of thanks to speakers moved by Mr. E. W. Humphreys (Yorkshire Alliance).

Further reference to the Cost Congress will be found on our Leaderette page.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

NETHERLANDS.

An old-established firm of agents at The Hague are desirous of securing the representation for the Netherlands of British manufacturers of bookcloth and all kinds of bookbinders' sundries. Correspondence in English. (Reference No. 608).

The Press Association.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the members of the Press Association, Ltd., was held last week at the chief offices, Byron House, Fleet-street. Colonel Sir Joseph Reed (*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*), chairman of the Association, presided. Sir James Owen (*Exeter Express and Echo*) was elected to the vacancy on the Committee of Management, and it was mentioned that Sir Meredith Whittaker (*Scarborough Mercury*), the retiring member of the committee, passed automatically to the Consultative Board.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management, Colonel Egbert Lewis (*Bath Herald*) was elected chairman of the Association for the ensuing year, and Mr. Arthur Pickering (*North Eastern Daily Gazette*, Middlesbrough), deputy chairman. Sir Charles Hyde, Bt. (*Birmingham Daily Post*), Mr. H. D. Robertson (*Glasgow Herald*), and Sir James Owen (*Exeter Express and Echo*) were appointed the Finance Committee.

Personal.

PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY is organising a thé dansant on Friday, May 25th, at the Hotel Cecil, in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund.

VISCOUNTESS BURNHAM, as president of the Society of Women Journalists, took the chair on Tuesday afternoon at the annual meeting, held at Essex Hall.

AT the eighty-third annual dinner of the Newspaper Society held last week at the Trocadero Restaurant, under the presidency of Sir James Owen, the president presented to Mr. Valentine Knapp, on behalf of the Society, in recognition of his services as president for three years, a set of three antique Chinese bronzes and a bookcase bureau and chair. He also asked Mrs. Knapp to accept a gift of diamond earrings and a diamond-studded watch.

THE company included: Lord Riddell, Sir Meredith T. Whittaker and Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, the veteran journalist and Parliamentarian, was signally honoured at the House of Commons on Tuesday, when he was the guest at luncheon of members of all the political parties. The Speaker presided, and presented to Mr. O'Connor a gold snuff box of the George III. period, and the original of a cartoon of himself by "Spy," "to remind him of his earlier days."

MR. GEO. F. HUSSEY, M.P., president of the South Australian Master Printers' Association, attended Tuesday's meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London, and gave an interesting address on the general subject of Australia.

TO A series of articles in the *Yorkshire Observer* on "British Business," Mr. A. E. Goodwin contributed on Thursday last an interesting résumé of "Printing: From Caxton to the Linotype."

MR. GEORGE SAMPSON ELLISTON, managing director of Hodgetts, Ltd., publishers, 36-38, Whitefriars street, is a candidate for the vacancy in the Ward of Farringdon Without. Messrs. Hodgetts' publications are mainly concerned with local government and public health administration, and Mr. Elliston hopes that his special knowledge of these matters would make him a useful member of the Corporation. An M.A. of Cambridge, he has, since graduating in 1897, been engaged in the publishing and printing trades, and as a member of the Savage Club, he is known to many of the literary and artistic personalities around Fleet-street.

MR. ROBERT J. WEBBER, one of the directors and the general manager of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, has been elected acting chairman of the Federation of Southern Newspaper Owners in succession to Colonel Egbert Lewis, who has retired.

MR T. A. LONG has been appointed general manager at the Co-operative Printing Society's Works. Mr. Long was formerly works manager, at one time a member of the Manchester branch of the T.A. and one of the first presidents of the Manchester Jobbing Guild.

Co-operators and a Paper Mill.

At the recent quarterly meeting of the Newcastle Co-operative Wholesale Society, Mr. Scott (Hartlepools) asked when the movement was going in for the manufacture of its own paper. It had been estimated that in order to supply the requirements of the societies in wrapping alone, apart from other uses, three mills at least would be required. The last twelve months had not been a good time for paper mills, but he thought the time had come when the C.W.S. should make every article they could not do without, and which they had to purchase outside. Apparently no information was forthcoming on the subject.

Trade Union Matters.

APPRENTICES' WAGES IN THE T.A.—The council of the Newspaper Society have recommended the following scale of wages for apprentices: 1st year, 15 per cent. of journeyman's wage; 2nd year, 20 per cent.; 3rd year, 25 per cent.; 4th year, 30 per cent.; 5th year, 35 per cent.; 6th year, 40 per cent.; 7th year, 45 per cent.

AN OVERTIME POINT.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a report was read from the secretary of the Bangor Branch that four members had worked overtime until 3 a.m., and recommenced work at 8 a.m., the usual hour of starting. Not having had an eight-hours' break they charged double time in accordance with the National Wages Agreement. The firm challenged the claim, and stated they would consult the masters' organisation on the point. The Executive Council endorsed a letter that had been sent by the general secretary giving the opinion that the men were entitled to double payment.

THE T.A. AND LEVER BROTHERS.—The Liverpool Branch of the Typographical Association have forwarded to the union headquarters at Manchester copies of correspondence between the Branch and Lever Brothers in an endeavour to arrange an interview on the question of the working of that firm's printing establishment. The efforts had been unsuccessful, and the Branch recommended the Executive Council to declare the office a "closed" one, on account of the firm's failure to carry out the recommendations of the Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council. It was decided to report the matter to the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation.

MR. R. W. SEDDON has been elected the auditor for the Typographical Association.

A BALLOT of the members of the National Union of Journalists on the question of continuing affiliation to the Trades Union Congress has resulted as follows: For affiliation, 802; against, 943. This means that direct affiliation to the Trades Union Congress will be withdrawn. The membership of the union is between 4,000 and 5,000.

PROGRESS is being made towards the formation of a band by the Central London branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers. Musician members of the Union are invited to communicate with Mr. A. H. Hodgkiss (conductor) at 220, Blackfriars-road.

New Publications.

MESSRS. A. W. PENROSE AND CO., LTD. (109, Farringdon-road) send us a copy of the revised edition of their booklet "Half-Tone Stops and Screen Distances"—originally published in 1897, and based on the Penrose Diaphragm System, devised by the late J. A. C. Branfill and William Gamble, which was patented in 1896. This was the first attempt to bring about a really useful method, and the system has been used by operators all over the world. Considerable new matter has been added in order to bring the book up to date, and operators will find it a most useful aid to their work. The price of the book is 2s.

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO., LTD., philatelic auctioneers, London, have issued an interesting brochure, "The Cradle of the Postage Stamp," in connection with the London International Stamp Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall, May 14th to 26th. Mr. Fred. J. Melville is the author of the letterpress, and an illustration shows the premises of Perkins, Bacon and Co., bank-note engravers, at 69, Fleet street, as they existed in 1840. Messrs. Harmer, Rooke and Co. now have their offices on this historic site.

A NEW trade journal that has just made its appearance under the title of the *Scottish Retail Drapery Journal*, published by the Scottish Retail Drapers', Outfitters', Garment Makers', and Milliners' Federation, (Glasgow: 207, West George-street),

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 51s., Pref., 25s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, Pref., 20s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 6d., Defd., 7¾; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 7½d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 15s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅜, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 80; John Dickinson, 28s. 6d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 85¾; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 14s. 4½d.; International Linotype, 58; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 1½d.; *Ladies' Pictorial*, Pref., 22s.; Lamson Paragon, 16s., Pref., 15s., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s. 7½d.; Lanston Monotype, 13s. 7½d; Linotype, A Deb., 68½, B Deb., 66½; George Newnes, 17s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 10½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs., Reg, 107; Odham's Press, 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 6s. 10½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 83s. 9d., Pref., 23s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s., Pref., 92s. 6d.; Warrillows, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 5s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½; Weldons, 35s. Pref., 21s.; Wyman and Sons, 26s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

MANSELL, HUNT, CATTY AND CO.—Profit for 1922 was £15,770, making available, with £2,052 brought forward, £17,822. Further dividend of 9 per cent., making 13 per cent., placing £4,000 to reserve, carrying £3,062 forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

CYRIL HIRST, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by C. Hirst at 29, East-parade, Leeds, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. Hirst and E. Laycock. Registered office: 29, East-parade, Leeds.

MORGAN AND HOADLY, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; to acquire, print and publish maps, diaries, calendars, books, magazines, newspapers, journals, periodicals and other publications, and to carry on the business of publishers, printers' lithographers, photographic printers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. R. A. Reeves, F. Morgan and F. Hoadly. Registered office: 12, Paternoster-row, E.C.4.

T. C. THOMPSON AND SON, LTD.—Capital £30,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a printers' engineer carried on by S. Thompson at Buxton-street, Manchester, as "T. C. Thompson and Son." Private company. Subscribers: S. Thompson, S. Holt, J. H. Hill and Hilda Price.

ROLLTIC, LTD.—Capital £25,000 in £1 shares (15,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference and 10,000 ordinary); to adopt agreements (1) with Rolltic Patents, Ltd., and the liquidator thereof, and the Bell Punch and Printing Co., Ltd., for the acquisition of the business of manufacturing and dealing in appliances for delivering and registering tickets carried on by the said Rolltic Co., together with the patents and other property connected therewith and liabilities; (2) with the said Bell Punch and Printing Co., Ltd., for printing and supplying roll tickets used for this company's machines to exploit certain British and foreign patents, and to manufacture and deal in appliances for or connected with the delivering and registering of roll tickets for railways, theatres, cinemas, halls, baths, steamboats, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Marsh, H. D. Black and S. D. Black. Registered office: 11, Noel-street, Oxford-street, W.1.

THE "ILLUSTRATED REVIEW," LTD.—Capital £7,000 in £1 shares; to establish a monthly review under the style of the *Illustrated Review*, and to establish or acquire any other journals, periodicals, newspapers, magazines or other literary works and undertakings, etc., and to adopt three agreements (1 and 2) with Hilaire Belloc and (3) with Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd. Private company. First directors: G. Orford Smith, Hilaire Belloc, Major J. S. Crosthwaite. Registered office: 9, East Harding-street, E.C.4.

THORNHILL SALES SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in 1,000 10 per cent. participating preference and 900 ordinary shares of £1 and 2,000 deferred shares of 1s. each; advertising agents and contractors, printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, lithographers, engravers, die sinkers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. F. Nott and C. J. Ruffle. Registered office: 24, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

NASH AND ALEXANDER, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, publicity advisers, manufacturers of and dealers in machinery, etc. Private company. Subscribers: L. Plowman and T. W. Gowen. Subscribers appoint directors.

J. DALE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; merchants, dealers in fancy goods, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Danziger, B Levene and M. H. Lawrence. Registered office: 52, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.

LONDON PASTE CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of paste, gums, glues and other adhesives, paper bag makers, paper and cardboard box makers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. T. White and A. Sissons. Registered office: Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London.

HOLMAN AND WILLIAMS, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of papermakers, agents and merchants carried on by P. Holman and A. J. Williams at 23, Budge-row, E.C., and that of general merchants, manufacturers' agents, brokers of and dealers in all kinds of paper and pulp, and all articles made therefrom, including leather, straw and cardboard, etc. Private company. First directors: P. Holman, A. J. Williams, H. Spencer and H. F. Glenton. Registered office: 23, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

EUROPEAN MERCHANDISE CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in leather, fancy and fibre goods, show card and case manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in cardboard, linen, paper and other boxes, cases and cartons, etc. Private company. Directors: S. N. Metcalf and N. L. Parker. Registered office: Kingsgate House, 115, High Holborn, W.C.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

WALLASEY PRINTERS, LTD.—Issue on April 21st, 1923, of £200 first and £900 second debentures, parts of a series already registered.

L. UPOOTT GILL AND SON, LTD. (printers, etc.).—Issue on April 27th, 1923, of £510 debentures, part of a series already registered.

WADDILOVE AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Bradford).—Satisfaction in full on April 11th, 1923, of debentures dated November 2nd, 1899, securing £1,050.

NAPIERS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Cardiff).—Satisfaction in full on February 28th, 1921, of debenture dated October 11th, 1913, securing £550. (Notice filed May 2nd, 1923).

ARTHUR LOWE, LTD. (printers, etc., Sevenoaks).—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures, authorised May 1st, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

PAWSON AND BRAILSFORD, LTD. (printers, stationers, Sheffield).—Debenture dated April 30th, 1923, to secure £7,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: J. R. Townend, Sheffield and R. T. Hindley, Mosley-street, Manchester.

A. WHEATON AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc.).—Mortgage on 223 and 224, High street, and 99 and 100, Queen-street, Exeter, dated April 19th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L. J. C. and Midland Bank.

GREENSLADE AND CO. (READING), LTD. (stationers, printers, etc.).—Satisfaction to the extent of £10,000 on April 23rd, 1923, of debentures dated May 30th, 1921, securing £20,000.

AGENDA PRESS, LTD. (stationers, etc., London).—Debenture dated April 25th, 1923, to secure £300, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Miss N. V. L. Smyth, 400, Old Ford-road, E.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD. (bookbinding and printing engineers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on October 23rd, 1922, and £1,000 on April 27th, 1923, of debentures dated November 17th, 1919, securing £23,000.

GLOUCESTER GALLERIES, LTD. (fine art publishers, etc., Bishopston, Bristol).—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised April 28th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £500.

HENDON PAPER WORKS CO., LTD.—Mortgage, and as collateral security thereto, a mortgage debenture both dated April 20th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Bank of Liverpool and Martins, not exceeding £100,000, charged on various properties in Ryhope, Grangetown, Hendon Grange, Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

BRIGHTER LONDON, LTD.—Issue on April 20th, 1923, of £150 debentures, part of a series already registered.

JOHN ALLEN AND SONS (IVYBRIDGE), LTD. (millers, manufacturers of paper, wood pulp, rags, etc.).—Particulars filed of £12,500 second mortgage debentures authorised April 11th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to £16,456 debenture stock and a debenture for £25,000, the whole amount being now issued.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re JOHN RISSEN, LTD., printers, stationers, etc., Clerkenwell House, Clerkenwell-green, E.C. The compulsory order to wind up this company was made on the petition of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., paper merchants, and on May 9th the statutory first meeting of the creditors and shareholders was held at the London Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed unsecured debts £18,070; preferential claims £1,733, and debenture bonds £10,228, making a total indebtedness of £30,032. Assets valued at £15,699, and comprising cash £10; stock, £7,424; machinery and fixtures, £4,000; lease, £1,500; good book debts, £2,685, and doubtful and bad debts amounting to £599, but expected to realise only £79. The deficiency in assets to meet the liabilities is estimated at £14,333, and the account with the contributories discloses a total deficiency of £21,883. The official receiver reported that the company was registered in November, 1912, with a nominal capital of £10,000 in shares of £1 each to carry on business as printers, stationers, etc., but the primary object was to acquire as a going concern the business of a manufacturing stationer, then being carried on by Mr. John Rissen, and which he had established in 1904. He was appointed managing director for life at a salary of £550 per annum. The purchase price of the business was £4,500, payable in cash, the company further agreeing to discharge the existing liabilities, which according to the balance sheet, amounted to £9,746. The assets taken over by the company were valued at £14,246. The issued capital was £7,550. The directors on November 14th, 1912, passed a resolution to issue 100 debenture bonds of £50 each, and at the date of the winding up order £10,000 odd was owing on those securities. The trading account showed a total loss of about £4,000 on the years 1913, '14 and '15; a profit of about £4,500 on the next three years; a loss of £4,103 in 1919; a profit of £2,132 in 1920, and losses of £3,513

Digitized by Google

and £10,786 in 1921 and 1922 respectively. The losses in 1919, 1921 and 1922 were largely due to the heavy fall in the price of paper, leather, strawboards and cloth, and consequently in the manufactured stock. A receiver for the debenture holders was appointed on November 17th, 1922, and he had reported "I think there is very little doubt that there will be no surplus available for the unsecured creditors or the third debenture holders. The assets having been over-valued in the statement of affairs." The failure was attributed to lack of capital, trade depression, and other causes. It was decided at both meetings for the liquidation to be left in the hands of the official receiver.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

D. H. Sadofsky and L. P. Sadofsky, wholesale picture postcard and fancy goods dealers, 34, Brook-street, Hull, under the style of the Princes Supply Co.

Mary Seed and F. B. Gabbutt, booksellers and stationers, 4, Preston New-road, Blackburn, under the style of Seed and Gabbutt.

L Burrell and Marie Burrell, newsagents, booksellers, printers and stationers, 26, High-road, Woodford Green, Essex, under the style of L. and M. Burrell.

Chas. Marsden and Sons, Ltd.

The report of the directors for the year ended September 30th last shows that the balance carried forward from last year was £130,052, from which £24,998 has been written off as depreciation of assets (promotion charges). The preference dividend paid this year absorbed £11,250, leaving £93,804. The directors recommend that the sum of £130,795, being loss on stock depreciation, be put to suspense account. They have hopes of a better adjustment with the Revenue than they have so far succeeded in obtaining, as the company has been severely penalised owing to the incidence of their accounting periods and consequently suffered great injustice in comparison with others. When this is done the loss on trading is £10,233, and the profit left to credit of profit and loss account from last year is reduced to £9,274.

The company has acquired since last year the business of Messrs. Chadwick and Taylor, Ltd., Ordsall Hall Paper Mill, Salford, which has been reconstructed and is doing well.

Tamworth Mill has been finished and a new machine by Walmsleys is erected. The nineteenth ordinary general meeting is being held at Tamworth to give the shareholders an opportunity of seeing the new plant, which has cost £90,000.

Mr. Stanley Cousin's health has necessitated his resigning, and Mr. G. Ralph Hall Caine, C.B.E., M.P., late Deputy Paper Controller, and Messrs. Samuel Chadwick and William Chadwick have joined the board and will offer themselves for re-election.

Alex. Pirie and Sons.

Accounts of Alex. Pirie and Sons for 1921 showed loss of £15,481 after crediting reserves for contingencies and estimated recovery of excess profits duty, reducing balance of profit brought in to £28,788. Out of this dividends on 4½ per cent. first preference and 7 per cent. second preference shares have been paid, leaving £1,288 carried forward to 1922. Report states, in order to provide further capital for Pirie's Photographic Paper Co., in connection with erection of new mill, the company has guaranteed repayment of £150,000 redeemable debentures, together with interest, issued by that company in 1921.

Report for 1922 states that credit of profit and loss account, including balance brought in, amounts to £55,153. Directors recommend dividend of 4½ per cent., less tax, on consolidated ordinary shares for year, to provide £2,600 for corporation tax, carrying forward £653. During year Wiggins Teape and Co. (1919) acquired majority of consolidated ordinary shares, and as from July 1st interests of both companies have been closely associated. Directors are of opinion that this association is proving of material benefit to both companies in bringing about economy in management and distribution and intensification of export trades.

New Season's Greeting Cards.

Another Fine "Tuck" Display.

Once again Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., are inviting the trade to inspect their new season's showing of Christmas and New Year cards, which, together with the same firm's many other artistic productions, go to constitute what is justifiably termed their "World's Art Service." Last year's array of "Tuck" greeting cards attained so high a level of excellence that one might have been pardoned the opinion that high water mark had been reached and that no further advance could be expected. Yet in the display of upwards of 3,000 different designs comprising the 1923-4 collection one finds the same superb quality of workmanship and the same bewildering profusion of new designs, whilst the novelty and up-to-date character of many of the latest productions make one feel that the famous house of Tuck has succeeded this year in "going one better" upon even its own formidable past record.

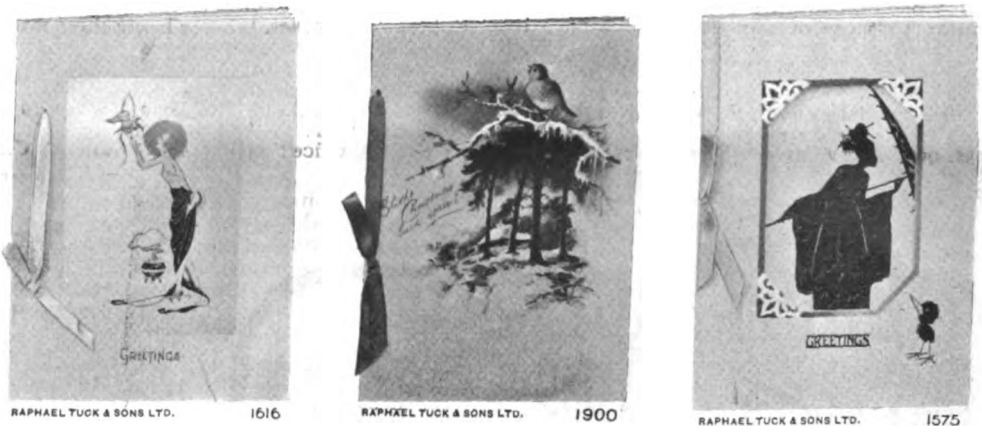
This year, again, Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons have had the honour to produce Christmas cards for Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. Princess Mary. The King's card is as usual historical in subject, the scene depicted being the landing of William Prince of Orange at Brixham in 1688. The Queen's card pictures the happy girlhood of Mary Queen of Scots, and Queen Alexandra's recalls the gratitude evoked by "Queen Anne's Bounty." "The Founding of Eton College" is the subject of the Prince of Wales' card, whilst a charming flower garden scene is the main feature of Princess Mary's. These designs, reproduced in a wide range of qualities for the use of the public, are sure to be a popular series.

Egypt and the East figure prominently in many designs, some of which embody genuine Egyptian hieroglyphics. Eastern subjects, which always lend themselves to attractive artistic treatment, are especially apposite this year in view of the great public interest aroused by the recent Luxor discoveries, interest which will be re-awakened in October and November next at the re-opening of the tomb.

Even more popular than last year will be the famous "Pot Pourri" (perfumed) series, in which a magnificent range of new designs has been produced. Some of these, we note, embody flower designs with petals imitated in real satin, a new departure giving remarkably rich effects. The well-known Broderie d'Art is another series which, in the wide variety of new designs that have been evolved, will add to its already great popularity.

Giving very striking effects by contrast with a black background, the "Ebonite" and "Jet Gems" series are assured of a big public. The "Broadcasting" series, again, strikes in with a popular craze and should be much in demand. The "Olde English Tapestry" and "Colour Gravure" series are other outstanding items, whilst the "Dry Point Etchings" series gives wonderful value for the small prices asked.

Space forbids to go further into detail in indicating the range and charm of the new "Tuck" collection, but we counsel all who are concerned with the retailing of greeting cards to lose no time in acquainting themselves with the wonderful selection of cards which the enterprise and great resources of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., enable them to put on the market.



Three Dainty New Designs.



A "Pot Pourri" Card.



The Egyptian Touch.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd.
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
Mc DERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Michles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

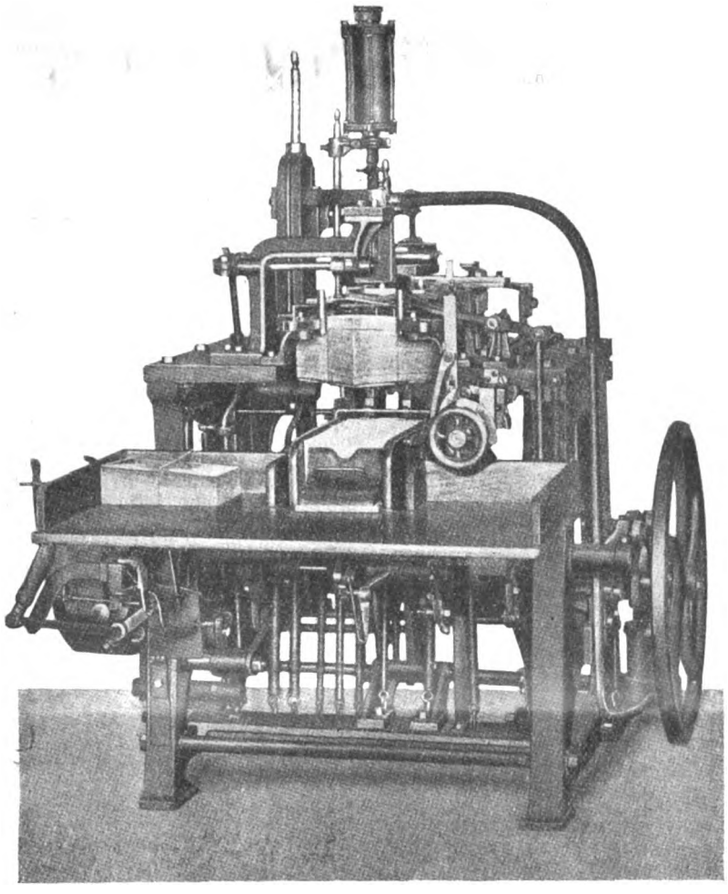
LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON E.C.4

Digitized by Google

Envelope-Making Machinery.

Serviceable "Foldex" Models.

As the manufacture of envelopes by machinery, both in Europe and America, goes back beyond the memory of living man, the design of the machines—the result of the study of a multitude of capable mechanics—has, by a process of refinement, become somewhat stereotyped. The more important features of any one machine are therefore more or less similar to those of any other machine. It may, in fact, be said that detail and workmanship alone in these days differentiate the various types one from another. This is natural, since the operation to be performed is essentially a simple one, and it is reasonable to suppose that most methods of performing it have been by this time discovered, and tested exhaustively.



The "Foldex" Envelope-Making Machine.

Consequently, the makers of the "Foldex" machines, which are illustrated herewith, do not claim to have developed any startling novelty in design, but rather to have applied their 40 years of experience in envelope machine manufacture and use to a combination of the best features hitherto known. They further claim that by the use of the best and carefully tested materials and the greatest care in manufacture, they produce a machine that will run indefinitely without skilled and expensive supervision, provided that it is properly cleaned and oiled.

Practical experience, they state, has shown them that the normal speed of envelope machines cannot satisfactorily be increased beyond a figure of 120 per minute, this speed, as it happens, being also the limiting capacity of the normal operator. Hence, including no other factor, it might be inferred that all machines, run on this given speed, would give the same output. And so indeed they would if all machines would run continuously. The makers of the "Foldex" have justified the contention that their machines will run continuously, day in, day out, all the year round, and that the human element, the individuality of the operator, alone affects the output. In this connection it should be noted that a few days' practice suffices to train a girl of ordinary intelligence to manage the machine with excellent working results.

These envelope folding machines are made in three types—(a) fixed sizes, (b) partially adjustable, (c) wholly adjustable. Each has its own particular application according to the type of work required, the extent of plant owned by the manufacturer, and the demand of the consumer. The large manufacturer will naturally prefer several machines, each working on a definite fixed size, with an additional one or two of the adjustable types for sizes out of the usual run. For the small manufacturer, making envelopes of various sizes according to the fluctuating demand of his market, the adjustable type will make its own special appeal. Naturally, the latter type of machine is a little slower in operation.

The several excellent features of the "Foldex" machines, tend to bring them more and more prominently before the discriminating notice of envelope manufacturers. Owing to the dipping action of the gummers, no special kind of gum is essential. The speed of working approximates to the ideal conditions, for one worker per machine. The quality and accuracy of the machines are deserving of careful attention. Every machine is given a thorough trial, and an extended "running in" before emergence from the factory, minute attention being paid to detail, and accurate folding of the cuttings. Each part of the machine is composed of that material which, after careful testing, has proved to be the best adapted for its specific purpose. The handling of the cuttings, more particularly in respect of the method of conveyance across the machine to the folding box, is so designed that the most delicate paper is uninjured in the process. The compact nature of the "Foldex" machine is evident from the dimensions 4½-ft. by 4½-ft. by 5-ft. (height)—a factor of considerable importance in works where space is somewhat limited. The power absorbed by one of these machines is ½ to ¾ h.p.

Gumming Machines.

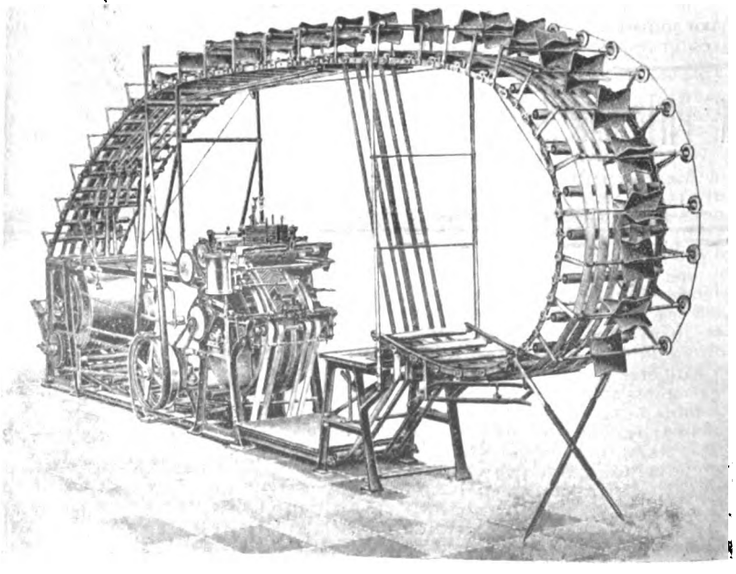
The Rotary-Flap-Gumming-Machine (as illustrated) is designed especially for straight gumming, and is capable of feeding four of the "Foldex" envelope folding machines, *i.e.*, its normal out is 480 per minute.

Its predominant feature is the long, circular and overhead travel of the cuttings after the flap-gumming operation. During this travel, the cuttings are exposed to the action of a series of rapidly rotating vanes, and are finally returned to, and deposited on a central table. The convenience of this arrangement is obvious from the illustration. The normal height of the "Foldex" rotary gummer is approximately 10 ft., but this can be modified to suit any special demand, occasioned, for instance, by lack of adequate headroom. The overall length of this machine is 25 ft. with a width of 4 ft., and the power absorbed in driving the machine is similar to that required by the previously mentioned type, that is ½-¾ h.p. Two independent clutches are provided (for gummers and separators respectively), and control of the feeding and delivery of the gummed cuttings is centralised.

The range of gumming is adequate for all normal requirements, the limits being 2¾-14 in.

In actual practice a combination of four folding machines and one rotary gummer will give a greater output than four machines of the self gumming type, with an approximately equal amount of floor space, less initial expense, and a decrease in complication of machinery and supervision required. The makers are prepared to state beforehand the output of any particular machine on any given size, and to ensure that production in actual work.

The envelope trade is highly specialised, and yet at the same time in few other trades do the improvements in machinery take longer to penetrate. There are hundreds of machines running in large factories and producing less than 50 per cent. of the output that a modern machine will produce, and produce continuously. The old and inefficient machine is worse than a bad debt. In the face of modern machinery in a rival factory it is strangling and ruining its owner. Thus it behoves all concerned to acquaint themselves with the advantages which present-day machinery has to offer.



The Rotary-Flap-Gumming Machine.

Digitized by Google

Paper Mill Apprentices.

Some Quaint Provisions Against Misbehaviour.

In the brochure which has been issued by the Chirnside Paper Mills, entitled "Historical Account of Papermaking in Berwickshire," reference is made to two documents which throw an interesting sidelight on the conditions of labour which obtained in the early days. The first is a form of indenture, and the second a notice for the apprehension of runaway apprentices. Not only is the language quaint, but the wages and hours mentioned represent a great contrast with the conditions which prevail to-day.

The particular indenture reproduced refers to the date 1843, and provides for a service of seven years. The apprentice "binds and obliges himself to serve his said masters by night and by day and to obey all their lawful commands, keep all their secrets, and do not act prejudicial to their interest, but on the contrary to prevent the same to the utmost of his power."

After undertaking various other obligations of a moral character, the apprentice further "binds and obliges himself when employed at dry work to work from six in the morning until eight at night, and when employed at the vat to work the same hours as the journeymen do—and also to attend the engines at all times when desired."

There are also, of course, obligations on the part of the masters—in this case Y. Trotter and Son—who were "to pay to the said apprentice for the first four years the sum of 4d. sterling for every felt washing in lieu of the usual sum allowed to apprentices for the purchase of clothes, but he shall have no assistance in washing the felts."

For the remaining three years the apprentice was to be allowed "at the rate of the sum of forty shillings sterling per annum for the purchase of his clothes." This allowance, however, was provisional upon his conduct being satisfactory to his employers.

Over and above the allowances mentioned, the apprentice was to be paid "the following sums, viz.: When he is fourteen and under fifteen years of age the sum of four shillings and sixpence sterling per week; when he is fifteen and under seventeen years of age the sum of five shillings and sixpence sterling per week; when he is seventeen and under nineteen years of age the sum of six shillings and sixpence sterling per week: when he is nineteen and under twenty years of age the sum of seven shillings sterling per week and when he is twenty and under twenty-one years of age the sum of eight shillings sterling per week: And in addition to the above sums he shall be allowed when employed at couching the sum of one shilling sterling per week and when making the sum of one shilling and six pence per week, as extra allowance."

Apparently it was no uncommon thing for apprentices in those days to run away. Certain provision is made in the indentures covering such a contingency. The brochure sets out in detail a notice concerning the running away from Broomhouse Paper Mill of three apprentices, a reward of five guineas being offered for their apprehension. Two of them were recovered, but the last heard of the third apprentice (so far as the information in the brochure is concerned), he was "offering himself to the sea-service."

Scottish Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE upward tendency in prices of white papers is not helping business and the home trade especially continues decidedly dull. So far there is little sign of increased advertising as a result of the very meagre advantage offered in postal rates, and reductions in freight are being discounted by the enhanced cost of papermaking materials.

THE burning question as to whether printers and papermakers should also be wholesale stationers is being discussed without any reference to the ultimate consumers—the British Public, who may have something to say if they find that paper has to bear too many profits before reaching their hands. This may be a difficult matter for associations to settle, as the different members have all their own interests to consider; but it is a question that needs settlement if trade is to progress satisfactorily.

AS A broad principle, it may be allowed that a trader's profit must be justified by work done and risk incurred; and if printers hold larger stocks than are needed by their immediate requirements, they must get a price that will justify their extra expenditure and warehouse rent and yield them what may be considered as a dealer's profit. Then a mill with ample warehouse accommodation and, say, one machine may find it advantageous to hold stocks and sell them to large consumers and dealers needing only small supplies, and in reality they would not interfere with other mills who sell only to wholesale stationers, for they would require to make practically a dealer's profit on their transactions to make their business a success.

AGAIN, a paper dealer, rather than keep large stocks, might prefer to push his trade amongst the largest consumers, and thus do to a great extent the trade of an agent. In this way he would be of as much use to a papermaker as an ordinary agent, and his interests should be guarded, *i.e.*, he should have a profit to cover his risk of bad debts and the interest on his outlay in addition to the ordinary agent's commission.

WITH frank open dealing on the part of the different traders and common honesty there is no reason why any class of individuals should be "taboo." All have their uses and the various attempts in some quarters to eliminate agents and small dealers will only react upon those who make them, as they will ultimately have to sell at reduced profits with a less efficient staff of sellers.

MESSRS. CHARLES E. CORKE AND CO., papermakers' agents, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, have been appointed sole selling agents for the north of England for M. Peterson and Son, Moss Mills, Norway, the manufacturers of the well-known Moss pure kraft paper. Messrs. Corke, with branches in Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester, thus represent Messrs. Peterson throughout the whole of England and Wales. Moss pure kraft is made in sheets or reels, M.G. and unglazed, d/c 16 lbs. and up.

WE DO EVERYTHING
REQUIRED BY A PRINTER.
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND THE BEST AND
CHEAPEST
RULING
AND
LINOTYPING.
Brentford Ptg. & Pubg. Co.,
Limited,
BRENTFORD, MIDDX.



"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"
R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL
Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,
SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.
8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.
THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.
London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

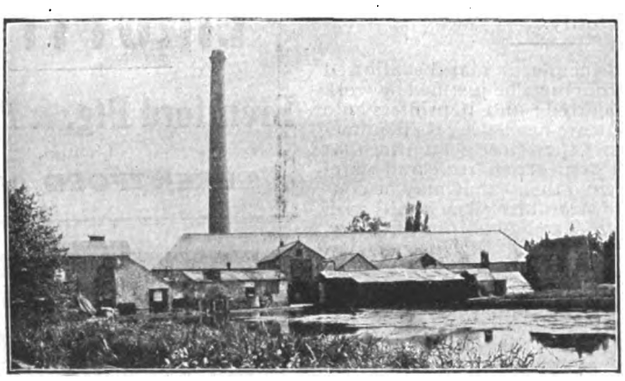
Digitized by Google

Paper for Stamps.

Process of Manufacture at Roughway Mills.

An interesting description of the manufacture, at the Roughway Paper Mills, near Tonbridge, Kent, of paper for postage stamps was prepared by Mr. Fred J. Melville for the *Exhibition Times* and *Congress Chronicle*, issued in connection with the London International Stamp Exhibition and the tenth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1923. The date of the Exhibition at the Horticultural Hall is May 14 to 26.

The article is profusely illustrated by photographs taken by Mr. Melville, who is a well-known writer on stamp subjects. We are indebted to Mr. Melville for permission to reproduce part of his article, and for the use of the illustrations.



ROUGHWAY MILLS, NEAR TONBRIDGE, KENT.

Roughway Mill used to belong to the Turners, who also owned Chafford Mills, now dismantled, where the watermarked paper was made for all the British surface-printed stamps from their earliest introduction. Roughway began to make stamp papers about fifty years ago, and for a long period manufactured all the English and Colonial stamp papers until the mill was closed down in 1912. Its closing down was temporary, and philatelists have evidence of it in the temporary passing of those coloured papers, and the sensation of the "white-backs."

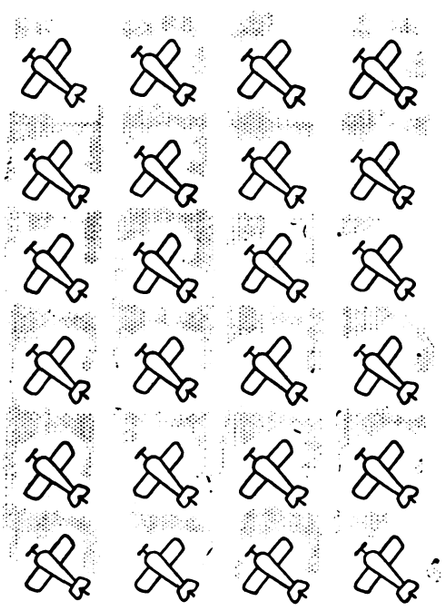
But Roughway has been quickened into life again, and as always, it specialises in watermarked papers. Its huge battery of "dandies" include the India "star," and "Court fee" papers, the Crown over CA, formerly the Roman and now also the Script, and postage papers for Egypt, the Sudan, New Zealand, Australia, several Indian native states, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and others. It was at Roughway that the special watermarked paper was made for the Aero stamp, which is to be printed at the Exhibition by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., and the purpose of my visit to the mill was to witness the making of this paper.

I wrote of the "wizardry" of paper-making, for it is indeed an affair of magic. The fairy's spell which changes Cinderella's rags into the most radiant raiment is equalled by this sorcery which turns dust-laden rags into fine paper of spotless cream.

The paper made here is entirely produced from rags, and long experience of the production of paper for stamps has proved that cotton rags are the best basis for this purpose; linen, which is the ideal thing for bond papers, is too hard to suit the needs of the stamp manufacturer. So in the process of cutting up the rags, a work done by women, who draw the rags over a knife, the cotton rags are separated from the linen ones, and all are graded into qualities: (1) supers, (2) seconds, and (3) thirds. Only the first class is used for making the stamp paper.

After going into the details of cleaning the rags and beating the fibres, we take up Mr. Melville at the dandy roll. He writes: The dandy roll on the machine on the occasion of my visit, was a special one, bearing the aeroplane device for a watermark. This was made by Messrs. Edwin Amies & Son, of Maidstone, who have been paper mould and dandy roll manufacturers for generations. The original Amies started the business in 1793. They have made the moulds and dandies for a great number of the watermarked papers known to philatelists, and learning of our plans for producing an aero stamp at the Exhibition, Mr. Ernest H. Amies, the present head of the firm, generously offered to make a special dandy roll for the occasion.

As a matter of curiosity it may be recorded that on the one dandy were two styles of the aerial watermark, one pane being of the "cut-to-register" kind (i.e., what philatelists call a single watermark, one device to each stamp) and the other pane an "all-over" watermark (multiple). Messrs. Amies will show the dandy at the Exhibition.



CUT-TO-REGISTER WATERMARKS.

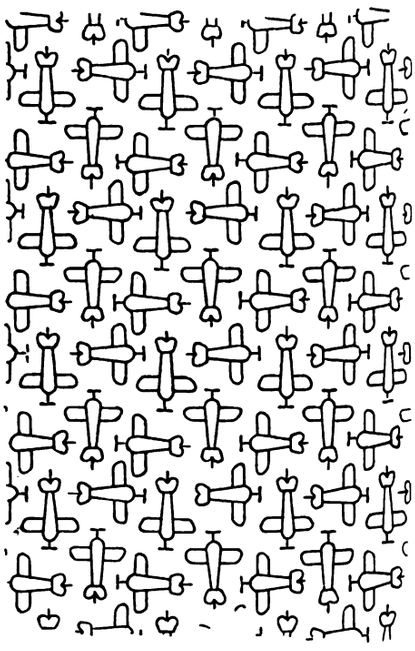
So our paper passing under this dandy roll on the machine receives its watermark, and passes over steam cylinders for drying, and then through a bath or tub of gelatine size, and on over the air dryer, whence it passes over surface-calenders and is rolled up at the dry end of the machine.

The roll of paper, sometimes three-quarters of a mile long, has then to be cut up into sheets, and this requires special care with watermarked paper, on the "cut-to-register" plan. There is no difficulty in slitting the roll into the requisite widths, and our roll was first so slit to produce two narrow rolls, one of single and the other of multiple aeroplane watermark. The latter was cut into sheets of equal size, the watermark being all over the paper, no special regard for register being required.

On the other hand with a single or "cut-to-register" watermark the paper has to be cut with extreme precision or the watermark will not be in register on the printed stamps. This is usually done by hand, the paper being threaded on to needles which pierce the register marks at right and left. But Roughway possesses an ingenious machine of its own, specially designed and patented by Mr. Harry Cremer, J.P., the Managing Director. The roll of paper is drawn over the machine and is then cut to exact register. These machines whilst being simple and effective reduce the cost of cutting considerably below other methods now in use, and are very accurate.

The present predominance of the "all-over" or multiple watermark in stamp-printing is due to the fact that the printer is saved the trouble of getting his stamps in register with the watermark. At most mills, too, it is more costly to produce a cut-to-register watermark than an all-over one because the cutting by the old hand method is a slow business But in the general interests of security, and that is one of the chief objects of a watermark, the cut-to-register, accurately cut, and accurately printed, is no doubt a greater safeguard against counterfeiting, requiring just that perfect precision in cutting and in printing that the counterfeiter is unlikely ever to be able to attain without the most elaborate machinery.

Paper is peculiarly susceptible to a variety of influences, and an important feature in the making of paper for stamp-printing is to ensure its even quality and its mature condition. The ingredients, even the rags, are stored in bins for months before they are used, and the sheets of paper when made are not sent straight off to the printer. The paper is then loft dried, which enables it to take up its natural amount of moisture by being hung up in racks in a room controlled in supplying the correct amount of ventilation. After this process the paper is stacked away for six to eight weeks, at the end of which time it has become thoroughly matured, and is then in a right condition to work kindly on the printing machine.



MULTIPLE AERO STAMP WATERMARKS.

All this is a slow business, but one which saves endless trouble and waste in printing. Cheaper materials and more rapid production have been applied to the production of stamp paper at home and elsewhere, but the net result is never economical, for what is saved in the actual cost of

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT — IN THREE REIGNS

POSTCARDS
CALENDARS
PICTURES
BIRTHDAY
EASTER-WEDDING-CHRISTMAS & NEW CARDS
GIFT BOOKS
TOY BOOKS
PAINTING BOOKS
PHOTOGRAVURES
OILETTES
ZAG-ZAW PICTURE PUZZLES
TRADE MARK ON EVERY PUBLICATION
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, Ltd
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.
SOLD BY THE LEADING STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD — LIST SENT POST FREE.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER.
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.
MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS can have their Indexes made to their Own Standards without delay.
EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities,
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."
Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters,

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

S & P INKS STAND
For QUALITY.
See SLATER & PALMERS' Advertisement on Cover ii.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
SUPPLIED
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly*

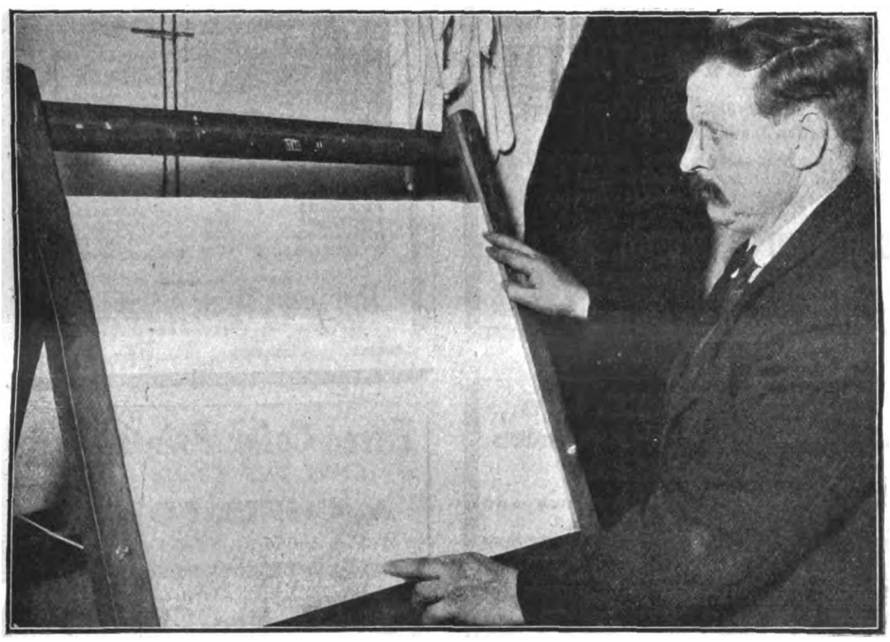
This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

the paper is lost in the heavy percentage of rejects from the printed sheets.

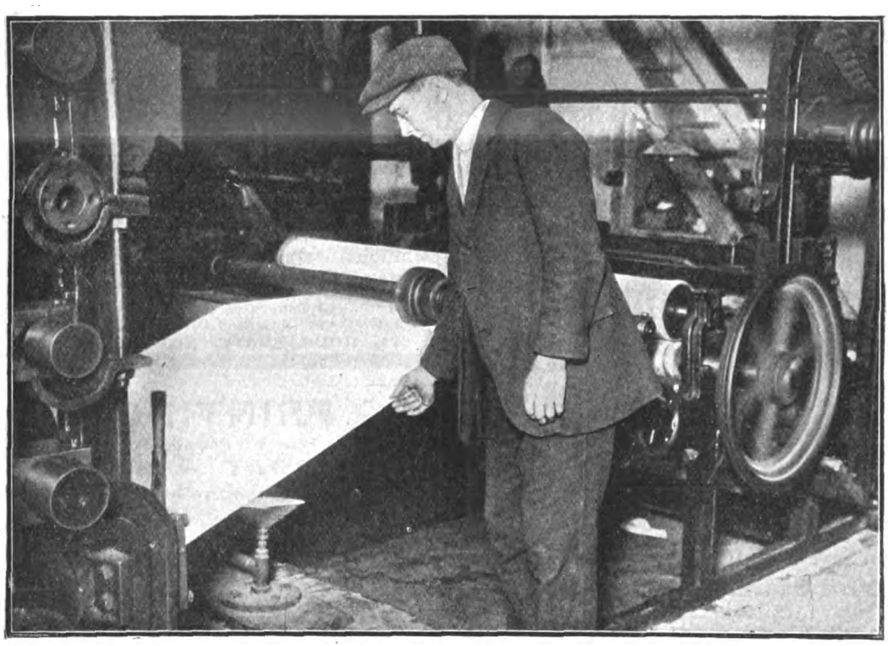
The sheets when cut are frequently tested on glass frame gauges. For each kind of watermarked paper made, a glass gauge is prepared showing the complete watermark arrangement together with the register marks. A sheet laid on its appropriate frame and examined against a light must correspond exactly in respect of watermark and cut. These gauges are also very useful for securing correct register to start with.



TESTING FOR REGISTER.

The last stage in the work is the sorting, examination and counting of the sheets. I took up several sheets that had been thrown out for repulping, and it was difficult for the untrained eye to detect even the slightest flaw. But there was just one tiny speck in the large sheet, no bigger than this full stop. The keen eye of the examiner had found it and the sheet was thrown out. The sheets are counted twice and are passed on to the packers, who pack and seal each ream separately with the special Government seal.

Roughway is only a one-machine mill, but it can cope with a vast output of paper in its special class. Devoting its output exclusively to the best class of watermarked rag papers, its employees have been working stamp papers the greater part of their lives, and even the old machine seems to know its work is important and exclusive, and to take a pride in rolling out its creamy lengths of perfect paper. Mr. A. E. Larkin, foreman of the *salle*, or finishing house, whose memories of paper-making go back to the "crown" and "anchor" days of British stamps, is one of the oldest employees at the mill, and his reminiscences, if he could be persuaded to write them, would provide some useful data for philatelic history.



DRY END OF MACHINE: PAPER PASSING FROM CALENDER OVER AN ELECTRIC LIGHT WHICH SHOWS UP THE WATERMARK.

On behalf of the J.P.S. and the Exhibition Committee I should like, in conclusion, to place on record our great appreciation of the interest taken in our endeavours to produce a perfect aero stamp on the part of the firm of the Roughway Mills, Ltd., and of Messrs. Edwin Amies and Son, the dandy-roll makers. To Mr. G. O. R. Cremer, the assistant managing director of the mill, my thanks are specially due for his helpful and instructive guidance through the processes of papermaking, and for the facilities he afforded me for visiting this historic mill.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Armstrong, O. E., and Bryan, G. P. Embossing machines, etc. 11,565.
Clark, A. Printing rollers. 11,846.
Diack, W. Envelopes. 11,984.
Ellens, W. E. Machinery for manufacture of bags, etc. 11,698.
Fisher, W. Blotting pad for advertising. 11,567.
Hume, W. H. Loose-leaf binders. 12,019.
Linotype and Machinery Ltd. (Mergenthaler Setzmaschinen-Fabrik Ges.). Escapement mechanism for typograpical composing machines. 11,740.
Nasmith, J. W. Automatic feed for rotary cutting machines, etc. 12,007.
Nasmith, J. W. Folding box glueing machines. 12,008.
Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Mfg. Co.). Conical paper cup and process for making same. 11,720.
Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Mfg. Co). Paper cup and blank for making same. 11,721.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Folding mechanism for bag-making machines. 11,712.
Timson, Bullock and Barber, Ltd. Bag-making machines. 11,856.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Nelson, A. Cardboard boxes. 196,638.

1922.

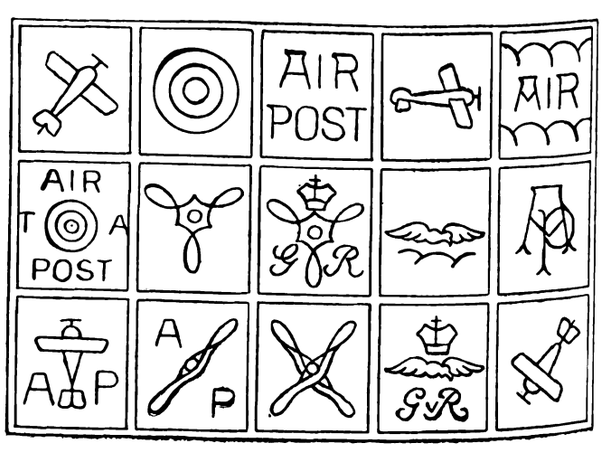
Correx Muvek Filmipari Gepgyar Czako Laszlo. Photographic type-composing machines. 174,621.
English Electric Co., Ltd., and Kefford, H. W. Arrangement for binding loose sheets, pamphlets and the like. 196,747.
Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binders. 196,786.
Leverett, H. J. Calendars. 196,698.
Rapkin, G. F. Loose-leaf books and albums. 196,740.
Richards, G. L. Machines for printing and distributing tickets, labels and the like. 174,381.
Trist, A. R. Printing surfaces. 196,666.

Trade in Printing Type.

Exports.—During the first three months of the year British printing type was exported to the extent of 59 tons (of the value of £17,626), as compared with 57 tons (£17,819) in the corresponding period last year, and 104 tons (£31,620) in the similar quarter of the preceding year.

Imports.—Only 7 tons (£2,969) of printing type entered this country during January to March, as against 14 tons (£3,350) in the previous year (three months), and 11 tons (£4,168) in the corresponding quarter of 1921.

UNDER the new arrangements for the management of the *Nation and the Athenæum*, the price of the paper from the issue of May 5th is reduced from 9d. to 6d.



Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, June 14th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, 5% *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Prompt application is invited for space. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **CHINA.** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

Directors :
SIR ADOLPH TUCK, BART.
MR. GUSTAVE TUCK.
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.
CAPT. DESMOND TUCK.



Raphael House,
CITY,
LONDON,
May, 1923.

YEAR by year it is our privilege to record the latest story of the achievements of our "WORLD'S ART SERVICE" and to-day at the threshold of a new Season, we lift the veil upon a new collection of Christmas and New Year Cards, Postcards, Calendars, Gift Books, Pictures, Art Novelties, etc., the result of yet another twelve months' careful and ceaseless labours, which is resplendent with Art Treasures, unapproached in their beauty and craftsmanship.

Thanks again to this all-embracing "WORLD'S ART SERVICE," which has made Raphael Tuck and Sons a household name in every corner of the Globe, these Gems of Art will not lie hidden through the ages, but will at once be brought within the reach not only of the highest but of the most humble, and cast their rays upon countless homes.

Christmas and New Year Cards. The World-wide reputation enjoyed by our Christmas and New Year Cards will be more than eclipsed by this year's wonderful collection, which comprises upwards of 3,000 different designs embodying a host of distinctive features and combining between them all that is choicest in the Arts of East and West.

Calendars, Juvenile Gift Books, Toy Books, etc. High in the "WORLD'S ART SERVICE" rank our this year's magnificent collection of Art, Fancy and Block Calendars, Gift Books, made familiar by our choice juvenile "Raphael House" and "Treasure House" Libraries, Toy Books, Painting Books, Panoramas, Father Tuck's Annual, Little People's Annual, delightful Dressing Dolls, Baby Books, etc., etc.

Pictures and Picture Postcards. A splendid range of Novelties which space forbids us to enumerate and for the details of which we refer our friends to the complete illustrated catalogue "THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE" now in preparation.

L'Envoi. Such is the latest chapter which it is our privilege to add to the history of Raphael House.

It will we feel sure prove a cause for congratulation by all our friends, old and new, both at home and across the seas, that it has been possible for us to bring our "WORLD'S ART SERVICE" to a degree of perfection undreamed of in the past.

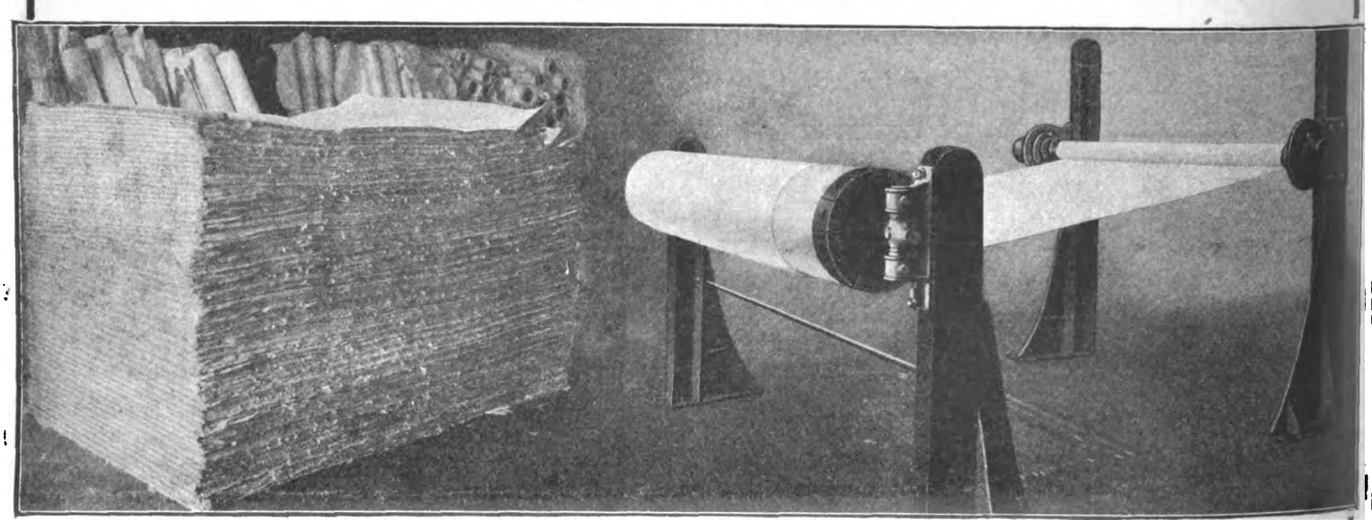
In thanking you for your personal share in the dissemination of our manifold Art publications during so many years, we trust we may ever venture to claim the continuance of your valued interest in "THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE."

Very faithfully yours,

Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.
2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.
4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—May 17, 1923.

Digitized by Google

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 21. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 24, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR.



SAVES MONEY.

A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

Fry's Metal Foundry

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, DUBLIN, GLASGOW.

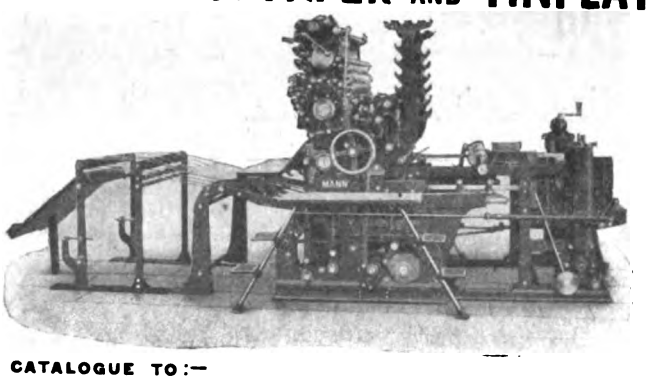
Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines),
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

33-9

ESTABLISHED MANN IN 1871.

OFFSET MACHINERY FOR PAPER AND TINPLATE PRINTING

RAPID ROTARY TINPLATE DECORATING MACHINE.



REGISTER ABSOLUTELY PERFECT INDIVIDUALITY & DISTINCTION.

SEND FOR LATEST CATALOGUE TO:—

GEORGE MANN & COMPANY, LTD.,
HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1

Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON. Telephone: MUSEUM 5740
Cables: LITHOMAN, LONDON.

Represented in Australia by R. COLLIE & CO., PTY., LTD., 194/196, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne.

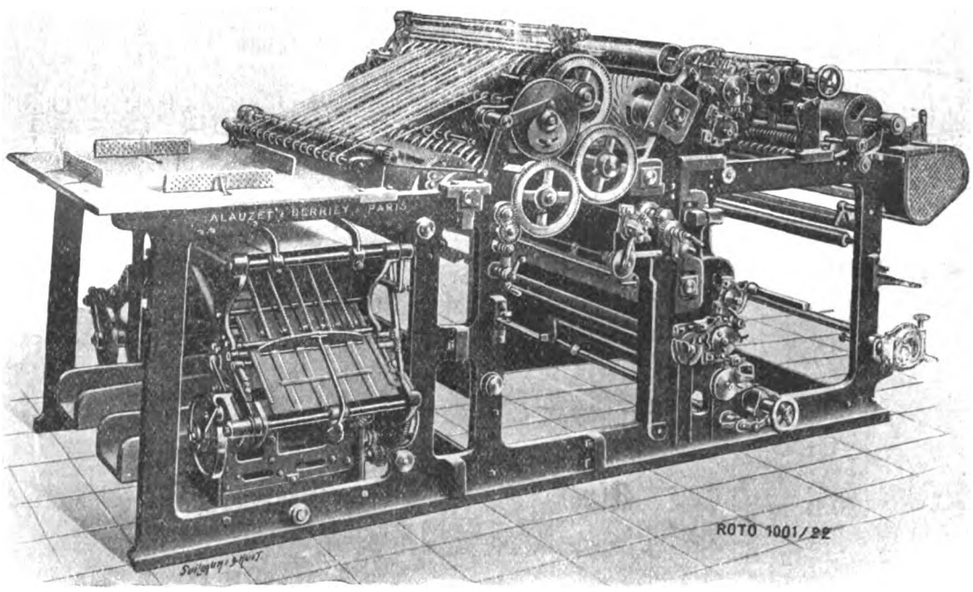
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

SP SP

I N K S

THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF **PRINTING INKS** WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 21. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 24, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Photo-Engraver and Printer Should Co-operate.

An Appeal for a Greater Spirit of Friendly Helpfulness Between Craftsmen in the Graphic Arts Industries.

By WILLARD R. JILLSON.

Photo engraving and printing are interdependent. Much of the world's business today is made possible by a prodigious use of printers' ink in conjunction with letterpress illustrations produced by the photo-engraver. Photo-engraving is a new art, if compared with printing, but statistics prove beyond controversy that modern advertising began to develop with the birth of photo-engraving, less than fifty years ago, and that scarcely a periodical leaves the press to-day without some illustration or emblem bearing testimony to the truth of this assertion—that photo-engraving and printing are interdependent and should go hand in hand wherever publicity in any form is desired through the printed page. Without the half-tone illustration and the line etching on zinc, all forms of printed matter, from the daily newspaper to the library *edition de luxe*, would revert to the use of the wood-cut or the steel engraving, which reached their greatest usefulness less than half-a-century ago.

In making an appeal, therefore, for the highest type of friendly co-operation between printers and engravers, we feel that it is self-evident that the two crafts are inalterably linked together by the nature of their product and that if those engaged in these industries will take the time and interest necessary to inform themselves more intimately in regard to the practical application of their allied art, much of the trouble now arising between the printer, the engraver and the ultimate buyer of the completed booklet or catalogue, will be avoided.

The writer has had the rather unique experience of having been both a printer and a photo-engraver over a period of forty years, having learned the printer's trade, so-called, in the newspaper and job office of his father, who also learned the printing trade when a small boy. Having been "to the manner born," as it were, we feel at liberty to speak without bias, and when we say that both engraver and printer are frequently at fault, we are sure the experience of others will bear us out in the statement. Too often one tries to lay the blame for poor results on the other, while the dissatisfied customer, knowing little, if anything, of the technicalities of printing or engraving, is at a loss whom to believe, and goes away disgusted, with a justifiable conviction that the art of photo-reproduction for printing purposes is far from perfect.

There is little consolation for the disappointed buyer to be told by the engraver that the "cuts" were all right, but that they were not printed on suitable stock; or that poor judgment was exercised in the grade of ink used. Instances of this kind are altogether too common. No one seems to be willing to take the blame for producing an unsatisfactory piece of work. And the regrettable feature of it is that there is no reason why every printing job, where half-tones or line plates are used, should not be absolutely perfect. Lack of co-operation in almost every case is the factor which leads to unsatisfactory results. This leads us to repeat a slogan, well known in the printing trade: "See your printer first."

So far, for the sake of argument, we have dealt mostly in generalisations, which, perhaps, for the purpose of a direct appeal to both printer and engraver, are not quite specific enough to be of real value. Therefore a review of the more frequent causes for complaint where the printing of photo-engraved plates is concerned may serve to bring about the co operation so essential to good work.

In the first place it must be remembered that a large percentage of engraving orders are handled either by correspondence or telephone. The engraver, therefore, has only the written instructions of the customer, or telephonic communication to guide him in filling an order. If these instructions are inadequate, delay must ensue, or the engraver must use his own judgment and take a chance on having interpreted his customer's wishes correctly. This is risky business. It may be seen, therefore, that lack of care in ordering can easily lead to no end of annoyance and vexation. Sizes should be plainly marked on the copy, where possible, and if the photograph or drawing to be reproduced is of such nature that to mark it would mar its value or appearance, the instructions to the engraver should be attached to it, plainly written or typed. The width and height should be designated, crop marks indicated, half-tone screen to be used and the finish desired—that is, square, with line; square, without line; silhouette, vignette, or combination half-tone and line. It is plain to see how the omission of any one of these necessary details would leave the engraver in doubt.

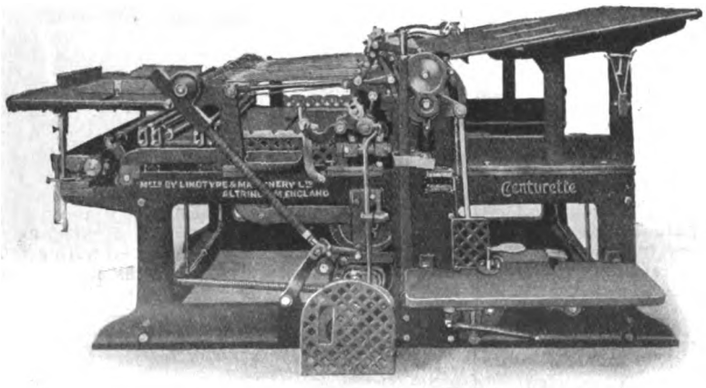
In designating the size, care should be exercised in advance to determine by rules of proportion what the dimensions of a plate will be when reduced by photographic methods from an original drawing or photograph. To many advertising experts and printers details of this nature are very simple and it would seem almost superfluous to refer to them here. But a very short expereince in an engraving shop will demonstrate the fact that even old buyers of engravings pay little or no attention to such details. They bring in a copy and leave instructions to make it fit a given space. This cannot be done in every instance. The proportions of the original frequently make it impossible to get the desired width without cropping the plate either top or bottom in such a way as to spoil its effectiveness. A sliding rule or logarithmic circular scale should be among the properties of every well-regulated office where engravings are used or ordered. A simple method of determining reduction, where the copy will permit, is to draw a diagonal line from the lower left-hand corner to the upper right-hand corner of the drawing, then measure off the desired width on the base line, and draw a perpendicular line from this point to a point of contact with the diagonal line. This will determine the height on reduction. Care must be exercised, however, that all lines are true with the face of the copy, especially if they are drawn on the reverse side of a photograph. The word "long" should never be used to designate a dimension. Width is from left to right; height is up and down.

The engraver's work is unique, in that his plates must be made to fit exactly in the space for which they are intended, and the same care should be exercised in filling out an engraving order that an accomplished tailor employs when fitting an individual with a custom-made suit of clothes.

So much has been written in regard to the proper half-tone screen to use on any predetermined weight or quality of paper, that the subject would seem to have been worn threadbare. And yet this is an important element in good printing, one that gives rise to many disappointments and one that may easily be avoided. It is of little consequence that the engraver's proofs, which have been carefully drawn on a hand press, upon heavily coated proving stock, look clean and beautiful. If they will not print that way in the printer's run, it is evident something went wrong, either with the plates or the printing. When buyers of engravings get the fact firmly fixed in their minds that there is a half-tone screen suitable for each grade of printing paper, from "news" stock to the finest super-coated, they need have no anxiety as to results. If the engraver can be furnished with the sample of the stock upon which his half-tone is to be printed, there will seldom be any difficulty, unless a cheap, thin, job ink

Digitized by Google

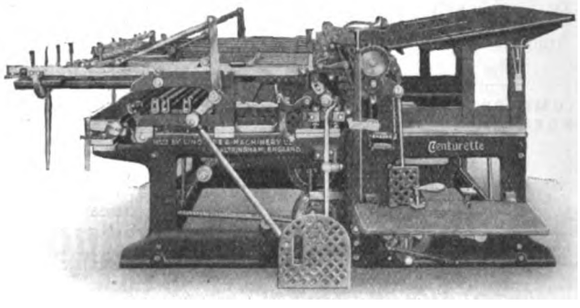
Centurette



CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery.

This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.

Built in one size only—Dbl. Demy—with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.



CENTURETTE—with Printed-Side-up Delivery.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9 Kingsway, London.

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

is used, which was never intended by the ink-maker for any such purpose. Half-tone inks are stiffer and have more body than ordinary job or book inks and should be specified where half-tone illustrations are used.—*The American Printer.*

Manufacturer, Merchant and Agent.

(From Our Scottish Correspondent.)

WITH reference to our last week's "Notes," it would be a pity if the paper trade in this country was stereotyped in the way that it is done in America, for the mentality of the two nations is different. In the first place, a man who makes his livelihood by selling is likely to be a more efficient salesman than one who is simply a mill nominee and gets a salary for his work.

THEN a dealer who can only buy a particular paper from another dealer is not likely to push that make, and a trader whose profit is strictly limited by trade price lists, though it may make him energetic in increasing his overturn, may also make him less inclined to attend to the special interests of his customers, a point that British traders get some credit for. Most small consumers of paper are quite ignorant of the technicalities of what is really an intricate business and have to rely upon their suppliers. If the dealer has no time to consider his customers' interests, he is not so likely to retain his custom.

THERE is a good deal we can learn from our American cousins as regards trading matters. They are frank and open in their methods and not too reticent as to the value of their wares; but customs that suit a large country like America are not always so suitable for a small country like this. Moreover, we are hampered by complicated coinage, weights and measures, which greatly handicap us in our foreign trade. If we could get these remedied, it would be a much simpler matter to standardise our sizes of paper.

IN this country we believe greatly in individual effort, and the selling ability of a man has its limits. He may do very well with one or two dozen samples to show, but if he has to offer several hundreds, he cannot do them all equal justice and naturally will make his choice. So agents representing one or two mills can, if well supported—and this is very essential to success—do a better business for them than if they had to offer for a syndicate owning perhaps 10 or 20 mills. Theoretically, a printer should make his profit on printing, not on selling paper; but there is no logical reason why a printer should not also be a wholesale stationer; and what are called manufacturing stationers really do combine several distinct branches of trade in their business. When profits are limited by mill price lists, there is less inducement for traders to deal in such articles.

U.S. Board Exports.

February Figures Relating to Paper, Straw and Bristols.

Exports of Bristols and Bristol boards from the United States during February reached a total of 445,805 lbs. ($28,481). Paper board and strawboard dispatched abroad came to 3,118,419 lbs. ($164,108). Cuba is the principal market for Bristols and Bristol board, taking 284,344 lbs. ($12,793). Canada followed with, 69,798 lbs. ($5,279). An important market is Japan, which received 51,069 lbs. ($5,347) while Australia took 7,435 lbs. ($1,315).

Of the total exports of paper board and strawboard the provinces of Canada took the largest proportion, namely 1,860,007 ($86,004) Other important consumers were China 288,995 lbs. ($15,423), Cuba 276,455 lbs. ($12,995), Japan 233,898 lbs. ($13,275), England 105,354 lbs. ($6,921). Then follow New Zealand 70,271 lbs. ($6,569), and Australia, 21,073 lbs. ($2,311).

THE *Berlin Evening News*, which recently published its first issue, is the first Berlin newspaper to be printed in English. The price is 250 marks a copy.

Paper Bag-Making Machine.

Successful Action by Manufacturers.

In the King's Bench Division last week Mr. D. O. Evans, paper bag manufacturer, of Finchley-road, was sued by Messrs. Ewart and Collis, Ltd., machinery manufacturers, of Euston-road, who claimed £629, the balance of the price of a No. 4 paper bag-making machine, or the return of the machine.

The case for the plaintiffs was that the machine, worth £900, was supplied in 1921 under a hiring agreement, under the terms of which £150 was to be paid on delivery and the balance, plus interest, by nine monthly instalments. Defendants paid the deposit, but had only paid £138 of the balance, leaving £629 owing.

For the defence it was alleged that the machine was unsatisfactory, and damages were claimed amounting to £5,000.

Mr. Mayer, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said paper bags were made by the million by very interesting and expensive machinery. This particular machine turned out bags at the rate of 85 a minute. There was great difficulty in getting the deposit and first instalment, and nothing had been paid since. There was no truth in the allegation that there was anything wrong with the machine. Plaintiffs had supplied defendant with other machines previously, but not a penny was paid until the bill reached £1,818.

Judgment.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the defendants alleged that the machine would not work and yet the evidence showed that 30 tons of bags had been turned out and sold within eight months. Nowhere in the correspondence was there any complaint of any specific defect. No facts had been given to the Court to show that the machine did not turn out all that was required of it. In a case like this in which about £5,000 was claimed by the defendants as damages consequential upon the alleged defects in the machine, it was of the most vital importance that the defendants should disclose all the books and documents bearing upon the claim, and the fact that that was not done threw suspicion on the claim. On the whole, he (the Judge) arrived at the conclusion that, except for a minor defect, the machine was perfectly good, and therefore, there would be judgment for the plaintiffs for £618 9s. 8d. with interest, and the counter-claim would be disallowed.

A stay of execution was granted with a view to appeal.

British Empire Exhibition.

Progress of the Papermakers' Guarantee Fund.

The Papermakers' Association are definitely committed to a guarantee fund in connection with the papermaking machine which is to be installed at the British Empire Exhibition next year, the executive committee having passed a resolution in favour of the proposal. In response to a circular appeal which Mr. Foster has issued to the members of his Assotion, some substantial promises have already been received. The total sum up to the present is over £2,000, but as £5,000 is aimed at it will be necessary for those who have not yet replied to the circular to do so as soon as possible.

The offers of subscription so far received include the following:—

100 Guineas.—Edward Lloyd, Ltd.; A. E. Reed and Co.; Star Paper Mill Co., Ltd.; Cooke and Nuttall, Ltd.; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd.; Donside Paper Mill Co., Ltd.; Empire Paper Mill Co., Ltd.; Imperial Paper Mills; Reed and Smith, Ltd.; Olive and Partington, Ltd.; and Sun Paper Mill Co.

£100.—Peter Dixon and Son, Ltd.; North-Eastern Paper Mill Co., Ltd.; Fisher and Co.; Chas. Marsden and Sons, Ltd.; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd.; Thomas Owen and Co., Ltd.; and Thames Paper Co., Ltd.

£50.—British Paper Co., Ltd.; John Wild and Son; Hendon Paper Works; and R. and W. Watson.

30 Guineas.—Wm. Tod, Jun. and Co., Ltd.; John Tod and Son.

£25.—P. Garnett and Son.

20 Guineas.—W. Howard and Son and T. B. Ford, Ltd.

Modern Lithographic Developments

Forthcoming Series of Articles.

We receive numerous requests for reliable information regarding the developments of photo process lithography and its possible consuming inroads into the domains of typography and engraving. Those developments are such as to raise the question whether there is any immediate fear of this planographic process usurping the work hitherto belonging to the relief and intaglio processes of typography and engraved plate printing.

With a view, therefore, of keeping our wide circle of readers supplied with accurate and reliable information as to the actual position and prospective possibilities of offset lithography and analagous photo litho developments, we have arranged with that well-known lithographic and photo-process expert, Mr. Joseph Goodman, F.R.P.S., author of the standard text books on "Modern Metalithography," "Colour and Colour Printing," etc., for both America and the British Isles, to write us a monthly article dealing with developments of these crafts and their inter-relation to the sister crafts of printerdom.

Mr. Goodman is very popular as a practical technical craft writer, enjoying world-wide reputation. He was for many years teacher of the Lithographic and Photo Procees Classes of Liverpool and Manchester Municipal Technical Schools. For several years also he travelled the whole of the British Isles demonstrating and instructing litho and process craftsmen in the latest and most expert methods of working metal plates. He is also conversant with Continental methods, having worked some of his wander-years of experience in both Germany and Belgium. He has been foreman and manager of lithographic establishments, as well as journeyman, so that he will approach the subject with a full appreciation of the variety of interests involved in the matters whereof he writes.

Portuguese Customs Tariff.

Among the "Preliminary Provisions" to the new Portuguese Customs Tariff is one relating to "Tare Allowances (Art 44)." This states that "when the net weight is established by the legal tare allowance, the following percentage shall be deducted from the gross weight, according to the nature of the goods and packages":—Paper and cardboard of all kinds, bales and bundles: Plain, 2; with boards, and with boards and iron hoops, 5; paper, painted or stamped, cases, when put up in rolls, 15; caustic soda, iron drums, 3.

THE proprietor of the Amsterdam *Telegraaf* has bought the *Nieuws van den Dag*, an old-established daily paper of Amsterdam, and has had it incorporated with his popular daily, the *Courant*, also published in Amsterdam.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES

"Ear" Brand (Regd.):

TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

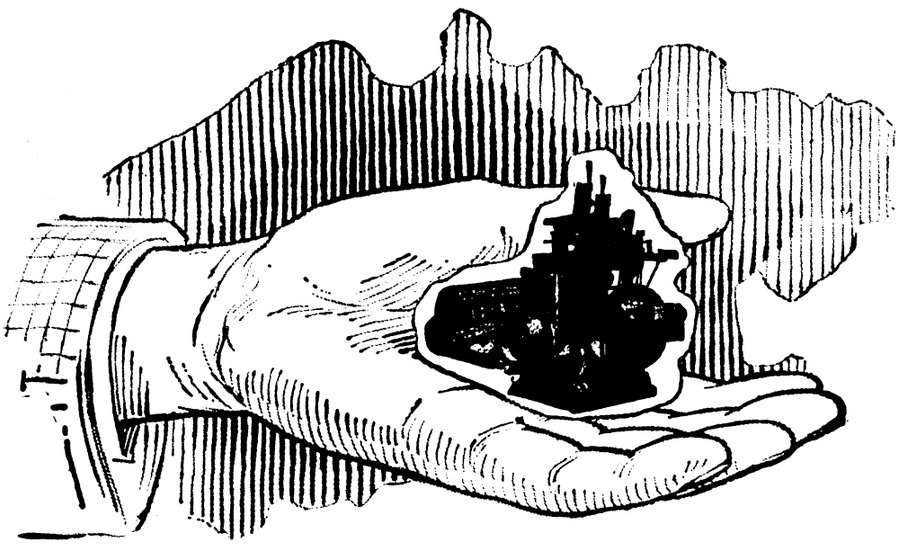
Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google



This machine will mean more business for you

Ask any Envelope Manufacturer what he thinks of the "Leader." This Efficient, Absolutely Up-to-date Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine is one of the Greatest Modern Time and Labour Savers. It produces per minute in one operation, 150 perfectly Made Envelopes Gummed on the Flaps, Folded and Dried. *Speed*, *Reliability*, *Economy* —these Things will Count in production in the Good Times which are certainly ahead of us.

The "Leader" is made by a firm with 60 Years' Experience of the Manufacture of Envelope Making Machinery, so you can depend upon getting only the Best possible Results. May we send you our prices, together with full particulars? A Post Card will bring a reply which will interest you.

THE "LEADER"

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LTD.,

31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:

DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd.,

Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

AT the Dartford Police Court on Friday, Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., The Broadway Press, Wilmington, were charged with employing girls during prohibited hours on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, in December, January and February. The cases had been adjourned to enable Mr. J. Lloyd Edwards, H.M. Inspector of Factories, who prosecuted, to amend certain dates. Mr. Norman T. Baynes, for the defence, pleaded guilty in several cases where the dates were not in dispute and not guilty in others. Penalties were imposed amounting to £63, and the defendants were ordered to pay 22s. costs.

WE are requested to state that Messrs. Empson, Hall and Co., printers, stationers, etc., of 30-32, Charles-street, Manchester, are in no way connected with Messrs. Harold Empson and Henry Russell Verdon (of 15, Gordon-street, Charles-street, Manchester), against whom a receiving order was recorded in a recent issue.

CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPER.—At the Co-operative Congress which opened at Edinburgh on Monday, there was an interesting debate on a proposal of the Central Board, moved by Mr. George Brownhill, chairman of the Co-operative Publishing Company, to establish a co-operative daily paper, which it was estimated would cost at least £500,000 to launch and maintain for the first year. The motion of the Central Board asked for power to canvass societies during the year with a view to a report on the scheme being brought forward at next congress. The motion was carried, and the canvass will therefore take place.

NEWSPAPER COSTS AND PRICES. — *The Times*, announcing yesterday that on and after June 4th the price of the paper will be 2d. daily, explains that under present conditions 1½d. is not an economic price. "The general costs of newspaper production are, for the most part, still at the highest point reached after the war." Paper, adds *The Times*, still costs more than it cost in 1914; there has been no reduction in the war-time rate of printers' wages; and carriage and distribution are items which stand at more than double the pre-war figure. The *Daily Telegraph* also announces an increase in price from 1½d. to 2d. on and after June 4th, and says that it is acting by arrangement with *The Times*.

PRINTERS' CHARITY SPORTS.—The Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association has arranged for the twentieth-eighth annual charity sports (under A.A.A. Laws and N.C.U. Rules) at Stamford Bridge Athletic Grounds, on Saturday, June 23rd, at 2.30 p.m. sharp. There will be a long series of interesting events, and the L.S.C. Military Band will be in attendance. Entries close first post Monday, June 18th (to hon. secretary, W. C. Jewell, 21, Shandon-road, S.W.4), and particulars and tickets can be obtained from Mr. H. F. Parker, 8, Albion-road, Wandsworth-road, S.W.4; the Falcon Hotel, Gough-square, Fleet-street, E.C., or from any member of the committee.

THE Civic Press, a Glasgow trade union-owned printing concern, has decided to go ahead with a development scheme. A site for new premises has been secured in the Garscube-road area, and building will begin at an early date.

THE annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association has been provisionally arranged for Thursday, June 14th, at 12 noon, at Stationers' Hall.

THE next meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association will be held on Tuesday, June 5th at Stanley's Restaurant, 235, Lavender Hill, Battersea, 6.30 for 7. Mr. F. Heckford (chief chemist to John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.) will speak on "The Peculiarities and Pitfalls of the Craft" from the papermaker's point of view. Mr. M. Skeins, the general manager of John Dickinson, will also be present and will be pleased to answer questions.

J.I.C. DISTRICT COMMITTEES. — Following the recent successful meeting at Leicester, which was addressed by the joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council, Messrs. A. E. Goodwin and A. E. Holmes, on the subject "What the Joint Industrial Council is Doing," a meeting was held at Northampton on Friday last, addresses being given by the same two speakers. Arrangements were made for an inaugural meeting for a district committee in this important centre. The organisation committee of the J.I.C. has in hand an attractive leaflet headed "The Great Opportunity," which will shortly be circulated to employers and workpeople.

GOVERNMENT AND ADVERTISEMENTS.—Official publications and forms are to be permitted in future as a medium for advertisements, is stated in a reply given by Major A. Boyd-Carpenter (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), in Parliamentary Papers last week. The revenue derived is applied as an appropriation in aid of the Stationery Office Vote. An advertisement which appears on a National Health Insurance form has brought in £135. Subject to the space not being required for official purposes, it is proposed to allow advertisements to be printed on certain forms used in connection with income-tax, including receipts, but not including demand notes.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—Princess Marie Louise presented the prizes after the bridge tournament on Thursday afternoon at Chesham House, arranged by Lady Burbidge and Mrs. Braham in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund. Over a hundred tables were sold. The tournament was very well supported, and many prizes were given. This was the first occasion on which Chesham House had been used for any but Russian charities, it being lent as an appreciation of the services of the Press to Russian refugees.

MR. GEORGE ROBEY will be one of the 16 "star" artists in the super-cabaret at the Hotel Metropole to-morrow (Friday) evening, when a special performance in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund will be held. Many tables have already been booked, but seats at three guineas each can still be had. The project has the enthusiastic support of the Prince of Wales, who is chairman of the Diamond Jubilee Newspaper Press Fund, and many eminent people have secured tables.

TECHNICAL STUDENTS' REUNION.—On Saturday, May 12th, a large number of technical students and their friends met at Stationers' Hall, and wound up the session by a social evening, which comprised singing, dancing and whist. Mr. Edward Unwin, a Past Master of the Company and chairman of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, welcomed the students.

BLOCK PRINTING DEMONSTRATION.—Members of the Newcastle Print Collectors' Society were greatly interested on Tuesday of last week in a demonstration in printing from blocks and plates, given at the exhibition of colour printing in King Edward VII. School of Art, Armstrong College. Mr. Walter S. Corder, president of the Print Collectors' Society, explained the various processes of printing from blocks, and gave demonstrations of wood-cut printing, using for this purpose a small table printing press. Mrs. Clephan gave a demonstration of colour printing from wooden blocks, by the Japanese method, using six different blocks to reproduce one of her own delightful Swiss drawings. Mr. A. Heslop explained the process known as mezzotint printing, and Mr. Bullock made prints in black and white from wooden blocks in the Japanese method. The use of a small etching machine was also explained and demonstrated.

THE *English Review* from the June number will be reduced to 1s., under the new proprietorship; it will be enlarged, and new features added. Mr. Austin Harrison, who has resigned his position as editor, will continue to contribute articles on foreign affairs.

THE *Cambria Daily Leader*, which had 48 pages in its issue of last Friday, claims to have achieved one of the biggest things in provincial evening paper journalism.

A NEW monthly journal about to be published is the *Baxter Times*, which will be devoted entirely to Baxter, Le Blond, Kronheim, Dickes, Fawcett, and the many other oil colour printers of the nineteenth century. It is to be published on the 10th of each month, price 1s. 3d., by the Courier Press, Leamington, Spa.

MR. JAMES CALLINGHAM, founder of the *Insurance Record*, and for 52 years a member of the editorial staff of the *Morning Advertiser*, died at Wimbledon on Friday, aged 87.

NEWS has been received by mail from Toronto of the death of the Rev. Dr. James A. Macdonald, former editor of the Toronto *Globe*

THE death occurred last Thursday at Buenos Aires of the distinguished Argentine journalist, Edward T. Mulhall, who in 1900 founded *La Argentina*.

THE late Mr. George Palmer Wright (77), of Birkenhead, letterpress printer, left £1,972 (net personalty £1,881).

THE late Mr. Charles Morrison Pattullo, of Gallery, Montrose, N.B., papermaker, a director of the Donside Paper Co., who died January 11th last, left £29,429. Testator was the owner of 100 "B" ordinary shares in the British Distribution Co. of the nominal value of £1 each, but on which only a shilling per share had been called up. These £1 shares (1s. paid) have been valued for probate at £214 per share.

TO *The Times* of Friday last, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, contributed a vigorous letter in reply to certain criticisms regarding the use of posters. The use, importance and general high standard and pleasing effect of the modern poster received due emphasis, and the letter deprecated indiscriminate criticism on the subject.

STATIONERS' SOCIAL SOCIETY. — Attention may again be drawn to the fact that the annual golf competition for the Horsburgh Cup will take place on Tuesday, May 29th, at Hadley Wood Golf Club. Those interested in the bowling section are also looking forward to a pleasant meeting on Tuesday, June 5th, when the competition for the Woollacott Cup will be played off at New Malden.

AT a pleasant and successful dinner to American correspondents in London given last week at the Lyceum Club, representatives of English newspapers were invited, and Miss Elizabeth Craig, wife of Mr. Arthur E. Mann, London correspondent of the *New York World*, presided. The American Consul-General (the Hon. Robert Peet Skinner) was one of the speakers.

THE British Delegation to the forthcoming Advertising Convention at Atlantic City is now complete, and numbers 110. It is hoped that the next Convention will be held in London.

WONDERFUL TYPECASTING.—A remarkable feat in typecasing is credited to the Lanston Monotype Co. of America. There has been produced a leaden type, of standard length, at one end of which, on a surface just one-sixth of an inch square (12 points) has been superimposed the Lord's Prayer, by casting. Under an ordinary magnifying glass the outline of the letters may be discerned, but a powerful microscope shows that each letter is a perfectly cut capital. The letters are only ·006 inches high. There are 61 words, one dash, four commas, five periods, one semi-colon and a hair-line border, outside of which are the words "Lanston Monotype Machine Company, Philadelphia."

WITH a view to simplifying the circulation of news and general information concerning Canadian matters, the Canadian Government has decided to establish in London an official Press Bureau, and has appointed Mr. W. T. Cranfield as director, with offices at 9, John-street, Adelphi.

RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL BOOK COMPANY.—H.M. Representative at Moscow reports that a mixed company has been formed, under the title of "The International Book Company," for the sale of foreign publications in Russia and the export of Russian books abroad. The company is also empowered to sell educational matter and apparatus of all kinds, stationery, photographic supplies, cinematograph films and accessories, and to act as an agent for advertisements. The capital of the company is 100,000 gold roubles, and is to be subscribed by the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, the Supreme Council of National Economy, and the Russo-German Company "Kniga." The latter company has a capital of 100,000 marks, and carries on the sale in Moscow of German and Russian books printed in Germany.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Andrew Currie, Joseph Quantrell Hebden William Walter Shaw, and Vernon Possnett instructors of letterpress printing, Scotforth, Lancaster.

E. W. Andrews and H. V. Coles, paper mill agents, 181, Queen Victoria-street, London, under the style of E. W. Andrews and Co.

Digitized by Google

WEST & NORTH-WEST

London Master Printers' Association

A Chat About Australia.

The principal feature of the meeting of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London, held on Tuesday of last week at the Westbourne Park Institute, was the presence of Mr. George F. Hussey, M.P., president of the South Australian Master Printers' Association, who gave a chatty address upon the state of things "down under."

An agreeable prelude was provided by social intercourse with the aid of excellent light refreshments, after which about a score of members, including a few visitors, settled down for the business of the evening, the chair being occupied by the Association's genial president, Mr. J. Emlyn Jones.

Preliminary business included the election of two firms to membership, and some indication was given of the nature of future meetings. Arrangements are being made for a party of W. and N.-W. members to visit Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.'s Apsley Mills on Tuesday, June 12th, when it is expected that the outing will prove a very interesting and instructive one.

Mr. J. R. Burt reported briefly upon points of interest that had been dealt with at recent meetings of the L.M.P.A. council.

Arising out of this, expression was made by Mr. Emlyn Jones of the Association's very high appreciation of Mr. Burt's efforts on the council in furtherance of matters of special interest to the W. and N.-W. Association.

A resolution dealing with a financial matter was brought forward by Mr. S. Goss, but the meeting realised that the subject called for more thorough discussion than time permitted on this occasion. It was accordingly agreed to postpone the discussion to a later meeting.

Mr. G. F. Hussey's Address.

Mr. Hussey received a very cordial ovation on being introduced by the president. He prefaced his remarks by recalling a visit he paid to England somewhere about 45 years ago, when he worked for nine months with Messrs. Morton and Burt.

With the aid of a large map Mr. Hussey then proceeded to give his hearers a considerable amount of information about the Australian Commonwealth. He pointed out that though it had an area equal to the greater part of Europe, its population was only a little over half that of London. Mr. Hussey stressed the fact that Australia's population is almost entirely of British descent, and all speak exactly the same language, there being only some 155,000 foreigners in the whole country. An attractive picture was painted of the climatic and occupational conditions in Australia. In regard to climate, some high temperatures were mentioned, but it was pointed out that it is possible there to bear without discomfort very much higher temperatures than would be endurable in the humid atmosphere of this country. Many statistics were given relating to imports and exports, the savings of the people, the large extent of their life insurance, etc., showing the prosperity of the country and its inhabitants. An outburst of applause marked a reference to the low rate of income tax in Australia—evidently a matter that appealed very strongly to heavily-taxed London printers.

Printing Trade in Australia.

Proceeding to touch upon Australia's printing industry, Mr. Hussey intimated that Australian master printers are pretty well organised, there being a number of master printers' associations in the various important towns. He regretted, however, that it had not been found possible as yet—owing to inter-state jealousy—to form a federated body, corresponding to the Federation of Master Printers in this country.

There was only one state, he said, Queensland, in which the printing trade had a body similar to our own Joint Industrial Council. It was formed very much on the same lines as our own J.I.C., and, although only about 18 months old, had done very satisfactory work, the stabilisation of prices and the establishment of the costing system being amongst the matters in regard to which it had proved useful. Queensland was leading the way in respect of the costing system, and a large number of offices in that state had the system installed.

Some light was thrown on a matter which is rather perplexing to printers in this country—the Australian methods of negotiating wages. Mr. Hussey made it plain that there is no uniform national practice in Australia, but different parts of the country fix their own wages in their own ways. Thus New South Wales has a State Arbitration Court, where a judge, after hearing arguments on both sides, fixes wages for the different classes of work. Queensland and Western Australia have similar Arbitration Courts. In Victoria they have wages boards, in which equal numbers of employers and employed meet and discuss wages, under the supervision of an impartial chairman, to whom usually it falls to make the final decision. Tasmania, too, has a wages board, as also has South Australia, though latterly there has been established in this state an Arbitration Court, to which an appeal can be made.

The speaker referred to the Government printing offices run by each of the States, and said that no Government work was given out to private firms—except rush work, such as the printing of electoral rolls. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hussey concluded by handing round for inspection a large number of interesting booklets of Australian views.

Linotype Operators and Machinists Wanted.

A short discussion followed the address, and elicited a few further points of interest. The speaker intimated that Queensland was the one state which, because of prevalent unemployment, had not encouraged immigration. Though it was chiefly on the farms that immigrants were required, there were openings also in the cities, including some in the printing trade. Mr. Hussey said he was commissioned to take back with him a number of linotype operators and machine operators.

At the close of the meeting a very cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Hussey, the proposition being moved by Mr. Burt, seconded by Mr. Emlyn Jones, and supported by Mr. Alfred Langley.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CUBA.

The British Vice-Consul at Havana reports that a local firm of importers and exporters, commission merchants, agents, etc., are desirous of receiving quotations and samples of bank note green for the manufacture of green engraving ink for steel plate engraving. (Reference D.O.T. 7969/F.L./C.C./2.)

AUSTRALIA.

The managing director of a Melbourne firm of ink manufacturers is at present in this country with the object of obtaining agencies of British manufacturers of stationery and fancy goods for his firm. He would be pleased to discuss this matter with any British firms interested. (Reference No. 593.)

CANADA.

A manufacturers' agent in Vancouver, who already represents a British manufacturer of advertising calendars and handles shop display fixtures for a Canadian firm, desires to secure the representation, on a commission basis, for British Columbia of British manufacturers of fancy leather goods, notepaper, twines and fine cordage. (Reference No. 566.)

NEW ZEALAND.

The office of H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand has written to the Department of Overseas Trade stating that, with a view to revising the particulars on file in that office regarding goods manufactured by British firms, they would be glad to be furnished with copies of the latest catalogues of interested manufacturers, or with any other up-to date data concerning British productions. In particular, catalogues are desired in respect of wire stitching machinery, etc. Catalogues or other descriptive literature will be welcomed in general from any British manufacturers interested in trade with New Zealand. Catalogues should be forwarded direct to H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, 11, Grey-street, Wellington, New Zealand. Reference D.O.T. 11143/E.D./G.C.)

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The May meeting of the Association was held on the 15th inst. at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. There was only a fair muster of members, and in the unavoidable absence of the president and vice-president Mr. W. H. Longley was voted to the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, Mr. Forsyth, one of the stewards for the annual dinner, was asked to state what arrangements had been made so far with regard to this event. His statement having been discussed, it was agreed that the function should take place at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly-circus, on Saturday, November 17th.

The secretary then read a letter from Mr. J. R. Riddell inviting the Association to pay an official visit to the Central London Printing School on Thursday, May 31st, at 2.30 p.m.

The chairman said the secretary, in acknowledging the letter, had accepted the invitation and had at the same expressed thanks to Mr. Riddell for his consideration. Mr. Longley then asked members to inform the secretary as soon as possible if they intended being present on that occasion.

A discussion next took place regarding the difficulty many overseers were experiencing in carrying on the work in the foundries owing to the frequent practice of men leaving their employ to go into other establishments.

Other speakers expressed the view that the inconvenience that had been mentioned was inevitable in view of the shortage of labour. They thought, however, that the difficulties were only temporary and that they would right themselves in the course of time.

On this same question other speakers believed the difficulty could be got over if overseers when engaging hands inquired first if the men they were taking on were causing any inconvenience in the work of the foundry they were leaving.

A proposition moved by Mr. Clark that a booklet containing the names and private and business addresses of the members be printed was unanimously agreed to.

A useful discussion on one or two other questions concerning trade problems and practices followed next, and the meeting was then brought to a close.

Wholesale Stationers.

The thirty-eighth meeting of the National Council of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants was held at the Council Chamber on Thursday, May 3rd, the new president of the National Association (Mr. A. Dykes Spicer) being in the chair.

Full information was conveyed to the meeting with regard to the representatives appointed by the various district associations to serve on the National Council during the ensuing year.

Mr. J. W. Cooke (Messrs. Butt Bros. and Cooke, Ltd.) and Mr. H. Holmes (Messrs. Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd.) were unanimously appointed chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the National Writings and Printings Section.

Mr. J. Harmer Dalton (Messrs. Dalton and Morgan) and Mr. W. E. Adlard (Messrs. Evans and Adlard) were unanimously appointed as chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the National Wrapping Paper Section.

A report was brought forward in connection with the progress which had been made with regard to the Scandinavian General Trade Rules, the matter being fully discussed by the meeting.

The president outlined the negotiations which were taking place with the Federation of Master Printers. It was hoped that a meeting of the Joint Committee would be held at an early date, and a general discussion took place on the matters then to be considered.

The Association had taken up very seriously the question of the revised schedules of tariff valuations which had been brought into effect by the Indian Government for the purpose of levying customs duties in British India. A report was now laid before the meeting giving details of the recent revision brought into force as from February 15th, 1923, by which reductions had been made.

The next meeting of the National Council will be held on Thursday, July 12th, 1923.

Digitized by Google

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone 8407 City.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER desires to Apprentice his son aged 15, to the Letterpress Machine Depart., in a London Printing House.—J.A.M., 20, Allcroft-road, Kentish Town, N.W.5. 14138

ADVERTISER open to Engagement; Letterpress, Litho and Binding Works, or Office Staff; practical knowledge all departments; 14 years managerial experience.—H. E. Traves, Holly Bank, Kemisford, Woking. 14132

ADVERTISER seeks sit.; thoroughly experienced in Commercial Stationery, Printing, Account Books; highest ref.; mod. salary.—Write, Box 14131.

A SUPERIOR Young Man, with a thoroughly practical experience in Print (Letterpress and Lithography), desires an OUTDOOR SITUATION with a good firm; will do everything to please and give satisfaction for the right offer.—Kindly write, stating terms, Box 14141.

BOOKBINDER and FINISHER, WAREHOUSEMAN, used to taking charge, desires situation.—31, Westbury-street, Swansea. 14151

BOOKBINDER (Miscellaneous), Finisher, Block, Cut and Marb., practical all-round hand, seeks sit.—Write, S. C., 14, Preston-road, Tonbridge, Kent. 14153

COMP. requires situation; Jobbing, Display, Make-up, Imposition, Stone, etc.; young; (N.S.); good reference; Provinces preferred.—Box 14145.

COMPOSITOR (Society), Jobbing, News, Book, seeks permanency, either as same, Distribution Hand or Assistant to Storekeeper; age 50.—Smith, 75, Lancaster-street, S.E.1. 14139

COMP. (Soc.), young, Job., Disp., Cat., etc., seeks perm.—H., 27, Clifton-road, South Norwood, S.E.25. 14122

LITHO OVERSEER (Soc.) seeks post; expert in all depts., Stone, Plate, Photo, Litho, etc., having held the above position for the last 20 years.—Write, E. F. Coates, 186, Grove-road, Clapham-park, S.W.12. 14150

LOOSE-LEAF BINDER desires Re-appointment; practical expert, comprehensive knowledge numerous systems, able organise and manage dept.—Write, Box 14142.

PLATEN HAND, good class Com. and 2-Col., etc., could take charge Gen. Machines, wants sit.; town or country.—C. J., 16, Adam-street, S.E.1. 14152

PRINTER seeks change (29), Two-rev., Summit, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; Norwich or district.—Write, Box 14124.

PRINTER'S CUTTER and WAREHOUSEMAN seeks permanency in good Commercial or Publishing house, could take charge.—C. B., 73, Northborough-road, Norbury. 14149

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSEMAN and CUTTER, all-round experience of General Printing, Keeping Stock, Folding Machines, Stitchers, etc., and Estimating.—C., 430, Hertford-road, Lower Edmonton, N.9. 14111

PRINTERS' WORKING MANAGER, thoroughly practical, desires position with prospects; London district; disengaged; age 36.—G. 21, Parkhurst-road, N.11. 14127

WAREHOUSEMAN-CUTTER seeks sit.; any distance; 20 years experience; good references.—Hay, 145, High-street, Hampton Hill, Middlesex. 14134

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

YOUTH (16½), wanting literary career, requires Position as Pupil in Editorial Office or other such capacity with good scope; just left secondary school; has incentive, originality; commencing salary immaterial.—R. Betteridge, 40, Station-road, Epsom. 14112

Managers, etc.

KEEN, Alert, Young MANAGER desires change (Provinces preferred); age 32, 8 years London school contractors, thorough and practical experience educational stationery, exercise, drawing and note books, ruling, printing, binding; capable buyer all materials, writings, cartridges, pastel papers, etc.; accustomed intelligent handling large stationery contracts Colonial Govts., County committees, public and private schools; versed in factory management, office control, etc.; moderate salary if prospects good; S.T.A. members need not reply; progressive country firm anxious develop school trade would get willing service.—Write, "Progression," Box 14147.

POSITION desired by educated and experienced man as MANAGER; practical all departments; keen estimator, buyer and up-to-date business methods.—Box 14140.

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL Manufacturer of Account Books is anxious to get into touch with an AGENT in England with a good connection in this class of business.—Box 14130.

Partnerships and Financial.

RULER, BINDER and FINISHER, good all-round man, seeks PARTNERSHIP with Printer or Trade Binder; 15 years' experience; capital available £150.—Box 14118.

PAPER MARBLING (German monopoly).—Capital required by expert workman to start Small Factory.—For particulars write "Marbler," Box 14143.

Machinery for Sale.

ART ROTARY PRESS, by Hoe and Co. (Dble. Feed and Delivery), taking up to size 60-in. by 40-in. each sheet; American diagonal grooved plate cylinder with clips to take pica curved plates; a press of the finest printing quality; for sale to make room for a web press; in first-class condition; a bargain.—Newnes and Pearson Ptg. Co., Ltd., Exmoor-street, North Kensington, W.10. 14129

FOR SALE, ONE CROSS CONTINUOUS FEEDER as fitted to Mann's Quad Crown Two-Colour Offset Machine; practically new.—Apply, Box 14133.

FORTY-TWO-IN. DIAMOND SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE, by Payne; splendid condition; cheap; three good knives.—Chipman and Peddley, 141-5, St. Mary's-road, Ilford. 14137

ROSBACK Perforating, Loose-Leaf Punching, Index-Cutting and Round-Cornering Machine; new; great bargain.—Chipman and Peddley, 141-5, St. Mary's-road, Ilford. 14136

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

SURPLUS MACHINERY.—1 Standard Double Demy Babcock, £130.
1 29-in. Ruling Machine, £10.
1 17-in. Creasing and Scoring Machine, £7 10s.
1 Standard Quad Demy Babcock, £200.
1 Standard Quad Demy Babcock, £200.
1 Standard Quad Crown Babcock, £250.
1 Optimus 8 Crown Babcock, £300.
1 Seggie Double Royal, £50.
1 Reliance, Fieldhouse Crosfield, £30.
1 Bookbinder's Bundling Press, £30.
1 Smythe-Horne Book Sewing Machine, £75.
1 Light Nipping Press, £30.
1 Hooker Cutting Machine, 42-in., £60.
1 Galley Press.
1 Seggie Ink Mill, £25.
1 Dexter Self-Feeder Folding Machine, £50.
A quantity of Composing Frames.—The Marshalsea Press, 207A, Borough High-street, S.E.1. 14154

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISER wishes to get into touch with Provincial firm of Printers and Stationers with view to opening Branch Office in London.—Write, Box 14146.

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply all branches of efficient labour for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no fees—Telephone, Holborn 527. 14119

Legal, Etc.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
MR. JUSTICE SARGANT
In the Matter of The ALDINE PUBLISHING CO. [illegible] Limited and Reduced
and
In the Matter of the COMPANIES (Consolidation) ACT, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 9th May, 1923, for confirming a Special Resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from One Hundred and Twenty-Six Thousand Five Hundred Pounds divided into 65,000 Preference Shares of One Pound each 60,000 Ordinary Shares of One Pound each and 1,500 Management Shares of One Pound each to Thirty-Five Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Pounds divided into 65,000 Preference Shares of Ten Shillings each 60,000 Ordinary Shares of One Shilling each and 1,500 Management Shares of One Shilling each is directed to be heard before His Lordship Mr. Justice Russell on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, 1923, and any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the reduction of the Capital of the said Company may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and is required to give two clear days' notice in writing of his intention to appear with the grounds of his objection to the undersigned Solicitors of the Company. A copy of the Petition may be seen by any Creditor or Shareholder at the office of the Company and a copy will be supplied by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1923.

R. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS,
MASTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Turner and Co.,
89, Chancery-lane, W.C.2,
14148 Petitioners' Solicitors.

The Stationers' Company.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Truscott presided over a luncheon of the Livery Committee (of which Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh is chairman and Mr. J. R. Riddell hon. sec.) at the Hall on Wednesday last week.

Sir Donald Maclean gave an address on "Parliamentary Institutions." Referring to the Company, he said that he was delighted to find himself with so old and distinguished a Guild. The Company had borne a very great and distinguished part in the fights for the liberty of the subject, and for securing freedom of speech. Their association with the House of Commons had been long and intimate. He did not know how many present realised the reasons which were behind the desire of the old Parliamentarians for suppressing reports of proceedings. They wished to be free to say anything they liked of anyone, and particularly they did not desire the King to be acquainted with their doings. The City, however, fought for the publication of proceedings, and got it, and the outcome was Hansard and the Press.

Mr. C. F. Clay moved a vote of thanks to the speaker.

In seconding, Mr. Henry Hill said that the House of Commons and City institutions had everything in common. They were both democratic in their inception. Both must adapt themselves to the needs of the day. They must deal with things as they were—remedy evils, and sweep away abuses. Only on such lines could they continue. The vote was unanimously carried.

The chairman announced that the annual general meeting of the Court would take place on Wednesday, June 27th.

IN connection with the holding of the annual gatherings of the Federation of Master Printers in London next week, the Worshipful Company of Stationers is inviting members of the Federation to a reception at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday next, commencing at 3.30.

"FARMAND" for May 10th describes the Norwegian paper market as brisk, prices being somewhat better than some weeks ago. So far the improvement in prices is by no means satisfactory, and exporters hope for a further improvement later on.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.

Artists and Designers. Estabd 1882. Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England

Numbering Machines

HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH

23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

'Phone—
Holborn 5016.

Telegrams—
"Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 15s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column ...	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column ...	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.

Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 198, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1923.

Blocks and the Printer.

A CASE which we report on another page raises once more in rather challenging fashion the question of the custom of the trade in regard to ownership in printing blocks. When the printer makes or obtains a block in the process of producing printed matter for a customer, to whom does the block belong after use? Though every case must be judged on its merits, there is, we believe, a well-established custom of the trade that blocks produced incidentally to the execution of a printing order belong to the printer unless the customer specifically arranges otherwise and is accordingly charged for the blocks as a separate item. It would seem, however, that in the Nuneaton case the judge holds that if, without making blocks a separate item, the estimate is increased in view of the cost of blocks, the blocks belong to the customer. We should be interested to see the case carried further.

* * *

Posting from Abroad.

IT is satisfactory to note that steps are now being taken to deal effectively with the practice of posting from the Continent circulars, etc., issued by British firms for delivery in this country. The text just issued of the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by the Postmaster-General provides that "regulations may be made for preventing the transmission and delivery by post of postal packets (wherever printed or produced) posted abroad and addressed to a person resident or carrying on business in Great Britain or Northern Ireland by or on behalf of any person also so resident or carrying on business, if the amount in sterling of postage paid or payable is less than the amount of postage which would have been payable if the packet had been sent as an inland packet." Possible penalties for evasion include destruction of postal packets insufficiently paid.

The Price of Paper.

PAPER prices have not materially altered since we last wrote. Here and there printings and writings have advanced a farthing a lb., and users are being advised to fill their requirements before the prices rise considerably. This we believe to be good advice, although it is to be feared that consumers have heard about possible advances for so long that they do not take it seriously. The more calculating buyers are already acting up to their opinions, and are laying in a bigger supply of bread and cheese stocks. The policy adopted by certain mills is to make large quantities of staple stocks for storage against the later period when a heavier demand will coincide with higher prices.

* * *

Paper Imports Growing.

IMPORTS of paper and cardboard last month exceeded the quantity for April last year by 198,035 cwts. (27·9 per cent.), and eclipsed that for the corresponding month of the preceding year by 575,261 cwts. (173·4 per cent.), the actual figures for April of the three respective periods being: 1923, 906,857 cwts.; 1922, 708,822 cwts., and 1921, 331,596 cwts. April's figures exceed those of March and February, but fail to reach the January total. Receipts of packings and wrappings were on a large scale (297,499 cwts.), an increase of 90,308 cwts. over the quantity received in April last year, and represent a proportion of 32·8 per cent. of the total imports during the month. Contrasted with April last year, all the countries dispatching "packings and wrappings" to the British market have appreciably increased their consignments. The leading position on the list is occupied by Germany, with 87,566 cwts., an increase of 44,619 cwts., that country being closely followed by Sweden (82,675 cwts.), which thus exceeds her shipments of last year by 16,084 cwts. While supplies from Norway, Finland and Canada are considerably augmented, those from Belgium remain at practically the same level. Printings and writings (181,081 cwts.) did not come forward quite in such volume as other of the principal classes of paper imports; they only show an advance of 710 cwts. compared with April last year. A feature in regard to the returns of printings and writings is the large consignment of 111,032 cwts. from "other countries." Some amendment of this classification is obviously required. Of the countries enumerated as sending this class of manufacture, Sweden occupies first place with 27,547 cwts., a position held last year by the United States, which were then credited with 50,539 cwts., as against only 1,111 cwts. last month. Supplies from Norway (24,915 cwts., against 26,253 cwts.) have declined to some extent, while those from Germany have nearly doubled (14,941 cwts. against 7,674 cwts.). Shipments of strawboards (277,161 cwts.) and millboards (97,836 cwts.) have been heavy compared with twelve months ago; the former class increasing by 50,740 cwts. and the latter by 46,436 cwts. The value of the imports for the month (£983,247) marks increases of £198,044 (25·2 per cent.) compared with last year, and £310,724 (46·2 per cent.) contrasted with April two years ago. During January–April paper and cardboard imports—standing at 3,583,087 cwts.—show an increase of 792,732 cwts. (28·4 per cent.) compared with the corresponding period of last year, and a very much bigger increase of 1,906,528 (113·7 per cent.) over the 1921 period. The total value of paper, etc. imports during the first four months of the year reached £3,827,540, a figure which represents increases of £533,933 (16·2 per cent.) compared with last year and of £49,403 (1·3 per cent.) over the corresponding period two years ago.

MR. FRANCIS C. SMITH (who was associated with Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., for many years) has started in business on his own account as a paper agent and merchant at 30–32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

SIR G. ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., has been appointed a governor of the United Westminster Schools in the place of Sir William Dunn.

MR. ALFRED LANGLEY has been re-elected vice-president, and Mr. J. H. Williams treasurer, of the London Master Printers' Association.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. F. A. Perry, of West Ealing, who was last week elected president of the Ealing Chamber of Commerce.

MR. PERRY, who is well known and respected in the printing trade, was for two years president of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association, and is still a member of the L.M.P.A. Council. He is also chairman of the committee of the London Tivertonians' Association.

AT the conference of master printers at Carlisle last week there was made a presentation of a silver rose bowl to Mr. Edward Wilson (Kendal), the bowl bearing an inscription testifying to the North-Western Master Printers' Alliance's grateful recognition of his valuable services as hon. secretary and treasurer.

MR. JAMES GALLIE, J.P., of Edinburgh, the ex-president of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, has been invited by his colleagues on the Council of that body to a complimentary dinner, which, it is understood, will take place on May 31st.

MR. T. H. CUNANE, of Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., has been appointed as lecturer, during the summer session, at the College of Technology, Manchester, on "The Application of Paper to Printing."

MR. ALFRED STRAND, foreman at Messrs. Veile and Roberson's printing office, Faversham, has just completed 50 years' service in that office. He went to Faversham in May, 1873, under the late Mr. Richard Lancefield, the then proprietor of the business. Mr. Strand is a Canterbury man, and learnt his trade in that city. His two sons have followed in the same trade, and the elder is manager to a printing firm in London.

MR. J. W. CALVERT, the senior proof-reader of the *Hull Daily Mail*, has retired after a total service of 53 years on that paper.

MR. ST. JOHN ADCOCK, who has for many years been associate-editor of the *Bookman* with the late Sir William Robertson Nicoll, has been appointed editor of that magazine.

Federation of Master Printers.

The number of visitors who have indicated their intention of attending the annual meeting and cost congress of the Federation of Master Printers in London from the 26th to the 31st instant is already a record for these functions. At the time of going to press, somewhere about 750 applications had been received and further demands were pouring in daily.

The souvenir programme of the gatherings is not completed at the time of writing, but we understand this is to be a most interesting and useful production. The outside takes the form of a leather treasury note case, with pencil, pockets being provided to accommodate such things as the book of tickets. This case also serves the purpose of a cover to the souvenir programme, which will make a substantial pamphlet. It contains not only a list of events, but a great deal of most readable reading matter concerning historic places in London, this matter being from the pens of Mr. H. W. Westbrook and Mr. C. T. Jacobi. The souvenir programme is monotype-set throughout, and the London Master Printers' Association is indebted to the Lanston Monotype Corporation for generously defraying the cost of its production.

A copy has reached us of the separate programme of the Cost Congress, a neat and tasteful production, set entirely on the Linotype and printed by George W. Jones at The Sign of the Dolphin in Gough-square.

Ownership of Printing Blocks.

An Interesting Lawsuit.

At Nuneaton County Court, before His Honour Judge Staveley Hill, the *Nuneaton Chronicle*, Ltd., sued Francis George Curtis, a partner in Taberer's, a local printing firm, for £16 3s. 6d., for damages for illegally removing certain printing blocks without any authority and using them for the purpose of obtaining orders, also for loss of business.

For plaintiffs it was said that previous to becoming a partner in Taberer's, defendant was employed by plaintiffs from February, 1915, to May, 1922, as a general foreman. In May, 1920, an order was given to Mr. Curtis in the course of his employment, and as a representative of the *Chronicle*. Before the order could be executed, the *Chronicle* had to buy a special printing block, and this they bought from Cassell's, London, and paid £1 3s. 6d. for the block, and when it came it was under the control and in the custody of Curtis.

The defence urged that the blocks belonged to the customer and a custom of the trade was alleged in support of this.

Mr. A. F. Cross, editor and managing director of the *Nuneaton Chronicle*, in giving evidence, said the blocks belonged to the *Chronicle*. If the blocks belonged to the customer he would have been charged so much for them. There would have been a separate item on the bill.

Mr. W. V. Young, manager *Midland Daily Tribune* and allied papers, called as witness, said that speaking from 33 years' experience of the trade, he considered the blocks were the property of the printer, unless the customer paid for them, in which event the fact was usually shown on the invoice.

Plaintiffs admitted that the cost of the block increased to some slight extent the amount charged to the customer.

His Honour, in giving judgment for defendant with costs, held that the block became the property of the person charged with that additional cost. In these circumstances the *Chronicle* had no right over the article.

Master Printers at Carlisle.

The North-Western Alliance of Master Printers and Allied Trades held their annual conference in Carlisle on Wednesday last week. There were 50 delegates present, who in the forenoon assembled in the County Hotel where they were introduced to Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, president of the Federation, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation and joint secretary of the Joint Industrial Council, by Mr. Charles W. Robinson, president of the Alliance.

Later a visit was paid to Messrs. Hudson Scott and Sons, Ltd., a firm which has earned a world-wide reputation for their printing on tin.

Luncheon was held in the County Hotel, Mr. Charles W. Robinson presiding.

Mr. A. Creighton in proposing "The President of the Federation, and the North-Western Alliance" apologised for the absence of the Mayor (Mr. R. Dalton), who was at Scarborough on civic business. He welcomed them to the city.

Mr. Austen-Leigh, in reply, thanked Mr. Creighton, and in the course of his remarks traced the growth of the Federation to its present state of organisation. They had, he said, a band of loyal and devoted servants at Holborn who were looking after the interests of the Alliances, and in Mr. Goodwin they had one of the most capable officials. Like many other trades they had many difficulties to contend with, but given co-operation both in the districts and in London, he believed that they would emerge successfully through all their future difficulties.

Mr. H. A. Bethell, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance, submitted the toast, "The Commerce and Prosperity of the City of Carlisle," and Mr. W. Theodore Carr replied.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, in submitting "The Local Printing Industry," commented on interesting features of the printing trade of Carlisle, and touched on many general matters of importance to the industry.

Mr. F. N. Hepworth replied, after which Mr. E. Langley (Barrow), submitted "The Visitors," to which Mr. T. Ridley replied, and Mr. Austen-Leigh proposed "The Health of the Chairman" to which Mr. Robinson responded.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. EXPULSIONS.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association publish a further long list of names of members who are warned of expulsion if their arrears of subscriptions are not cleared off by June 14th. The list includes 17 members of the Oxford branch, 13 at Newcastle, 12 at Leeds, 12 at Norwich, and 11 at Belfast.

SETTING LINOTYPE MATTER.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a report was presented by Mr. T. Dove, the Sheffield representative, on an interview he had with two firms in Chesterfield who had introduced into their office linotype matter set in a non-society office. The firms in question stated that there was only one society firm in the town with a linotype machine, and they could not cope with the work. Mr. Dove said he had proposed to these firms that he would arrange with a Sheffield firm to do their linotype work, and they had agreed to this course.

FIFTY YEARS IN THE T.A.—Mr. Charles Morgan of Rochdale has completed fifty years membership of the Typographical Association. Next month he will be 72 years of age and is still actively engaged in the trade. For the last 31 years he has been employed as overseer of the jobbing department at the *Rochdale Observer*, where he has a total service of forty-six years. A native of Wolverhampton, he came North over fifty years ago. He has held various offices in the T.A and is at present a trustee of the local branch.

The Samuel Jones Strike.

As mentioned last week, a settlement has been reached in the dispute between Messrs. Samuel Jones and Co., Ltd., and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers. This unfortunate dispute has lasted just over five months—from January 8th to May 12th.

It will be remembered that the dispute arose over the introduction of non-union labour in the person of a young woman whom the firm engaged to be trained as supervisor in their sample and publicity department. Messrs. Jones and Co. inform us that quite early on, it was made known to them that the union would place no difficulties in their way with regard to their retaining the services of the young woman in question, but there was then another difficulty which proved to be by far the greater, and that was that the firm had filled up all the places. They had to treat these people fairly and promised them that if they made good, they would retain them. This cause it was that led the strike to last such a long time. However, at the end of 18 weeks a settlement was arrived at by the firm agreeing to take back 195 of their old workers out of the 238 who struck, thus enabling them to retain those in their service who had made good.

Wages in Manchester Newspaper OFFICES.

It is interesting to learn that another trade union connected with the printing industry has submitted matters in dispute to the Industrial Court. A sitting of the Industrial Court was held in Manchester on Tuesday, May 15th, to consider the question of the wages of engineers and electricians engaged in morning and evening newspaper offices in Manchester. The Court was constituted of Sir Wm. McKenzie, Mr. Mackie Bryce, and Mr. F. S. Bulton.

The employers' case was presented by Mr. F. L. Armstrong, general secretary of the Newspaper Society, and the workers' case by Mr. Gorman, of the A.E.U.

Terms of reference were whether the reduction of 20s. a week already effected in the printing and newspaper industry should be applied to the existing agreement of engineers and electricians engaged in Manchester newspaper offices.

The Court reserved its decision.

IF you habitually become tired, you will soon find yourself retired.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 52s. 9d., 51s. 6d., Pref., 25s. 1½d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 6d., Defd., 7 7/16, Pref., 20s., 20s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 6s., 6s. 3d., Pref., 14s. 3d.; Jos. Byrom, 10s. 10½d., 10s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 22s., 21s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d., 25s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 80, 77¾; John Dickinson, 29s. 3d.; Ilford, Pref., 20s. 4½d.; International Linotype, 57½, 58¾; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Prfce., 21s. 3d., 21s.; Lamson Paragon, 17s. 3d., 10 p.c. Pref., 25s. 6d., 24s. 4½d.; Linotype, B Deb., 67½; Edward Lloyd. Pref., 22s. 6d.; George Newnes, Pref., 19s., 19s. 6d., 8 p.c. Notes (Bearer), 107, 106⅞; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Prfce., 7s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Prfce., 7s., 6s. 7½d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 79s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 3d.; Warrillows, 1s. 1¾d., 1s. 3½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15 7/16, Prefd., 10 9/16; Weldons, Pref., 20s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s. 3d., 18s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WILLIAM TOD, JUN., AND CO.—Accounts for year to March 31st show loss of £10,210. Scheme is being put forward for transfer of undertaking to new company to be formed with capital of £200,000, which will acquire right of manufacture from paper mill waste of new material designed for use in place of vulcanite or ebonite. Holders of present preference shares will be given option of exchange into 8 per cent. preference shares in new company, carrying right of conversion into ordinary shares within next five years. In alternative they will be paid out in cash at par, plus 5 per cent.

NEW COMPANIES.

HADDEN BEST AND CO., LTD. — Capital £30,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers carried on at 26, Fetter-lane, and 5, West Harding-street, E.C.4, as "Hadden Best and Co.," and to carry on the business of publishers, stationers, booksellers, manufacturing stationers, lithographers, photographic printers, envelope manufacturers, cardboard, railway ticket, paper bag, cardboard box and carton manufacturers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. Leighton, D. Leighton, A. L. Leighton, M. W. Leighton, B. Leighton, and P. L. Leighton. W. Leighton, D. Leighton, A. L. Leighton, M. W. Leighton and P. L. Leighton are joint managing directors. Registered office: 5, West Harding-street, E.C.4.

HEDQVIST, ERICSON AND CO., LTD. (LONDON). —Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; agents, exporters, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in paper, boards and pulp, and articles made therefrom, tickets, millboards, and wall and ceiling papers, stationers, printers, manufacturers of and dealers in cotton and other yarns, imitation leathers, and rubber and waterproof goods, and articles manufactured therefrom, manufacturers of and dealers in paints, varnishes, printing inks, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Runc and T. Rasmussen. Subscribers appoint directors.

ARGENTOGRAPHICA (U.S.A.), LTD. (LONDON). —Capital £40,100 in 40,000 preferred ordinary and 50 deferred ordinary shares of £1 and 1,000 founders' shares of 1s.; to carry on in the U.S.A., and elsewhere (except in Great Britain), the business of photographers, photographic printers, photolithographers, sensitive plate and film manufacturers, engravers, film producers, printers, stationers, paper and boxmakers, cardboard manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy, picture and other cards, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. G. Sinclair and C. H. Goodwin. First directors: W. G. Sinclair, P. J. Mitchell and A. H. Stevenson.

HARVEY AND CO. (NORTHAMPTON), LTD.— Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of a wholesale stationer carried on by Annie B. Harvey at Barrack-road, Northampton, and that of printers, lithographers' stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, engravers, envelope manufacturers, papermakers, paper bag and account book makers, boxmakers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: Mrs. Annie B. Harvey, A. B. Blackmore and G. A. Clayson. Registered office: 16, Barrack-road, Northampton.

W. N. SOLEY, LTD. (London).—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in plain and fancy boxes, carried on at 6, Bradford-avenue, E.C., as "W. N. Soley," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in folding and collapsible packets, show cards, advertisers' novelties, fancy goods, advertisement slips, pattern cards, show cases, stationers' sundries, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. W. N. Soley and W. Morris.

HALTON AND TRUSCOTT SMITH, LTD.— Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (3,500 preference); to adopt agreements (a) with E. G. Halton, (b) with W. Troughton and (c) with H. Truscott Smith, and to carry on the business of publishers, wholesale, retail and export booksellers, importers and exporters of books and maps, map publishers and salesmen, advertising agents, printers, bookbinders, papermakers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: E. G. Halton, W. Troughton and H. Truscott Smith.

CLERY AND SMALLEY, LTD. — Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of advertising contractors and consultants and publicity agents carried on by R. L. Clery and R. Smalley, at 5, Cathedral-yard, Manchester, as "Clery and Smalley." Private company. Directors: R. L. Clery and R. Smalley. Registered office: 5, Cathedral-yard, Manchester.

U.K. SALES SERVICE, LTD. — Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and general agents, etc. Private company. Directors: F. Jackson and B. E. Howes. Registered office: 23, King-street West, Manchester.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

ROSAMOND LITHOGRAPHIC CO., LTD. (Manchester).—Debenture dated May 2nd, 1923, to secure £400, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Miss M. Smith, Groveyard Farm, Mobberley, Cheshire.

E. R. ALEXANDER AND SONS, LTD. (printers, etc.)—Mortgage on 301, High-road, and 1, Lyttleton-road, Leyton, dated May 4th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay Bank, Ltd.

MORGAN REEVE CO., LTD. (advertisers, printers, London). — Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised May 2nd, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

WALLASEY PRINTERS, LTD.—Issue on May 4th, 1923, of £200 second debentures, part of a series already registered.

HARRISON, JEHRING AND CO., LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on April 21st, 1923, of debenture dated September 29th, 1922, securing £15,000.

OVERSEAS PRESS, LTD. (London).—Debenture dated May 3rd, 1923, to secure £3,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holders: Argus Printing Co., Ltd., 10, Temple-avenue, E.C.

J. PARKIN, LTD. (news agents, stationers, printers, etc., Middlesbrough). — Mortgage dated May 1st, 1923, to secure £1,250, charged on certain freehold premises in Middlesbrough. Holder: Mrs. A. Oliver, 95, Cambridge-road, Middlesbrough.

BENFLEET AND CANVEY PUBLISHING AND TRADING CO., LTD. — Mortgage debenture dated May 9th, 1923, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future. Holders: Wickes and Andrews, Ltd., 145, Upper Thames street, E.C.

BRIGHTER LONDON, LTD.—Issue on May 1st, 1923, of £600 debentures, part of a series already registered.

AUCTIONEERS, LTD.—Debenture dated April 17th, 1923, to secure £2,500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. E. H. Evans, Manor House, Hamstead Staffs.

Wiggins, Teape & Co. (1919), Ltd.

Presiding last week at the fourth annual general meeting of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., Mr. L. W. Farrow referred to the mission to Australasia which the chairman, Mr. P. W. Holden, had undertaken at the request of the board.

Proceeding, Mr. Farrow mentioned that the year under review had again been a period of depressed trade, and consequently of limited demand for the goods they manufactured. Their machinery was not yet fully occupied, and they were therefore not yet able to show more than average results. The aim of the directors, however, was to maintain and stimulate the consumption of fine papers by keeping prices as low as possible and turning out every sheet for which they could find a market. The result shown had been contributed to by the fusion of interests with Alex. Pirie and Sons, Ltd., whereby economies in manufacture and distribution had been effected. The demand for their goods had increased so gradually and so steadily that they were led to believe that the increase would not only be maintained, but would expand.

With regard to the cost of raw material, Mr. Farrow observed that this for some time had been increasing, and it had only been possible to maintain the present price level of their products owing to the expanding demand for their goods.

The photographic paper branch of the company was making steady, if rather slow, progress. It was, however, retarded by present-day conditions, amongst which he particularly mentioned the increased postage on postcards, which had almost killed the picture postcard trade. It had also to contend against a confidence in foreign paper engendered by thirty years or more of experience. With one or two exceptions, however, the photographic trade of this country was using their papers in increasing quantities, and he hoped that they would shortly be able to inspire sufficient confidence in their product to secure orders for the bulk of the tonnage used in this country.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax, on the ordinary shares was declared.

"Bridge" Paper Mills, Ltd.

Winding-Up Petition.

A petition for the winding-up of the "Bridge" Paper Mills, Ltd., has been presented by the Dorland Agency, 16, Regent-street, S.W. Date of hearing, May 29th, in London.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printers

Digitized by Google

The . . .

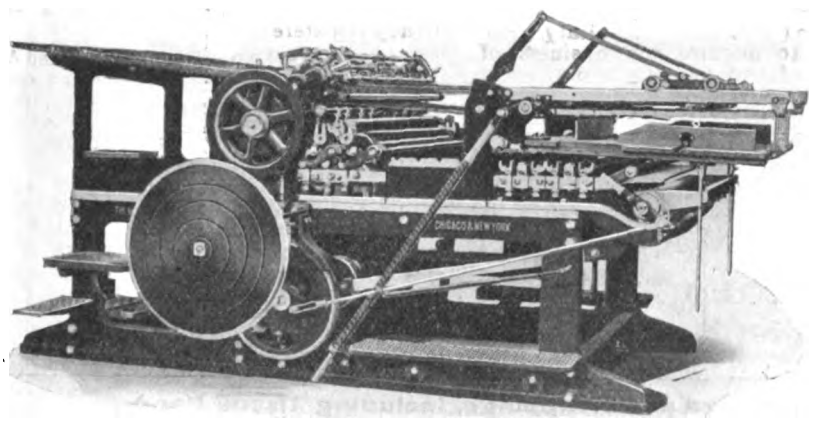
American Miehle Company's THREE-ROLLER Two-Revolution Press.

SPECIFICATION.

Type matter locked in Chase, 24 in. × 38 in.

Largest sheet which can be delivered, 26½ in. × 41½ in. (approximately Double Royal).

The Inking arrangements on this machine are adequate for all requirements. The Three-roller Press has a pyramid of eight rollers and riders over the forme, three of the rollers being inkers.



Gear side view of the American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-Revolution Press.

Over-all measurements:
Width 7 ft. 10 in.
Length with sheet delivery 12 ft. 3 in.
Practicable speed per hour 2,400.

✖ ✖

THE American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-revolution Press will handle satisfactorily every class of work undertaken by the Jobbing Printer. It will print the heaviest and lightest formes with equal ease. It registers to a hair and delivers faultlessly. It is an American Miehle Company's Press, in no way inferior to that Company's regular Four-roller machine, bearing the same high reputation, and giving the fullest satisfaction where installed.

This machine may be seen running by appointment.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.4.

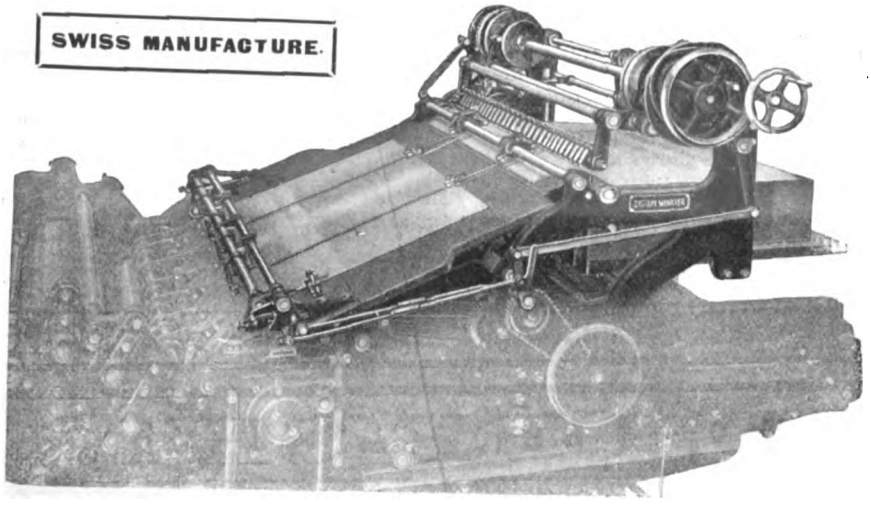
Telephone: CITY 4493. Telegrams: MIEHLEPRES, FLEET, LONDON.

The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is adaptable for short runs and supplied at a price within the reach of every printer.
The principal reasons for not universally adopting automatic feed are therefore removed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs.

Change to hand feed in a few minutes.

No tapes or friction wheels to mark or set-off on colour work.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

12 Feeders sold recently.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

New British Patents.

Applications.

Barman, L. M. Stencil cards for addressing machines. 12,318.

Barman, L. M., and Roneo, Ltd. Apparatus for printing addresses, etc., on envelopes, etc. 12,421.

Ferodo, Ltd., and Frood, H. Decorative materials for wall coverings, bookbinding, etc. 12,711.

Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Apparatus for casting curved stereotype printing plates. 12,718.

Haddan, R. (American Type Founders Co.). Printing presses. 12,463.

Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.) Typographical composing machines. 12,274.

Hern, A. C. Loose-leaf books, etc. 12,446.

Horsefield, W. R., and Morland and Impey, Ltd. Loose-leaf books. 12,478.

James, F. Loose leaf binders. 12,255.

Nathan, H. Type cleaning composition. 12,450.

Wade, H. (Cross Paper Feeder Co.). Paper feeding machines. 12,501.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Manufacturing Co.). Machines for making conical cups of paper and the like. 196,963.

1922.

Blagburn, T. Cabinets and holders for use in the filing or storing of rolls of drawings, music, paper or the like. 197,043.

Butcher and Sons, Ltd., W., and Joseph, I. Passe-partout edge bindings. 197,180.

Eaton, W. S. Printing blocks. 197,103.

Garda, E. Automatic interlining and leading apparatus for type-setting and casting machines. 197,168.

Guhl, R. Rolling stamp for various printing purposes. 196,989.

Renck, H. Process for the production of gelatine printing plates. 197,038.

Sankey, E. Photographic printing machines. 196,977.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Cato, C. C. Method of making without any photographic exposure, two negatives of a sheet of paper printed on both sides, which method may also be used for other purposes. 197,338.

Oxford Master Printers.

Amongst those attending the annual meeting last week of the Oxford Master Printers' Association were Mr. Frederick Steele, ex-president of the South-Western Alliance, Mr. George F. Jones, J.P., secretary of the South-Western Alliance, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected, Mr. Vincent, late Mayor of Oxford, being chosen as president, Mr. F. J. Hall and Mr. H. J. C. Alden as vice-presidents, and Mr. Duncan Cross first secretary.

Mr. Steele gave a breezy talk on the importance of strengthening the employers' organisation, and stressed the help which they expected to receive from an intellectual centre like Oxford.

Mr. Goodwin held the attention of his audience on a number of topics which are interesting the Federation at the moment, emphasising particularly the great importance of correct cost-finding during the present difficult times.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	April. 1922.	April. 1923.	Jan.-April. 1922.	Jan.-April. 1923.	April 1922.	April 1923.	Jan.-April. 1922.	Jan.-April. 1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	180,371	181,081	743,409	760,437	195,794	203,233	875,962	822,582
Packings and Wrappings	207,191	297,499	850,261	1,162,904	287,474	383,412	1,206,193	1,465,519
Coated Papers	7,899	8,123	28,676	38,045	39,307	33,437	130,748	132,136
Stationery	3,996	4,567	14,682	15,859	15,125	18,323	56,771	67,225
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	51,400	97,836	193,374	357,560	60,223	104,434	242,913	376,978
Strawboard	226,421	277,161	803,013	1,095,446	93,810	127,876	321,650	503,589
Other Sorts	31,544	40,590	156,937	152,836	93,470	112,532	459 370	459,511
Totals	708,822	906,857	2,790,355	3,583,087	785,203	983,247	3,293,607	3,827,540

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	3,037	27,547	103,616	137,638	4,016	27,241	138,618	140,206
Norway	26,253	24,915	153,874	159,812	28,398	26,895	178,769	169,808
Germany	7,674	14,941	45,436	48,225	7,817	15,061	43,991	51,701
Belgium	1,925	1,264	11,622	4,220	2,966	3,039	18,418	8,821
United States	50,539	1,111	51,837	5,888	52,507	3,381	60,550	17,422
Canada	—	271	—	326	—	924	—	1,094
Newfoundland	—	—	10,280	—	—	—	15,420	—
Other Countries ...	90,943	111,032	366,744	404,328	100,090	126,692	420,196	433,521

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	21,229	35,423	97,442	129,790	27,097	36,938	126,978	142,167
Sweden	66,591	82,675	272,560	391,146	89,380	99,339	380,916	472,914
Norway	39,479	55,949	182,346	229,512	52,936	69,197	249,449	280,336
Germany	42,947	87,566	150,649	272,681	51,456	108,881	177,574	318,329
Belgium	6,507	6,734	28,132	27,104	16,971	16,368	68,829	64,602
Canada	3,818	10,761	28,567	35,737	5,164	14,514	40,854	46,293
Other Countries ...	26,620	18,391	90,568	76,934	44,470	38,175	161,593	140,878

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	2,935	2,607	10,787	16,778	7,853	7,803	23,777	42,557
Belgium	2,176	1,636	7,132	5,883	9,980	6,273	32,638	21,307
France	1,323	1,301	4,943	5,035	8,669	6,926	35,131	27,818
United States	786	832	2,495	2,397	9,116	7,465	23,913	19,812
Other Countries ...	679	1,747	3,319	7,952	3,689	5,690	15,289	20,642

In a report on Argentina's import trade it is stated that paper is principally obtained from Europe owing to higher United States prices.

The Dorset Year Book.—We are indebted to Mr. Stanley I. Galpin (the honorary editor) for a copy of "The Dorset Year Book, 1923." Published by the Society of Dorset Men in London," it appeals first of all to natives of the county; but so interesting and varied are the contents that the well-printed and admirably arranged volume will make a wider claim. There is a wealth of literary and historical association and of natural beauty in Dorsetshire, and this happy collection of articles and illustrations shows how well the editor of the Year Book is in touch with the past and present events connected with his native county. A page map of Dorset affords a useful introduction. Copies of the issue can be obtained from the hon. secretary of the Society, Mr. Wm. Watkins, 274, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, price 2s. 6d. (by post 3s.).

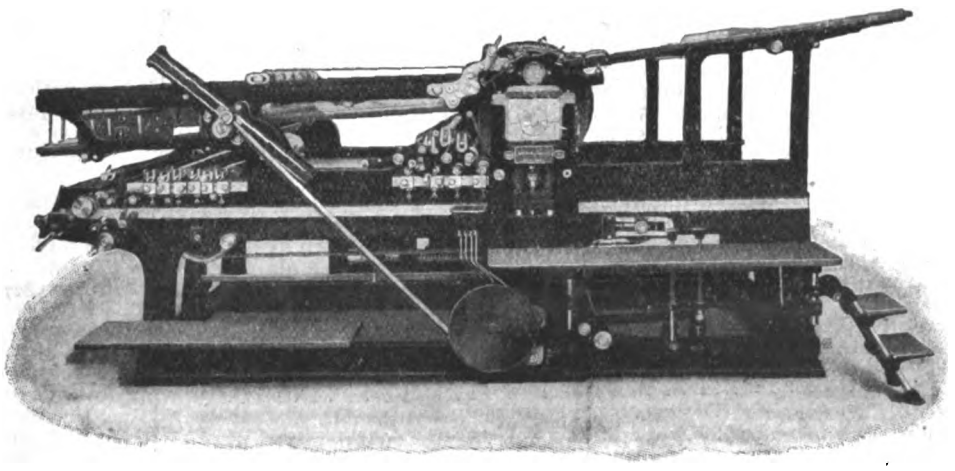
DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

FLAT BED OFF-SET.
Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

The Latest "K. & B."
Two-Revolution Single-Sided Press.



The
Last Word in Flat-Bed Presses

It contains improvements never previously embodied in this class of press, which produce an efficiency and smooth running ——— hitherto unapproached. ———

Can be seen running in London any time by appointment.

PRINTING TRADE EXPERTS
pronounce it to be the
Finest Two-Revolution Press in the World.

Further Particulars and Full Information on application to

S.A.P. Limited, 1, Gough Square, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

HERBERT J. SALMON, Managing Director.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES



654321
Impression of Figures.

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

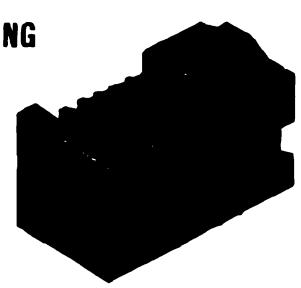
Model 30, 5 Wheels	-	£4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels	-	4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels	-	3 10 0

Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

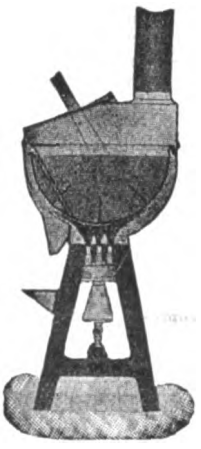
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

..... *19*...

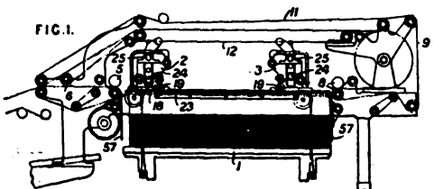
Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

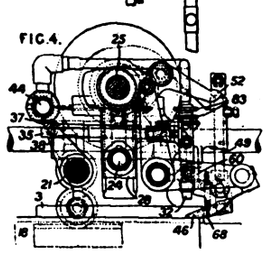
Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Sheet-Feeding Apparatus.

Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited and Messrs. C. L. Stern and A. V. Bugler have patented a sheet-feeding apparatus, especially applicable for machines for printing multi-colour impressions, constructed with a pile feed board which is interchangeable with the delivery board of the machine so that a pile of printed sheets may be taken direct from the delivery to the feeding apparatus from which the sheets may be fed in one direction if they are to receive a second impression on the same side or in opposite direction if the sheet is to be printed on the reverse side, the second feed comprising an

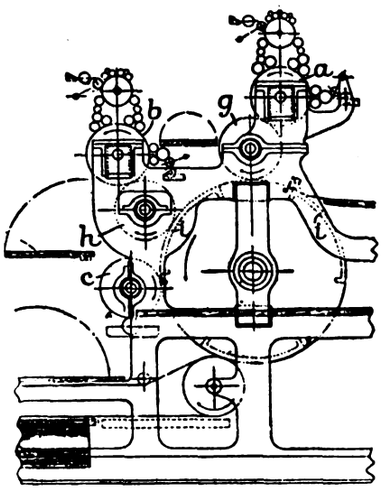




arrangement of tapes for reversing the sheet. As shown in Figs. 1 and 4, a pile of sheets on a board 1 can be registered against either of two lays 57, the sheets being placed against the left lay of 57 and forwarded to feed-rollers 5 and bands 6 if a printed sheet is to have a second print superimposed on the first print. If a sheet is required to be printed on the back of a prior print, the board 1 is rotated about a vertical axis and the edges of the sheet are placed against the right lay 57 and the sheets are separated and fed to rollers 8 and tapes 9, 11, 12 and are reversed and fed to the same path as taken by the sheets fed by the rolls 5. The sheets are separated by similar feeding members 2, 3, which act independently to advance a separated sheet to the rolls 5 or 8, or which may act collectively to advance the separated sheets to either of these rolls. Each separating mechanism as 3, Fig. 4, comprises a frame as 3 which is adjustable on rails 18 by gear wheels 19 which can move over fixed racks 23 on the rails. The sheets are separated by rising and falling suction devices 32 carried by a vertically reciprocating shaft 24 on a bearing 28 which is reciprocated by a cam on a shaft 25 driven by worm-gearing from the main shaft. Two suction devices 32 are employed and in addition to the rising and falling motion described, these are given horizontal reciprocations by means of rods 35 operated by link 37 and lever 38 on a shaft 21 which is oscillated by a sector operated by a lever and cam on shaft 25. The suction devices can be set on shaft 24 so as to be near together, or so as to be far apart, the suckers 32 being arranged near together when acting on the following edge of a sheet, and further apart when acting on the leading edge of a sheet. The suckers 32 may also be given a tilting action so as to ruck up the edge of the sheet, and they are vertically adjustable by nuts 83, and are connected by flexible pipes to a shaft 44, and valve mechanism is provided to control the suction. The separation of the sheets is assisted by blasts of air from a pivoted blower 46 on a rod 49 operated by a cam actuated lever 52. This cam raises the blower periodically, and as it rises a pin 60 tilts the blower backwards. A blade spring 68 acts as a pressing device to prevent feed of more than one sheet. The blower 46 and presser 68 can be held out of action when the adjacent sucker is engaging the leading edge of a sheet, and when the suckers engage the following edge of the sheet they are out of range of the pin 60 and so receive no tilting motion. In a modification only one set of suckers 32 is employed, and each of these may be mounted to act on either edge of the sheet and to be given a movement to suck the sheets away from the edge it is acting on, while a fixed blower assists to effect the separation of the sheet by acting on the rucked-up edge.

A Rotary Offset Machine.

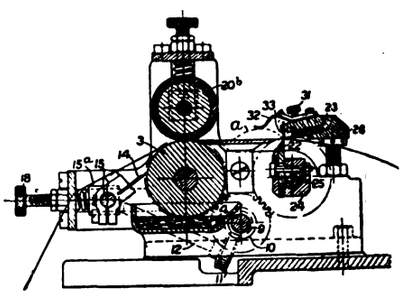
An invention has been patented by Mr. C. E. Bell and Connelly, Ltd., which relates to a rotary machine for printing in colours by the lithographic offset method and also by direct or offset intaglio printing and is con-



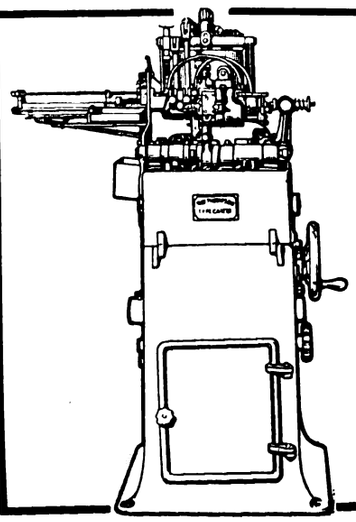
structed so as to produce superimposed offset impressions on one impression cylinder from two or more lithographic printing cylinders, and one or more direct or offset impressions from intaglio cylinders. An impression cylinder *i* receives impressions from two or more offset cylinders *g*, *h* coacting with lithographic cylinders *a*, *b*, and a direct impression from an intaglio printing cylinder *c*. The printing cylinders may be arranged in any order.

Cutting Paper on Machines.

As patented by Mr. W. E. Molins, mechanism for cutting a plain or printed paper, etc., web into lengths for labels or tickets comprises a rotating transverse knife and a fixed co-acting knife set at an angle so as to give a shearing cut, means being provided for bending or bowing the fixed knife to enable it to co-operate with the rotating knife throughout the cut. As shown, applied to a machine for printing the web, an engraved printing roller 3 is mounted with its lower portion dipping in an ink trough 4, surplus ink being



removed by a scraper 14 mounted on a shaft 15 which is reciprocated by means of a connecting rod and crank disk on the shaft 12 driven by worm gearing 10, 11 from the shaft 9 so that the scraper has a reciprocating movement. The bearing blocks 15a of the shaft 15 are adjustable by means of screws 18 for varying the angle of the scraper. Cutting of the printed web is effected by a transverse blade 22 clamped in a holder 24 on a rotating shaft 25 and co-acting with a fixed blade 23 set slightly at an angle to give a shearing action in cutting. The holder 28 of the fixed blade 23 is provided with screws 31 for bowing said blade to keep it in contact with the revolving blade during the cut. By adjusting the rotating blade 22 in its holder 24 and also the holder 28 of the fixed blade the length of the labels cut off may be varied. To prevent the leading edge of the severed web from catching against the fixed blade 23 a guide 33 is provided together with a spring 32, which engages the web where it flexes at *a* during the cutting and causes the end of the web to spring forward when the cut has been completed. Before entering between the printing roller and the rubber-covered impression roller 20b the web may be passed between rotary cleaning brushes to prevent dust getting into the ink and also between creasing, embossing, etc., rollers. The cut labels are received in a box, one end of which does not reach the bottom leaving an aperture normally closed by a spring plate adapted to be depressed so as to enable the bottom labels to be removed while the machine is running.



THE

THOMPSON TYPE, LEAD & RULE CASTER

Is a simple, complete and compact machine for casting finished type, spaces and quads in all sizes from 5 to 48 point inclusive and of all faces within the range of Linotype, Intertype and its own matrices.

Leads, Slugs and Rule from 2 to 12 point inclusive.

Embodies features not found in any other machine, while having at the same time the essential merits of simplicity and strength.

Produces type in all languages as perfect, durable and well finished as that supplied by any type foundry.

THOMPSON TYPE MACHINE CO. 223, W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9564. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.



T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L MARLER.
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N.

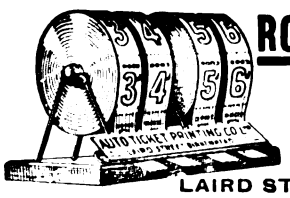
W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

S & P INKS STAND
For QUALITY.
See SLATER & PALMERS' Advertisement on Cover ii.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and —— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.



ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:—Museum 5227.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue,
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

British Paper in the World Markets.

Unchallenged Reputation for Quality.

Paper is the handmaid of all industries. Without paper the merchant could not correspond with his customer abroad, keep his records of transactions, draw bills for payment or wrap his goods. If you take the London Directory you will find that dealers in paper are a very numerous body.

The making and merchandising of paper in its various qualities and forms is an industry greater than would appear at the first glance, and the export side of the trade is one of which Great Britain has always had a full share. Apart from the home-manufactured article, a considerable business is done in the products of other countries, the British dealer, with his wide sources of supply and his reputable financial position, being able to give purchasers abroad a better selection of goods than other countries which only offer their own manufactures. The home firms dealing with the Dominion and foreign markets are generally long-established houses with a reputation for fair dealing—a matter of paramount importance to a buyer thousands of miles away, who knows that his claims will always be treated fairly and squarely.

The better class papers of British manufacture have a ready sale abroad, the cheaper grades exported being in many cases of foreign origin. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are good markets for the home product. Canada, with its own mills making excellent kraft, writings and news, is a market for specialities only. The Far East presents a good opening for supplies generally, though the question of credit has retarded business lately. South America respects British traders, but the exchange, particularly in Brazil, has made the question of the amount of credit to be given a serious one, and thus reduced the volume of business. The United States buys specialities such as Whatmans and Arnold unbleached drawing papers, which are without equal in their respective spheres. The continent of Europe takes high-class papers and the Near East general supplies.

Many British mills have had to run for the last two years at a loss, the volume of trade being low and stock, both manufactured and unmanufactured, having had to be written down. Had they not been prudent in the past in building up reserves, they could not have weathered the storm. The tide has turned, however, export orders particularly are growing, and as prosperity comes to the Dominions—and gradually, also, to those countries whose exchanges are on the wrong side—the prospects of home manufacturers and dealers are certainly hopeful.

During the war it was natural that our paper exports should go down. Paper was in such demand for national purposes, the supplies so restricted and the opportunities of shipping so reduced, that a decline was inevitable. The quality, too, deteriorated, as no mill could obtain its usual raw material. That time has now passed, and the papers being manufactured by British mills are fully up to the pre-war standard, and in some cases better. Engine-sized writings, tub-sized writings, wood-free printing, art papers, hand and mould-made papers, drawing papers, tinted printings and writings, to name a few qualities only, are the best the world produces, and buyers abroad may rely on the supplies being up to sample. In manufactured stationery, too, the home maker is keenly alive to the importance of get-up, so that quality and appearance go hand in hand.

The British papermaker and dealer can therefore look forward with confidence to a return to prosperity, the unfailing result of value given, good service and fair dealing with customers.—*British Industry*, 1923, published by the F.B.I.

LATEX PAPERS.—Describing the exhibition of modern rubber products at Winchester House, a writer in the *Financier* says:—As regards the new latex paper over a score of samples were exhibited. This paper has already made great strides in public favour and as the latex increases the strength, durability and pliability of paper, while giving it a superior finish without adding to the cost, the possibilities here appear to be boundless.

DON'T say, "I'll try." Say, "I will."

WE DO EVERYTHING
REQUIRED BY A PRINTER.
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND THE BEST AND
CHEAPEST
RULING
AND
LINOTYPING.
Brentford Ptg. & Pubg. Co.,
Limited,
BRENTFORD, MIDDX.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

LITHOTEX
PROCESS & PLANT
(PATENTED)
Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these
TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING
APPLIANCES.
PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED.
7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.
ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Striking testimony as to the value of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer":

"Please put us on your Subscription List for an additional 2 copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. We find the contents of such help and guidance that we feel that our representatives should each have a copy regularly each week."
M. Co.

The Subscription rate to this journal is only 13/- per annum, post free, for 52 issues.

Why not send in your subscription now?

NO CHARGE FOR DIES! EMBOSSED LABELS & SEALS
Prices from 12/9 Per 5,000
Special Discount to the Trade.
BROWNE, FRENCH CO.
109, VICTORIA ST.,
LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: VICTORIA 5,500.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, June 14th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Prompt application is invited for space. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **CHINA.** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

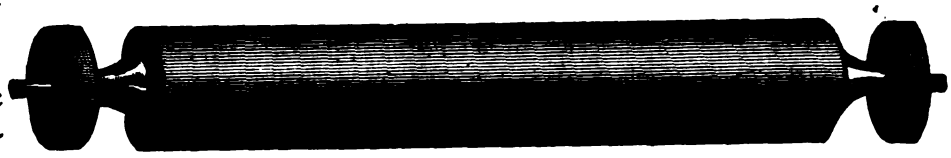
Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

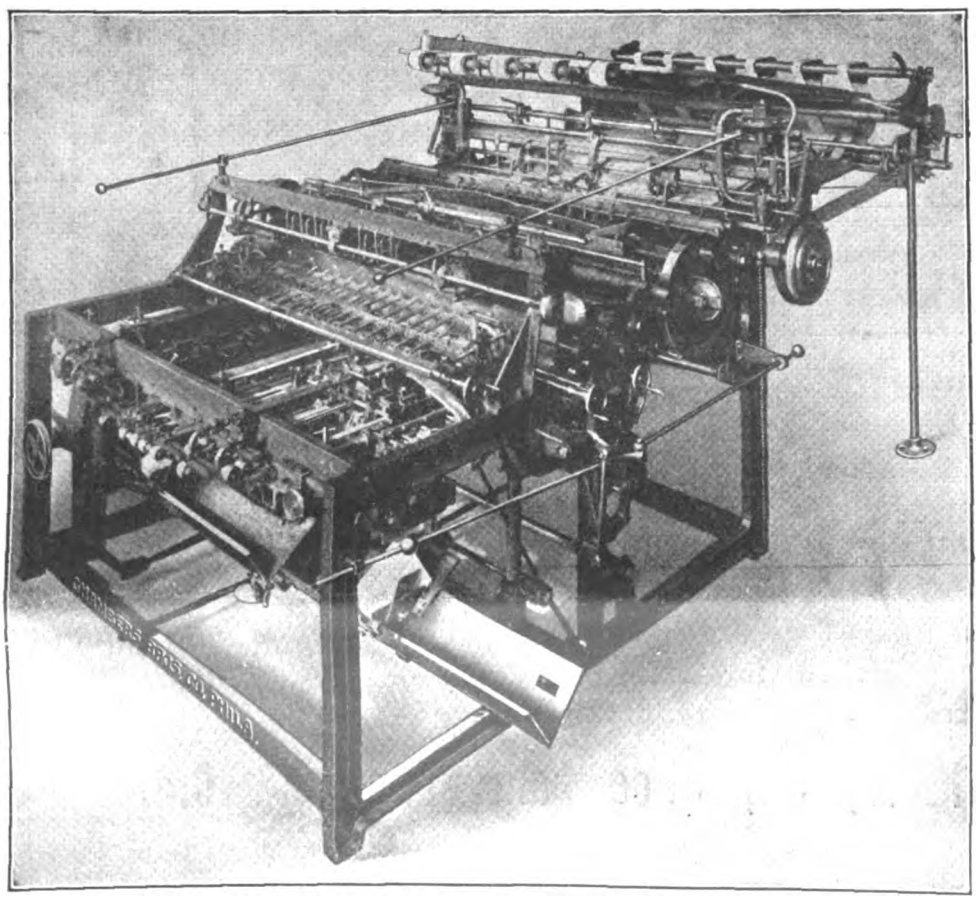
For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—May 24, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

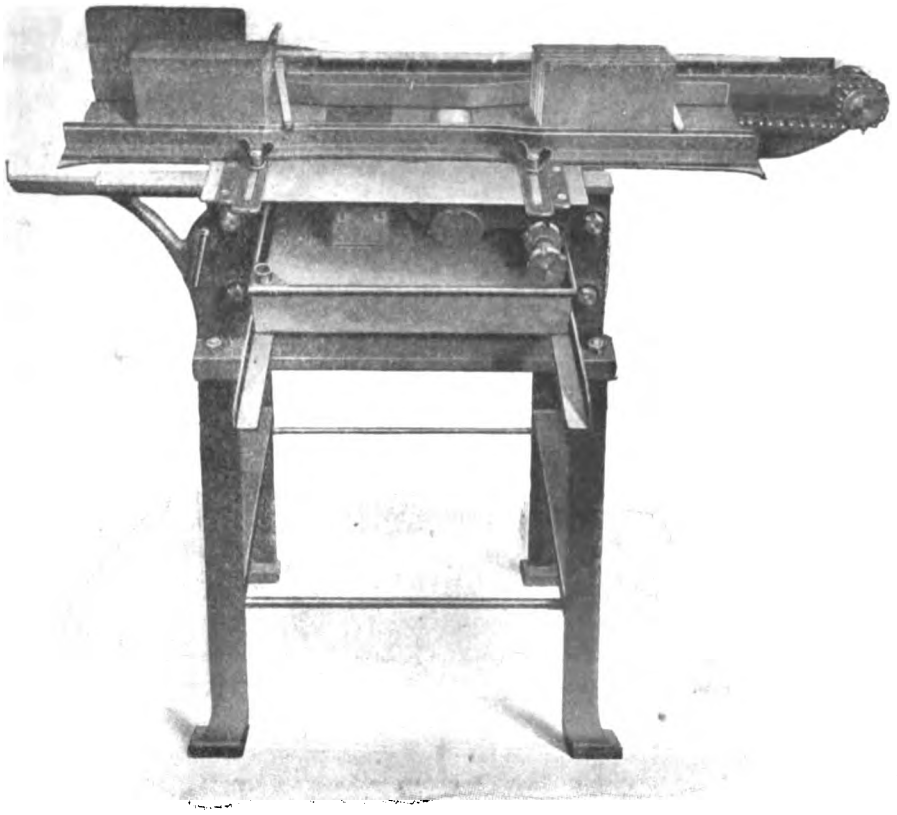
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 22. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 31, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES
FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of :—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. **Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."**

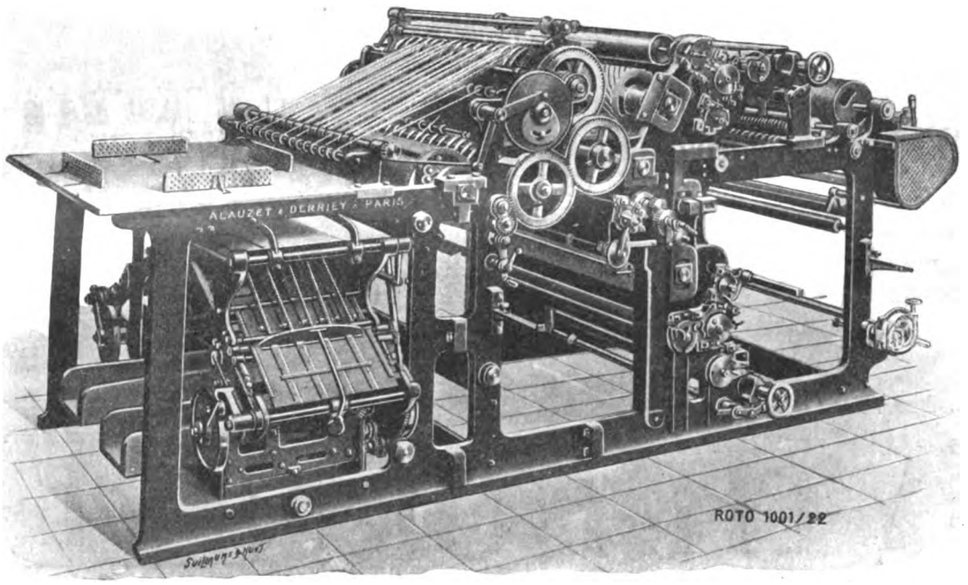
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams:* SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER.

SP SP



THIS BRAND DENOTES A DISTINCTIVE QUALITY OF

PRINTING INKS

WHICH ENSURES THE SUPERIOR FINISH IN PRINTED WORK THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION AND SECURES BUSINESS: *AND IT IS*

SLATER & PALMER'S

THE HOUSE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE,

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

New 'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. **Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."**

SP SP

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

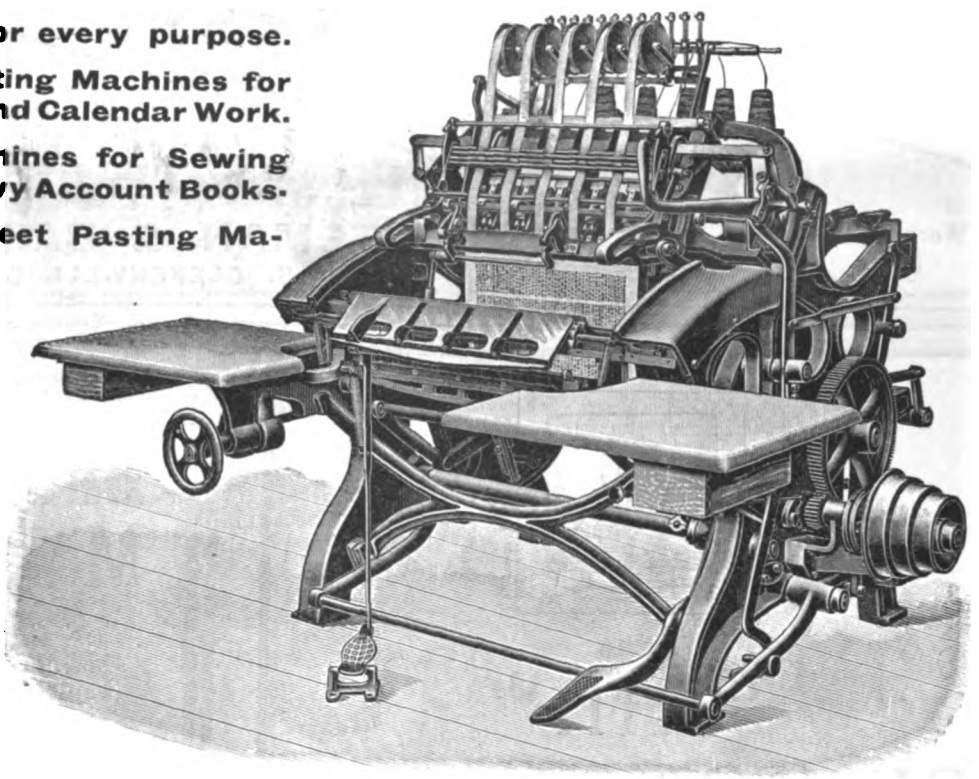
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms :

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

WALKER BROS.

USHER-WALKER, LTD.

Printers' Engineers, Complete Furnishers, Valuers, &c.

Everything for the Printing, Bookbinding, Carton, Box-making and Allied Trades.

SPECIALITIES:

LAUREATE AND COLT PLATEN PRESSES.
JOHN THOMSON CUTTING AND CREASING PRESSES.
PREMIER TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.
POTTER ROTARY OFFSET PRESS.
RELIANCE WHARFEDALE, ETC., ETC.

We always have a very large stock of Rebuilt Machines of all kinds ready for immediate delivery. Fully guaranteed. Low Prices.

Our monthly House Journal "The Printers' Engineer" is full of interesting information appertaining to the above trades. It is mailed gratis and post free to employing printers at home and abroad. We shall be glad to add your name to our mailing list. Send us a post card to-day.

33, BOUVERIE STREET,
FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Phone: Central 941-2-3.
Wires: "Preciseness (Fleet), London."

Digitized by Google

Exclusively TO THE TRADE.

Gold Medal Award LONDON, 1921.

'Phone: CENTRAL 11841.

A Trial Order Solicited.

LITHOGRAPHY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Posters, Show Cards, Labels, Maps, Plans, Cheques, Share Certificates, Copper Plate Printing, Photo Lithography, etc., etc.

Best Work Only.

WHITEMAN & BASS (Litho) LIMITED,
15, CLEKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

THE "SHIP" BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS TO THE TRADE.

32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: 13812 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

Bumsted Paper Bag Making Machines

The only square-bottomed Bag Making Machine that makes better bags than can be produced by hand.

Read this testimonial:—

15, GLODWICK ROAD,
OLDHAM.
October 5th, 1922.

Messrs. BUMSTED & CHANDLER,
Hednesford.

DEAR SIRS,

We shall further consider the question of new bag machines when general conditions improve, but you can be assured we shall not fail to consult you, as the machines you have supplied us with in the past have given us every satisfaction.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. & J. WILD.

Enquiries Invited.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.
HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE
ESTABLISHED - - - 1873
Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags. Hednesford.

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,
E. P. WOODMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.
ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.
Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Digitized by Google

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould) For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams
Badoureau
Fleet, London

Telephones
Cent 246
Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

DOW & LESTER

♦

BOOKBINDERS

♦

FORESTERS' HALL PLACE
CLERKENWELL ROAD
LONDON, E.C.1.
HOLBORN 430

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec. of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr. H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)

Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bank 5414-5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd, for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES

} Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.

A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

Digitized by Google

THE I&M CUTTER AND CREASER

Specially designed for the accurate cutting and creasing of carton work at high speed.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Built on similar lines to the Miehle Press, and all the desirable features of the latter, ensuring dead register, smoothness of working, etc., are incorporated in it.

The tympan or cutting plate on the cylinder is held at the front and rear edges by special locating and clamping devices.

The cards are fed to the front lays in the usual manner, and are then taken by the cylinder grippers at the front edge of the tympan plate with a small amount of over-lapping gripper edge.

The cylinder with the card around the tympan plates comes into contact with the forme in the same way as on the two-revolution printing machine.

The card is taken directly off the cylinder by a special gripper delivery mechanism.

Delivery grippers and pads are adjustable.

An endless band travelling at the same surface speed as the cylinder extends from the point of take-off to beyond the point of release of the delivery grippers.

Another endless band on the delivery carriage receives the card from the first endless band.

The card is transferred from the first to the second endless band at the commencement of the outward stroke of the delivery carriage; the second band rolls away from under the card, leaving it to fall directly on to the pile delivery.

The delivered cards are jogged up so that they can be easily stripped.

There are no tapes or sticks in the pile delivery. From the point of take off from the cylinder until the card is deposited on the pile it is supported by endless bands.

It is easily handled, and requires no special knowledge on the part of the operator.

This Cutter and Creaser can, if desired, be supplied with a specially designed pile hoist for raising the cards to the feed board.

Manufactured by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LTD.

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A Specialised Trade Protection Office for Paper Makers, Merchants, Agents, Wholesale Stationers & Allied Trades.

OBJECTS AND POINTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

Enquiries. Precise up-to-date Status Reports furnished by this Society which operates exclusively in your trade.

Collection of Accounts. Trade protection specialisation makes it possible for this Society to render a valuable service in the connection mentioned and, through up-to-date and efficient methods, costs are reduced to a minimum.

Insolvencies. This department will be under the control of an accountant with 15 years' experience in this class of work, and fullest investigations will be conducted and Meetings of Creditors attended free of charge.

The Society will be controlled by a directorate to be elected from the principal houses in the Trade.

Managing Director, Accountant & Valuer: PARKIN S. BOOTH.

Described by the "Chemist and Druggist" as "The Live Wire of the Trade Protection World."

FORM OF MEMBERSHIP.

To MR. PARKIN S. BOOTH.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

LONDON OFFICE:
26, 27 & 28, KIMBERLEY HOUSE,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1.
Telegrams: "ASMANIST," CENT. Telephone: CITY 6942/4 (2 lines).

LIVERPOOL OFFICE:
35, 36 & 37, EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
2, BIXTETH STREET
Telegrams: "QUORUM." Telephone: 4330 CENTRAL (Private Branch Exchange)

Sir,

Kindly place our name upon the register of members of the ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED, as from .....192.....to.....192..... and so on from year to year, until notice of discontinuance in writing be given prior to the termination of any year's Subscription, and upon the following terms and conditions:—

CONDITIONS:

The Subscription is annual, payable in advance, and may commence at any time.

All information is obtained from the most reliable sources, but it must be distinctly understood that it is furnished in strict confidence, and is for the sole use of the Subscriber, and is not to be divulged to a third party. The Subscriber will be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from the breach or non-observance of this condition.

Subscriptions are received, all Debt and Status Enquiry Books, etc., are issued, and information is given on the distinct understanding that the Office is not to be held responsible for damage or loss arising from want of sufficient or accurate information furnished to Subscribers, and it is agreed between the Subscriber and the Office that no proceedings shall be instituted against the Office by reason of any information furnished or omitted to be furnished, and the Subscriber further agrees not to give credit in sole reliance upon any information received from the Office except upon his own responsibility.

The Solicitors to whom collection of any debt is transferred by the Office shall be entitled to exercise discretion as to the form of procedure to be adopted in each case, and the Subscriber agrees to ratify all acts done by such Solicitors.

In case of discontinuance, Debt and Enquiry Forms are to be returned to the Office with written notice, before the end of the subscription term

Terms:

Subscription £2 2s. 0d. per annum, entitling the Subscriber to:—

Ten Status Enquiry Forms and ten Debt Forms free of charge.
Further Enquiry Forms during currency of Subscription at 2/- each.
" Debt " " " " " " 1/6 "
The Collection of an unlimited number of Accounts at the following rates of Commission:—
5% on amounts recovered up to - - £20
2½% on amounts over £20 and up to - £100
1% on amounts over - - - £100
5% on amounts recovered in Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Isles.
Special terms in respect to Foreign Debt collections and enquiries.
Representation at Meetings of Creditors free of charge.
Searches of the Registers (unlimited) free of charge.
Legal Advice by the Solicitors to the Office upon ordinary business matters free.

(Signed)..... *(Address)*.....

Date..... 192 . *Business*.....

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 22. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: MAY 31, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

London Welcomes the Country's Printers.

Record Attendances and Great Enthusiasm Mark the Annual Gatherings of the Federation of Master Printers in London.

As befits the dignity of the Federation of Master Printers, and of their hosts the London Master Printers' Association, the London gatherings of 1923 commenced (on Saturday evening) with a reception in the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor of London—or rather, as it happened, by the senior alderman, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart, the Lord Mayor himself being unfortunately prevented, by his recent accident, from performing this service as intended.

It was a pleasure to receive, immediately on entering the precincts of the Guildhall, a hearty handshake from Mr. C. T. Jacobi, who acted as a sort of advance guard of the Reception Committee, and one could not go far without being personally welcomed by Mr. W. Whyte (secretary for the Conference) and his band of assiduous L.M.P.A. helpers, who were busy all the evening attending to the comfort of the visitors.

A Brilliant Reception.

The attendance at the reception was in the neighbourhood of 1,000 ladies and gentleman, amongst whom one noted a large number of the country's most prominent master printers, London and provincial, and the personal reception of all these was no light task. The procession of guests continued uninterrupted for well over half an hour. Sir George Truscott (who was accompanied by Mrs. Waller) was supported by Sir William Waterlow, both in their brilliant robes of office, whilst Mr. W. Howard Hazell (president of the London Master Printers' Association) and Mrs. Hazell also gave each guest a personal welcome. The proceedings were enlivened with music by the band of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

After the reception, which took place in the Great Hall, guests had the alternative of enjoying a dance in the Art Gallery, accompanied by the band of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, or a concert in the Council Chamber, both of which items were greatly enjoyed.

The concert programme included much appreciated songs by Miss Annie Bartle and Mr. P. G. Crannis, humorous songs by Mr. T. C. Sterndale Bennett and a piano solo by Miss Bessie Hawes (who also acted as accompanist), whilst a specially cordial reception marked the appearance of Mr. J. J. Keliher (a past president of the L.M.P.A.), who contributed flute solos.

Buffet refreshments were served in the Old Crypt.

A handy booklet listing the 450 or so "Visitors to London" was distributed to the guests, and this must have served a useful purpose in facilitating the making and renewing of friendships.

A change from the festive scenes of the historic Guildhall came with a visit on Sunday morning to the venerable Westminster



Mr. W. Howard Hazell,

President of the London Master Printers' Association—Hosts of the Federation.

Abbey. A large number of Federation representatives attended the morning service, when seats were reserved for the visitors and the preacher was the Rev. A. E. N. Simms, B.D., Vicar of Grayshott.

On Sunday afternoon there were kindly helpers available at the Congress Bureau at the Great Central Hotel assisting visitors to take advantage of the opportunity for visiting art galleries and other places of interest.

Pleasurable Excursions.

The Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London distinguished itself by arranging on its own account a pleasant addition to the programme of events in the form of a motor drive on Sunday afternoon, providing country visitors with an excellent opportunity of seeing some of the near-London beauty spots. Mr. J. Emlyn Jones and his fellow-workers of the North-West made this a great success. Starting from the Hotel Great Central, the attractive itinerary served to show a large stretch of interesting country, places touched upon including amongst others: Hampstead Heath, Hendon, Rickmansworth, Chesham Bois, Amersham, the Chalfonts, Uxbridge, Pinner, Harrow and Wembley. Motor cars for this occasion were kindly lent by the following: Mr. A. H. Archibald, Mr. A. H. K. Burt, Mr. C. Johnston Burt, Mr. Chatterton, Messrs. J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd. (3), Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co., Mr. J. Emlyn Jones, Mr. J. S. King, Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited (3), Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mr. F. Scott-Mitchell, Mr. F. Perry, Messrs. Stephenson and Blake, Ltd., Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd. and Mr. W. H. Wormald.

Excellent arrangements were made to enable country printers—and especially their ladies, who had more time on their hands—to see something of the sights of London. Thus Monday's programme included motor charabanc tours for the ladies, there being alternative routes (*a*) St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London (*b*) *via* Buckingham Palace and The Mall to Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and the Tate Gallery.

Then on Tuesday there was planned for the ladies another most interesting excursion, motor charabancs leaving the hotel for Hampton Court, *via* Hammersmith, Sheen, Richmond, York House and Chestnut Avenue to the Palace, return being made *via* Kingston and Putney, tea being had at the Court Restaurant, Hampton Court.

Of course both the printers and their ladies participated in Monday's luncheon at the Great Central Hotel, and in *the* big social event of the week, the annual banquet of the Federation, held on Tuesday evening.

Yesterday (Wednesday) was to be a gala day for all, that being the occasion of a whole-day excursion (in two parties A and B)

Digitized by Google

by rail and river to Marlow and Windsor. It was arranged both parties would leave Paddington by special train at 8.48 a.m. Party A would detrain at Windsor, visit the Castle, have lunch at the Castle Hotel, make the trip to Marlow in the afternoon (tea being served on board) and leave Marlow for London by special train at 6·10 p.m. Party B would go on by train to Marlow, leave by steamer for Windsor, lunch at the White Hart Hotel, visit Windsor Castle, return to the Hotel for tea, and leave Windsor for London at 6.45 p.m. Both parties arriving back at Paddington about 7.30 p.m.

For to-day there are to be provided facilities (weather permitting) for outdoor recreations, golf, cricket, etc., including a golf match between London and the Provinces at Totteridge, when it is hoped that Harry Vardon will be in attendance. Another item is a visit to the London School of Printing.

Such were the excellent social and recreational amenities arranged by London for its visitors.

Cost Congress and Annual Meeting.

To turn now to the business side of the proceedings, this was crowded into two important and strenuous days, Monday and Tuesday. Both days' doings will be found reported elsewhere in this issue.

Monday's Cost Congress provided a rich feast of facts and figures for those interested in the vital subject of proper profits for printers. Then on Tuesday came the annual general meeting of the Federation of Master Printers. An important feature of this was the annual report of the year's work. This gave a good general insight into the multifarious useful activities of the employers' organisation, and may fittingly be summarised here.

Another Difficult Year.

The report opened with a review of the year's labour negotiations, and stated that 1922-23 had surpassed even its immediate predecessor in the number and seriousness of the obstacles that have had to be surmounted. The Federation had emerged with the greatest credit from the trials through which it had passed, and the outlook for the coming year was more favourable than at their last annual gathering.

Putting on record that the brunt of the work in connection with the wage conferences fell upon the Labour Committee and the National Wage Basis Committee, the report proceeded to outline the various wages movements which had occurred, and recalled the strike of the Typographical Association workers which, lasting for four weeks (although in the meantime many men returned to work at the reduced figure), was eventually settled on terms that, with the exception of a slight variation in dates, were the same as were awarded by the Industrial Court. The comment followed that the strike proved in no uncertain fashion that the Federation was a more powerful body than even its greatest enthusiasts had dared to assume, and that its members were prepared to make heavy sacrifices in order to conform to its rulings and thus assist their fellow printers. The statement was made that adequate tribute can never be paid to the office-bearers of the Federation and of the Joint Industrial Council, all of whom gave unsparingly of their services during this critical period. Meetings lasting all day and the greater part of the night became a quite common occurrence. Above all, the Federation is indebted to Mr. James MacLehose, LL.D., president of the Federation, 1921-22, for his patient and eminently successful leadership throughout the whole of the negotiations. Despite the fact that the strain was telling severely on his health, he consented to retain the chairmanship of the Labour Committee after his normal year of office had expired in June, until peace was again established some two months later. The dinner given in his honour early this year testified to the esteem in which he is held by all members and their desire to show some appreciation of all that he had done in their behalf.

Tribute was paid to the valuable co operation rendered by the Newspaper Society during the difficult period to which reference had been made, the ultimate success achieved being in considerable measure due to the firm stand taken by the majority of its members during the strike.

Costing Propaganda.

The report stated that the past year had not given a fair field for the development of costing matters, owing to the grave crisis which eventuated in many provincial printing offices being closed for four weeks in succession during August. The events leading up to this had caused attention to be drawn away from the importance of correct methods of costing. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, the work had been fairly well maintained, and the returns compared not unfavourably with the preceding years.

It was reported that the Costing Committee had met four times, the agenda on each occasion being of such a character that a full day's sitting had been necessary to dispose of it. The interest of the members had been evident by their keen participation in the discussions. The chairman (Mr. W. Howard Hazell) had been present at each meeting (except the last, when he was prevented by illness). It is a matter of interest that the chairman is this year the president of the London Alliance.

Nearly 900 personal calls have been made by the costing staff on members of the Federation; over 100 meetings have been attended, about 40 of which were for propaganda purposes; 75 installations and 45 revisions have been carried through, or are practically completed; 113 towns have been visited at least once, some of them time and time again—as there are about 170 associations it is evident that the country generally has not been neglected.

In recording valuable assistance given to the costing movement the report mentioned particularly Messrs. J. D. Wise (London) and H. V. Chappell (South Western), who have travelled extensively outside the borders of their own Alliances to carry the good news to other centres; Capt. Wm. L. Bemrose, O.B.E., and Major Dudley P. Forman (Midland), Messrs. Robt. Wilson (Scottish), and W. H. Thomas (North-Eastern); and the indefatigable president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance (Mr. H. A. Bethell).

It was recalled that a notable event of the year was the decision of the Binders' Union in Manchester to make a trial of the daily docket. This followed drastic action by two prominent Manchester members of the Federation, and the discussion at the last annual meeting, but the decision was undoubtedly accelerated by the influence of the men's executive officers. This action was followed shortly afterwards by a similar movement in Letchworth.

Record was made that further work on revision of printing schedules for public bodies had been undertaken, and in each case modification of some of the conditions had been agreed upon.

Reference was made to the influence of the Federation Costing movement upon other sections of the allied trades. The Master Bookbinders' Association has formulated a costing scheme, largely the work of Major R. Leighton, of London. The Paper Box Manufacturers requisitioned the services of the costing secretary (Mr. A. Williamson), and a costing scheme was compiled and issued in pamphlet form. The Paper Bag Manufacturers' Federation has requisitioned the services of the Federation staff for the compilation of a costing system. Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher was mainly responsible for a scheme of costing for Horticulturists. At an all-day conference on "Standardisation of Costing by Industries" in connection with the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, both Mr. Hazell and Mr. Williamson were able to assure the doubting ones that the difficulties were not insurmountable.

Postal Rates.

Referring to the important subject of the postal services, the report stated that it could not be expected that there would be an early return to the postal rates in force before the war, but it was gratifying that the past year had seen a welcome decrease in postal charges, and that there was a possibility of further concessions being made. It urged that to the Federation and to the Joint Industrial Council belongs the credit of having prevailed upon the Postmaster-General to reduce rates, it being plain that the deputations which waited upon the Postmaster-General, the constant appeals through the Press and united action with other powerful trade organisations had their effect, and that the printing industry is beginning to reap the benefit of those efforts. Members were advised to bring to the notice of their customers the lower rates now effective in order that full advantage might be obtained from the concessions.

Legislation Affecting the Trade.

Referring to several items of legislation affecting the printing industry, the report remarked that the strenuous opposition of the Federation, combined with other interests concerned, to the Advertisements Regulation Bill in the form in which it was introduced on two occasions was so successful that a third Bill of a much less drastic character has now been drafted, and to this little exception can be taken. Whilst the two earlier Bills would, if passed, have spelt ruin to the poster and other advertising industries, the new Bill, in so far as it affects our trade, is aimed at protecting only beauty spots, historic monuments and the like. Seeing that local authorities can already obtain powers of protection for such places, the need for further opposition does not arise.

In regard to certain British firms printing and posting circulars, etc., abroad, it was stated that the action of the Federation, in conjunction with the Joint Industrial Council, had salutary effect upon at least one large organisation which was a notorious offender, and it was also able to invoke the interest of the House of Commons. The Federation is pressing for the Merchandise Marks Act to be amended so that the country of origin shall be marked on every single sheet of imported printed matter. Further, the moral effect of the Federation campaign has not been lost on firms which were contemplating ordering their printing abroad, and this has been an appreciable factor in combating the danger.

State and Municipal Printing.

Although the report made on the agitation against State and municipal printing was perhaps not so encouraging as could be wished, it was stated that had it not been for the Federation's persistent efforts there would assuredly have been developments to the disadvantage of private printers. Every opportunity had been taken in the House of Commons and through the Press to point out the waste of public money incurred by State printing establishments in general, and by the Harrow works in particular, as well as the unfair competition to which the private printer is subjected. One tangible outcome of these efforts was the promise made that a Select Committee is to investigate the Harrow works, and that the Federation will have the opportunity of presenting evidence to the Committee.

The activites of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute were mentioned as a source of anxiety. This body, which sprang from the Canteen Board established during the war, is carrying on a large trading concern backed by public money, and includes a fairly extensive printing plant in its organisation. As the result of pressure brought to bear by the Federation, in conjunction with other trade organisations, the Government has re-appointed the Select Committee (which was first appointed in 1922, but lapsed with the dissolution of the Government last autumn) to inquire into the affairs of the Institute.

Map printers are perturbed by the erection at Cricklewood of a State factory which it is understood is to be used for printing Admiralty charts, etc. Careful investigation is being made into this matter, which again involves the principle of the State competing with the private producer.

In regard to various announcements of the intended establishment of municipal printing plants, the report stated that the Contracts and Legislation Committee under its tireless chairman, Mr. E. G. Arnold, has done splendid work in nullifying such schemes and in preventing the extension of existing municipal printing plants.

The Joint Industrial Council.

It was recorded that the services of the Joint Industrial Council have been much in demand both during the labour difficulties of last year and in dealing with other smaller disputes that have since arisen. The Council is more than ever a powerful instrument in promoting harmony in the trade, and the lessons learned through the year which has now ended will be of great assistance in preventing discord in future.

The report concluded with the encouraging remark that, despite the dark days through which they have passed, the year had undoubtedly been one of progress, and they might claim with confidence that the Federation had gained in prestige and in solidarity as the result of the trials it had endured.

WHO ever is satisfied with what he does will progress no more.—*Marden.*

Digitized by Google

New President of the Federation.

Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher.

Henry Rivers Fletcher was born December 19th, 1875, and is the eldest son of the late B. E. Fletcher, J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Norfolk.

He was educated at Rugby. On leaving school, he joined his father in the business of Fletcher and Son, Ltd., and on this business being converted into a limited company in 1898, he became one of the managing directors. On the death of his father in 1912, he became the chairman of that company, and also chairman of Messrs. Daniels Bros., Ltd., seedsmen and nurserymen, of Norwich. During the last three years he has acted as managing director of this latter company, and has interested himself in extending their business in the directions of farming fruit and seed growing.



Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher.

Whilst at school he was a keen cadet, and on leaving was appointed to a commission in the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment, subsequently the 4th Territorial Battalion, with which he served up to and through the war. Decorations: T.D. and O.B.E.

He has always taken great interest in many kinds of sport. He has played Rugby football for Norfolk and the Eastern Counties Teams, and also golf for the Royal Norfolk Golf Club and the Royal West Norfolk G.C., has been keenly interested in yachting—having owned numerous small boats of various types, and having been to Canada, the Baltic, France, and other countries yacht racing—and is also interested in shooting and other outdoor sports.

He married in 1904 Muriel Heslop, daughter of the late Mr. T. H. B. Heslop, and has one son now at Rugby, and two daughters.

Col. Fletcher has rendered outstanding services to the employers' organisation. He has been president of the East Anglian Master Printers' Alliance, assistant treasurer of the Federation, chairman of the Federation Labour Committee, and a member of the Costing Committee, Federation Council and other committees. He now succeeds Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh in the honourable and responsible position of president of the Federation of Master Printers. We think the industry is with us in wishing him success in the discharge of the duties of this high office.

A Memorable Cost Congress.

Large Gathering and Interesting Speeches at the Hotel Great Central.

The Cost Congress of the Federation of Master Printers, held on Monday in the large and convenient winter garden of the Hotel Great Central, marks another milestone of the big campaign for correct costing in the printing industry of this country. There was a large and keenly interested audience—despite unpropitious weather—and the various papers contributed, together with the discussions which followed them, served to make a very educative exposition of the subjects considered.

The chair was taken at 10.30 by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh who was accompanied on the platform by Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, Mr W. Howard Hazell, Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. A. Williamson.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh.

Mr. Austen-Leigh, in opening the Congress, said he should have wished to start with words of welcome, but that would be poaching on the preserves of the president of the London Alliance who was the next speaker. In proceeding to consider the purpose and value of cost congresses, he pointed out that there are continually arising new questions as to the allocation of particular expenses and so on. Then again, cost congresses are held because those preaching the gospel of costing must go on preaching it, because there are still a lot of people to convert and a lot of those already converted to be prevented from backsliding.

Mentioning that this was the eleventh cost congress, Mr. Austen-Leigh recalled the expectation of the first congress that every master printer would at once agree that it was perfectly necessary to discover the costs of his business. It was thought the only difficulty was to produce a standard costing system. They had been somewhat disappointed. There were printers who, because of possessing successful businesses, asked why they should go to the trouble of putting in the Costing System. Their reply to these gentlemen was that they were extremely lucky, probably because they had a line which was not a competitive line—they might lose that some day; moreover, they would be much more successful if they had the system in. There was another class of master printers who said they were too poor to put in the system as they could not afford the expense. Their reply to this was that the initial cost would be recovered almost within a month of putting in the system.

The Federation was looking to the Alliances to further the work of costing. He was glad to say some were active in the matter, and they all had the example of men like Mr. Chappell and Mr. Wise, who were good enough to go about the country preaching the costing gospel.

In concluding, Mr. Austen-Leigh said there was one word of welcome that he must say—to some of their guests from afar. They were lucky in having amongst them visitors from Australia, from New Zealand, from the United States and, he understood, from India. (Applause.) He proceeded to express a specially hearty welcome to Mr. George H. Carter, Public Printer of the United States of America. After referring to the great equipment and large amount of work done by the Government Printing office at Washington, Mr. Austen-Leigh welcomed Mr. Carter in the name of the assembly, his remarks being received with loud applause.

Public Printer of the U.S.A.

Mr. Carter, in the course of a short speech making suitable acknowledgment of the welcome given him, mentioned that he had come to Europe by commission of the President of the United States, as representative of the American Government at the International Conference of Master Printers to be held at Gothenburg. He said that in an interview which he had with the President before he left Washington he had told Mr. Harding of the invitation to attend the conference with the Federation of Master Printers. The President had expressed his very great pleasure at the fact, and His Excellency had asked him particularly to convey to the conference his most cordial greetings, and his very best wishes as a fellow printer. (Applause.) As an indication of the cordial relationship that existed in the United States between the Government, the employers and the employees in the printing trades, he said that he had had the honour conferred upon him to represent also at the Gothenburg conference the United Typothetæ of America and the International Printing Pressmens' and Assistants' Union, an organisation of the pressmen of the United States. Mr. Carter went on to speak of the veneration he felt as he walked the streets of London with its memories of Caxton and of Benjamin Franklin, and he concluded by recalling some facts and figures showing the great extent of the printing industry of the United States, also referring to the work of the Government Printing Office.

A Cable to America.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carter's speech, Col. Fletcher rose to move that the conference should send a cable to the President of the United States expressing appreciation of the cordial message he had sent them by the mouth of Mr. Carter.

The proposition was agreed to unanimously and with acclamation, and the secretary of the Federation was instructed to draft a message in suitable terms.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell.

On behalf of the London Master Printers' Association Mr. W. Howard Hazell (president of the London Alliance and chairman of the Federation and L.M.P.A. Costing Committee) bid them all a most hearty welcome to the Metropolis. This was the twenty-third annual meeting and the eleventh cost congress, and he thought it would be one of the most successful they had ever held in the history of the Federation. Nothing, perhaps, could rival the first great meeting when 1,200 printers sat down for two days to the subject of costing. It was difficult to draw 1,200 printers to London. They had, however, made all the arrangements they could—with the exception of arranging with the clerk of the weather—and he hoped these meetings would be a red-letter series of gatherings and

Digitized by Google

mark a new starting point from which to go forward to better and greater things. The president had mentioned that it took a long time to convert master printers. His own experience was that it was easier to convert a Conservative into a Liberal than to turn a non-costing printer into a costing printer. (Laughter.)

Proceeding to ask a few questions and suggest answers, Mr. Hazell inquired why they were in the printing trade. They were in business to make a living, and the amount of profit made depended upon the efficiency with which their business was conducted, and cost of production was an absolutely essential point in the successful carrying on of a business. How were they to find costs of production? This would be a perfectly simple matter if a customer asked them to produce a job which would occupy their whole factory for the whole of the year, but unfortunately the customer most probably wished only to hire a part of two or three departments for a few hours. It was impossible to find the cost of this except for a system such as theirs. He had sometimes been asked whether the Costing System increased costs. The Costing System reduced costs almost immediately it was installed because it showed them the costs of each department and of each job. Another question was "If I put the System in shall I have to raise my prices?" "Certainly not," said Mr. Hazell sarcastically. "Go on selling below cost; lose on some customers, making profit on others with a paltry profit for yourself—if you think that is the right way." He added, however, that the Costing System enabled printers to discriminate between the work they accepted. If they could not get reasonable prices for a job it was better to lose it and to produce work that paid better. Further points Mr. Hazell made were that the Costing System had been designed to suit the work of all classes of printers, from the smallest to the largest, in London or in the country. In no case had the System been found unsuitable for any printing office, and they had been asked to elaborate costing systems on similar lines for other trades. The costing system was extremely simple to work. If printers who had the largest turnover and printers with the smallest businesses all spoke so highly of the System, was it not time for every printer in this country to follow in their train and gain the benefit for his own works and so benefit the entire industry? (Applause.)

Mr. A. Williamson on Essentials.

The first address to the congress was delivered by Mr. A. Williamson, costing secretary to the Federation of Master Printers. In his address Mr. Williamson dealt ably and succinctly with "The Essential Features of the Federation Costing System," and we print the address on another page.

Mr. John Murdoch.

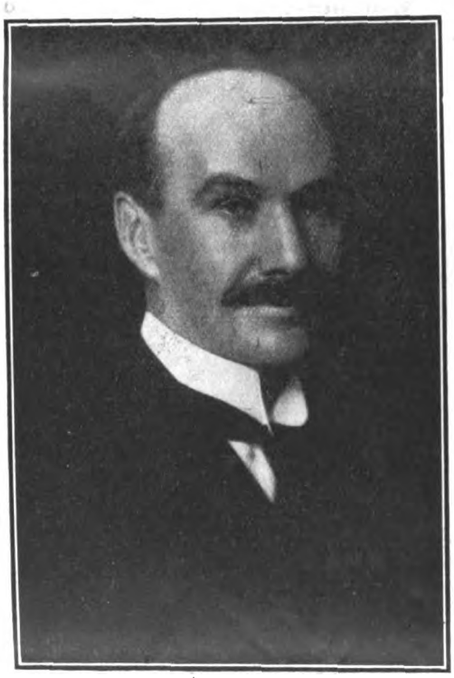
The discussion on Mr. Williamson's paper was opened by Mr. John Murdoch (Glasgow). Mr. Murdoch based his points upon the letters of the word SYSTEM. S stood for "Scientific." The Costing System was based upon a knowledge of facts, which knowledge was not possible to the great bulk of the printers who had not installed the System. The System was "Yours," because it was especially adapted for the printer, but unless they adopted it they could not claim it as theirs. The system was "Simple." He had proved this for himself. After asking help from the Federation the System was running in his office within a few days. As a matter of fact he did not know much about it because it was being worked by a girl. (Laughter.) A system to be practicable must be "True and Trustworthy." They could absolutely rely upon the facts disclosed by the forms used in the Federation System. The System was certainly also most "Efficient," and it was "Money-Making." As one who installed the system about 5 years ago he thought what a fool he was not to have installed it earlier. He was a member of the particular Alliance that was putting in the System free. They might say he was not a very shrewd Scotsman to have failed to wait until he got it for nothing. (Laughter.) However, only one who did not know the System would say that, because it had saved him thousands of pounds. His turnover had doubled, and profits had increased in greater proportion. A criticism which Mr. Murdoch made towards the end of his speech referred to the 20 per cent. charged on handling of jobs. This, he thought, was too much in a case where materials were expensive and printing formed but a small proportion of total costs. Mr. Murdoch was enthusiastically applauded on resuming his seat.

Mr. Murrell (Cardiff).

Mr. Murrell remarked that it was not reasonable to have a fixed percentage for handling. The 20 per cent. cited was simply an average. He found that materials formed roughly one-third of the selling price of a job, wages formed another third and overhead charges another. It was only when materials formed an average proportion of the job that the handling charge of 20 per cent. would be accurate.

Costing in the Bindery.

Mr. Murrell spoke of great difficulty experienced in applying the Costing System to binding departments. They found that the men, instead of putting on the daily docket the actual time on the job, had arranged standard times for different jobs. He could sympathise with the men in the matter, as the binder did not finish a job outright, but had to take up another job and come back to the first, or did a batch of jobs at once.



Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh.

Who Presided over the Cost Congress.

Mr. Howard Hazell took up the question of the percentage to be added to the cost of materials. He said that the 20 per cent. that had been cited was an average figure obtained on data from a large number of houses. To be sure of his percentage every printer ought to put the System in and find out. He went on to explain that the percentage ought to be varied in accordance with individual cases.

On the subject of the application of the Costing System to bookbinding departments, Mr. Howard Hazell suggested that if it took master printers ten years to become converted to the Costing System they could hardly expect bookbinders to welcome time dockets within ten days. He urged members not to find fault if dockets were badly filled in. Let them help the men rather than blame them, and so remove some of the opposition to the System. He cited his own firm's binding departments as evidence that, with tactful handling, it was possible to apply the Costing System to the bindery so as to get the full benefits of it in that department.

Major Forman (Nottingham) reverted to the question of handling and selling charges. He thought half the trouble arose from the fact that they had costs of actual handling of paper and selling costs on the one chart. The American Typothetæ had found it advisable to separate these, and he suggested that their own costing committee should carefully consider the advisability of separating out the selling costs.

Mr. Andrews suggested that to separate out selling costs would involve extra detail that was not worth while.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, who said he regarded the subject as one of the most important they were ventilating, pointed out that the main aim of the Costing System was to make plain to master printers their complete costs, including handling and selling costs. They had to regard the matter from the point of view of the average commercial jobbing printer rather than of a few specialised businesses dealing with peculiar commodities. Many printers if asked to deal with selling costs separately would forget to deal with them at all. General principles had to be established first. It was a great advantage to have a flat percentage covering average expenses on ordinary printing jobs; exceptions could then be dealt with as they came along.

Mr. Walker (Bolton) spoke of printers in his district having adopted the Costing System and consequently being "cut out." He asked for a message to take to them.

Mr. Goodwin replied that the position in this respect was improving. He pointed out that it was impossible for a man who adopted the System and was surrounded by competitors working on different methods to adjust his prices immediately to suit the current of trade. Those already working the Federation Costing System would benefit still more as the number of users increased. Eventually the trade would have a standard which was generally recognised.

Mr. Sessions on "Estimate Variation"

The next address was on "Causes of Estimate Variation: Some Suggested Remedies," the speaker being Mr. W. H. Sessions, of the Yorkshire Alliance. In the course of a striking paper—which we hope to print in an early issue—Mr. Sessions threw spot lights on some of the dark places in the subject of printers' estimating. Difference of opinion on operating times was stated to be the foundation of all printers' troubles. The wide variations due to this factor were made plain by a chart which was distributed showing actual cases in which variations occurred of 313 per cent. and 220 per cent. respectively between the lowest and highest tenders. The speaker said that the more he looked into charges of price-cutting in the printing trade, the more certain he was that the trouble was not so much wilful cutting as a lack of standards. Using a striking comparison, he said the variations of charges in the instances cited when 39 printers measured up the time for the work were as if 39 tailors measured up cloth, each using a yard stick of different length, their yard sticks varying from 19 ins. to 59 ins. (Laughter.) Mr. Sessions went on to plead for a fair market price for printing. It was possible to reconcile the very divergent views on operation times, and the actual difference of times of various workers into a standard. America had done it and so could we.

Mr. N. Hills Patterson.

Discussion on Mr. Sessions's paper was opened by Mr. N. Hills Patterson (North-Eastern Alliance) who submitted that in dealing with variations in estimates two classes of printers were the most difficult to deal with: those who had a "system of their own," and those who did not know their own costs and did not want to know. Loud laughter greeted the citing of an actual case where the Federation cost accountant was told "I have decided not to instal the Federation Costing System. If I knew my costs I would never get a job at all." Printers of this class usually relied upon some book or published list of prices, but rarely worked out the operation times correctly. Indeed, they misused the lists by deliberately estimating 15–20 per cent. below list price—doing this, in the bulk of cases, honestly, because they believed the official costs and prices were suitable for the larger houses and that their own costs were lower. A striking instance was given of a printer who, undercutting prices by about 33 per cent., was interviewed on the subject and admitted that rent and rates of his little place worked out at about £25 per annum against himself and his one man. The light dawned when he was asked if he imagined the large firm with many employees had to debit each employee with £25 for his share of rent and rates. The speaker pointed out that the hourly costs of a man in a back street employing three hands were actually higher than those of an employer with a first-class building in a main street and employing thirty hands. But the small printer did not know it and could seldom be made to realise it. For converting such, the only method he could think of was "peaceful penetration"—making acquaintance, and "working it in gently."

(*Continued on page 393*).

Digitized by Google

Direct Paper Supplies.

Wholesale Stationers and Master Printers Reach Agreement.

Negotiations between the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and the Federation of Master Printers on the question of direct supplying of paper have been so far successful that Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, the president, has given an assurance on behalf of his Association that they will accept the general principles underlying the questionnaire sent out by the Federation.

The questionnaire, it may be recalled, was as follows:—

1. Do you confine your business to the trade only?
2. Do you in any circumstances supply direct to consumers?
3. If so, will you say if you supply consumers at the same prices as charged to the trade, or always quote consumers at a price that would allow a profit to the printer if the goods had been supplied through him?

Following the assurance given by Mr. Spicer, the Trade Relations Committee of the Federation decided to publish, for the information of their members, a list of the firms comprising the Wholesale Stationers' Association, together with the firms outside that organisation who have given satisfactory replies.

There are several points of detail to be settled, and to deal with these a joint committee comprising representatives of the Federation and of the Wholesale Stationers' Association is to be set up.

Some of the questions to be discussed are: Printers' customers whose businesses are so large that they can pass both printer and wholesale paper merchant, and buy direct from the mill; the position of the wholesale paper merchant when he is in competition with a firm of printers who are also manufacturing stationers; a definition as to what constitutes a "a printer," including that of manufacturing firms who own a printing plant merely to supply their own printing requirements; wrappings and other special classes of paper; and the very difficult questions of advertising agencies, of printing firms who have subsidiary wholesale paper merchant companies, and of wholesale paper merchant firms who have subsidiary printing companies.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Browning, W. H. Binders for sheets or leaves. 13,224.
Davis, C. G., and Ryder, S. Envelopes. 13,288.
Groose, E. Inking devices for printing machines. 13,236.
Holt, T. Ink for transfers for printing on ceramic ware. 12,940.
Nightingale, J. J., and Sanderson and Sons, Ltd. Means for printing upon paper fabrics, etc. 13,231.

Specifications Published. 1922.

Bush, E., and Bush, H. Rotary late news printing machines. 197,567.
Hartmann, C. W. Paper bags. 197,581.
Hunt, R. Folding box or carton. 197,482.
Morland and Impey, Ltd., and Horsfield, W. R. Loose-leaf books or binders. 197,455.
Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Mfg. Co.). Paper cup. 197,595.
Shields, T. (Burt Co., Ltd., F. N.). Manufacture of boxes. 197,456.
Shields, T. (Burt Co., Ltd., F. N.). Apparatus for manufacturing cups of paper or like material. 197,457.
Watt, R. J., and Spicer, J. L. Temporary binders or loose-leaf books. 197,444.
Whitling, C. C., and Gitsham, W. A. Extendable side or foot stick for the use of printers in locking up type, blocks and the like in chases. 197,606.
Wirth, F. W., and Dresdensia Matern-und-Stereotypie-Anstalt, C. W. Woehler. Method of producing stereotype matrices. 197,438.

ONE of the most poisonous "isms" is pessimism.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

HAND WRAPPER ADDRESSER wanted; spare time.—Apply, Box 14161.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS required for Australasia; good permanent employment offered for first-class men.—Apply, Box 14155.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER desires to Apprentice his son aged 15, to the Letterpress Machine Depart., in a London Printing House.—J. A. M., 20, Allcroft-road, Kentish Town, N.W.5. 14138

ADVERTISER open to Engagement; Letterpress, Litho and Binding Works, or Office Staff; practical knowledge all departments; 14 years managerial experience.—H. E. Traves, Holly Bank, Kemsford, Woking. 14132

ADVERTISER seeks sit.; thoroughly experienced in Commercial Stationery, Printing, Account Books; highest ref.; mod. salary.—Write, Box 14131.

A SUPERIOR Young Man, with a thoroughly practical experience in Print (Letterpress and Lithography), desires an OUTDOOR SITUATION with a good firm; will do everything to please and give satisfaction for the right offer.—Kindly write, stating terms, Box 14141.

BOOKBINDER and FINISHER, WAREHOUSEMAN, used to taking charge, desires situation.—31, Westbury-street, Swansea. 14151

BOOKBINDER (Miscellaneous), Finisher, Block, Cut and Marb., practical all-round hand, seeks sit.—Write, S. C., 14, Preston-road, Tonbridge, Kent. 14153

COMP. requires situation; Jobbing, Display. Make-up, Imposition, Stone, etc.; young; (N.S.); good reference; Provinces preferred.—Box 14145.

COMPOSITOR (Society), Jobbing, News, Book, seeks permanency, either as same, Distribution Hand or Assistant to Storekeeper; age 50.—Smith, 75, Lancaster-street, S.E.1. 14139

COMP. (Soc.), young, Job., Disp., Cat., etc., seeks perm.—H., 27, Clifton-road, South Norwood, S.E.25. 14122

GOLD BLOCKER seeks sit., 14 years experience in Account and Letterpress Work; Blocks or Type; ex. ref.—Write, Box 14156.

LADY COST CLERK (Printer's), 8 years exp., knowledge Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting; mod. salary; London.—Box 14158.

LITHO OVERSEER (Soc.) seeks post; expert in all depts., Stone, Plate, Photo, Litho, etc., having held the above position for the last 20 years,—Write, E. F. Coates, 186, Grove-road, Clapham-park, S.W.12. 14150

LOOSE-LEAF BINDER desires Re-appointment; practical expert, comprehensive knowledge numerous systems, able organise and manage dept.—Write, Box 14142.

MANAGER-OVERSEER seeks position (Jobbing and News); good organiser, estimator and buyer.—Box 14159.

MINDER seeks perm., Wharfes and Platens, H.T. and Commercial.—W., 134, Chester-road, Watford, Herts. 14163

PLATEN HAND, good class Com. and 2-Col., etc., could take charge Gen. Machines, wants sit.; town or country.—C. J., 16, Adam-street, S.E.1. 14152

PRINTER seeks change (29), Two-rev., Summit, Half-Tone, Colour, Commercial; Norwich or district.—Write, Box 14124.

PRINTER'S CUTTER and WAREHOUSEMAN seeks permanency in good Commercial or Publishing house, could take charge.—C. B., 73, Northborough-road, Norbury. 14149

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Managers, etc.

KEEN, Alert, Young MANAGER desires change (Provinces preferred); age 32, 8 years London school contractors, thorough and practical experience educational stationery, exercise, drawing and note books, ruling, printing, binding; capable buyer all materials, writings, cartridges, pastel papers, etc.; accustomed intelligent handling large stationery contracts Colonial Govts., County committees, public and private schools; versed in factory management, office control, etc.; moderate salary if prospects good; S.T.A. members need not reply; progressive country firm anxious develop school trade would get willing service.—Write, "Progression," Box 14147.

POSITION desired by educated and experienced man as MANAGER; practical all departments; keen estimator, buyer and up-to-date business methods.—Box 14140.

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL firm of Paper and Printing Machinery Manufacturers desires to GET INTO TOUCH with British firm who could handle their production in England, either as Sole Agents or Merchants buying for own account.—Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 14160.

Partnerships and Financial.

RULER, BINDER and FINISHER, good all-round man, seeks PARTNERSHIP with Printer or Trade Binder; 15 years' experience; capital available £150.—Box 14118.

PAPER MARBLING (German monopoly).—Capital required by expert workman to start Small Factory.—For particulars write "Marbler," Box 14143.

Machinery for Sale.

ART ROTARY PRESS, by Hoe and Co. (Dble. Feed and Delivery), taking up to size 60-in. by 40-in. each sheet; American diagonal grooved plate cylinder with clips to take pica curved plates; a press of the finest printing quality; for sale to make room for a web press; in first-class condition; a bargain.—Newnes and Pearson Ptg. Co., Ltd., Exmoor-street, North Kensington, W.10. 14129

FOR SALE, ONE CROSS CONTINUOUS FEEDER as fitted to Mann's Quad Crown Two-Colour Offset Machine; practically new.—Apply, Box 14133.

NEW PLATEN (Treadle Power), inside chase 9¼ by 6½-in., self-inking, automatic delivery.—Charles and Co., 12, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.2. 14157

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISER wishes to get into touch with Provincial firm of Printers and Stationers with view to opening Branch Office in London.—Write, Box 14146.

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply all branches of efficient labour for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no fees.—Telephone, Holborn 527. 14119

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,

36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.

Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Writeor' Phone—Telephone No. Clerkenwell 6471

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.

Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:				In Single Column Form:			
Whole Page	£8	0	0	One Column	£3	3	0
Half Page	4	10	0	Half Column	1	17	6
Quarter Page	2	10	0	Quarter Column	1	0	0
One Eighth-Page	1	10	0	One-inch Column		7	6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.

Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Bruxelles.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1923.

Master Printers' Convention.

THIS is an historic week in the annals of the British printing industry. Record gatherings have marked the various social and business functions held under the auspices of the Federation, and London had a big task imposed upon it in providing for the necessities and the entertainment of some 900 master printers and their ladies, who came from all parts of the United Kingdom. Glasgow last year set a high standard in organisation; but London attained an equal level of efficiency, even if it did not establish something better. There was only one unfortunate aspect—that was the weather—and it was beyond human power of organisation to control the variable English climate. The indoor festivities were brilliant in the extreme. The opening reception at the Guildhall and the banquet at the Hotel Great Central were the gayest and happiest of functions. The lasting impression made upon the ladies is sufficient testimony to the success attained.

* * *

Business Meetings.

AS FOR the more serious business of the Cost Congress and the Federation annual meeting, it is safe to say that the scope and tone of the gatherings have never been exceeded. They have become permanent foci of the intellectual and practical acumen of the craft. For years past sound constructional work has been done in building up the organisations which give power and unity to the master printers of the country. The Federation and the Alliance are now a great force, and some idea of the activities which have engaged attention during the past 12 months is afforded by the annual report which appears in another column. Without the Federation and the London Association the printing industry would be in chaos to-day. Without the Costing System it would still be the pitiable Cinderella of the craft family. By virtue of organisation and splendid spade work it now stands "four square to all the world." All who attended the meetings on Monday and Tuesday were impressed by the latent and the active strength contained within the Federation and represented by the influential men behind it.

* * *

The Annual Banquet.

THE moving scene presented by the annual banquet on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Great Central was a tribute to the power of the Federation. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the retiring president, must have felt proud to have led an organisation which could bring together such an influential assembly. It was an inspiring gathering—gorgeous from the social standpoint, memorable for its oratory. London thus establishes another milestone in the history of the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades. For the manner in which the London Alliance carried out its duties as host every credit is due. Time was not allowed to hang heavy on the hands of anyone, and except so far as the weather is concerned, visitors to the Metropolis will go away with many happy memories.

Personal.

THE RT. HON. LORD RIDDELL who is vice-chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and chairman of the Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association, is one of the score or so of gentlemen whom the Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade has added to his Advisory Committee.

SIR ROBERT H. BAIRD and Mr. C. A. Bates are attending the Advertising Convention at Atlantic City in June as representatives of the Federation of Master Printers.

MR. GEORGE W. JONES, the noted printer-craftsman of Gough-square, Fleet street, was on Tuesday elected a Common Councillor of the City of London. Mr. Jones's votes totalled over 100 per cent. more than the combined votes of the other candidates. A striking anomaly is thus removed, in that the Ward of Farringdon Without, which includes Fleet-street and the surrounding district, at last has a printer as its representative on the Council of the City of London.

MR. MONTGOMERY HENNEGIN, who has completed four years of service as assistant costing secretary to the Federation of Master Printers, leaves at the end of this month to take up the important position of organising secretary to the South African Master Printers' Federation.

AT the annual meeting of the Federation on Tuesday, the annual report made mention of Mr. Hennegin's approaching departure, and put it on record that Mr. Hennegin had discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Costing Committee and with credit to himself, and will carry with him the best wishes of those he has served.

THE address which Mr. F. Heckford (chief chemist to John Dickinson and Co.), will give to the members of the South-West London Master Printers' Association at Battersea next Tuesday evening will be accompanied by practical demonstrations of papermaking and illustrations on the blackboard.

MR. LINTON ANDREWS, a member of the sub-editorial staff of the *Daily Mail*, has been appointed editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, in succession to Mr. James Lumsden, who resigned on the sale of the concern by Lord Rothermere to the *Yorkshire Post*.

MR. E. K. PEARSON, hitherto chief reporter of the *Gloucester Citizen*, has been appointed editor of that paper.

MR. WILLIAM LONGSTER, for 30 years deputy overseer and overseer of the *Nottingham Guardian*, has just celebrated his golden wedding.

Digitized by Google

The Federation Annual Meeting.

Important Business Transacted.

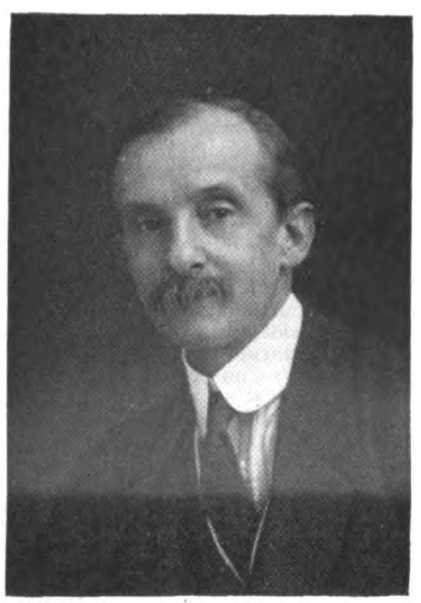
The twenty-third annual meeting, which took place at the Hotel Great Central on Tuesday was largely attended. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, late president of the Federation presided.



Mr. W. B. Wykes (Leicester),
Vice-President of the Federation of Master Printers.

Telegrams of greeting were sent to the United Typothetæ of America, and to the Master Printers' organisations of France, Belgium and Holland.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report said that notwithstanding the dispute of last year the relationship with the Executive of the T. A. was not in any way embittered, and the union was looking to some form of arbitration to settle points on which they could not agree. The question of organisation was receiving much attention, and a model and permissive form of indenture for apprentices had been prepared. The Trades Relation Committee had come to an understanding with the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, and the Federation had succeeded in securing a further rebate from the insurance companies to printers who had fire sprinklers installed. Owing to the firm stand taken last year the Federation had improved its strength, reputation and prestige.



Mr. A. E. Goodwin,
Secretary of the Federation of Master Printers.

The adoption of the report was seconded by Col. J. R. Truscott (London), and in supporting this, Col. H. R. Fletcher urged printers to press home the advantages of the lowered postal rates to their advertising customers.

Mr. Edward Unwin (treasurer) proposed, and Col. H. R. Fletcher (late assistant treasurer) seconded, the adoption of the accounts and balance sheet, which showed the finances to be in a healthy condition.

Mr. W. B. Wykes (assistant treasurer) moved that the subscription be the same as last year, and he outlined the budget for the coming year, which estimated for a reduced income on account of the fall in wages paid, and an increased expenditure by reason of the payment of hotel and travelling expenses to members of committees.

The meeting then listened to a rejoinder by Mr. D. A. Whitehead (London) to an article in a trade journal by a "small printer" attacking the Federation in regard to its alleged attitude to small firms. The meeting unanimously endorsed Mr. Whitehead's remarks.

Election of Officers.

On the proposition of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, seconded by Mr. W. A. Clowes, Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher was elected president of the Federation for the ensuing year.

The following officers were also appointed: Vice-president, Mr. W. B. Wykes (Leicester); treasurer, Mr. Edward Unwin; assistant treasurer, Mr. W. B. Wykes; auditors, Messrs. A. C. Roberts, Wright and Co.

Mr. H. Hanson, supported by Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold, on behalf of the East Anglian Alliance invited the Federation to that area for the annual meeting in 1924.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. G. F. Storey, seconded by Mr. E. H. Lee, was adopted:—"That the Federation of Master Printers at the annual meeting in London, representing 5,000 employers, wishes to congratulate Sir Laming Worthington Evans on his appointment as Postmaster-General and trusts that during his term of office he will find it possible to make further reductions in the postal rates which will assuredly be beneficial to the trade and commerce of the country, and that he will press forward with the legislation to prevent British advertisers posting circulars abroad."

The following resolution was also adopted: "That the Federation of Master Printers assembled in conference wish to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the promise given that an enquiry should be set up into the working of the State printing establishment, and in view of the fact that this was started for an experimental period of three years which expires next month, this enquiry should be set up without delay."

Mr. H. A. Bethell, chairman of the Organisation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, urged the formation of District Committees throughout the country, and initiated a discussion which was well sustained.

Co-operative Advertising.

Mr. A. le Pine Strange (Eastbourne) introduced the subject of the Federation undertaking the advertising of printing in the same way that gas, apples, tomatoes, milk, paint and other commodities had been advertised by the respective organisations. He suggested a sub-committee should be formed to consider the proposal, and he offered the slogan: "Use more Print, and make more Profit." The idea met with a considerable measure of support from Mr. W. H. Sessions, Colonel Fletcher, Mr. H. V. Chappell, Mr. G. F. Storey, Mr. Keen (Leicester), and others, and it was agreed to remit the question to the Council for consideration.

Mr. Percival Jones (Birmingham) proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring president, vice-presidents, treasurer, council and committees for the work of the year, to which Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh replied.

A vote of thanks to the London Alliance Committees, stewards, etc., for their hospitality, was voiced by Mr. W. Johnson (Manchester) John Wylie (Glasgow), and repre-



Mr. W. Whyte,
Secretary of the London Master Printers' Association and Secretary for the Conference.

sentatives from Wales and Ireland. Mr. W. H. Hazell responded.

The Annual Banquet.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the retiring president, was in the chair at the annual banquet held on Tuesday evening at the Hotel Great Central, and the gathering numbered between 500 and 600. An excellent musical programme was provided.

Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, the new president, proposed the toast of "The City of London" and Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., the Recorder of London, responded.

Mr. J. R. Scott, president of the Newspaper Society, submitted the toast of "The Printing Craft" and Mr. James MacLehose, LL.D., in reply, said he often wondered, in thinking of the craft, whether one should be more impressed with the amount of work that the Federation had been able to accomplish or rather by the amount which was still left to do.

The visitors were toasted at the instance of the chairman, and Mr. A. Dykes Spicer (president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants), returned thanks.

A full report of the proceedings will be given in our next issue.

MR. THOMAS ILLINGWORTH, of Roundwood-park, Willesden, and of Aldbourne (Wilts), inventor of a new process in the manufacture of photographic dry plates and paper, has died suddenly after an operation.

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

Notes and News.

The Trade Outlook.

There has been no marked development in the bookbinding industry in recent weeks. Trade is neither worse nor better than it has been, and Board of Trade figures show scarcely any diminution in the percentage of unemployment in the bookbinding trades. It is to be feared that there can be no real improvement in our own section until business generally improves throughout the country. It was held in some quarters at the close of the war that five years would suffice to bring trade back to its normal bulk and usual channels. At the time, this was regarded more generally as an unduly extended period for such an ordinary process as trade recovery. Practically four and a half years have gone by, and it is patent enough that the end is not yet in sight. Summer months are not usually productive of fruitful business, and those before us are not in any way likely to turn out contrary to rule. Hope deferred may have its regrettable side, but so long as there is hope there is something to look forward to. The feeling in trade circles is that there will be a decided improvement throughout the country by the end of the year.

Labour-Saving Machinery.

Many bookbinding firms are sufficiently optimistic over future prospects to invest in new machinery. Mainly, it is the larger houses that are intent on developing their plant. It still remains for a multitude of smaller binderies to realise the value of labour-saving machinery in the bookbinding department. To many of them the simplest machines, such as the leather **parer**, the glueing machine and the back-rounder are an untried quantity. Even in some of the larger establishments cloth and buckram are still cut by hand labour and finished off on the guillotine, with its resultant waste. Mainly as a result of foreign enterprise, the bookbinder of to-day is presented with a series of machines which cut hand labour down to its minimum. Despite tinges of regret at the passing of handcraft and the quality commonly associated with handsewn and handbound books, it is absolutely essential in the interests of bookbinding development that maximum output at minimum cost should be achieved. The only prospect of successful competition against well equipped binderies is that afforded by equally good equipment.

An Improved Disc Ruler.

Several orders have been placed recently for an improved form of disc ruling machine fitted with a new type of suction feeder. For scholastic work the ordinary friction feeder can perform all that is required, but it falls short on higher-class account-book work, and there is an uncertainty in its handling of thin papers. Printers have abundantly proved the reliability and versatility of pneumatic suction feeding on all classes of paper, and quite a number of different types of auto-feeders are in use in offices throughout the country. Rulers have been a bit slow in applying a similar solution, but it is satisfactory to have a British manufacture first in the field.

Suction Feed Advantages.

We have seen the feeder in action, and it accomplished all that was claimed for it. The *modus operandi* is extremely simple, and there is an entire absence of intricate mechanism. Adjustable air nozzles loosen the sheets on three sides, while the back edge is gently held under light tension. A shaft carrying a perforated suction cylinder revolves over the near edge of the pile of sheets, and pneumatically picks up a single sheet for transference to the travelling tapes, which convey the sheets to the ruling cylinder.

The Materials Market.

The market for bookbinding materials is firm and steady. Leathers remain at the same prices that have been recorded in recent issues. There is but a poor demand from bookbinders, and it is fortunate for the leather manufacturers that they do not rely solely upon the orders they receive from our quarter. Probably there is many times the amount of leather put into upholstery than upon books. As regards prices, it is not so much the demand from users that influences the leather market as the competition for the raw material. In this sphere American and Continental participation is a controlling factor.

Leather Substitutes.

Some new patterns in leather surfaced **fabrics for** upholstery have just been introduced. The effect aimed at is that known as two-colour antique hide and the embossed designs are reproductions from actual skins. Needless to say, the imitation is so perfect that detection would be impossible to any except the expert once the material was in position as a covering. Nowadays, of course, there is no such thing as passing these fabrics off as imitations. They compete against leather as an alternative material, and are claimed to be superior in certain respects.

Some Price Movements.

Goldleaf, fabrics, tapes, threads, &c., remain unaltered in price. There has been a slight reduction in the figures for certain leather cloths, baizes, &c. Strawboards have eased a little, and as there are big stocks in the country with a low demand there is no immediate likelihood of any advance in price.

Union Restrictions in the Bindery.

The growth of organisation in the printing and allied trades has been followed by a big movement towards uniformity in conditions of work and trade customs of all kinds. It is probable that in the main this levelling up tendency, brought about chiefly by the increased power of the trade unions, has made for the good of the industry as a whole, though some regulations that have been agreed to are open to question, and certainly press with great severity in certain individual cases.

The bookbinding section of the trade is not exempt from restrictions that are sometimes found irksome, and it is probable that it would be possible for the bookbinding trade in this country to increase its prosperity if more freedom of action were made possible in some directions. One reads with interest, in the *South African Printer*, that our bookbinder colleagues in South Africa are at grips with this problem of trade union restrictions in the bindery, and a joint meeting between the master printers and the binding section of the Transvaal trade took place recently in Johannesburg. At this meeting it was stated that the matter had been before the last National Industrial Council, when a report by the Sub-Binding Committee of the Union on the matter of restrictions was discussed, but no decision could be reached. This joint meeting therefore was to discuss the matter further, with a view to finding a way out.

A spokesman of the employers said the matter of Transvaal binding restrictions had been in question since the first Council meeting in 1919, when promise of relief had been given, but though the matter had since come before every successive Council nothing of benefit to the position had taken place. The crux of the masters' case was that if it were possible to cheapen the production of certain classes of work by the removal of certain binding restrictions which confined certain processes in the hands of journeymen binders, when such could be handled by female labour, the article would thereby be cheapened, and a larger demand ensured for the local production. At present turned-in work was held to be journeymen's work. This meant that a large range of manufactured stationery could not be economically handled, and went either to the coast towns, where such rigid restrictions did not exist, or to oversea. He was convinced that if Grade II. labour were allowed to handle turned-in work of the ordinary cheap commercial kind, binding would get a big stimulus, which, besides absorbing more journeymen, would give needed employment to a large number of girls. Mr. Esson showed by shipping records how imported books, stationery and printing had gone up from £490,000 in 1915 to £1,258,000 in 1920. Half of this amount, he claimed, could be manufactured in South Africa, and the necessary labour to do this could be put down as 3,000 additional hands. These restrictions as existing, therefore, affected adversely all the other departments of the trade. In cap ½-rough books and ordinary flush books there was a large consumption and if it were possible, as he contended, to turn out these books locally, it would extend the binding trade considerably, and the men would share in this extension.

Another speaker gave instances of how his firm had before them, from time to time, requests for prices of large quantities of manufactured stationery, but, owing to these binding restrictions, the local price was over 100 per cent. higher than the landed cost from oversea. He appealed to the men to take a broad view of the situation.

On behalf of the binders, it was suggested that the production by girls would not be near expectation. He had the greatest sympathy with the aims of the employers. Their girls and boys could not be rated with those in competitive centres oversea. The quality of binding work had greatly deteriorated in South Africa, and not much was now left to the binder, and if the line of demarcation was withdrawn, he was not yet convinced that the binders position would be bettered. A protective tariff should first be secured, as, under present small production, they could not possibly successfully compete with the large and highly organised houses oversea.

In summing up the discussion, the em-

Digitized by Google

ployers' chief spokesman deplored the rather narrow view disclosed by the speakers on behalf of the men, and especially the poor estimate of the capacity of the local girls. But even logically they stood on soft ground, for if the capacity of local girl labour was at such a poor level as stated, why fear them by the removal of a few restrictions? Several of the men had advised higher protection but he could assure them that until they lowered the economic cost of production in these things, the Government would turn down any request for more protection.

Ultimately, as there appeared to be disagreement in regard to facts and figures alleged throughout the discussion, it was agreed that a small Committee of both sides should be appointed to test the various statements of fact and figure and estimate contained in the arguments of both sides.

Care of Paper Cutter Knives.

Recently the Seybold Machine Co. prepared a set of suggestions on the care of paper cutter knives. As published in the *American Printer*, they are as follows:—

Grinding.

The utmost care and judgment should be used in grinding paper knives, whether ground with a sandstone or an emery wheel.

If an emery or any abrasive wheel is used it should be made by silicate process about 66/36 grain, medium grade, or soft enough so that a light feed can be taken without burning or glazing the bevel of the knife.

The operator of the grinding machine should be in constant attendance while the knife is ground, and should have a liberal supply of water feeding on the wheel where it comes in contact with the bevel of the knife—*not* at the top of the wheel. If this supply of water is cut off from any cause, and the wheel continues to grind without water, it will create a friction, heat up and draw the temper in the knife or crack it.

Extra precaution should be taken to grind the cutting edge of the knife parallel with the top of the knife, not either end or the centre of the knife wider than another part, for when this occurs the cutting edge of the knife does not strike the cutting stick squarely. It has a tendency to snip out at the wide section, and also destroys the cutting stick quickly.

The bevel should be ground flat or a shade concave, and must not exceed in length twice the thickness of the knife plus one-quarter inch, or twenty-four degrees. If this rule is not adhered to, and a longer bevel than this is ground on the knife, the flat side or face of the knife will become rounded about one-half inch back from the cutting edge, thereby taking the slight concave out of the knife, and causing the machine to cut tapering, *i.e.*, the top of a cut, say, four or five inches high, will be narrower than the bottom of the cut.

If any colour shows on either the face or back of knife when ground, it indicates that the temper has been drawn by over-heating, caused from lack of water, too heavy feed or an improper or glazed wheel.

Honing.

Every knife, when coming direct from grinding machine, has a wire edge, which should be honed off before the knife is placed in the knife bar.

Good results in honing may be obtained by use of No. 1 India Oil Stone (Pike Mfg. Co., N.H., U.S.A.), or No. 108 Carborundum Combination Stones from one of Carborundum Agencies.

The knife should be laid on a bench or table, flat side down, with edge of the knife protruding about one-eighth of an inch beyond the edge of the table. The hone should be held flat on the bevel, and the motion should be circular or rotary movement as well as up and down. The honing should be done from one end to the other without lifting the hone from the knife.

Never hone the flat side of the knife to sharpen it.

When a fine wire edge appears on the flat side, lay the hone on lightly with no pressure and absolutely flat, and draw from one end to the other. After honing the knife for a short time (four or five minutes), the wire edge will disappear or get so thin that a small piece of white pine or other soft wood drawn along the cutting edge will eliminate this thin wire edge.

Never hone a knife while in the machine.

New Book-Covering Material?

That it is suitable for use as a book-covering material is one of the claims made for a new material which, it is stated, will shortly make its appearance on the market in multitudinous form and colour.

Mr. S. J. Peachey, by birth and education a Londoner, by profession a lecturer in chemistry, made a discovery in his laboratory at the Manchester School of Technology three years ago. He found that by exposing rubber alternately to the action of two gases for about a quarter of an hour, he produced a vulcanised rubber without heat.

This discovery is the basis of the new material, in the making of which waste materials, such as leather buffings and shavings ground up, sawdust, cork dust, and shoddy, are mixed with rubber. A plastic solution is formed, which can be worked with aniline dyes into any colour and any form. The result is said to be a beautiful material, more durable than leather, capable of much more diversified treatment, and much cheaper.

A laboratory and miniature factory have been started at Willesden, London, N.W.

An important step in the development of the Peachey process, is the appearance of the prospectus of Peachey Leather Products, Ltd., offering 125,000 ordinary shares of £1 each at par. The directors have underwritten the whole of the issue, and they and their friends will take allotment of 46,050 shares out of the 125,000 shares issued.

German Bookbinders' Employment.

Unemployment in the German printing and allied trades greatly increased during March, when the proportion of bookbinding workers unemployed more than doubled. Though the latest figures—up to the end of March—compare very unfavourably with our own unemploy nent returns, it is interesting to note that in Germany the bookbinding trade has a much smaller proportion of unemployed than has the printing trade.

Of a trade union membership reported at the end of March as 96,975 in the bookbinding trade, 9·8 per cent. were totally unemployed at the end of March, as against 4·4 at the end of February. These figures compare with a percentage of only 0·9 at the end of March a year ago.

On the other hand, a total reporting membership of 63,993 printing trade workers included at the end of March a proportion of 11·3 per cent. unemployed, as against 8·4 per cent. at the end of February, and 1·7 per cent. at the end of March, 1923.

Inlaid Paper.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. F. Kaye relating to inlaid paper, millboard, etc. In the production of inlaid designs in paper, millboard, leather substitute, and linoleum substitute, coloured pulps as portions of a design are superposed on a foundation or backing of white or coloured pulp. Where a hand mould *a* is used, the different

FIG. 7.

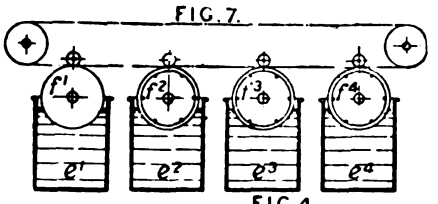
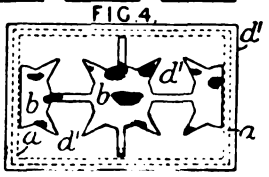


FIG. 4.



portions of the design are formed by using corresponding deckles of wood or like material d^1 on the wire gauze *b* of the mould. For machine-made paper, a number of cylinders f^1—f^4, Fig. 7, in vats e^1—e^4 of different coloured pulps are used. The first cylinder gauze, forming the foundation or backing, is plain. The gauze of the other cylinders corresponds to the different patterns required to produce the complemental sections of the design. Strong and flexible waterproof products, suitable as a substitute for leather and linoleum, may be produced by adding rubber containing latex, balata containing latex, or gutta containing latex, to the pulp of vegetable, animal and mineral fibres.

How to Select the Right Paper.

By FREDERICK JOHNSON.

Of much importance to the printer is the question of the physical quality of papers, as it is knowledge of this that should be used when deciding the limit of lines he intends handling. Two basic factors must be considered: 1. The use to which the printed piece is to be put; 2. The method of impress which is to be employed.

Under the heading of "Use" must be considered A. Longevity—the length of time for which the paper must resist deterioration, requiring consideration of the life or permanency of the paper; B. Treatment—the amount and character of handling, folding or exposure to which the paper will be subjected, requiring consideration of whether paper for ordinary usage or of extra strength is necessary, and C. Appearance—the character or sense appeal in the paper itself requiring consideration of special quality or a range of colours.

In general, printed pieces fall into two clearly defined groups, *i.e.*, vehicles for messages, including advertising and formal announcements of widely different types, and records of transactions, embracing office and factory forms, records and documents of all kinds.

Printed pieces conveying messages require paper selected on a basis of ordinary usage, special strength, special bulk to weight, and special appearance. Printed pieces recording transactions require papers selected on a basis of permanency and treatment or amount of handling, folding and exposure.

Irrespective of whether the printed piece is the vehicle for a message or the means of recording a transaction, the choice of paper must also be considered from the point of view of the method of impress to be applied. The adaptability of the various methods of impress is governed largely by the class and finish of the paper. Fine-screen half-tones, for example, can be applied successfully to papers of the book class in super-calendered finishes, but cannot be used on papers in the cover and printed class in antique finish.

Use good papers where you possibly can. Better paper, better printing. You may send out a cheap job because of necessity, but it is a curious fact that some time after the job has been forgotten some busybody in the customer's establishment will pick up a piece of the cheap looking printing and ask "Who printed this"? and the reply will come Pickwick's Art Press, Ltd., and the busybody will smile and not be impressed.

The following is a classification of papers indicating what is essential to success for commercial usage:—

Bonds: Strength combined with adaptability to pencil, ink and typewriting.

Linens: Strength combined with adaptability to pencil, ink and typewriting.

Ledgers: Special adaptability to large amount of pen writing—ability to withstand frequent erasure—heavy sheet must lie flat.

Writings: Suitable where appearance and pen writing are important factors or as a substitute for a lightweight ledger, where strength is not a governing condition.

Book Papers: Strength and uniformity of texture—good colour—freedom from dust or fuzz, and adaptable principally to various types of letterpress.

Offsets: Surface that will not lift or pick, minimum shrinkage or stretch.

Covers: High resistance to handling, combined with good folding qualities and appearance.

Index Bristols: Good for pen and pencil writing—must have stiffness—should possess good bending qualities and be able to resist erasure.

Weddings and Papeteries: Pen writing qualities, smooth finish, brightness of colour.

NO MAN is a success who is not happy.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 50s. 10½d., 51s. 3d., Pref., 26s., 26s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 22s. 1½d., 23s. 3d., Defd., 8, 8 1/16, Pref., 20s., 20s. 3d.; Jos. Byrom, 11s. 2½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 10½d., 22s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 77; John Dickinson, 29s. 3d., 1st Pref., 82, 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 85½; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 74; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 1st Deb., 59½, 60; International Linotype, 56¼, 58¾, 57; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Prfce., 21s. 1½d., 21s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon, 17s. 3d.; Edward Lloyd Pref., 23s. 3d.; George Newnes, 18s. 3d., Pref., 16s.; Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.) 107½; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 78s; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 1920, 90s., 90s. 7½d., Pref 23s. 6d, 24s. 1½d.; Raphael Tuck 23s. 3d, Pref. 90s.; Warrillows, 7½ Cum Pref, 3s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15¼, 15 7/8, Prefd., 10⅝; Weldons, Pref., 20s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HAZELL, WATSON AND VINEY.—Net profit of Hazell, Watson and Viney for year ended March 31st, after providing for all expenses and taxes, but before paying interest on debentures and dividend on preference shares, was £30,823, plus £22,380 brought in, making £53,203. Deducting debenture interest, preference dividend, and interim dividends on ordinary and employees' ordinary shares, balance was £42,686. Directors propose final dividends, free of tax, of 14s. per share on ordinary shares, 1s. 4½d. per share on employees' ordinary shares fully paid April 1st, and 10½d. per share on shares fully paid on October 1st. Directors also propose to transfer £5,000 to reserve, making it £50,000, and to carry forward £17,951.

A. B. FLEMING.—Amount at credit of profit and loss of A. B. Fleming and Co. for year ended April 30th, including £9,847 brought in, is £36,498. Dividend of 15 per cent., less tax, £8,000 carried to new buildings and plant account, and £10,498 forward.

WILLIAM COLLINS, SONS AND CO.—Report of this Glasgow company of printers, publishers, etc., states that, after allowing for depreciation, there is credit balance £32,186, and after paying interim dividends and debenture interest there is available £16,836. Directors recommend final dividend of 1¼ per cent. on ordinary shares, making 6¼ per cent. for year, against 5 per cent. for 1921, carrying forward £7,936.

THOMAS OWEN AND CO., LTD.—Profit for year ended March 31st, 1923, after providing for taxation and reserves and subject to repayment of excess profits duty, amounted to £29,449, plus £4,669 brought forward, making £34,118. Directors recommend dividend of 7½ per cent. less tax, on ordinary shares (making 10 per cent.), carrying £7,118 forward.

BECKER AND CO., LTD.—The directors, in presenting the fifteenth year's accounts, mention that they are the first after amalgamation and extension of capital. In August and September, the £180,000 new ordinary capital, and by January 15th the moneys resulting from the note and debenture issues were received. The sum carried forward from last year, after payment of dividends, etc., was £23,211 2s. 6d., and the profits for the year after providing debenture and note interest amounts to £82,695 19s. 1d., a total of £105,907 1s. 7d. Shareholders were asked at the annual general meeting to confirm that the cost of the issues, £40,244 3s. 9d., be written off and 7½ per cent. dividend be paid, amounting to £37,500, and that the sum of £28,162 17s. 10d. be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

E. W. BOUCKLEY AND CO, LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of general and commercial printers, lithographers and bookbinders, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. W. Bouckley and A. O. Goldsmith. E. A. Bouckley and C. M. Harrison are permanent directors. Registered office: 70, Bradford-street, Birmingham.

J. W. ARROWSMITH (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the publishing part only of the printing and publishing business, now carried on by J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., at Bristol. Private company. First directors: J. A. Arrowsmith-Brown, F. N. Tribe, G. B. Cobb and W. D. R. Bravington.

JOHN B. MACNAUGHTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of newsagents, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, engravers, bookbinders, paper and ink manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. B. MacNaughton, Mrs. L. H. MacNaughton and K. B. MacNaughton. Registered office: Brier Bank, North Erskine Park, Bearsden.

RICHARDSON AND BROWN, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers and stationers carried on by J. H. Richardson and A. E. Brown at 128, Great Jackson-street, Manchester, as Richardson and Brown, and to carry on the same and the business of paper bag, account book and box makers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. H. Richardson, A. E. Brown, S. M. Parkes and J. E. Brown. Registered office: 128, Great Jackson-street, Manchester.

"MORO," LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers, printers, bookbinders, diesinkers, papermakers and dealers in paper, papier mache, etc. Private company. First directors: A. J. Robbins, W. D. Baxter and P. W. Rosher. Registered office: 35-7, Broad-street-house, New Broad-street, E.C.

UNITED KINGDOM PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to acquire the printing business carried on at 195, Strand, W.C., as Charles Brady and Co., Ltd., and to carry on the same and that of stationers, bookbinders, agents, etc. Private company. First directors: A. J. Moore and F. W. Hopkins. Registered office: 195, Strand, W.C.2.

CENTURY PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of paper manufacturers and dealers, wholesale, retail and export stationers, printers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: E. Goldston and E. L. Brynildsen.

ARMOUR BLADE CO, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (8,500 10 per cent. cumulative preference and 1,500 ordinary); to adopt an agreement with S. Cheetham, J. W. Schofield, W. H. Armour, M. E. Schofield, and two subsidiary agreements referred to therein, and to carry on the business of makers of machinery for the production of cartons, wrappings, printings, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: S. Cheetham, J. W. Schofield, W. H. Armour and M. E. Schofield. Registered office: Parliament Mansions, Orchard-street, Westminster, S.W.

RAILWAY ISSUES, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. Subscribers (each with one share): H. E. Warner and A. Mills.

N. SMITH AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business now or formerly carried on by J. S. Horrex as "Smith's Cardboard Box Co" or otherwise at 28-29, Leopold-street, Birmingham, and to carry on the business of cardboard boxmakers and dealers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. S. Horrex and Mrs. Minnie A. Horrex.

ACTON BOROUGH POST PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in 1s. shares; to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, newsagents, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: A. C. Musselwhite, H. G. Prichard and J. Kent. Registered office: 9, High street, Acton, W.

PRACTICAL BAKER, LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and general publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. H. Edwards and C. J. Fright. Registered office: 613 and 614, Bank-chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C.

CASOID, LTD.—Capital of £35,000 in £1 shares (20,000 6 per cent. non-cumulative preference and 15,000 ordinary); to acquire the trade mark "Casoid" and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in glues, and casein, casein and vegetable casein and milk products; and bye products of milk and rubber, glue and casein rubber and vulcanite manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: Rt. Hon. Lord Colwyn, P. A. Birley and L. Brown.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

LANE, GENTRY AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Margate and Hastings).—Particulars filed of £200 debentures, authorised May 1st, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

B. GOODMAN AND SONS, LTD. (art publishers, etc.).—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised April 26th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, inuding uncalled capital, and interest in underlease dated November 1st, 1920, relating to 24, Worship-street, E.C., the whole amount being now issued.

PAWSON AND BRAILSFORD, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Sheffield).—Particulars filed of £14,000 debentures authorised April 30th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

BENNETT BROS., LTD. (stationers, box and paper bag manufacturers, etc., Bristol).—Satisfaction in full on March 15th, 1923, of mortgage dated April 12th, 1918, securing £5,250.

CLOISTER PRESS, LTD.—Issue on May 4th, 1923, of £300 debentures, part of a series already registered.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re ALEXANDER COHEN.—An application for an order of discharge was made recently to Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court on behalf of Alexander Cohen, who traded at 10, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C., under the style of the "Finsbury Rag and Metal Stores." Mr. E. Parke, official receiver, reported that the failure occurred in October, 1920; the provable debts amounted to £1,411, and the assets had realised £53, sufficient to pay a dividend of 5¼d. in the £. The bankrupt commenced business in 1904 as a waste paper merchant, but was unsuccessful and closed down in 1908. He was subsequently employed in the paper trade until March, 1914, when, with £400 capital, he commenced as a waste paper and general merchant. The trading was very successful until November, 1918, when he had a stock which had cost him £1,000; after the Armistice, waste paper, which had been used during the war for making munitions, became practically unsaleable, and the bankrupt had since lost money on the trading. He attributed his failure to the slump in the paper trade during 1919, and to ill health. After hearing Mr. W. H. James, in support of the application, his honour granted a discharge subject to a judgment for £50 to be satisfied by an immediate cash payment.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printers

Digitized by Google

Anglo-Newfoundland Development COMPANY.

Redemption of Debentures.

The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., which redeemed £300,000 of its 8 per cent. guaranteed 15-year second mortgage debentures in January last, has notified the debenture holder trustees of its intention to redeem on January 31st next at 103, plus accrued interest, the terms provided in the trust deed, the remaining £500,000 of these debentures outstanding.

The debentures to be redeemed by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. are guaranteed by the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., and by the *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, whose liability under this guarantee will, of course, come to an end with the redemption of the debentures.

German Paper Trade.

Prices Fail to Revive Business.

The Commercial Secretary at Berlin (Mr. H. N. Sturrock) has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade a resume of the reports issued by the Prussian Chambers of Commerce on German trade and industry during April.

With regard to the paper trade, it is stated: Prices were reduced by the conventions by about 15 per cent. compared with the preceding month. In spite of this, business did not revive. Some demand was shown in the last days of the month under review; but business was concluded practically without exception, below purchase price. Factories had only few orders on hand; as export prices were below inland prices, factories held back also with exports.

FULHAM Council are urging legislation making the wrapping of bread compulsory.

"Daily Telegraph" Equipment.

Over 200 delegates to the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain availed themselves of an invitation by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* to visit their offices last week and to witness the various stages of the production and printing of a newspaper. In the unavoidable absence of Viscount Burnham, the guests were received by Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Lawson in the Pillar Hall.

In small parties the visitors made a tour of the buildings, particular interest being taken in the time-saving mechanical devices which form so important a part in the speedy presentation of the latest news for the morning reader. In the composing room the company saw the largest single newspaper battery of linotypes in the world, there being 46 machines, capable of composing single or double-columns in six different sets of types. The setting up of pages of type was witnessed, the pages being followed to the foundry, where cylindrical metal plates were taken from papier-maché moulds of the type, to be fitted on to the plate-cylinders of the rotary presses. In a few moments a Hoe high-speed machine of the latest design was pouring out copies of the *Daily Telegraph*, folded to half-page size, at the rate of 30,000 per hour. In the machine room, which is without its match in London, six Hoe printing presses, each capable of printing 16, 18, 20, and 24 pages, were on view.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A local firm of manufacturers of French and English calendar pads, sales books, etc., desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of shipping tags and labels. (Reference 11220/E.D./M.C. (2).

Directory of Papermakers.

With its 47th annual publication, the Directory of Papermakers of the United Kingdom for 1923 (Marchant Singer and Co., St. Mary Axe, E.C., 5s. nett) serves a purpose of ever-growing usefulness. Authentically revised and brought right up to date, it provides a complete reference to the various sections of the industry. It is not only useful to have an alphabetical list of mills in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, but the numerical and geograhical arrangement is frequently necessary. The classification of makes with makers' names and the trade designations (actual watermarks and trade names), together with the addresses of the firms referred to under these headings, making altogether over 70 pages, form a valuable section. Paper Trade Customs and sizes of papers are other features which render this directory so helpful for reference purposes. Altogether the work maintains the invaluable position it has earned for itself. Its size (7¼ by 10¼) permits a handy format. To the large circle of people in the allied industries who are interested in paper the Directory is indispensable.

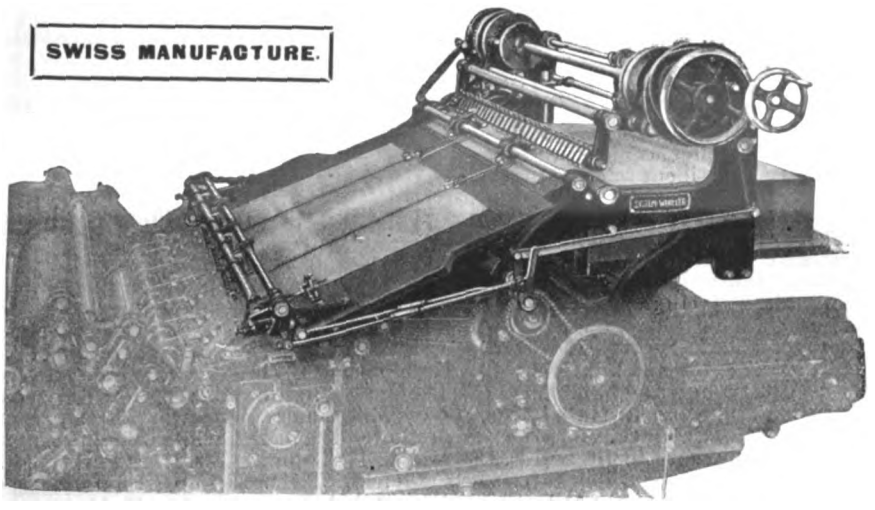
HAND-MADE SPECIALITIES. — Specialities are quite a feature of the hand-made paper mills, and evidently the enterprise displayed largely accounts for the steady trade conditions ruling. A new and excellent line of the Tuckenhay Mills, Totnes, Devonshire, is the Millbourn Vellum Parchment. It is pleasing to learn that Messrs. Arthur Millbourn and Co., Ltd., are making large quantities of this product, which is a first-class substitute for parchment skins and Japanese vellum. Made by hand from specially prepared extra strong rags, it has surprising strength, and is sized to stand heavy writing and erasure. The hand-made writings, acccunt book papers, drawings, etc., emanating from Tuckenhay Mills also continue to enjoy a good home and export demand. The London agent is Mr. John Rowley, 30, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4.

The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is adaptable for short runs and supplied at a price within the reach of every printer. The principal reasons for not universally adopting automatic feed are therefore removed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs.

Change to hand feed in a few minutes.

No tapes or friction wheels to mark or set-off on colour work.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

12 Feeders sold recently.

COME AND SEE IT RUNNING IN LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

IN view of the recent death of Mr. Edgar P. Woodman, chairman and managing director of the Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912), Ltd., the business will be carried on as hitherto, and Mr. James Frankham, who has been actively connected with the company for a number of years, has been appointed temporarily as managing director jointly with Mrs. Woodman as assistant managing director. The extension to the works is now nearing completion, and the additional facilities thus provided will enable the firm to handle efficiently a much larger volume of business.

MR. C. A. MCCURDY, M.P., chairman of the directors, presided at a meeting of the employees of the *Edinburgh Evening News*, on Saturday, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the paper. He announced that the directors had arranged an insurance scheme for the staff, under which, on the death of any employee, his representatives would receive one year's salary.

AT the annual meeting of the London District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, Mr. B. Embleton (Printing Machine Managers' Association) was elected chairman and Mr. Edward Unwin, retiring chairman, was elected vice-chairman. Messrs. W. Whyte and E. Buckton were reappointed joint secretaries, and Mr. W. Boyd (Litho Artists) was re-elected treasurer.

For the third consecutive year, the horse-vans of Fry's Metal Foundry, so often seen delivering "Fryotype" printing metals in the Fleet-street area, have competed successfully in the Annual London Cart-Horse Parade held in Regents Park. The prizes secured by Fry's vans last Whit Monday included one 1st prize and one 3rd prize.

A CONFIDENTIAL report on the market for stationery in Egypt has been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen street, London, S.W.1, to firms enrolled on the Department's "Special Register." The particulars given include information as to the demand for boxed and other stationery, account books, memo books, etc. (Reference: 870/1/FG/MC).

THE Italian Customs Commission has proposed to abolish the duty of 15 gold lire per metric quintal on books printed in foreign languages.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday the new Postmaster-General stated that the proposal for using the backs of postage stamps for advertisement purposes had been abandoned for the time being.

THERE were two cases of lead poisoning during April in the printing industry.

THE death took place on Thursday at Aberdeen, of Mr. George Duthie, a well-known member of the local printing trade.

THE late Mr. James Lewis Kitcat, of Falmouth, formerly of Hatton garden, E.C., wholesale bookbinder, who died February 23rd, aged 78, left £21,038.

MR. EDWIN BALE, R.I., of St. John's-wood, for many years art director of Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., who died April 9th, aged 84, left £5,627.

THE Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland) has given notice of proposal to fix general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of female workers.

DUBLIN DEMANDS IRISH PAPER.—The Dublin Port and Docks Board in soliciting tenders for the printing of the Register of Electors of the Board stipulate that the paper used must be of Irish manufacture. A similar condition is laid down for the tenders for the general printing of the Board.

"CANADA TO-DAY," 1923. — The seventh issue of "Canada To-day," the popular annual published from the offices of *Canada*, the London illustrated weekly, at 2s. 6d., is of special interest and importance at the present time, in view of the widespread interest that is being shown in the opportunities of various kinds which Canada offers. It comprises 204 pages, which are packed with carefully-compiled information in regard to the Dominion, its progress, the development of its industries, and the numberless and widely-varied opportunities which the continued development of the country offers to all classes. In addition there is a specially-prepared gazetteer, arranged alphabetically, giving a short description of the cities and all principal towns, and the book is carefully indexed.

LORD RIDDELL, the chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, gave evidence before the Broadcasting Committee on Tuesday, on the broadcasting of news and its effect on newspapers. Further evidence on this aspect of the question is to be given by representatives of the Newspaper Society and the principal news agencies.

A PROPOSAL to abolish street pavement chalkings will come before Parliament soon in the form of a Glasgow Provisional Order. The Labour members are opposed to the proposal, as the prohibition of chalking notices would add to the cost of advertising Labour meetings.

APPROXIMATELY £1,000 was saved in Government departments by using the economy label for envelopes during the year ended March 31st last.

Trade Union Matters.

NATSOPA CLERICAL SECTION.—Whatever may be the case elsewhere in the printing world, the Clerical Section of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants reports steady progress during the present year, the number of recruits in the first five months being approximately 400. The total strength of the Section is now upwards of 1,700, and while the greatest following is in newspaper houses, the clerks in the larger magazine houses are also in membership. Hitherto the clerks employed in the general trade have not shown much interest in this organisation, but we understand that inquiries are now being made from clerical workers in some of the larger houses, and Natsopa officials are optimistic enough to think they can establish themselves as firmly in the general trade as they have done in the newspaper section of the industry.

CONSTITUION OF THE T.A.—Mr. W. Wesson, a member of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, writing in the circular of the Association, suggests a re-arrangement of the Executive Council. Seventy-five per cent. of the usual business of the Council is, he says, of purely detail and routine character, and this he proposes should be dealt with by rota committees, consisting of two members of the Council in turn, presided over by the president or vice-president, with the secretary or assistant secretary. This would result in a big saving of administrative expenditure. The remaining 25 per cent. of the business consists of highly important matters, such as high finance, subscriptions and levies, questions of general policy, and national negotiations on wages and working conditions. This business would be dealt with by the whole of the Executive Council.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

There was a good attendance of members at the May meeting, when President F. E. Robinson occupied the chair.

Previous to the commencement of the general business the president referred to the great loss the Centre had sustained by the death of Mr. Thomas Shaw, who was a foundation member and first president of the Manchester Centre, he, along with Mr. Chas. N. Knowles, being transferred from the Parent Centre in 1904. Mr. F. J. Hughes also added a few words, and the members, upstanding, silently and reverently supported a vote of condolence with Mrs. Shaw and family.

It was agreed that a bowling handicap be played on Saturday, June 2nd, at Hale Barns, near Altrincham, at three o'clock.

Messrs. F. E. Robinson, president, and F. J. Hughes, secretary, were elected delegates to the National conference to be held at Leicester on Saturday, June 16th.

The members then discussed the agenda for the conference. Rule 24 was thought to be too wordy and ambiguous, several members putting different constructions on various sentences.

"Technical Training for Young Craftsmen" had to be postponed owing to the enforced absence of Mr. J. H. Nuttall.

The annual "Ladies' Day" will be at St. Annes-on-Sea on July 21st.

WEE MAC.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. E. Garnell and E. L. Mills, process engravers, 4-8, Haunch of Venison-yard, Brook-street, W.1, under the style of the Regent Engraving Co.

R. T. Bore and H. Goldstein, printers and stationers, 9, Harp lane, and 19, St. Dunstan's-hill, London, under the style of Geo. Young.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Cusden, Junior (a firm), 21, John-street, W.C., also carrying on business at 55, Castle-street, Reading, advertising agents.

C. C. Gall, 3, Draper's-gardens, London, journalist.

P. F. Booth, 2, Holly-road, Handsworth, and carrying on business at 46, Graham-street, Birmingham, paper merchant.

Taylor and Son, 60, Grange-road West, Middlesbrough, wallpaper merchants.

E. St. M. B. Chauncy, Stroxton, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, trading at Exchange Hall-buildings, Grantham, lately residing at 132, Harrowby-road, Grantham, and trading at 27, The Balcony, Castle-arcade, Cardiff, Glamorgan, stationer.

North London Master Printers.

The North London Master Printers' Association held their annual general meeting at Finsbury Park on May 17th, when the presence of Mr. A. Langley as a special speaker was appreciated.

The annual report was read by the hon. secretary, Mr. W. J. Mizen. In the course of its adoption unanimous praise was given Mr. Mizen on his thorough and enthusiastic work for the M.P.A., and the North London branch in particular.

The president (Mr. L. F. Hunt) and the vice-president (Mr. Wilson) were again elected to the same positions, as were Mr. Mizen as secretary and Mr. W. R. Cummins as hon. treasurer and publicity secretary.

The representatives on the London Council appointed were Mr. W. J. Mizen and Mr. L. F. Hunt, with Mr. D. A. Whitehead to act as deputy. Open house representatives: Messrs. Hammond and W. R. Cummins. The committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Curtis, Hammond, Gold, Collins, Dooley, Brockman, Soule, Woolridge, Sellens, Whitehead, Malcolm and Williams.

Refreshments were provided at the interval, after which Mr. A. Langley spoke on the coming Federation gatherings in London. He had much to say to stimulate members' interest in these gatherings, particularly in the Cost Congress. He said that the Costing Committee needed no apology for its inception, as it had justified its existence by the adherents it now had and the use it had been to the trade during the war and since.

At the conclusion of a very interesting talk Mr. Hunt proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Langley.

One new member was elected.

Mr. T. Sellens was chosen to look after the Printers' Pension Fund for 1923.

Printing Trades Sports Association

Mr. J. Gomer Berry presided at the annual concert and distribution of cups of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association (reorganised football section), held in Cannon-street Hotel on Saturday evening. The gathering numbered between 400 and 500. Mrs. Gomer Berry was also a guest and presented the prizes, while other present were Mr. A. H. Mundey, Mr. H. F. Parker, Mr. A. Oddy, Mr. T. H. Kirkup (secretary, London Football Association), Mr. T. H. Middleton and Mr. G. H. Marks (secretary).

Mrs. Gomer Berry presented the prizes to the following:—

Division 1.—Cup and medals: Harmsworth A.F.C., Gravesend. Runners-up (medals): Sun Engraving F.C., Watford.

Division 2.—Cup and medals: Britannia F.C. Runners-up (medals): Baynards' Press F.C.

Division 1 League.—Undecided.

Division 2 League.—Medals: Britannia F.C. Runners-up (medals): Cornwall Press II.

Digitized by Google

Memorable Cost Congress.

(*Continued from page 384*).

Mr. G. F. Storey (Leeds) laid emphasis on the question of quality. He read a question from an American journal emphasising that every printer quoted on his own quality, and the important thing in printing was style. The speaker thought the quality of their work was the thing that was going to make them in the future. Better work could command a better price, and by doing better work they could get both pleasure and profit out of business.

The discussion adjourned at 12.45 for lunch.

THE LUNCHEON.

The luncheon given by the L.M.P.A. to the Federation and the visitors, was held in the well-appointed and commodious Wharncliffe Rooms of the Hotel, and was presided over by Mr. W. Howard Hazell. The assembly, numbering close upon five hundred ladies and gentlemen, constituted one of the largest gatherings of its kind held under the same auspices. Not only was the occasion made noteworthy by the presence of a large number of distinguished representatives of the printing trade at home, but its importance was greatly added to by the presence of many well-known visitors from other parts of the world. Among those present, most of them accompanied by their ladies, were: Brig. Gen. W. W. Bemrose, Mr. A. F. Blades, Dr. W. W. Blackie, Mr. George H. Carter (Government Printer, United States), Mr. W. A. Clowes, Mr. Harry Cooke, Col. H. R. Fletcher, Sir Cecil Harrison, Mr. J. J. Keliher, Mr. A. Langley, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Dr. Jas. Maclehose, Mr. Edwin Unwin, Sir William Waterlow, Mr. W. B. Wykes, and Mr. David Greenhill.

"The Visitors."

The toast of "The King" having been loyally honoured, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, in proposing "The Visitors," referred to the fact that they had with them distinguished visitors from all parts of Great Britain as well as from overseas. Londoners, proceeded Mr. Hazell, were modest folk (hear, hear), and they realised that they had with them representatives from many parts of the country who had distinguished themselves in many ways. The provinces in the past had provided twelve presidents to the Federation, and they knew quite well that what Manchester said to-day England would think to-morrow. In addition, they sometimes thought that Scotsmen took too many of the good positions in this country in the south. He then related the story of a young man who came from Scotland to London for his firm, who, when he returned was asked by his mother what he thought of Englishmen. The young man replied that he did not see many Englishmen, but only Scotsmen. "You see, mother," the young man further replied, "I was only dealing with men who occupy positions as heads of businesses and the chiefs of departments." (Laughter). Whether that were the true statement of the case Mr. Hazell did not know. However, Londoners always welcomed men with brains and energy wherever they came from. There were various ways of gauging the intelligence and ability of people, and one way was to consult the customer. Mr. Hazell then praised what he termed the obliging country printers, who were possessed of intelligence and ability and every other quality that printers can ever need, and he said he hoped that when things did not go well with them and goods were not delivered up to time they would seek assistance from London printers, who were the finest printers on the face of the earth. (Laughter).

Proceeding, Mr. Hazell said it had been customary in the past for the hosts of the Federation to show their visitors their unique sights. As Londoners they could not offer to their visitors the bracing breezes of Scarborough, or Glasgow, with its mysteries of haggis, with the stirring strains of the bagpipes as aids to digestion. Still, they had shown to them some of the unique features of London. They were pleased to meet them at the Guild Hall on Saturday evening, and they had endeavoured to show the ladies something of the picture galleries and buildings of which they as Londoners were proud. He remembered the gatherings of the Federation years ago, when the paucity of the members dealing with the subjects at the various meetings, and the absence of the ladies made those occasions a great contrast to the gathering being held this year.

In concluding, he asked them to consider this toast, not as a single one, but as a treble one which included the mental, physical and financial health of the visitors. He hoped their mental health would be stimulated and improved by the sights they would see, and by the renewal of old friendships and the making of new ones; their physical health by visits to be paid to some of London's beautiful surroundings; and hoped they would be financially strengthened by the deliberations and decisions come to at the meetings during the two days of the Congress. He asked the company to drink very heartily the toast of "The Visitors," to which he coupled the name of their future president, Lt.-Col. H. R. Fletcher.

The toast was heartily honoured.

Col. Fletcher Responded.

Col. Fletcher, in responding on behalf of the visitors, said he rose to reply with great pleasure and felt it a great honour to be asked to respond to the toast so eloquently proposed and received with such cordiality. He also considered it an especial honour to be the respondent to a toast which was representative of so many interests. He was not only speaking for the country men present and for the people who shaped the thoughts of England—No. 2 Alliance (laughter)—but also for those visitors who had come to the meeting from the United States and the distant colonies. He was sure he was expressing the feelings of all when he thanked them most heartily for the able and generous hospitality extended to them, which had included the magnificent reception on Saturday at the Mansion House.

COST CONGRESS RESUMED.

Greetings to President Harding.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the President read the following telegram which was to be sent to the President of the United States: "The Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland in annual meeting assembled offer their respectful greetings to the President of the U.S.A., and desire to express their sincere appreciation of his message of goodwill coming from a fellow craftsman and personally conveyed by by the Hon. Mr. Carter, public printer, Washington." (Applause)

Mr. Carter, before leaving the Conference, extended a cordial invitation to the Federation to send a representative delegation to the meeting of the United Typothetæ at Washington in October.

Resuming the discussion on Mr. Sessions's adds, Colonel Fletcher said if more master printers would adopt the estimating form recently issued by the Federation they would be less likely to be guilty of "errors and omissions."

Costing in Bad Times.

Mr. W. H. Andrew (Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance) introduced the subject of "How the Federation Costing System operated during a period of Trade Depression," and he thought the fact that it had operated during the period when there were tremendous differences in the prices of raw materials had proved that it had stood the test. A good many master printers did not take sufficient interest in the figures given to them by the costing clerks.

Mentioning the question of paper stocks, the speaker said that was a matter which was inclined to be forgotten. It should be gone into carefully. They must be very careful in buying paper in the future. They should not buy paper that was a little cheap, such as would cockle or was not trimmed, and so on. If trade depression made them more careful in buying paper, after the sumptuous times of the boom years it would have done some good.

Mr. Andrew went on to urge the need of creating more business, not by taking it from competitors, but by making greater use of present customers. They must advertise and suggest new lines of work.

Mr. W. H. Thomas (North Eastern Alliance), who has been connected with the printing trade for 50 years, very much doubted whether printers could increase the volume of business by making printing very cheap. The fact was many firms had reduced the quantity of their printing. There must be cultivated a better spirit among employers, and in that direction and by eliminating unfair competition the Alliances were doing good work.

Price Cutting.

Major W. H. Barrell (Home Counties Alliance) addressed himself to the subject of "Price Cutting: Its Effect on Our Craft," or as he put it, "Printers' Diseases and Their Cure." He thought there were three reasons for the existence of price cutting, namely, ignorance of true cost and operation times, panic during a slack period, and hatred (in degrees) of one's brother craftsmen. If the cause was ignorance, then the sooner master printers got down to understanding their costs and checking of operation times, the better for the craft in general and themselves in particular. Fortunately they had a remedy for all the evils to which he had referred, namely, the Costing System, which he declared was simplicity itself, since with a turnover of about £2,000 it took about a quarter of an hour a day, or with a turnover of £20,000 the time of a lady clerk was only taken up for 2½ hours per day. The Costing System was invaluable in checking leakages, determining the necessary staff and equipment, in utilising floor space to the full advantage and so on. The speaker also emphasised the advantage of increasing confidence among buyers of print, because if they could feel assured of fair treatment, the growing habit of price getting and price cutting and lowering of quality would be to a large extent eliminated. It was the extraordinary difference in printers' quotations that encouraged doubt among buyers, and this attitude was a nuisance to the buyer and led to the unremunerative position of the printing business to day. Master printers would become "degraded slaves of commerce" if they allowed themselves to be beaten down to the last penny. If price cutting got a strangle-hold they would eventually have the trade back in the ghastly pre-war conditions, under which a dustman received more than an artist of the printing craft.

Backbone Needed.

Mr. George Eaton Hart (London Alliance) thought drastic measures were needed to stop price cutting. Pointing to the evils of reducing prices unnecessarily, he urged that once this course was taken it would take a generation to get them back. Moreover, if a contract was lost to a price cutter, when the offer came again to the previous contractor it was at the lower figure. In this matter they had to replace the "wish bone" by the "back bone." (Hear, hear.) What they had to do was to so organise and equip their works that they could compete on a fair basis, and then the customer was entitled to the best price that brains, machinery and organisation could give. Mr. Hart thought the Federation might follow the example of the ancient guild, which not only arranged prices, but prevented undesirable men from entering a trade. He was glad to see some such proposition was to be considered by the United Typothetæ of America. Why should they not treat the price cutter as a black leg?—(hear, hear)—or as a mentally deficient individual? (Laughter.) What was the good of a standard price list if they did not use it?

Mr. Rankin said if all printers who had been price cutters were locked up 90 per cent. of the trade would be so treated. Printers who had installed the Cost System had been price cutting just the same as those who had not the system, the only difference being that the one knew he was cutting below cost. They had to make up their minds to the fact that it would take four or five years before trade would improve. It might be all right to keep employees at work when there was a bad patch of trade; but in a long period of depression they had to consider the question of the proportion of their staff to the amount of work.

Mr. Keen (Leicester) suggested two causes of price cutting—first, panic during bad trade, and secondly lack of proper conditions for staff and workpeople. With regard to remedies, master printers should take the example set by the employees in the matter of combination. Again, they might build up a fund so that in times of depression they could advertise the trade.

Mr. Howard Hazell believed a good deal of the price cutting was due to ignorance tempered by fear of what the customer would say and what the other printer was going to do. The answer to that was education and co-operation. Printers were too ready to believe what their customers said. When the demand for printing dropped, say, 28 per cent., some printers thought they were clever in trying to get 100 per cent. output by cutting prices. It was better to be 80 per cent. full at reasonable prices than 90 per cent. full at bad prices. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. James Forman (Nottingham) argued that some committee should consider in what

Digitized by Google

way some uniformity could be introduced throughout the country into the question of estimating the proper times for producing work in each section and in each department. (Hear, hear.)

Major Barrell suggested that by making a profit on output, employers would be in a better position to look after their workpeople.

Burden of Over Equipment.

Major Dudley P. Forman (Midland Alliance) dealt with the subject of "The Burden of Over Equipment." This matter, he said, was purely one of arithmetic. He had not got any official figures of turnover or capital from this country, but figures furnished by the American Typothetæ for 1921, which were the last published, gave a very accurate proportion for costs of material, costs of wages and costs of overhead. The American figures showed that if 100 represented the cost production of the product of the trade, then 35·71 per cent. represented the cost of materials, 33·41 per cent. the cost of wages, and 30·88 per cent. overhead. That was as good as saying that one-third of the cost was fixed, while two-thirds only varied. In putting down increased plant, it had to be remembered that it was necessary to organise the department accordingly, providing additional floor space and so on. If they increased their plant unduly and they could not keep it running a reasonable number of hours, the whole of that permanent expense had to be carried on a smaller number of working hours; so that if they were running only 25 per cent. of normal, these expenses were going to cost them four times per hour for overhead expenses than if they were running normally. New machinery should not be put down unless there was a reasonable prospect of keeping it going a fair proportion of its time.

The speaker read a letter which had been sent to him by Mr. Williamson, in which a country printer, who had bought a machine which was only working two days a week, solicited orders, which he offered to carry out during the remainder of the week at cost only. The effect of such offers as these was going to be extraordinarily bad. That printer was short of work and wanted to get his overhead back. He would try by selling at cost; and if he could not do that he would sell under cost. For the moment he might be better off than by keeping the machine idle, but the effect was that the general value of printing was reduced, because they must never forget, in all these costing methods, that the value of their product was determined by the price of any given quantity or quality which could be produced in the open market.

Mr. Goodwin referred to the case of a firm with specialised machinery for producing periodicals which could also turn out catalogue and similar work. It was unfair from an economic and trading point of view that this firm should be willing to put the whole of the burden of their overhead charges on to the periodical section of the business and to do work of a commercial description at a cost which simply covered their wages cost, with perhaps a little addition to relieve the overhead charges. All that could be done in expressing an opinion on this matter was to warn those who attempted to put in special equipment to take into consideration the reasonable view of what those machines were likely to do, and not to exaggerate the volume of work that might be attracted to them.

Mr. George Eaton Hart, who had suffered in this matter, although he was in a position to take up the same attitude, said he had always endeavoured to play the game. What should they do with a firm such as Mr. Goodwin had referred to? If they belonged to the Master Printers' Association should they not be brought to book? If there was some means by which they could stop that sort of thing, so much the better.

Mr. Johnson referred to a firm supplying printing machinery and plant offering their products on the hire system, and suggested that the Federation should set its face against a firm doing business on these lines.

Votes of Thanks.

Mr. Humphries (Yorkshire Alliance), in proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers, paid a tribute to the enthusiastic "costers" who were found in every section of the Federation. He was surprised that printers in England had not expressed their thanks to these enthusiasts by installing the costing system. He understood there were about three times as many printers in the British Isles to day using the hourly costing rate than had installed the system. It was not fair that they should accept the hard work of the costing experts in telling them what their hourly rates were without adopting the whole system and paying for it. The costing system would enable them to be fair to themselves, fair to their customers, and fair to their workers. Mr. Humphries concluded with the following: "Let those who never cost before cost now, and those who cost before now cost the more." (Laughter and cheers).

The resolution was cordially carried, and acknowledgment by the president closed the Cost Congress.

Australian State Contracts.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Sydney (Mr. A. Simpson) has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade an extract from the Sydney *Sun* of March 14th, which states that a new board has been formed to control Government contracts and the buying of stores amounting to over £2,000,000 a year, the object being to avoid duplication and unnecessary expenditure and to get better prices by accepting materials in larger quantities. The report goes on to say that the proposal was approved by the Executive Council, and a body of responsible officials has been formed to put the scheme in working order. This body will control all State enterprises and the buying of stores and supplies for Government departments.

Under the new scheme, which involves a yearly outlay of £2,000,000, the new board hopes to effect a substantial saving in the buying of supplies and the control of the States enterprises. The £2,000,000 may not necessarily be spent in the scheme, but that sum will be set aside for the use of the board to the advantage of the State.

The treasurer (Mr. Cocks) states that the new board is an improvement on the old system, and adds that there has been no drastic changes except that the old stores committee has been reconstituted and given additional powers.

Gold Inks
(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you,

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines,
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, GUNSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.

STRIKING TESTIMONY
AS TO
THE VALUE TO ADVERTISERS
AFFORDED BY
The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding, and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

Established 1878. *Published Every Thursday.*

UNSOLICITED.

"Quite full of orders; your advertisements act only too well."—W. A. & SONS. Southport.

"I am glad to inform you that we have already received numerous orders."—S. R., Director, G. L., Ltd., London.

"The *Printer and Stationer* is a good Printers' Journal wherein to advertise our machinery."—P. S. & Co., Chicago.

"We . . . . came to be the largest binders in country work . . . . through the valuable assistance of your Journal."—
W. & J.B., London.

"Your paper has drawn many enquiries from India, South and East Africa, apart from Great Britain."—C.E. Co., Manchester.

"We are satisfied we could not have selected a better medium for making our invention widely known."—T. C. & Co., Preston.

"Goes into the hands of all that we care to supply."—
F. A. & Co., London.

LET THE EXPERIENCES OF OTHERS BE YOURS!

Advertising Rates sent on Application to the Publishers:—

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane - London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "Stonhill, Fleet, London." *'Phone:* 8407 City.

Digitized by Google

The Essential Features of the Federation Costing System.

Address at the Cost Congress by Mr. A. Williamson, F.C.W.A., Costing Secretary to the Federation of Master Printers.

It is assumed at the outset that every man who enters the arena of business has one important object in view—to make a profit. The ideal is to make a profit on every job. It is not conceivable that the time will ever arrive when all customers will be ready to pay on a cost-plus-profit basis, because the market would soon be crowded with sellers and competition be more rife than ever.

As most work, therefore, has to be estimated for, it is necessary that machinery should be perfected to show as accurately as possible the costs of every operation and the time taken for work similar in character. Without these two factors there can be no security against loss, to say nothing about the possibility of realising a profit. Without an accurate cost-finding system business is a hazardous gamble from the beginning to the end of the year. It is not enough to be a thoroughly experienced practical printer, to possess a commercial mind, or even to be imbued with a good supply of horse sense, the factors of time and value must be comprehended and used with precision.

The installation of the Federation Costing System in any printing works is like acquiring the proverbial "eyes at the back of the head." It acts like the view-finder on a camera—turn it in whichever way you will, it presents in miniature a picture that will later be developed in your balance sheet.

Here are some of the essential features of the Federation Costing System :—

The Budget.

This is the essence of the System. All known expenses which are regular and persistent, like rent and rates, light and heat, insurance and power, can be analysed and compared, and extraordinary expenses not of the nature of capital expenditure may be spread over a number of years. Items known to be liable to increase would have a percentage added, and conversely a decrease would be made where such was to be expected. All reasonable care would be taken to provide for contingencies so as not to be taken unawares during the period for which provision was being made. Times of great fluctuation in expenses would naturally call for shorter budgeting periods. This budget may be termed the estimate for the job of running a printing works.

Interest on Capital.

The Federation Costing System works on the principle of no profit being earned until money has been rewarded for the services it renders to business, but the inclusion of interest is important for other reasons. The comparative costs of any operation by hand or machine, or as between one class of machine or another, cannot be secured unless by the inclusion of this item as an expense. To omit interest on capital would be like playing cricket and not keeping the score.

Depreciation.

The amount of depreciation written off the solid assets of a business, particularly that of a public limited liability company, is sometimes varied by the amount available for profit at the end of the year; the Federation Costing System, however, lays it down as essential that wear, tear, and obsolescence are important items of expense. When the amount of plant necessary to the running of even the smallest printing business is examined it will readily be agreed that the depreciation allowance should be adequate. It is known, however, that the allowance provided even when taken on the "working" value of the plant is not more than 5 per cent. of the turnover. Making no provision for renewal of wasting assets has brought ruin to many businesses.

Departmentalisation.

Just as in every factory it is the practice to separate into groups workers on different processes, so it is essential that the expenses incurred should be allotted to these processes in right proportions. If an operation performed by hand demands a large proportion of the floor space, it would naturally be debited with a good share of the rent and rates, but the proportion of interest and depreciation would be correspondingly small. On the other hand, machines like the Linotype and the Monotype, occupying little floor space, would not have a great amount of expense for rates and taxes, but a much larger bill for interest, depreciation, insurance and repairs. This feature of the Federation Costing System is highly important because the hourly rates for the various operations cannot be properly gauged if this principle is incorrectly applied. The effect of departmentalisation is to decrease the amount of expense to be recovered by a percentage figure and thus reduce to smaller proportions the possibilities of leakage. Departmentalisation makes certain of much and leaves but little to chance.

Recovery of General Expenses.

These expenses cannot be departmentalised with any degree of accuracy, and any attempt to do so would lead to an arbitrary allocation. Most of them are affected by the value of the work done, and the method employed is to divide them according to value as between labour and materials by a percentage on each. The total expenses other than departmental wages and cost of materials are allocated first to departments according to floor space and value of plant, and secondly to materials. The remaining portion is taken as a percentage on the departmental wages and departmental expenses combined. The application of this percentage to the cost (*i.e.*, wages and expenses) of any department results in the full costs being accurately ascertained for each department separately and for the works as a whole. This feature is worked on the principle of not allowing the tail to wag the dog.

How the Percentage for General Expense Operates.

This percentage figure remains a fixture until another budget is made, but the total cost of production will be affected by every change in the amount of wages paid. If work falls off in one department and increases in another the amount added by the percentage figure will adjust the costs as between these departments. If wages should be reduced to any extent a readjustment would be necessary. During a "slump" period the percentage figure approximates much more closely to what would be the costs of production if the expenses it represents could be reduced *pro rata* to the demands of the moment. It is a simple matter to find out whether the full amount of the general expense is being recovered. All that need be done is to find out from the budget what is the weekly proportion of the annual amount and compare this with the amount recovered on the weekly statement of cost and value.

Handling Charges on Materials and Outwork.

This is probably the least understood feature of the Federation Costing System. The misconception is no doubt largely due to the term used—it is not comprehensive enough to be self-explanatory. By "handling" it should be understood that all expense is covered that is incidental to buying, storing, issuing on requisition or otherwise, keeping records of stock, interest on the value of the stock in hand, and a share of the expense of estimating, pricing and selling in addition. As the price of material falls, the percentage figure to recover cost must rise, hence to-day 20 per cent. on the value is in many cases insufficient to meet the bill. It will be seen, therefore, that much more than the mere "humping" of paper is implied by the term. Quite recently one of the members was reckoning up his handling charges and considered that 6¼ per cent. was enough to add to the value, but on our investigating the matter it was found that he had taken into account only such items of expense as rent and rates with the wages of the storekeeper.

Hourly Rates.

After the correct hourly rate has been ascertained for any operation the possibility of leakage is reduced to a minimum. The System provides checks against leakages of time, and the combination of time expended with operational hourly rate ensures correct costing of the job. An all-in rate is easy to work, less liable to error, and thus more satisfactory in its results. In the Standard Hourly Rates the members of this organisation are possessed of information of immense value for comparative purposes information the like of which is not in the possession of any other trade organisation in this country, or even in the world at large, apart from that of a similar character circulated by the American Typothetæ. Using correctly ascertained hourly rates, your own costs, is like taking out a policy of insurance against fire—it gives a feeling of security.

Simplicity.

Once properly installed the Federation Costing System is easy to run and is almost automatic in its actions, at any rate so far as its machinery is concerned. Here let me emphasise the importance of engaging the services of the Federation Cost accountants for installation and revision purposes. They will bring a wide experience to bear on your individual problems, besides ensuring the application of the System on standard lines—a most important consideration. The collection of data is more or less routine work usually very satisfactorily performed by girls of average scholastic ability. In more than one case the Federation Costing System is controlled entirely by experienced women, some of whom are present this morning. The working out of cost data must not be confused with the highly important work of price-fixing, but under the Federation Costing System methods price fixing is decidedly easier and less liable to error.

Elasticity.

This feature enables the Federation Costing System to grapple successfully with and overcome the peculiarities which attach themselves to many printing businesses. Let us examine some of them : 1. A small printing business to which is attached a stationer's shop. There may be a further complication inasmuch as the premises may be the residence of the printer as well as his place of business. 2. A printer in a country market town owning, printing, and publishing a weekly newspaper, and conducting a commercial printing business with the same employees. With this composite establishment might be combined a stationery and daily newspaper retail business. 3. A letterpress and litho business combined with a flat paper trade. In each of these cases by analysis and segregation the expenses peculiar to each section would be apportioned and the cost of running each would be ascertained with a reasonable amount of accuracy. This division soon proves the value of the different sections from the profit-earning standpoint.

Installation of the F.C.S.

The Federation cost accountant will extract all the data he requires from the balance-sheet and trading account, will departmentalise the expenses and find your percentages for handling and general expense, suggest hourly rates for the different processes, instruct your staff in the working of the System, and will generally help and advise until the System is in proper working order. The cost accountant will respect your confidences and will not carry away and pass on to your competitors any details of your business. The work of installation is by no means disturbing to the usual conduct of your business, the change-over is made with a minimum of fuss or friction, and the cost of the services rendered is much too low when the value of the experience is considered.

Cost of Working the System.

The cost of running the System when properly installed is almost infinitesimal. In a small business with a turnover of £5,000 it would probably cost about 2 per cent. of the turnover for wages and all the extra forms required. Quite recently I found these services were costing a turnover of £100,000 not more than a quarter per cent. Taking the higher figure, the cost of working the Federation Costing System is less than sixpence in the £, and at the lower figure less than 1d. in the £. The increased efficiency of an establishment working a proper costing system more than compensates for the little extra expense. It has been proved time and time again that a cost system is one of the best investments that can be made by any manufacturer.

An Erroneous Impression.

There is an idea abroad that costing increases the cost of the product. Such an idea as this has no evidence to support it. A costing system which does not lead to economy and efficiency is not functioning and needs

Digitized by Google

attention. There is evidence on every hand that the opportunities for analysis and comparison which a costing system provides have done much to cheapen the price of commodities and thus increase the demand. It should be widely made known that without proper costing methods fair and equitable charges cannot be found.

Machinery of the F.C.S. in the Factory.

The first essential is the daily docket. Unfortunately this form is looked upon with suspicion by the individual whose interests it best serves. It is so designed that most contingencies are provided against, and, properly used, it safeguards an employee against charges of waste of time through any causes over which he has no control. All time should be correctly entered immediately an operation is performed, and the atmosphere of every printing works should be conducive to this being a natural state of affairs. The daily docket is not an estimate form, it is an historical document, and the events it records should be in correct chronological order. The employee should as honourably discharge his responsibilities in connection with it as he expects his employer to act honourably on pay day. The man who manipulates his time on a daily docket would be the first to squeal if a few bad coins appeared in his wage envelope at the week end.

Another essential is the weekly comparative statement of cost and earnings—known as the Cost and Value Statement. This document is vital to the successful conduct of any business to day. It is a searching analysis of the doings of every department. To be without it would be like playing golf without a putter.

Bread Wrapping.

Propaganda for the Use of Paper.

Steady work is proceeding in the direction of educating the public in the desirability of having foodstuffs, and particularly bread, encased in wrappings. A good deal of propaganda work has been undertaken by the Anglo-Canadian Wax Paper Co. A number of pamphlets have been written and published by them, including "Clean Enticing Bread," which we commended in a recent issue when referring to the work of another firm. We have now received from them a copy of an excellently designed and printed pamphlet of 40 pages, entitled "Bread Wrapping," which covers the subject much more thoroughly.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, the practice of bread wrapping is comparatively new. It was in 1920 that the first serious effort to interest the trade in this matter was made by the Anglo-Canadian Wax Paper Co., Ltd., and in 1921 that the first waxed paper bread wrapper was printed by them.

Evidence is accumulating that the demand for food wrapping and compliance with this demand are developing satisfactorily. In stressing the advantages of food wrapping, the brochure mentions that bread encased in ventilated wax paper as soon as it is baked is perfectly protected and comes clean and fresh direct from the oven to the home. In this connection the Anglo-Canadian Wax Paper Co. possess patent rights in a wax wrapper with ventilating seam, which allows the necessary amount of air to pass in order to retain the full flavour of the load and to permit of its keeping for a considerable time.

The wrapping of bread from the baker's point of view is quite a good asset. It is not only a recommendation in itself, but the advertising possibilities are important. Apart from this advantage, of course, the baker is able to recover his cost with a very small addition to the price of his bread, and it has been shown, in fact, that quite a substantial additional profit can be derived from this source. Bread wrapping can be undertaken either by hand or by machinery, and we understand that a fully automatic machine of British make, which has been placed upon the market, is proving very popular.

THE situation of the paper industry in Sweden is so far not satisfactory, says *Affarsvarlden*, as the paper prices are ruling at a very low level, and although the costs of production have had a rising tendency for some time, there are still no signs of any increase in the sales prices for paper.



THE PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF PRINTING PAPER: A Manual for Papermakers and Printers. By Willy Grünwald. Berlin: Carl Hofmann. Price 8s 6d.

We have received a copy of a book entitled "Herstellung und Verarbeitung von Druckpapieren," whose author is the technical editor of the *Papier Zeitung*. It is, of course, issued by the well-known house of Hofmann, Berlin, and is printed on a super calendered white wood cellulose printing of excellent quality; the matter and illustrations are both good examples of the art. It is bound in a greenish blue paper board, with a cloth back, and runs to 158 pages, including a full index, and a fairly comprehensive bibliography of the German literature of the subjects is added.

The author states that this work is the outcome of a lecture which he gave to the Berlin Typographical Society, on "The Making and Using of Paper," particularly with reference to offset printing. Many of his hearers wished a fuller treatment of the subjects and the book before us is the result.

The author expresses a hope that he has succeeded in telling the papermaker what the printer must demand and the printer what the papermaker can accomplish. A perusal of these chapters will convince the reader that he has fulfilled his desire with much success.

The book is systematically arranged, commencing with a short historical introduction to the manufacture of paper and to the invention of printing and the press. Modern papermaking is then dealt with in a crisp style, avoiding superfluities, but ever and anon directing the reader's attention to the bearing of the process of manufacture on the printing quality of the product. This chapter is closed with the following remark:—"In the printing paper group the papermaker offers the printer a material in sheet form, of a particular goodness, length, breadth and absorbency, made from single fibres of diverse origin. The individual fibres are felted to a more or less tight and strong body, the interstices of which may be filled up with mineral additions. The absorbency of the whole is regulated by the method of preparing the half-stuff and also by sizing. Apart from specialities, the desirable rule is a sheet with the most even and closed surface, and of the most equal elasticity and thickness in the smallest direction of the sheet. By the highest calendering or by the glazing of a mineral coating, a surface is obtained which comes nearest to the desired mathematical plane."

The preparation of the printing ink is suitably treated; then the machines used by printers are described, along with the various classes of printing, as from type, engraved plates, stone, gelatine, etc., followed by a careful description of the actual working of these different processes, with all the time a steady eye on the peculiarities of the paper and ink to be used.

The book closes with a chapter on the testing of paper and ink. Here Mr. King-Smith's clever lines on "A Papermaker's Plaint" are freely translated from the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* (originally appearing in the *World's Paper Trade Review*) and approvingly quoted. They may, indeed, prove almost as useful to the paper buyer as the more abstruse directions given for testing.

This is a handy little volume which should prove useful to those engaged in both industries. It is well illustrated throughout. The diagrammatic illustrations of paper and pulp-making are particularly useful to the uninitiated. One fine example of three-colour work is given, and there are further coloured pages to illustrate the use of various coloured inks.

TREATMENT OF PAPER FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES. By Louis Edgar Andés. London: Scott, Greenwood and Son. Demy 8vo, pp. 104 + XII. Price 8s 6d. net.

Translated from the German, the present volume represents the second English edition, revised and enlarged. In these days when paper is treated in such divers ways and for so many different purposes, a simple description of the methods of manufacture, minute characteristics, and the purposes served by the made up paper, is particularly useful. Instructions for working paper up into a great variety of articles are to be found in a large number of books and periodicals; and the author has undertaken the task of collecting and sifting them, in the hope that the result will prove beneficial to all trades in which paper is used as a raw material. This purpose is well served. In addition to the clearly written letterpress, there are a plate and 48 illustrations, which help to a better understanding of the text. Nineteen chapters are devoted to the classes of paper subjected to special treatment, the 20th being concerned with the characteristics of paper—paper testing. Then there is a very full index, giving quick reference to any part of the volume. A striking impression made by the work is the variety of the paper manufactures in use to-day. Chapter XVIII. alone mentions thirty special papers. Other sections deal with paper which may be indicated by the terms: parchment, transfer, packing, preservative, gummed, hectograph, insecticide, leather, blotting, metal and medicated, marbled, tracing and copying, photographic, paper articles, etc. Each section deals with subdivisions of class, so that the total number of references is enormous. Altogether, the book is a valuable guide to special papers.

Paper at the Imperial Institute.

An enquiry into the functions of the Imperial Institute has been undertaken by a writer to *The Times* (Trade Supplement), who says:—

In the showcases of the reference sample room are to be seen the results of many interesting and valuable investigations. Among these the writer was particularly impressed with the section relating to paper made from various materials not yet commercially used for this purpose. The bamboos which cover vast areas of British East Africa have been proved to be capable of being utilised for the manufacture of wood pulp for papermaking, and as there are local supplies—at Lake Magadi—of the soda required in the digesting process, there are good prospects of a pulp industry being established. Tenders for leases of bamboo lands are now being invited by the local Government. Papers of good quality have been made by manufacturers in this country from bamboo. Other African papermaking materials which have been shown to be quite satisfactory are tambookie grass and the spent wattle bark from which the tanning ingredient has been extracted.

As the result of investigations by the Institute during the war, the extraction of wattle bark extract, formerly a German monopoly, is now being undertaken in South Africa, and the manufacture of paper and cardboard from the spent bark will follow. In view of the fact that before many years are past there is every probability of a severe famine in papermaking materials of the types now utilised, this work on possible substitutes will eventually prove to be of the greatest value.

COLOMBIA and Venezuela are important markets for paper, Colombia being the busier, with demands for news-print, book paper, wrapping, boards, and writing paper. In Venezuela writing paper is the principal item, followed by news print and book paper.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

Wholesale Bookbinders.

LEATHER and CLOTH.

BAILEY BROS., Ltd.

Established 1861.

Clarendon Buildings,
Ronalds Road, Highbury, N.5.

Telephone—North 462. Telegrams—"Bookbindery, Nordo, London."

3/3 D.

On receipt of this small sum the

Monthly

Bookbinding Issues

- of -

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

will be regularly posted for ONE YEAR.

These issues contain special up-to-date information of interest to Bookbinders, illustrated descriptions of new inventions, etc.

Become a subscriber to-day by sending a remittance to the publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Striking testimony as to the value of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer":

"Please put us on your Subscription List for an additional 2 copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. We find the contents of such help and guidance that we feel that our representatives should each have a copy regularly each week."
M. Co.

The Subscription rate to this journal is only 13/- per annum, post free, for 52 issues.

Why not send in your subscription now?

ROBERT WILLIAMS & SONS

(Gorton), Ltd.,

CHATSWORTH MILLS, MANCHESTER.

BOOKBINDERS!!

"COVERETTE" | **Waterproof**
"ART COVER" | **Artistic**
"DOITBETTER" | **Durable**

British Workers have given of their best, so you get a Maximum of Quality at a — Minimum of Cost. —

BOOKBINDERS and BOXMAKERS!

DO NOT HESITATE TO SEND — FOR FREE SAMPLES. —

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS!!

May we quote you for your

BOOKBINDING & LOOSE LEAF WORK?

BEST AND NEWEST MACHINERY.

No order is too large or too small, and we are confident that we can please you and that a trial order will be to our mutual advantage.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WEBB, SON & CO., LTD.

Established 1790.

Telephone No. CLERKENWELL 3144/5 (2 lines). Wholesale Bookbinders and Loose Leaf Specialists, Telegrams: "RELIEUR, BARB, LONDON."

WARWICK HOUSE, 294, CITY ROAD, E C.1.

Digitized by Google

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during March:—

H.M. Stationery Office.

BOOKBINDERS' CLOTH.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

1,988 Copies Estblt. of Naval Stores.—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,500 Sketch Books, Form 27; 1,000,000 Manilla Labels.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

3,000 Books, Mines and Quarries, Form 35.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,000 Books, O U. 5301.—Clements, Newling and Co., London, E.C.

602,000 Muslin Labels "L"; 90,000 Muslin Labels (4 sorts).—Fisher Clark and Co., Ltd., Boston.

1,500 Mercantile Navy List, etc., 1923; 2,000 Channel Pilot, Part I.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

5,000 Books, T.F. 1091; 6,500,000 Telegram Forms "A."—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

1,200 Quarterly Assessment Books, 1923/24; 1,400 Books, Form 90E; 40,000 Tally Books, C. No. 232.—McCorquodale and Co., Wolverton, Bucks.

1,000 Books, S. 250a; 3,250,000 Unemployment Books; 40,000 Sets Form 87 G.; 3,000 Pads S. 1048; 10,000 Pads S. 575 C.; 12,000 Airman's Service Pay Books, Form 64.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

3,650,000 Unemployment Books. — John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester.

6,000,000 Unemployment Books.—Mackie and Co., Ltd., Warrington.

5,500 Books P. 1038; 500,000 Army Form B. 160; 50,000 Attendance Registers, 7s.; 2,400 Books, D. 620.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,500 Books, Air Pubn. No. 944.—J. Corah and Sons, Loughborough.

7,500 Books, P. 1037; 5,000 Books, P. 1037.—Lawrence Bros., Ltd., Weston-super-Mare.

2,000,000 Telegram Forms "A." — *Midland Daily Tribune*, Nuneaton.

2,500 Covers.—T. J. Weeks and Son, London, E.

20,000 Pads, A/cs. 325.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea.

3,500 Chart Covers.—Norton and Gregory, Ltd., London, N.W.

1,000,000 National Saving Certificate Books 74 A.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.

5,000 Books, P. 1038.—Dean and Co. (Stockport), Ltd., Stockport.

CARBON PAPER.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.

ENVELOPES.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

MILLBOARDS.—Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; C. Davidson and Sons, Ltd., Aberdeenshire; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Inveresk Paper Mills Co., Musselburgh; Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Cowley; Olives Paper Mills, Ltd., Bury; A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., Oswaldtwistle; Ramsbottom Paper Mills Co., Ramsbottom; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ryburndale; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Smith, Anderson and Co., Ltd, Leslie; R. Somerville and Co., Ltd., Taunton; Spicers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Withnell Fold, Chorley.

STENCIL PAPER.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

Crown Agents.

ASBESTOS MILLBOARD, ETC.—The Beldam Packing and Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

CARBON PAPER.—Kolok Manufacturing Co, Ltd., London, N.

PAPER.—Dunster and Wakefield, London, E.C.

STATIONERY.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Post Office.

PAPER, CONDENSER, TINFOILED.—Brittains, Ltd., Cheddleton, near Leek, Staffs.

PAPER, TELEGRAPH.—Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife.

WE are all writers, in that we each day write a little chapter to our life-story.

Employment in Allied Industries.

Slow Improvement.

Reports concerning employment disclose an improving tendency, but the movement is slow. This applies alike to the allied trades and to industry generally.

Employment in the paper trade continues fair on the whole, but there is a certain amount of irregularity, a few mills working only periodically.

In the printing trade employment remains generally fair with letterpress printers, but shows a decline on the previous month at several provincial towns, including Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham. It is reported as very good with electrotypers and stereotypers in London and at Edinburgh. In the lithographic printing trade employment continues slack, but lithographic artists are fairly well employed.

In the bookbinding trade employment is slack on the whole; a slight improvement is reported in some districts, but there is a decline in London, and much short time is reported.

Statistics concerning unemployment in the allied trades are on the whole perhaps not quite so good as a month ago, although the position is better than in most industries. In papermaking and staining, out of 61,000 insured workpeople (estimated), 4,501 were unemployed at April 23rd, the majority (3,192) being males. The total percentage unemployed was 7·4 both for males and females. There was a total increase in the month of 0·3 per cent.—an increase of 1·3 per cent. in the case of females, but a decrease of 0·2 in males.

Out of 70,200 insured workpeople engaged in manufacturing stationery, 4,472 were unemployed at April 23rd, or 6·4 per cent. The total decrease compared with March 26th was 0·2, an increase of 0·3 in males and a decrease of 0·4 in females.

Larger figures are dealt with in printing, publishing and bookbinding. Here there are 213,150 insured workpeople (estimated), of whom 12,851 were on the unemployed books at April 23rd—8,892 males and 4,049 females. The total percentage of unemployed was 6·0 (6·7 males and 4·9 females), showing a total increase of 0·1 per cent. the same for both sexes.

According to returns furnished by trade unions in printing, bookbinding and paper, out of a membership of 95,352, there were unemployed at the end of April 4,564, a percentage of 4·8, declines of 0·1 during the month and of 2·4 compared with a year before.

WE DO EVERYTHING
REQUIRED BY A PRINTER.
PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND THE BEST AND
CHEAPEST
RULING
AND
LINOTYPING.
Brentford Ptg. & Pubg. Co.,
Limited,
BRENTFORD, MIDDX.

BOARDS
LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.
DEXTRINE
AND
COLD GLUES.
Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.
Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.
BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.
HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
MANCHESTER.

LOOHEAD & HOWARD'S
SUCCS.,
18, DANTZIC ST., MANCHESTER.
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS.
Bookcloth Stocks, Tapes, Webs, and other sundries.
'Phone=City 1233. Telegrams—"Jannock."

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd.
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

MINTON & CASEY
ARTISTS · ENGRAVERS · DIE SINKERS
FOR
BOOKBINDERS · XMAS CARD MFRS · STATIONERS · GOLD BLOCKERS
London E.C.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
30 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

NO CHARGE FOR DIES! EMBOSSED LABELS & SEALS
Prices from 12/9 Per 5,000
Special Discount to the Trade.
BROWNE, FRENCH CO.
109, VICTORIA ST.,
LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: VICTORIA 5,500.

Digitized by Google

STILL ON THEIR METAL.

Stereotype, Linotype, Monotype, Typograph & Intertype Metals for all USES and conditions of SERVICE.

T. G. & J. JUBB

JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Telegrams: "Metals." Telephone: 25620

Representative for Scotland:
WILLIAM GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

LEADS, CLUMPS and FURNITURE a SPECIALITY

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,
PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'
ESTD. 1840. **BINDERS.** Phone CENTRAL 716.
LOOSE LEAF BINDING ..a.. Speciality.
Send us your enquiries for
LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.
11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C. 4,
and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E. 1.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

Paper Testers.

Investigation as to Efficiency.

The oft-debated subject of the efficiency or usefulness of the Mullen and other similar testing apparatus has recently been the subject of an investigation by Prof. Herzberg, and the *Wochenblatt* publishes his report extracted from the Bulletin of the Materials Testing Office at Berlin. That office does not possess an instrument of its own, but the firm of J. W. Zanders, of Berg-Gladbach, kindly placed one at its disposal.

Herzberg finds that apparatus of this class may be of some use in valuing such things as packing, bag and sack papers, but is of no use in determining the strength peculiarities of papers generally, as can be done by measuring the breaking strain, stretch and folding properties. He recounts the experiments of E. Douty, of the Bureau of Standards at Washington, who found that tests made with the four machines in use in America gave quite divergent results, varying as much as from 40 to 65 per cent.

At Berlin tests were made on 24 samples of paper supplied by the various newspaper publishers in the city. The aggregate results are set out in the following table. The papers were arranged according to substance, beginning with 46 grm. per sq. m. and ending with 67 grm., because the Mullen value is dependent upon the substance:—

Properties.	Lowest.	Highest.	Aver. value.
Square metre weight, grm.	46	67	52
Ash contents, per cent. ...	4.4	18.7	11.0
Moisture content in per cent. (air moisture being 65 per cent.)	8.3	10.9	9.4
Breaking length, metres ...	2,300	3,625	2,900
Stretch in per cent. ...	1.2	1.8	1.5
Folding number	1.8	10.0	5.0
Breaking weight in kg. ...	1.57	2.71	2.05
Bursting pressure by Mullen in kg. per sq. cm. ...	0.36	0.84	0.56
Sulphite pulp, per cent. ...	15	50	28
Mech. wood per cent. ...	50	85	85

The mean bursting pressure 0.56 kg. per sq. cm. is equal to about 8 lbs. per sq. inch.

As already stated, it is not possible to calculate the Mullen value from the breaking strain, stretch and folding, or *vice versa*. All that can be looked for from the results in this table is the possibility of a certain probable Mullen value agreeing with the characteristics as determined by the European method when the substance is taken into consideration.

To Standardise Paper Micrometers.

Technologic Paper No. 226 of the Bureau of Standards, entitled "A Study of Commercial Dial Micrometers for Measuring the Thickness of Paper" will shortly be issued.

The instruments generally used for measuring the thickness of paper are of the type known as dial micrometers. A study of dial micrometers in commercial use showed a wide range in design, in the size and weights of the moving parts, and in the pressures impressed on the paper by the plunger contact, these pressures varying from two to forty-three pounds per square inch. To determine the effect of such variations in contact pressure upon the thickness readings, several grades of paper were measured with each instrument. It was found that with certain grades and thickness of paper the difference in readings with commercial instruments could be as great as 0.001-inch, owing to the difference in contact pressure alone.

A test was also made of the compressibility of paper, using three areas of contact and a wide range of contact pressures. The results show that to obtain consistent values in measuring the thickness of paper, a uniform shape and area of contact pressure must be used.

This publication includes specifications for a standard instrument, drawn up in such a way that dial micrometers which comply with them will check each other when used with any grade of paper.

A MATERIAL which is a compromise between tissue paper and glass—being as thin and flexible as the former and as transparent as the latter—is to be manufactured in America under the name of cellulin.

Ingenious Watermarks.

British papermakers are well abreast of the times. As an example of this may be mentioned the aerial postage design which has been introduced as a watermark by the Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd. This has been produced both in the all-over multiple watermark and the cut to register, of which we have seen excellent specimens.

The design is quite a new one, and has been introduced for the purpose of supplying the Stamp Exhibition at the Horticultural Hall to be printed up with the new Aerial Exhibition stamp.

The Roughway Paper Mills have been manufacturing postage stamp papers for over 50 years, and to-day the major portion of the out-turn of the mill is on this quality. The paper is made of a pure rag stock, and animal tub-sized, and it is claimed that after many years of experience the mills are now producing a paper suitable in every way for adhesive postage stamps, and one which gives the very best results and satisfaction to the printer, perforator and gummer. A special point is also made with regard to the clearness of the watermark.

The dandy rolls used for the watermarks were the work of Messrs. Edwin Amies and Son, Maidstone.

While making the two watermarks referred to, opportunity was taken to run off at the same time designs representing countersunk bank note watermarks. The specimens before us are very effective, and are remarkable for the fact that they have been obtained in such a thin paper as L'post 14 lbs.

THOMAS BROWN,

English Gold Leaf.
Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.
Brown and White Blocking Powder.
Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.

BEST PRICES GIVEN.

7, ALBION STREET, MANCHESTER

IT PAYS

to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!*

The following is a letter we have received from The Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912) Ltd.—one of many unsolicited testimonials.

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS

OF

PRE-WAR QUALITY

AT

POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,

LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
5 LONDON ADDRESSES.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

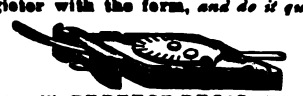
SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens,
Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

Nickerson Bros.
(ESTABLISHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship Street,
London, E.C.2,
AND
Alscot Road, Bermondsey. S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, WORSHIP ST., LONDON, E.C.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Leys.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST.,
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338 E.C.2.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

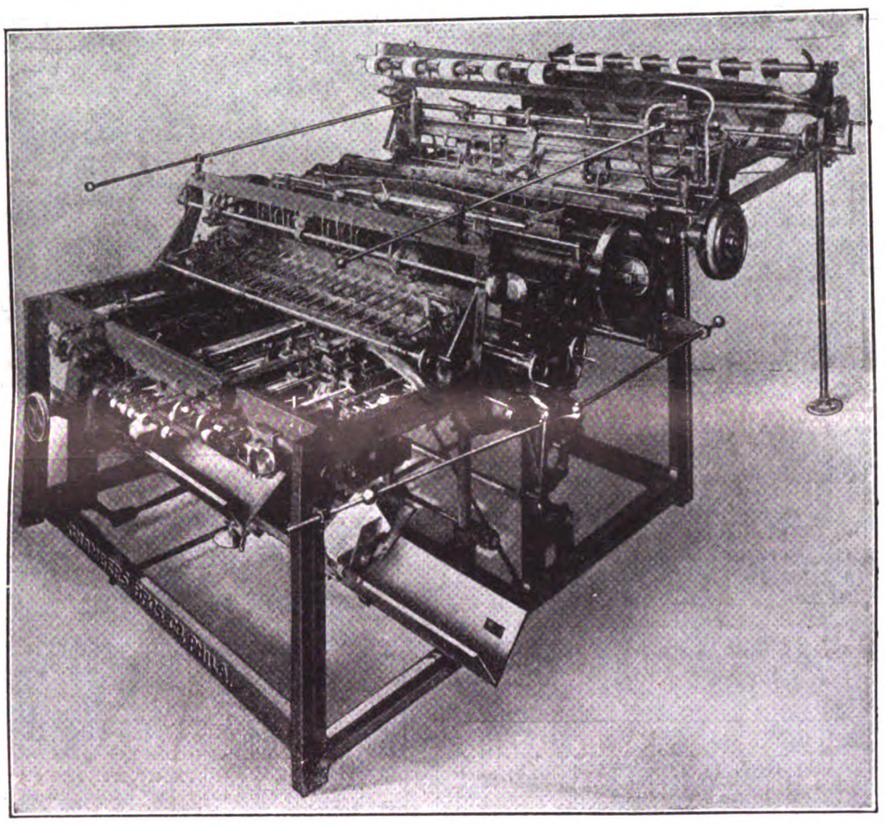
PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
Law and General Bookbinders,
Gold Blockers and Casemakers,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT ST., W.C.1.
'Phone:- Museum 5227.

S & P INKS STAND
For QUALITY.
See SLATER & PALMERS' Advertisement on Cover ii.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

"NEW METHOD" EMBOSSING.
ELLIS PATENT.

AN ENTIRELY NEW & INEXPENSIVE PROCESS *of* EMBOSSING

NO HEAT. NO POWDERS. NO ACIDS.

Both die and counterpart supplied.
Only takes 5 minutes to register up on machine.
Any light treadle platen will do the work.

Send for particulars and specimens of this interesting process to
THE MARSHALL ENGRAVING CO., LTD.,
12 & 14, FARRINGDON AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.4.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.

London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER"—"FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—May 31, 1923.

Digitized by Google

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

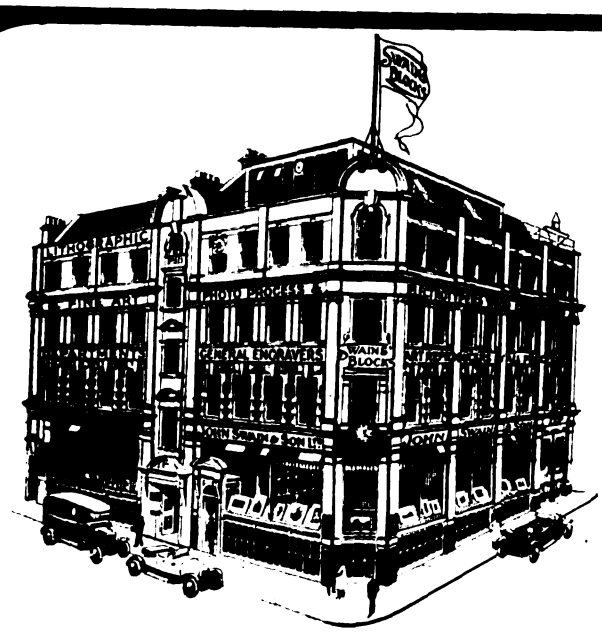
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 23. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: JUNE 7, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



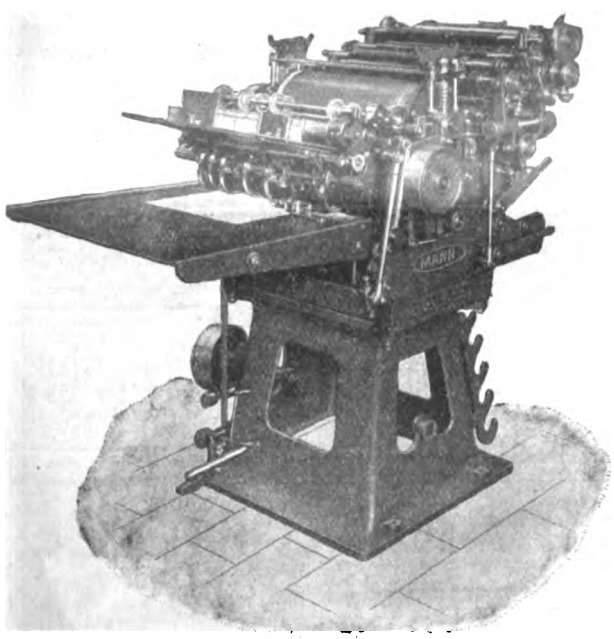
Three complete engraving plants—fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works: 89 — 92 SHOE LANE, E.C.4 And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet



"BABY" (20½ × 12½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

The Mark of MANN The Specialists

Offset Machinery for Paper and Tinplate Printing.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINERY SPECIALISTS,

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON. Cables; LITHOMAN, LONDON. Codes: WESTERN UNION (Five Letter and 5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—R. COLLIE & CO. PTY., Ltd., 194-196, Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O., Box 86, Tokyo.
NEW ZEALAND by—MIDDOWS BROS. & TAYLOR, Ltd., 54-58, Dixon Street, Wellington.

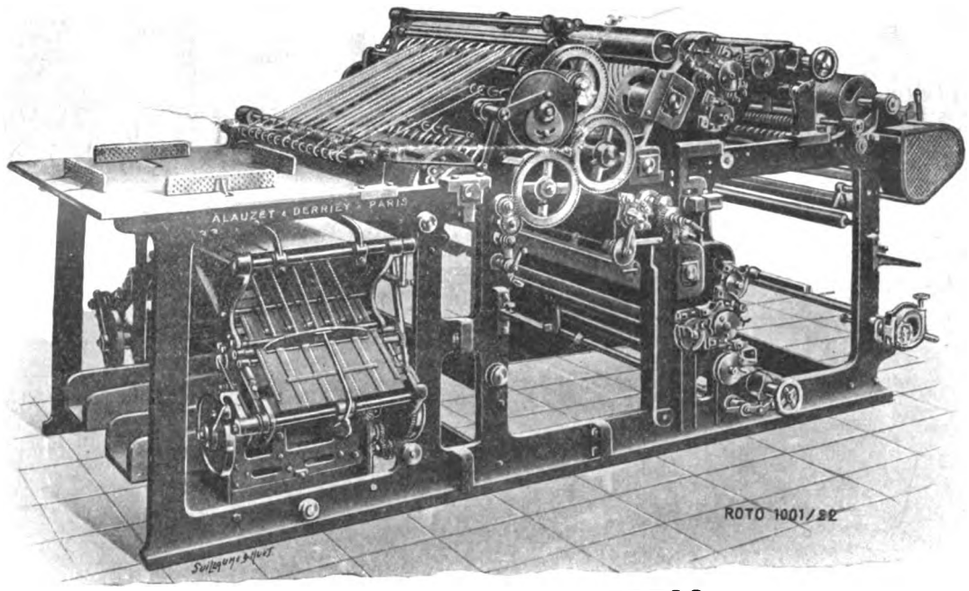
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

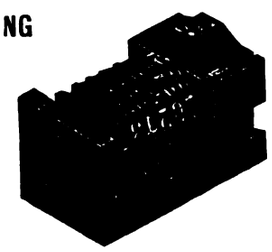


654321
Impression of Figures.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

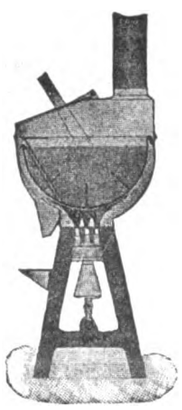
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



Nº 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 23. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 7, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Causes of Estimate Variation:

SOME SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

A Striking Address by Mr. W. H. Sessions (The Ebor Press, York), at last week's Cost Congress.

An outstanding feature of the Cost Congress of the Federation of Master Printers was the address by Mr. W. H. Sessions on the vital subject of the causes of those variations in estimates which cause so much heart-burning amongst printers and so much unholy satisfaction amongst unscrupulous buyers of print.

The particular cause of variation to which Mr. Sessions chiefly addressed himself was the difference of opinion on operating times He had prepared, however, a list of 16 different causes, adding comments as to their nature or possible elimination.

The Causes Scheduled.

Under the heading of "Real Variations" he listed the following:—

"(1) Difference in efficiency of plant.—A good variation because it tends to automatically select the work most suitable for one's own plant.

"(2) Cheaper purchase of material.—Felt only on long runs and even there rarely exceeds 5 per cent.

"(3) Greater efficiency of business organisation.—Not serious, as the highly efficient business is generally able to secure remunerative prices and good in so far as it helps us to follow the same excellent example.

"(4) Difference in Hour Rates, even under the Costing System.—The highly efficient plant will have a higher hour rate than the 'worked-to-death plant,' but it gives value, in both quality and service to the customer in return.

"(5) Better planning for working a job.—This will only occur on some estimates and a printer is entitled to reap the reward of his ingenuity (if it succeeds, or to bear the loss if his theory turns out defective in practice)."

Under "Real Variations to be used with Care" came:—

"(6) Variation of profit.—Worked as regards profit only, the law of supply and demand operates through this, tempting customers to purchase when trade is slack, and tending to turn trade from the printer whose order book is overflowing to the one who is wanting work."

Next came six "Variations we are at present Seeking to Remedy":—

"(7) Faulty hour rates.—As the Federation Costing System spreads and the Federation hour rates become more firmly established this variation will disappear.

"(8) Ignorance of real costs.—Much less serious than it was before the Costing Committee started but there is still much missionary work to be done.

"(9) Taking orders at a loss rather than be on short time.—A very human variation, but one we all want stiffening up to avoid, and short time is better met by putting men on to advertising, especially that which seeks to increase the use of printing.

"(10) Cutting in on first inquiry.—The net result of which is that profitable orders become unprofitable.



Block by courtesy of "Business Organisation and Management."

Mr. W. H. Sessions.

"(11) Cutting to spite the other fellow.—The best cure is to attend the happy annual gatherings of the Federation, although, North of the Border, haggis is said to have the same effect.

"(12) Pure errors.—Death is the only cure—but as our successors will be equally frail, a double check is better and less drastic."

Last came "Variations Needing Fresh Campaigns":—"(13) Absence of full details on estimates and (14) Difference of opinion on the paper required.—Fruitful sources of after trouble between customer and printer and equally fruitful sources of bitterness between printer and printer. Could the Costing Committee start a campaign against quoting on insufficient details, including publicity to show customers what the printer really wants to know and how variations slight to them often mean serious variations to the printer?

"(15) Times varying with the human element and (16) Difference of opinion on operating times.—The greatest difficulty of all and only to be met by the institution of standard times in place of the present wide variation in ideas of the time taken on any piece of work."

Estimating Operating Times.

Intimating that he had ascertained that these causes of variation were general and were common to all parts of the country, Mr. Sessions turned particularly to the last, No. 16, "Difference of Opinion on Operating Times." This cause, he said, stood by itself, and was clearly the foundation of all their troubles. Such difference of opinion was present in almost every batch of estimates which printers' customers received. To illustrate the effect of this factor the speaker took two actual instances of jobs for which estimates were asked. Using graphs produced by the Costing Committee showing times estimated by different printers, he had calculated the value represented by the time put down by each estimator, and produced a chart for each of the two jobs—time only being taken for composing (hand) department, cutting and machining, worked out at the same hour rate, with no paper or profit added. This, therefore, was a test almost entirely free from the first 14 variations in the list.

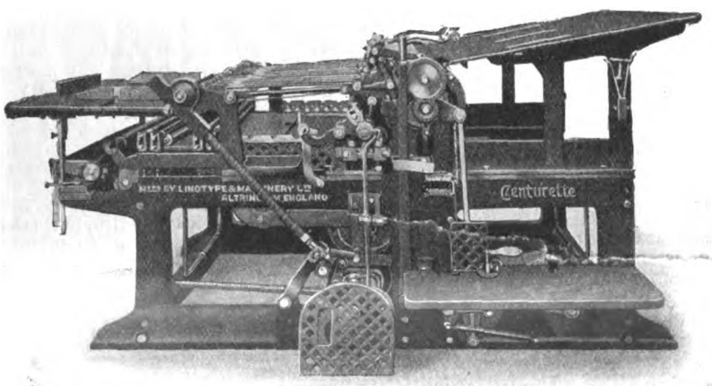
One estimate was for 20,000 forms, demy 4to., printed both sides, black ink, two up (one stereo), work and turn on demy wharfe. For this job there were 39 estimates charted, and the variation between the lowest of £3 0s. 11d. and the highest of £9 11s. 2d. was 313 per cent.

The second estimate was for 5,000 forms, demy 8vo., red and black ink, printed both sides, work and turn on foolscap folio platen. Of 37 estimates charted, variation between the lowest of £1 18s. 11d. and the highest of £4 5s. 2d. was 220 per cent.

The speaker pointed out how widespread was the variation in both cases. It was not

Digitized by Google

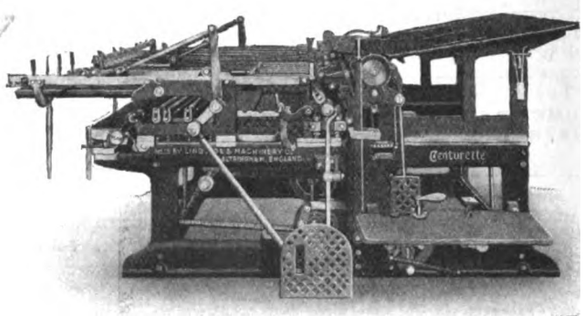
Centurette



CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery.

This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.

Built in one size only—Dbl. Demy—with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.



CENTURETTE—with Printed-Side-up Delivery.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9 Kingsway, London.

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

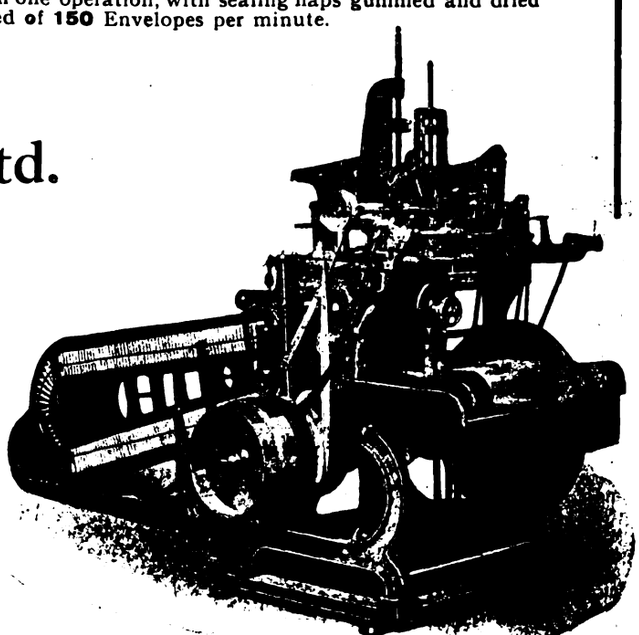
Trade **"LEADER"** Mark.

Envelope Folding & Gumming Machine,

For High-Class Work. Makes all Styles of Envelopes.

Unrivalled for SPEED, EFFICIENCY and EXCELLENCE of GUMMING and FOLDING.

Produces Envelopes complete in one operation, with sealing flaps gummed and dried at a speed of **150** Envelopes per minute.



David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.

31, Finnieston Street, GLASGOW.

Telephone: 1262—3 CENTRAL.
Telegrams: AUTOMATON, GLASGOW.

London Representatives:

DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, LTD.,
DEAN STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

a case of general agreement with a few wide of the mark at each end, but a remarkably steady rise; at no point could it be said that here at least there was general agreement.

Lack of Standards

"Think of it a moment," Mr. Sessions continued, "to clear off the slate all the first fourteen causes of variation, leaves us with a variation on quite simple jobs of over 200 per cent. on one case and over 300 per cent. in the other. It reveals the fact that opinion of the time taken, even on quite simple work, varies in a most alarming manner and this absence of standardisation in the trade is the very root of our difficulties. This is no reflection at all on the unknown printers who estimated; rather we ought to thank them for pointing the lesson so clearly of what is taking place daily in our estimates—and I have been told that similar tests have revealed the same conditions. One of my correspondents relates giving a test to a meeting of managers and overseers, and the result showed that the estimated time for composition varied from 30 to 80 hours, and the time for make-ready varied from one to eight hours.

"These facts shed a new light on the charge of cutting which is always being made in our trade. The more I have looked into the question the more I am certain that the trouble is not so much wilful cutting, as a lack of standards. Perhaps we shall all understand a little better from these examples how it is that one week we are accusing our competitor of cutting and the next week he is returning the compliment.

"A lack of standards brings an even bigger trouble in its train. Where there is no fixed measuring rule, the unconscious human element makes a still greater variation. The more the order is wanted the more rosy unconsciously becomes the outlook on the question of speed. We have grown up so used to varying prices that we hardly grasp what our variations mean. In the first of the two cases cited, 39 printers measured up the time for this work and that is the result. It is as if 39 tailors, measuring up cloth, each used a yard stick of different length and their yard sticks varied from 19 ins. to 59 ins. (that is the same proportion). You would at once suggest to them a standard yard measure of 36 ins."

Deplorable Effects of Variation.

"Look at it from our customers' point of view—put the boot on the other leg. Supposing you wanted 10 reams of 24 lb. double crown printing and you sent round for samples and quotations. When these came in you found any one of the samples would suit your purpose, yet the price varied from 3d. per lb. to 9½d. That is a cost to you from £3 to £9 10s., practically the same figures as in the first example. How you would curse the paper trade and talk seriously to the paper travellers about getting back to a market price! What confidence would you have in sending an urgent order 'at current prices' to any paper house under such conditions? What suspicions you would have about the charges of even the most fair and honest paper man! What a worry and trouble would be added to your buying of paper! All this is happening to our customers because of our present lack of a market price

"The effect of this variation on the trade is indeed deplorable, leading to suspicion between printer and printer and to lack of confidence between printer and customer. Even the Costing System suffers quite undeservedly through this. For costing out finished work the System is splendid. In itself it gives the means of producing accurate data for estimating. But when built on the shifting foundation of varying estimates of time, no costing system and no standard hour rates will put the matter right; and so quite unfair suspicion is cast on the Costing System."

The Cure for the Disease.

"Is there a cure for this? There is. I said before that the Federation Costing System gives us valuable data on operation times. The difficulty is that in each firm there seems too little time to collect this data. Further, efficiency varies and an exceptionally quick, or indeed a slow man, affects averages far too much in an individual firm. In America this was recognised and the master printers' organisation collected and averaged the data. This was first published in a priced book—the best method, in that it saved a calculation—then more recently, possibly to meet Trust Law difficulties, it has been published in time only. So impressed was I of the utility of this work, that finding the time was not yet ripe for an official publication, Mr. Jackson and I published the *Estimator* on similar lines, in such a way that every member of the Federation received a free copy. Perhaps I might add that, in response to requests, a new edition, revised and enlarged is on the way and will be distributed free to members in a month or two's time. By means of this method America has been able to find a standard or fair market price for printing. Mark you, that is not the same thing as an attempt to keep up prices of printing. To talk about fixing a market price, too, is better from the point of view of our customers. All of these will resent an attempt to keep up prices, none can grumble at a market price, for almost all they buy or sell, except printing, is ruled by the market price.

"There is a disease, there is a cure, but the crux of the matter is, how far will such a method receive the practical support of the industry and be brought into daily use? I am aware, indeed, that there is a considerable body of opinion in the trade against any price list. How, in face of that, can we put into operation an exceedingly full and complete one, covering not only jobs, but also operating times, such as is doing splendid service in America? Let us be under no delusions about it—the way of progress is never a bed of roses and we have to face many difficulties. Right from the start there will be difficulties about standard times. Some trade at first might be lost by those using it, for all changes cause some unrest. Yet in the end the result would be a great benefit to the trade."

Martyrs of Standardisation.

"The notes in some future programme may be written thus:—

1923. The great blessing of stardardisation was started.
1924. Most of the Costing Committee massacred by printers who did not agree with the rates of the new price list.
1925. The remainder of the Costing Committee massacred by printers who had lost trade.
1930. Unveiling of the magnificent memorial to the splendid martyrs of 1924 and 1925 who laid so well the sound properity of the printing trade.

"There is an underlying bit of truth in this jest. Let us, therefore, look carefully into the objections. There is the difficulty of reconciling the very divergent views on operation times and the actual difference of times of various workers, into a standard. The short answer to that is that America has done it.

"There is always this initial difficulty in fixing standards. What is a foot? Long ago 50 feet varied according to the size of the foot of the man who measured them, but although our feet still vary, the twelve inch foot we measure by is fixed. Take a closer case. What is the power of a horse? Every one varies, even the power of the same horse varies between the start and the end of the day—but the standard horse power of the engineer does not vary.

"Then there is a strong feeling about the danger of a price list as a weapon in the hands of the unscrupulous printer. Take a lesson from the retail trade. How does the argument apply there? Every one who knows anything of the retail trade will tell you that the very best possible way of securing permanent trade and the confidence of your customers is to mark all goods in plain figures and to put price tickets on the goods in the window and to put prices in your advertisements. In short to give your prices the greatest possible publicity. Some of us print catalogues for our customers—most of these bear fixed prices, prices which can be used by unscrupulous competitors in just the way we fear, yet these customers of ours know that it pays them to print their prices. All experience shows that listed prices bring confidence and confidence brings the more desirable firms as permanent customers. Once he has become used to it the customer is pleased with the simplicity of a price list, and most important the traveller can bring the order away at his first call—a thing a printer's traveller can rarely do now. We fear our prices, because we do not know where we are—with a sound standard we can nail them to the counter.

"Fix fair minimum rates, and the very fairness of our prices will carry us through with all but the worst type of customer. For, after all, most of our customers only want to be sure they are having a square deal. They are out to transfer all the profit they can from our pocket to theirs, but they do not want us to work at a loss. I am satisfied of this, perfectly satisfied, that the troubles we fear are temporary, the good results will be great and permanent.

"I wish I could let you see the letters I received upon publication of the kite I flew—'The Estimator.' There ran through the letters the note that in such standardisation lay the hope of improvement for many a printer struggling along in difficulty, that in it too lay the hope of many a printer for the greater stability and dignity of the trade. It is the urge of those scores of letters of appeal to go forward which make me wish to-day I had the eloquence to convince you of the need of this next step in the printing trade.

"Thirty-nine printers measuring up printing each with yard sticks of different length—39 yard sticks varying from 19 to 59 inches—how soon are we going to make a standard yard stick? This year, next year, sometime—well, we shall undoubtedly decide to start sometime! Why not this year? Why not now?"

British Empire Exhibition.

Paper and Stationery Committee.

Representatives of leading firms in the trade attended the last meeting of the Paper and Stationery Committee of the British Empire Exhibition, over which Mr. John Walker presided.

The chairman was able to report that the Papermakers' Association was lending its support to the proposal that a working paper-making machine, to be designed by Messrs. Charles Walmsley and Co., should form a central feature of the papermakers' and manufacturing stationers' exhibit at the Exhibition.

Machinery in motion is recognised as being an impressive and attractive adjunct of any exhibit, and it is believed that a number of firms will follow the lead given by the Papermakers' Association, and include working machinery in their exhibit, to show the process, or part of the process, by which their manufactures are produced. No objection is taken by the Exhibition Management to working machinery being shown in the Palace of Industry, so long as it is not on too large a scale and is not likely to be noisy or offensive to the public.

It is confidently expected that through the medium of the Paper and Stationery Exhibiting Section an opportunity, such as is rarely offered to the public, will be given to visitors to the Exhibition of realising the importance and the various activities of the trade. The Committee were glad to learn that, already, the arrangements projected by the Exhibition Management are likely to be attended with great success.

Polish Paper Duties.

A Series of Surtaxes.

H.M. Commercial Secretary at Warsaw has forwarded translation of three lists of goods, the Customs duties on which, if paid in paper currency, are subject to surtaxes.

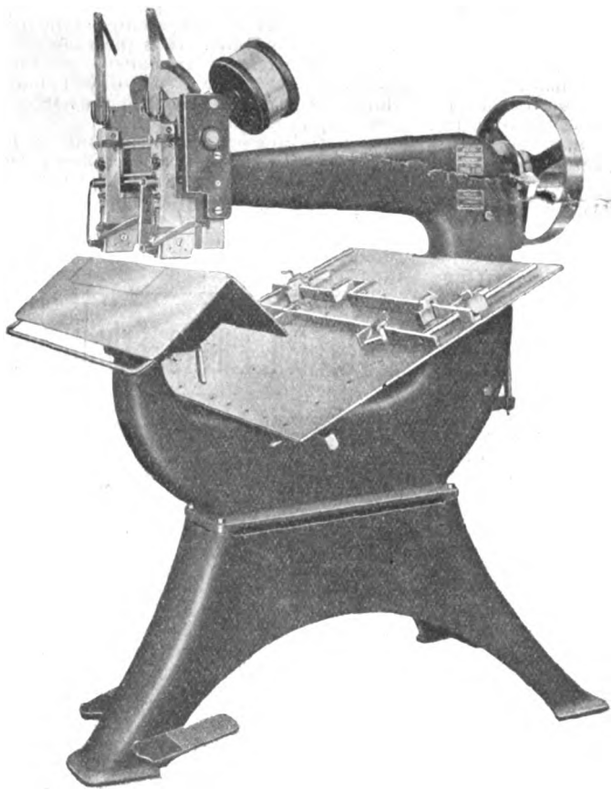
Goods on which the surtax is fixed at 9,900 per cent. include cellulose, dry and wet; printing paper and paper for illustrations, without ornaments and watermarks; also paper dyed white on one or both sides for social or Government institutions, under permit from the Ministry of Finance.

Among the articles on which the surtax is fixed at 49,900 per cent. are papermaking machines, not manufactured in Poland, under permit of the Ministry of Finance; printing paper, white, unsatined and unsized, containing not less than 60 per cent. of wood pulp and weighing not less than 48 grs. per square metre; (1) in rolls not less than 70 cms. in diameter; (2) in sheets.

List No. 4, goods on which the surtax is fixed at 119,900 per cent., embrace printing paper, not sized or slightly sized, white, without ornaments or watermarks, containing wood pulp and weighing not less than 48 grs. per square metre. Paper for copybooks, sized, white, without ornaments or watermarks with or without blue or grey lines, containing wood pulp, weighing not less than 65 grs. per square metre; blotting paper, white or coloured, containing wood pulp.

Digitized by Google

The BOSTON Multi-Wire Stitcher



THIS machine has been made especially for calendar and pamphlet work. It has an 18" crosshead to which can be fitted any number of heads up to ten as desired.

These can be operated simultaneously by touching the foot treadle. It works at a speed of 200 stitches per minute, and its capacity is from one sheet to ¼" thickness.

Prices and further particulars can be obtained from

The Lanston Monotype Corporation,
Limited,
PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
43/44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

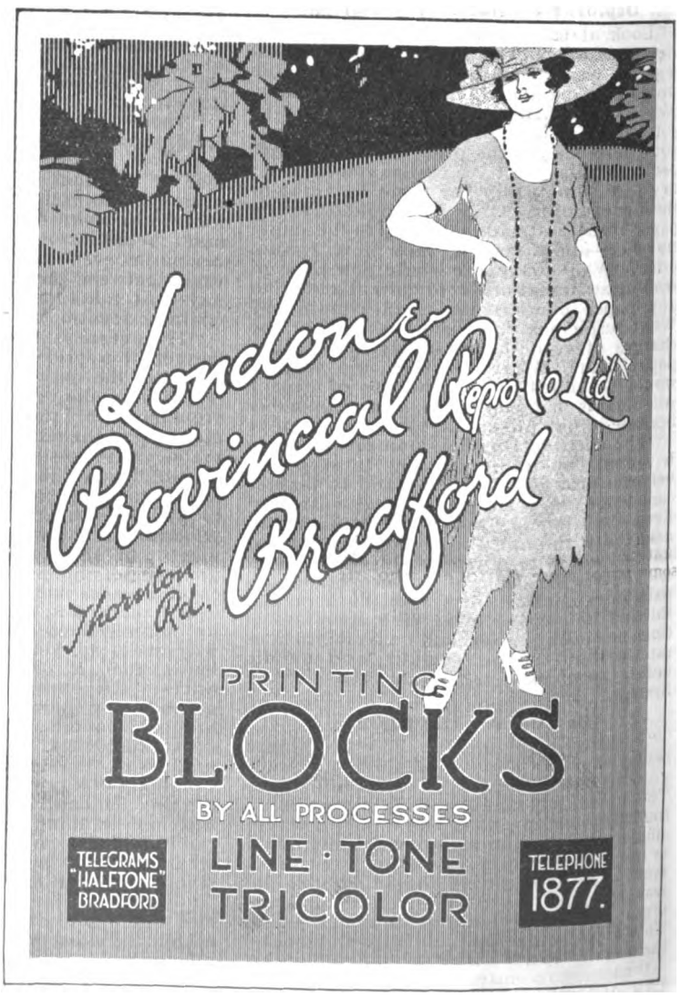
We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.



Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE printing, bookbinding and stationery business carried on for many years at Cupar, Fifeshire, by Messrs. A. Westwood and Son, has been purchased by Messrs. J. and G. Innes, the proprietors of the *Fifeshire Herald and Journal*, the *Fife News* and the *St. Andrew's Citizen*.

CITY firemen were called to a six-floored warehouse in Little Sutton street, Goswell-road, E.C., occupied by Messrs. R. H. Filmer and Co., folding box manufacturers. The fire was restricted to the basement and ground-floor, where considerable damage was caused.

THE business premises of the Dorland Agency, Ltd., international advertising contractors, are amongst the buildings now being demolished in Regent-street. The house is the one that Nash—the designer of Regent-street—built for himself.

THE Printing Trades Alliance has removed from its old address of 39, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, and is now located at 8, Farringdon-avenue, E.C.4.

DAMAGES of £500 for libel in posters were awarded in the Lord Chief Justice's Court last week, to Mr. Charles L. Nordon, solicitor, independent Conservative candidate, West Bermondsey, against Mr. C. R. Scriven, National Liberal nominee, and his agent. The libel lay in statements made in the posters.

NEXT Thursday, the 14th inst., is the date of the annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association, to be held at Stationers' Hall at 12·0 noon.

P.M. AND O.A. UNITED GATHERING.—It is anticipated that the United Gathering of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association—to be held at Leicester on June 16th-17th—will be exceptionally interesting and successful. Members of the Association will travel to Leicester from all parts of the country, and a very large party will go from London, the Parent Centre. Besides the important business meeting, the programme includes attractive social events and motor tours, while another interesting item is a visit to Messrs. N. Corah and Son's, St. Margaret's Works, Leicester—the largest hosiery factory in Great Britain, covering five acres of ground and employing over 2,600 people.

STATE PRINTING WORKS.—The final session of the National Chamber of Trade conference at Plymouth approved a resolution for a Government inquiry into the working of the State printing works at Harrow.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL TRADING.—At a recent meeting of the Kent County Council the Economy Committee's report was considered, and the trading in stationery, etc., carried on by the stores department of the Education Committee was again the subject of debate. Due emphasis was laid on the vital fact that the stores department had issued no balance sheet, so that ratepayers did not know where they stood in regard to the stores. Discussion on the Economy Committee's report was deferred to a later date. In connection with this same subject of the stores department there has been published in the *Kent Gazette and Canterbury Press* some correspondence that has passed between Mr. Herbert Marsh, secretary of the Stationers' Association and Mr. E. Salter Davies (Director of Education). Mr. Marsh intimates that he has received communications from some 250 or more stationers who are anxious about their diminished sales due to the stores department's trading.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT TRADING.—Lord Askwith, chairman of a committee representing 270,000 British traders, who protest against state-aided trading as practised by the navy, army and air force canteens, has addressed a letter to Sir Frederick Banbury, Bart., M.P., chairman of the Select Committee which is now inquiring into the administration of the home canteens and alleged losses while liquidating the business of the Expeditionary Force Canteens. Sir Frederick Banbury had stated at the opening of the inquiry that "state trading is outside the terms of reference," and Lord Askwith, on behalf of the Protest Committee, points out that this ruling eliminates important evidence on a matter of vital importance to the private trader.

"THE NEWS MAN" is the title of a new organ issued by the National News and Operators' Guild. The first number contains a full statement of the aims of the Guild.

FOR possessing four plates which couid have been used in the making of ten-shilling Treasury notes, Henry Walton, an engraver, was at the Old Bailev on Tuesday sentenced to 12 months in the second division.

IN the King's Bench Division last week William Edward Clery, Denbigh-street, S.W., described as an author, dramatic critic and journalist, sued the *Daily News*, Ltd., and Mr. Wilson Pope, editor of the *Star*, for damages for an alleged libel published in the *Star* on May 27th, 1922. Defendants pleaded that save an allegation that plaintiff was dead the words were true in substance and in fact. At the resumed hearing on Tueseay the jury stopped the case and returned a verdict for the defendants, for whom judgment was accordingly entered, with costs.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, a member of the staff of the Press Association, met with a serious accident on Sunday evening while driving his motor cycle and side car. For many years Mr. Smith has reported Royal functions for the Press Association, and, on being informed of his accident, the King and Queen sent a message to the hospital inquiring about his condition, and expressing the hope that he might soon be able to resume his duties.

THE death is announced at Brooksbar of Mr. James D. Nicholson, who was previously a member of the composing staff of the *Manchester Guardian*. He was in his 81st year.

MR. HARRY T. PRAILL, 52, proprietor of the *Cannock Chase Courier* series of newspapers, has died suddenly.

THE late Mr. Reginald John Lake, of Watford, managing director of Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington, printers, formerly director of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain, left £13,017 (net personalty £9,936).

THE late Mr. William Willis, aged 82, of Brasted Chart, Kent, who discovered and perfected the platinum printing process for photographic prints, left £106,833.

THE *Agricultural Gazette* announces that *Modern Farming*, which has hitherto appeared as a monthly, will from June 29th next be amalgamated with it, the combined publications to be known as the *Agricultural Gazette and Modern Farming*, published by Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., each Friday morning.

MR. G. F. HUSSEY, M.P. in the South Australian Legislature, in his address to the West and North-West London Master Printers recently, said that Queensland was not favourable to immigration. This statement requires qualification as that State is now settling a class of people on the land.

BOOK EXHIBITION.—An international exhibition of modern printed books, showing volumes produced in the ordinary way of commerce that yet attain a high standard in applied art, has been gathered by the Medici Society, and can now be seen at the Society's galleries, 7, Grafton-street, Bond-street, W. To continue until June 30th, the exhibition is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturdays 10 to 1.

LLOYD MEMORIAL (CAXTON) HOME.—On Saturday, June 16th, Mrs. F. C. Brown, the executrix of the will of the late Mr. W. E. Abrahams of the *Morning Advertiser*, will go down to deal with a party to unveil a tablet in memory of the late Mr. Abrahams who bequeathed £250 to the Home for the endowment of a bed. Anyone wishing to take part in the ceremony can obtain excursion tickets for the day from Messrs. Cook and Sons. The unveiling ceremony will take place at 3.30 at the Home in Deal High-street, to which all visitors are invited. It may not be known that the late Mr. Abrahams was one of the founders of the fund, and was trustee of the Home from 1895 to 1910.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—Having consulted affiliated associations, the Federation of British Industries has suggested to the Overseas Trade Department that the British Industries Fair should not be held next year in view of the British Empire Exhibition being held at Wembley. At the same time the Federation have emphasised the desirability of not dispersing the staff responsible for the British Industries Fair, even if no fair is held next year, as they regard the fair as of great importance to British industry, and the continued success of the fair is very largely dependent on the experience and enthusiasm of the staff who have been responsible for organising it in the past.

EDINBURGH MAPMAKING.—Mr. W. Simpson Henderson, managing director of Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, Ltd., map makers, addressed the members of the Edinburgh Rotary Club at their weekly luncheon last Thursday on the subject of "The Making of a Map." Mr. Henderson said Edinburgh was the home of the map-making industry in this country. Touching on methods of production, he said the bulk of the maps now were engraved on copper plates, the process in which woodcuts were used having been abandoned. Engraving took a long time to do. In cutting the letter "A," for example, seven cuts of the engraver's tool were required. Maps were formerly printed direct from the plates, now the lithographing process was used. The map industry, Mr. Henderson said, in concluding, in this country was seriously menaced by the Ordnance Survey Department issuing maps for motorists and tourists at prices which no private firm could compete with. It was high time that this was stopped.

THE *Daily Herald's* big whip-up of subscribers, following upon the paper's enlargement, includes the circulation in hundreds of thousands of pledge cards for use by trade unionists. Each card bears a number and letter. One portion is retained by the member, and on it he gives the following pledge: "This card testifies that in response to the appeal of the above bodies (Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party) ..... is pledged to take the Labour daily first; that is to say, not to buy a non-Labour daily unless he (or she) has that day bought the Labour paper, the *Daily Herald*." The member is enjoined to keep the card, to sign the counterfoil, and to return the latter to his union branch secretary. The counterfoil contains the pledge, the number of the card, and a space for signature.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.—The annual exhibition of the work of this school for the session will be open from June 11th to June 23rd, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily, Saturdays 10 to 12 noon. Admission is free on signing the visitors' book. The exhibits include work in writing and illumination, printing, bookbinding, wood engraving, book illustration, etching, lithography, drawing and design.

"MONOTYPE" DEMONSTRATION IN LEEDS.—From June 11th to 23rd inclusive Yorkshire printers will have an opportunity of inspecting a "Monotype" demonstration plant at the College of Technology, 86, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, where the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., are showing their standard composing machine, as well as the DD pattern keyboard, and their famous typecaster, fitted with lead and rule casting and cutting attachment. All printers in the district are being cordially invited to see these machines, and newspaper proprietors will have an opportunity of investigating the merits of the "Monotype" typecaster for the purpose of casting heading types, leads and rules.

CONCERNING AN INVESTMENT!

You are a Master Printer. Without delay you should invest in the purchase of a Minimum Jobbing Price List issued by the Bristol Association. Seventy-two jobs are described, the paper decided upon, the operations times shown, the cost totalled, and 323 selling prices given. Saves time and labour. Tells you what profit you get. Compiled by practical men for practical men. Suitable for practically all grades. A buyer in a Grade II. town writes: "I beg to enclose Postal Order for 7/6 in payment for the List, and beg to thank you most sincerely for giving us the opportunity of seeing it. I have checked over several of the prices and find them to be very accurate." Another buyer writes: "The writer has been through this book and would like to congratulate you on this excellent piece of work. Although this area is in Grade IV. the prices are practically the same as we have been in the habit of charging, the difference in wages being scarcely apparent on these small items." Price 7/6, cash with order, from G. F. Jones, Master Printers' Offices, 54, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

Digitized by Google

The Federation Banquet.

Brilliant Gathering at the Hotel Great Central.

The various threads of the Master Printers' conference held last week under the auspices of the Federation were suitably drawn together on the Tuesday evening, when the annual banquet was held in the Wharncliffe Rooms of the Hotel Great Central. Large as these ornate rooms are, the accommodation was fully occupied by the 500 or 600 members, guests and their ladies, who came together under the presidency of Mr. R. A. Austen Leigh (the retiring president). It was a gay, influential and representative gathering of the printing industry of the country, to which was added a delegate here and there from our colonies. A fine tone distinguished the assembly and was maintained throughout, even to the concert programme, to which there contributed Miss Dorothy Greene, Miss Dorothy George and Mr. Harry Dearth, with Mr. William Parkyn at the piano. Mr. Chas. Winter ably directed the programme.

"The City of London."

Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, the new president, was responsible for the toast of "The City of London." There was no place where the printing industry had a greater hold or was more practised than in London. Those who had attended the reception on the Saturday night at the Guildhall had been impressed by the historic and artistic surroundings. All these things spoke of the fact that they were not only in the centre of the country but of the empire and of the world. (Hear, hear.) Incorporated in the Colonel's remarks were some interesting and amusing recollections of Sir Ernest Wild in Norwich.

Sir Ernest Wild, K.C, Recorder of London, in reply, endorsed the eulogium which Col. Fletcher had passed upon the Right Hon. G. H. Roberts, who, as a typographical representative, had beaten Sir Ernest in a Parliamentary contest at Norwich. Sir Ernest went on to say that he was reminded of that almost invincible triple alliance—the tongue, the pen and the printing press. It could revolutionise public opinion, it could upheave or consolidate the world, and it could mould morals, determine policies, and even destroy dynasties. The City was a great home of the printing trade, from Richard Pynson, in 1500, the first official printer to the Corporation, to Sir George Wyatt Truscott and Sir William Waterlow, past presidents of the Federation.

The speaker went on to say that that was the fourth occasion on which the Federation had held its annual meeting in the Metropolis since the year of its birth, 1901. He observed that the history of the City was worth printing, and he spoke impressively of some of the old customs which still survived. Symbolism went hand in hand with efficiency, and that was something to be able to say in these materialistic times. After referring to Sir Christopher Wren as the great printer in stone, and to the desire of some people that some of the churches might be destroyed and their sites used for secular purposes, the Recorder observed that the City had still room for its God. He looked upon the City of London, her churches, her institutions, her customs as a great and sacred trust, handed down, not to the comparatively few men who governed her destinies, but to the empire and to the world.

The Age of Print.

Mr. J. R. Scott proposed the toast of "The Printing Craft." Describing this as the age of print, he observed that print was to the body politic what blood circulation is to the body corporal. It was the vehicle of ideas and information to every section of the community. In peace and in war, in commerce and the arts, every day and every hour print was quietly and efficiently at work transfusing information, maintaining those intellectual contacts without which the peoples would be a mob and civilisation would degenerate into chaos. Print came with the dawn of civilisation, and apparently no nation could attain such utter insolvency as to be beyond its beneficent ministration. As printers they could never be a primary industry or art, but they were the indispensable minister to all. Mr. Scott complained that the poor newspaper printers had little scope. They were caged by the mechanism of vast but inflexible plants and were driven by inexorable time sheets. In their editorial columns the range of their emotions must be expressed within the limitations of ruby, minion and bourgeois, —just occasionally long primer, when very deeply stirred—or perhaps it would be more accurate to say when they thought that the public thought that they ought to be deeply stirred. (Laughter.) Letterpress and lithograph printers were much happier in this respect, and the advances they had made in recent years had been astonishing. Not only had processes improved beyong recognition in some branches, but never before did trained imagination and artistic feeling so permeate the rank and file of the industry. They doubtless had worlds yet to conquer, but their faces were set in the right direction, and one might almost say that the education of their clients was now as important as the perfection of their art. Coupling the name of Mr. MacLehose with the toast, Mr. Scott recalled that as president of the Federation, not only had he been untiring in a long period of great strain and anxiety, but he brought to the discharge of those duties, a natural courtesy, great patience and a keen intellect. (Applause.)

Improving the Craft.

Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., had a specially cordial welcome on rising to acknowledge the toast. Recalling that they were told on Sunday, in Westminster Abbey, that improvement, if it was to be lasting, must be slow, he said he sometimes wondered, when he thought of their craft, as to whether one should be more impressed with what it had accomplished or rather by the amount which was still left to do. So far as beauty of workmanship was concerned, the work of the printers of 400 years ago and more left them a hard task to equal it. Of course they did things differently in those days, because they had an infinite amount of time, and possibly some of the less perfect of their work had not been preserved, but many of the examples which were still open to them to see must make our compositors, our pressmen and our ink makers full of ambition if they were to equal or surpass them. Perhaps the days of competition and rush might make some of them think too much of the quantity of their output rather than of the quality. But there were forces tending in the other direction, and in this connection Mr. MacLehose referred to the printing schools which had been established. Glancing at the conditions under which the early scribes laboured Mr. MacLehose pointed out that these conditions were somewhat less comfortable than they would find in a modern factory, where they had tried to bring at least light and air. At all events, the early work, beautiful as it was, was produced in cells, many of which were very dark. Of course, it was all hand work, but if they looked at the types and the presses as they were to be seen at the library at San Lorenzo or the Plantin Museum at Antwerp, they would notice that these were not very different from the types and presses of to-day. The great difference had been in the growth of variety and size of machinery, and the introduction of motive power. All these had brought them new problems which might mean new gain or new losses. It struck him that whether they were to be gains or not depended upon whether they kept before them the importance of raising the standard of their work. There were many printers who were members of the Federation who had devoted the greatest possible care to that point and among them was their friend Dr. Blaikie. To those men they owed a deep debt of gratitude for continually pointing out to them the way they ought to proceed.

The speaker went on to refer to the change in relationship of master printers one to another. Thanks to the work of the Federation they found printers in these days not only knowing each other, but going out of their way to help their fellow craftsmen. The same spirit was gradually entering into their relations with the work people, and there was a greatly increasing sense of good-will and co-operation spreading throughout the country, which would have a great effect upon their future relations. There was a vast amount of good in the world, and they could take a wider view and remember that in all spheres of activity, as well as in their own industry, it was true that men did not live for themselves alone. In considering their craft they ought to be filled with the spirit of hope. They ought to try, as Browning said, to "greet the unseen with a cheer." Of course, they did not know what was in front of the printing trade, but they did know that they had great hopes of it. If each one of them, in their relations with those with whom they worked, would step upward and not downward, he felt sure they could look forward to the printing craft occupying a still higher position. (Applause.)

"The Visitors."

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Visitors," referred to the presence of the Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers (Mr. Fitch), who was the 367th holder of that office. In the face of such venerable antiquity, he (Mr. Austen-Leigh), as the mere 23rd president of the Federation, could only humbly and metaphorically take off his hat to their distinguished visitor. If they went back 300 years, to the days when the Star Chamber decided that there should be only 20 master printers in London and none outside, except at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Mr. Fitch would have made short shrift of the president of the Federation. (Laughter.) As there were some 7,000 master printers scattered throughout the United Kingdom, the Master of the Stationers' Company was to be congratulated on having nothing to do with the troubles of industrial warfare, and he was therefore able to devote his time, as he did with such success, to maintaining the dignity of his historic Company. (Applause.)

Relations with Paper Merchants.

Coupling with the toast the name of Mr. A. Dykes Spicer (president of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants), the chairman mentioned that this was an Association with which the Federation had had certain differences during the last few years. There had been complaints on both sides, but lately they had been trying to get together, and, knowing the goodwill on the side of the master printers and being convinced of the goodwill of Mr. Spicer and his executive, he (Mr. Austen-Leigh) felt that these differences would be shortly composed.

Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, in acknowledging the toast, and speaking on behalf of the Association which he represented, wished to thank the Federation of Master Printers for the very courteous and pleasant attempt they had made to straighten out matters between themselves and the paper merchants. He had no doubt that through the good offices of Mr. R A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. Goodwin, and members of the committee, an, atmosphere was being created which augured well for the future. The wholesale stationers appreciated these efforts, and on their side they would do their best to assist in trying to bring about a state of affairs which he was sure, in the long run, would be the best for both parties. He not only hoped, but he believed, that a recognition of inter-dependence was a not unhealthy sign, and free and frank discussion of the facts before them would get rid of many difficulties and would pave the way for better business. He hoped that the post-prandial aspirations, so cordially expressed by the chairman, would, in the clear bright light of day, be worked out in a logical, clear, and thoroughly-considered scheme. Mr. Spicer went on to emphasise the debt which everyone owed to the printing trade. It was, he thought, Carlyle who said the three great elements of civilisation were gunpowder, printing and the Protestant religion. (Laughter.) At the present moment, when the very basis of society was being questioned and at times trampled upon, it was well to recognise the obligation and to be grateful to those who, not merely for profit, but for pride and love of their craft, were doing much to develop and improve that particular pivot of our lives.

"R.A." as M.P.

Sir William Waterlow, in proposing the health of "The Chairman," spoke of the excellent manner in which Mr. Austen-Leigh had carried out his duties in spite of the anxiety occasioned by the health of his wife. Mr. Austen Leigh had not spared himself in any way, and he had held high office in the Federation during a longer period than anybody before him, which was saying a great deal, having regard to the splendid work which had been done by many members in recent years. Sir William looked forward to the time when they would have Mr. Austen-Leigh in the House of Commons, where he would be a powerful advocate on behalf of the printing industry.

In response, the Chairman observed that if he had been of any service to the printing trade he counted it as one of the greatest privileges of his life. He was very proud to think that his name would be recorded in the list of presidents of that Federation, a list in which Sir William Waterlow was so distinguished an ornament himself.

The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

Digitized by Google

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Visit to Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd.

With the idea of combining the social with the educational side of its activities, the annual outing of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association on Saturday took the form of a visit to Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks. The party, numbering 80 ladies and gentlemen, left Paddington about 2.30 p.m., after experiencing no little purturbation owing to a temporary breakdown of the arrangements, caused by the missing of a train. On detraining at Maidenhead the company was surprised to learn that the next train for Bourne End would not be due for 75 minutes. The consternation caused by this unwelcome news, however, was soon dispersed when it was learnt that Mr. Geo. A. Eden, who had charge of the proceedings, had chartered two charabancs that would convey the trippers the remainder of the journey. Thus what appeared to be an inauspicious start was turned into a very pleasant experience.

On arriving at the mill gates the company was met by Mr. Frederick Jackson, his two sons and other officials. After the somewhat belated arrival no time was lost in arranging the party into convenient groups, which were then conducted round the different parts of the mill, where, happily for the visitors, normal work was in progress and the machinery running as usual.

One of the first departments to be visited was the beating room, where a number of beaters manufactured by the West End Engine Works were seen in operation beating flax and other raw materials, to be eventually turned into red fibre boards for the trunk and other trades.

The next feature of interest was the inspection of several Watford Pulpers. With regard to this class of machinery, it was explained that the raw material, which at one time had to be sorted by about two hundred girls before it was made into pulp, now required only half-a-dozen, and that now the sorting was done after the raw material had been reduced to pulp.

Many other of the mill's operations, including the production of friction boards, were examined and explained, and then the boardmaking machine house was reached. Here were installed a number of machines engaged on making fibre board and millboard. Close inspection was made of the intricate character of the machinery, and the interesting mechanical methods employed in causing the pulp to be taken along the wire up on to a cylinder, from which the wet board after it had attained its desired thickness, was skilfully cut and snatched off by three operatives while the machine was in rapid motion. The visitors then saw the wet boards, all of uniform dimensions, being piled ready to be placed in the pressing machine. Interest was aroused at this point with regard to the work being performed on a Hollings and Guest pressing machine, which contained a great number of wet boards being squeezed at a pressure of 300 tons, in order to remove all water.

In the drying-room, the next department to be inspected, the visitors were interested in a clever contrivance adopted for hanging the boards in the drying racks. The drying-room itself, which contains a number of tunnels, each measuring 100 feet from the wet end to the dry end, is heated by condensers.

The party was next escorted to the well-equipped and commodious finishing and cutting-room, where the surfaces of the boards were undergoing various methods of treatment, and while in this department opportunity was taken of seeing a rotary cutting machine, which was cutting thick boards at a rapid rate.

After an inspection of the engine house, in which is installed a 500 horse-power motor, a pleasant walk of about a quarter of a mile brought the party to the famous old Hedsor hand-made mill, taken over by Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co. several years ago from the late T. and W. Lunnon. Here keen interest was shown in the production of many qualities of hand-made boards. The machinery at this branch of the firm's operations is driven by a gigantic water wheel, many of the methods employed in 1757 being still in use. Here also was seen quaint machinery driven by means of wooden shafting and pegs. The operatives in this section of the mill, three or four of whom are between 70 and 80 years of age, were engaged in the manufacture of the very highest quality hand made boards, such as are required by the Bank of England, and by customers who require better class ledgers for special purposes, and bank books.

Standing outside the mill buildings were stacked many tons of different classes of boards, it being pointed out that they were in readiness to be shipped to various Colonial and foreign markets.

At the conclusion of the itinerary of the mill the company assembled to an excellent tea served in the spacious canteen, a building recently erected for the comfort and convenience of the workers. Among those present at the gathering were Mr. Frederick Jackson and Mr. Harold and John Jackson (sons), Mr. E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf, Mr. H. Milton, Mr. J. Fleming (president and vice-president of the Association), Mr. A. Cox (secretary), and Mr. T. Goodall (the Mill's London representative).

After the repast Mr. Geo. A. Eden, said that such a pleasant afternoon as they had spent together would not be complete without the passing of a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Jackson and his sons, the various officials and the lady supervisor who had contributed to make their visit to the mills such an enjoyable and instructive experience.

Mr. F. Jackson, in replying, said on behalf of himself, his sons and all those who represented Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd, that it gave him great pleasure to welcome the visitors. He was pleased to be able to tell them that things were gradually righting themselves, and so far as he could see he anticipated a better state of trade in the coming twelve months than had been the case last year. He was also glad to say that the output at the mill was slowly and steadily increasing.

Mr. A. Boreham, senior foreman of the mill, proposed the "Association," and wished it still further success.

To this toast Mr. H. Milton briefly replied on behalf of the Association.

The proceedings were enlivened by contributions from Mr. T. Hunt (songs), J. A. Esler (card tricks), Mr. H. Gawthorn (recitation), Mrs. Gawthorn (piano).

A memorable day was then brought to a close, Paddington being reached soon after 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies.
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments.
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS required for Australasia; good permanent employment offered for first-class men.—Apply, Box 14155.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

A SUPERIOR Young Man, with a thoroughly practical experience in Print (Letterpress and Lithography), desires an OUTDOOR SITUATION with a good firm; will do everything to please and give satisfaction for the right offer.—Kindly write, stating terms, Box 14141.

BOOKBINDER and FINISHER, WAREHOUSEMAN, used to taking charge, desires situation.—31, Westbury street, Swansea. 14151

CUTTER (Binders and Printers), good all-round man, requires permanency; T.U. rates.—Box 14168.

CUTTER, WAREHOUSEMAN, BINDER; able to take charge; 22 years experience; used to all Binding Machines; abstainer; moderate wages; seaside or country preferred.—Box 14167.

GOLD BLOCKER seeks sit., 14 years experience in Account and Letterpress Work; Blocks or Type; ex. ref.—Write, Box 14156.

LADY COST CLERK (Printer's), 8 years exp., knowledge Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting; mod. salary; London.—Box 14158.

LOOSE-LEAF BINDER desires Re-appointment; practical expert, comprehensive knowledge numerous systems, able organise and manage dept.—Write, Box 14142.

MANAGER-OVERSEER seeks position (Jobbing and News); good organiser, estimator and buyer.—Box 14159.

MINDER seeks perm., Wharfes and Platens, H.T. and Commercial.—W., 134, Chesterroad, Watford, Herts. 14163

PACKER (29) seeks sit. (N.S.); 8 years experience; good reference.—F. W. Burton, 166, Kirby-street, Snowfields, Bermondsey, S.E.1. 14164

PLATEN HAND, good class Com. and 2-Col., etc., could take charge Gen. Machines, wants sit.; town or country.—C. J., 16, Adam-street, S.E.1. 14152

PRINTER'S CUTTER and WAREHOUSEMAN seeks permanency in good Commercial or Publishing house, could take charge.—C. B., 73, Northborough-road, Norbury. 14149

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Managers, etc.

PRINTERS' MANAGER wanted for Buenos Aires; must be a practical printer, have had experience in the control of men and production of Monthly and Weekly Newspapers; Rotary knowledge an advantage; good position for capable man, but only experienced men need apply, giving full particulars, to Mr. Crowlesmith, 52, Long-acre, W.C.2. 14166

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL firm of Paper and Printing Machinery Manufacturers desires to GET INTO TOUCH with British firm who could handle their production in England, either as Sole Agents or Merchants buying for own account.—Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 14160.

Machinery for Sale.

NEW PLATEN (Treadle Power), inside chase 9½ by 6½-in., self-inking, automatic delivery.—Charles and Co., 12, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.2. 14157

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

MACHINING.—Supplementary formes of Trade Journal, quad crown, can be placed. Firms (preferably E.C.4 district) open for occasional work are invited to communicate with advertisers.—Box 14169.

NO PREMIUM.—HARROW.—IMPORTANT BUSINESS PREMISES adjoining large Drapery Store; fine position opposite station and bus stage; large shop with show-room or rooms over; reat £250 or freehold for sale; unique opportunity for High-class Stationery and Fancy Goods.—Clarke and Co., The Harrow Estate Offices. Tel. 219. 14165

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded
£460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 15s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1923.

Collective Advertising of Printing.

THE time would seem to ripe for some definite action in the direction of collective advertising by printers with a view to increasing the demand for print. As we indicated last week, the subject came up at the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Printers, and the general proposal met with much support. There are obvious difficulties, of course, and the question of finance is a matter that has been stressed. However, it has now been strikingly proved by other industries that such advertising is well worth while. We understand that the advertising campaign of the fruit growers has had such beneficial results that a greatly increased advertising expenditure is contemplated for the coming fruit season. Truly it is time that printers took some of their own medicine and tried the application of print for the cure of ailing trade. Now that this matter has been so definitely brought to the fore, we have no doubt the executive of the Federation will go into the question thoroughly and, we hope, evolve some scheme that will be of benefit to the whole industry.

* * *

Good-Fellowship.

THERE can be no question to-day that recent years have seen a big growth of good-fellowship in the world of print. The matter is not one that can be statistically scheduled in annual reports of trade organisations, but now and then an occasion crops up which brings home very vividly the difference between to-day and ten years ago in the attitude of printers to their brethren in the craft. The recent annual gatherings of the Federation of Master Printers furnished striking evidence of this, for the way in which large printers, small printers and medium printers got together in friendly social intercourse was a thing which a decade ago would have made us all marvel. Personal testimony was also given at the Federation annual meeting as to the assistance which printers give one to another in the course of the day's work, the larger printer often lending his aid to the smaller man and so further strengthening that spirit of good-fellowship which is now one of the most hopeful features of the printing trade.

* * *

Paper Prices Stiffening.

THERE is every indication that prices of paper are stiffening, although the movement is not as yet very general. Wood free papers appear to have led the way with a rise of ½d., and esparto followed suit. Kraft and grease-proof papers are also firmer. As we have already indicated, there is a demand on the part of foreign manufacturers for a better return on their products, and this side of the market also shows signs of greater firmness. The hindrance to the upward move in prices is furnished by competition from Germany, which is assisted by its debased rate of exchange. So far as tonnage is concerned, the amount of paper coming to hand from the Central European power is not so very great, although it is an expanding figure; but the mere fact that German paper is on the market at quotations considerably below those which can possibly be offered by English mills causes a disturbance in the market, and provides a handle for consumers to hold down the prices of competing articles. German purveyors of paper have an advantage, not only in regard to the exchange, but also in the matter of freights, and in this connection Scandinavian producers feel the competition severely. For instance, the freight from Hamburg is only a matter of 10s., whereas from Scandinavia it runs to 20s. or 25s. These factors enable the Germans to put in prices which are anything up to £2 a ton cheaper than their rivals can quote.

* * *

Rising Market Expected.

IF the paper buyer presumes that the present condition is one of temporary inflation, he requires to contemplate the fact that wood pulp supplies are being contracted for into 1924 at to-day's figures. Further, he must solve for himself the problem constituted by the French occupation of industrial areas and mining districts in Germany. That in itself has lifted the price of coal in this country. If this is insufficient evidence for conviction, there is a wider field for reflection in the shortage of both wood pulp and esparto and the insatiable demands of U.S.A. Expert advice indicates a rising market and the paper mills are acting upon that advice by safeguarding their supplies and running up ample stocks of standard papers.

WORLD'S LARGEST CAMERA.—The Department of the interior (Washington) contains the largest camera in the world—an instrument which weighs 7,000 pounds, occupies two complete rooms, takes a picture one yard square, and is operated either by electricity or by hand as easily as the smallest camera. Lens, bellows and copyholder are in one room, and plate holder and dark room in the other. Maps and charts are being reproduced daily by this photographic monster, which was designed by the photographer of the Geological Survey.

SERVICEABLE MONO METAL.—We have been interested to read a letter received recently by Fry's Metal Foundry containing unsolicited testimony as to the quality of the metal supplied by that well-known house. The customer stated: "We have recently completed a run of 250,000 32-page crown 8vo. booklets, from one and the same Mono setting, in Gloster old style, cast from your metal. We enclose sheets showing one of the first and one of the last impressions of the booklet in question, the difference between the two being almost imperceptible, showing how extremely well the metal has withstood the wear and tear of what we consider an exceptionally long run."

Digitized by Google

Personal.

AMONGST those presented at their Majesties' Court last Thursday was Mrs. E. G. Arnold, who was presented by the Duchess of Devonshire. Mrs. Arnold is the wife of Mr. E. G. Arnold, Pro-Chancellor of Leeds University and a past president of the Federation of Master Printers.

MR. G. F. HUSSEY, the retired Australian printer, who is at present on a visit to Europe, this week attended the Printers' Congress at Gothenburg, and will return to England and remain here until August 3rd, when he leaves for the United States and Canada, departing from Vancouver at the end of August for Honolulu and Sydney.

ALDERMAN T. WINDLEY, father of the Leicester City Council, and a former local newspaper editor, was presented on Thursday last with a testimonial, which included a subscribed sum of £8co for the establishment of scholarships, in recognition of 50 years' service in the Council. Alderman Windley is celebrating his 88th birthday.

A PRESENTATION on behalf of the *Sunday Times* staffs was made on Thursday to Mr. Leonard Rees, the editor, on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Mary MacLeod Moore.

MR. REES and Miss Moore were married at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, on Tuesday, among those present in the church being Lord Riddell, Mr. Gomer Berry and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

ON the occasion of his leaving the editorial staff of the *North Mail and Newcastle Chronicle* to take up an appointment at Darlington, Mr. E. Stanley Nash was presented with a handsome silver cigarette case by his colleagues.

MR. FREDERICK PEAKER, the president of the Institute of Journalists, will address the members of the Kent District of the Institute at the summer meeting at Folkestone on June 30th.

MR. JAMES THOMSON, of the literary staff of the *Shewsbury Chronirle*, and previously on the *Derbyshire Times*, has been appointed editor of the *Aldershot Gazette*.

MR. A. V. HYDE, for some time editor of the *Fish Trades Gazette*, has been appointed editor of the *Furniture Journal*.

Master Printers' River Trip.

The principal outing which the London Master Printers' Association arranged for their Federation guests last week was a great success, the Wednesday fortunately bringing a welcome change from the wet weather which marred the preceding days' activities. River trips between Marlow and Windsor were made in glorious sunshine and the visitors enjoyed the outing immensely. At Windsor special facilities were given for inspecting the treasures of Windsor Castle, and Mr. Stanley F. Oxley—president of the Home Counties Alliance and printer to the King at Windsor—was untiring in his efforts to make the visit a memorable one. One of the parties also enjoyed the privilege of being conducted over Eton College and grounds by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the recognised historian of the College.

At the luncheon at the Castle Hotel, Windsor, Mr. W. Howard Hazell presided, and the feelings of all present were heartily expressed when Mr. MacLehose took the opportunity to propose the health of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hazell. The stewards did everything possible to make the outing a success, Mr. Edwin Keliher and Mr. Graham Williams rendering conspicuous service. Mention must be made, too, of the energetic secretary of the London Master Printers' Association who, at one point of the proceedings was the recipient of a spontaneous expression of appreciation from the Association's guests, Mr. and Mrs. Whyte being greeted with a round of cheers when their boat reached Marlow.

Printers' International Congress.

British Visitors to Gothenburg.

The official delegation appointed by the Federation of Master Printers to attend the International Congress of Printers at Gothenburg, Sweden, left London on Saturday. The members of the delegation are: Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, the new president; Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, who retired from the presidency last week; Councillor W. B. Wykes, the new vice-president; and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary. They are accompanied by Mr. G. F. Hussey, M.P., a prominent member of the Australian Master Printers' Organisation; Mr. J. J. Keliher, ex-president of the London Master Printers' Association; Mr. David Irvine, president of the Irish Master Printers' Association; and Mr. D. A. C. Cruden. The Hon. Geo. H. Carter, delegate of the United States Government and representing the United Typothetæ of America, sailed by an earlier boat.

The Congress was to commence on Monday and last for three days, and an interesting programme had been arranged. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh was to open a discussion on "An International Bureau of Information for the Printing Industry." Mr. Austen-Leigh is well qualified to speak on this subject, having attended conferences of printing employers' organisations in America, France, Holland, and Belgium. Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers-Fletcher, president of the Federation, was to read a paper on "The Printers' Standard Cost System," and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary, to speak on the same topic and contribute an address on "The Training of Apprentices." Councillor W. B. Wykes, vice-president of the Federation, took for his subject "Standardisation" (of paper sizes and watermarks, colours, etc.).

Mr. Austen-Leigh was chosen one of the two presidents of the congress.

Swedish Bookbinding and Printing.

Wholesome Modern Tendencies.

Published last week appropriately in view of the opening of the Gothenburg Exhibition, *The Times* Supplement on Sweden contains much information relating to Sweden's industries. Referring to book production, Mr. Erik Wettergren remarks that there is much good tradition in this branch of Swedish art. The bookbinders for the last 40 years, he says, have been following upon lines revived from the practices of the 17th and 18th centuries. The result is an extraordinarily firm treatment of the leather and of the gold lettering, together with a fixed level of good taste. The outstanding representatives of this tradition are Gustaf Hedberg and N. Bernh. Andersson, while the great publishing firm of P. A. Norstedt and Soner show, in their bookbinding department, what can be done by newer methods. Of particular importance has been the impulse given by this firm to a refinement in the binding of cheaper volumes, which they keep unspoilt by advertising matter and which, instead of owing anything to illustrations, depend for their charm upon the excellence of the material used, harmonious colour schemes, and arrangement of the text.

In the field of printing also this firm takes a prominent place. In respect both to printing and to binding it is their artistic adviser, Akke Kumlien, who has played the reformer's *rôle*. It may be said, above all, for Swedish book-printing that it is the outcome of that endless experimenting which was characteristic of all industrial arts in Europe at the end of the 19th century. It is being sought to attain gradually a more modern character but of a more rational description, and the way to this goal has certainly been through a serious study of the good old examples. Norstedt and Söner found their inspiration in the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, while the firms of Almqvist and Wiksell and of Lagerström seek theirs in medieval times, and above all in the Renaissance. It was the brothers Lagerström and the firm of W. Zachrisson, of Gothenburg, who led the way in thus treating the production of books as a fine art.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. SECRETARY AND WAGES.—At the annual gathering of the Yorkshire branches of the Typographical Association held at Harrogate, delegates were present from the various branches, the attendance including Mr. F. O. Roberts, M.P., Mr. J. W. Lowe (Manchester), Mr. H. J. Harvey (from the Lancashire groups), and Mr. H. Skinner (general secretary, Typographical Association). Mr. Skinner, in the course of a speech, said they deeply regretted they had to accept the wage reduction last year, but they never submitted to it because they thought the employers were entitled to it. He hoped the employers recognised that position, and hoped they would never attempt to reduce the standard of life of their people. They (the Typographical Association) wanted to keep the standard as high as possible because he thought it could be done without injury to the trade. They did not want to get back to the old days. Printers ought, by their skill, to be in the first flight of wage-earners, so far as wages were concerned.

MONOTYPE CASTERS AND LAYING TYPE.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have had under consideration a question as to whether Monotype caster attendants who are members of the Association, but who have not been trained as compositors, can be allowed to assist in the laying of type, and their decision is that such members must not participate in such work.

N.A.T.S.O.P. AND A. CLERICAL SECTION.—Our note of last week on the Clerical Section of the National Society of Operative Printers has brought us inquiries from various quarters, and we have elicited replies from officials of the Society. To "Typist" who writes from Highgate, asking if she is eligible for membership, the answer is "Yes."—We are informed that all the shorthand typists in newspaper offices in London to-day are members of the Society. "Double Entry" (Battersea) asks if membership is confined to costing and estimating clerks. The answer is "No."—Membership is open to all clerks and administrative workers in the industry without regard to sex, and at the present time there are are associated with the Section all classes of clerical workers, from the junior at 16, who is on the minimum wage of 30s. per week up to the deputy manager at £750 a year. Further information can be obtained from the secretary of the Clerical Section, Room 42, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C.4.

Printers' Received by Stationers' COMPANY.

In connection with the annual gatherings in London of the Federation of Master Printers, a goodly number of master printers and their ladies were on Tuesday afternoon of last week received at Stationers' Hall by the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Stationers. The Master, Mr. Herbert Fitch (who was accompanied by Mrs. Fitch) found opportunity to make a speech of welcome, and the visitors were given an interesting and enjoyable time.

The provincial visitors particularly were glad of the opportunity to make acquaintance with the historic Company and its Hall, and in gaining information they were aided by receiving each a handsome illustrated booklet "The Worshipful Company of Stationers: A Short Account of its Charter, Hall, Plate, Registers and other matters connected with its History," written by Mr. Reginald T. Rivington, M.A., LL.B., Clerk to the Company and specially printed for the occasion by Mr. Geo. W. Jones.

The many visitors, who included leading members of the Federation Council, the president and secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, and many of the most prominent printers of London and the provinces, were entertained to an excellent concert, and light refreshments were served. The concert artistes were Mr. Turle Lee, Miss Mary Winter and Mr. Reginald Johnson, with orchestra conducted by Mr. C. E. Daggett.

NEARLY 150,000 tons of newspapers are carried by air yearly between London and Paris.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 51s. 6d., 53s., Pref., 25s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 23s. 7½d., 24s. 6d., Pref., 20s. 6d., 20s. 1½d.; Jos. Byrom, 10s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 7½d., 22s. 1½d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 75⅛; John Dickinson, 29s. 9d., 29s. 3d.; *Financial News*, 5s. 6d., Pref., 12s.; Ilford, 21s. 10½d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 14s. 6d.; International Linotype, 55½, 57½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Prfce., 21s. 9d., 21s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon, 16s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 7½d., 15s. 6d., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s.; Lanston Monotype, 16s. 6d.; Linotype, A Deb., 67½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 4½d.; George Newnes, 17s. 9d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.) 105, 107; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 75s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 1920, 93s. 1½d. 96s. 3d., Pref., 23s. 7½d., 24s. 1½d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 6d; Warrillows, 1s. 8¾d, 7½ Cum. Pref., 4s. 1½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15⅜, 15 7/8, Pref., 10⅞, 4 p.c. Pref. 7⅜; Weldons, 36s. 10½d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—The report of Associated Newspapers for the year to March 31st, 1923, shows net profit, after meeting all charges and providing for depreciation and corporation tax, and including £420 from transfer fees, of £680,209, compared with £224,133 for the previous year. With the addition of £80,863 brought in there was available £761,492. A final dividend on the deferred shares has been paid, making 35 per cent. for the year (5 per cent. being paid tax free), compared with 15 per cent. for the previous year, and two bonus issues, each totalling 250,000 deferred shares, were made, leaving to be carried forward £94,492.

STAR PAPER MILL (1920)—Interim dividend at rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less tax, on ordinary for half-year, paid May 18th. Last year, dividend same.

NEW COMPANIES.

BRANDON, TURNER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £65,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 47 and 48, Hatton-garden, E.C., as Brandon, Turner and Co., to adopt an agreement with H. Brandon, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, photographic printers, engravers, envelope manufacturers, paper, paper bag, cardboard and paper box makers, photographers, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy and other cards, and cases, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Brandon, P. J. Fracis and Sir Arthur Hazlerigg. Registered office: 47 and 48, Hatton-garden, E.C.

GEOGRAPHIA (1923), LTD.—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 55, Fleet-street, E.C., and elsewhere by Geographia, Ltd., and to adopt an agreement with W. Williams as trustee for Andros, Ltd., and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, cartographers and compilers, dealers in all kinds of geographical publications and appliances, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Williams and Marie E. Klapper. Registered office: 55, Fleet-street, E.C.

FLEET SALES SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of advertising contractors and agents, printers, publishers, dealers in geographical publications, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. Williams and Marie E. Klapper. Registered office: 55, Fleet-street, E.C.

ORROCK AND SON, LTD.—Capital £20,000 in 4,500 5½ per cent. cumulative preference, 15,000 ordinary shares of £1 and 10,000 deferred of 1s. each; to acquire the business of Orrock and Son, bookbinders, 15, Victoria-street, Edinburgh, and to carry on the business of bookbinders, map mounters, manufacturing and general stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. A. Orrock and Charles T. Nightingale.

EDWIN WILLIAMS AND SON, LTD.—Capital £8,000 in 6,000 ordinary shares of £1 and 40,000 deferred shares of 1s.; to take over the business of a stationer, printer, lithographer, stereotyper, carried on by E. Williams, at the Cross Mold and the Borough Printing Works, Flint, as Edwin Williams and Son, and to carry on the same and the business of envelope manufacturers, account book and box makers, etc. Private company. First directors: E. Williams, H. Owen, Mrs. E. Williams and J. C. Hughes. Registered office: Borough Printing Works, Church-street, Flint.

W. BROOKES AND SONS (PRINTERS), LTD.—Capital £4,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at Eagle Works, Severn-street, Birmingham, as "W. Brookes and Sons," and to carry on the business of printers, engravers, lithographers, stationers and bookbinders, manufacturers of cardboard boxes, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Brookes and H. H. Brookes. Registered office: Eagle Works, Severn-street, Birmingham.

A. COVERDALE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers, stationers, booksellers and newsagents, carried on by A. Coverdale and S. Richter at 21a, Regent's-parade, North Finchley, N.12, as "A. Coverdale and Co." Private company. Directors: A. Coverdale, S. Richter and E. J. Saxton. Registered office: 21a, Regent's-parade, North Finchley, N.12.

RIAM, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; designers, engravers, die-sinkers, stampers and embossers on all metals, brass and general metal founders, typefounders, numbering and dating machine manufacturers, process block-makers, etc. Private company. First directors: S. Goldsmith and H. J. Rayner.

H. PARKES, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, stationer and tobacconist, now carried on by H. Parkes at Hagley-street, Halesowen, Worcs, as "H. Parkes." Private company. First directors: H. Parkes, J. W. Parkes and C. Parkes. Registered office: 26, Hagley-street, Halesowen, Worcs.

BISHOP AND EDEN, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to carry on the business of factors, brokers, company registration agents, underwriters, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. Bishop and R. F. Eden. Registered office: 120, Victoria-street, Westminster.

LUCAS, LONGFIELD AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of paper manufacturers, merchants and printers, carried on by J. H. Lucas and A. Longfield at 159, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and elsewhere, as Lucas and Co., and to carry on the same and the business of stationers, dealers in stationers' and fancy goods, cardboard dealers, box manufacturers, advertising contractors, art designers and printers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. H. Lucas and A. Longfield. Registered office: 159, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

HEBREW PUBLISHING CO., HA-SEFER, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £50 shares; to act as a Hebrew publishing company, to print, publish and sell books, newspapers, journals, magazines, periodicals and other publications in, or for the promotion of the study of the Hebrew language; to acquire any publishing and bookseller's businesses in any part of the world in the Hebrew or any other language, and to carry on the business of publishers, booksellers, printers, bookbinders, stationers, music sellers, etc. Private company. First directors: Joseph Cowen, Vladimir Jabotinsky and Solomon Salzmann.

ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares. Private company. First directors: F. J. Alban and N. E. Lamb. Registered office: Central-chambers, Newport, Mon.

HERALD WRAPPINGS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in 700 ordinary and 300 participating preference shares of £1 each; to acquire the business of a paper agent, paper bag manufacturer and insurance agent, now carried on by W. Atkinson-Hill, at 77, Station-road, King's Norton, Birmingham. Private company. First directors: W. Atkinson-Hill and Mrs. H. Atkinson-Hill. Registered office: 11, Gem-buildings, Hockley-Hill, Birmingham.

SABEL COPIER CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000 in 1,700 5 per cent. cumulative preference and 300 ordinary shares of £1 each; to carry on the Sabel Copier department and the paper-cutting and reeling department of the business carried on by F. Sabel and Barratt, Ltd., at 179-180, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and agents for office requisites of all kinds, paper cutters and reelers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. J. Sabel, J. W. Barratt and Lt. Col. E. B. Cotter, D.S.O. Registered office: 179-180, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

LOUIS MUSICAL INSTRUMENT CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500 in £1 shares; manufacturers of musical instruments, music printers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. S. Hinchliff and C. Draper. Registered office: 174b, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.

PHŒNIX SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of the Phœnix School of Business, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), heretofore carried on at 439, Oxford-street, W., and to carry on the business of institution of instruction, stationers, printers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. H. McDonald, N. A. Woodiwiss and H. T. Fenn. Registered office: 439, Oxford-street, W.

FOOTE AND MCDONAGH, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in musical instruments, music publishers, printers and sellers, etc. Private company. First directors: C. E. Foote and J. A. McDonagh. Registered office: 34, Percy-street, Tottenham-court road.

STUART ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of advertising agents or contractors, advertisements, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. A. C. S. Menzies, H. S. Menzies.

FISKE EDWARDS, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of general merchants and advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. Garde and E. Baker. Registered office: 175, Great Portland-street, W.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.—Issue on May 4th, 1923, of £11,400 debentures, part of a series already registered.

WALLASEY PRINTERS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.).—Issue on May 17th, 1923, of £300 debentures, part of a series already registered.

PARSONS AND BAVERSTOCK, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., Earlsfield).—Particulars filed of £900 debentures authorised May 1st, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

GUILBERT-WENHAM PRINTING CO., LTD. (London).—Issue on May 15th, 1923, of £50 debentures, part of a series already registered.

B.R.T. SYNDICATE, LTD. (property dealers, printers, etc.).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised April 25th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

WANSTEAD BOX CO., LTD.—Mortgage, and further charge on 180 and 182, Cardigan-road, Leeds, both dated May 18th, 1923, to secure £1,392 and £624 respectively. Holders: Leeds Permanent Benefit Building Society.

MORGAN AND HOADLY, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures authorised May 14th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property,

Digitized by Google

present and future, the whole amount being now issued.

M.P. ADVERTISING CO. LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on May 5th, 1923, of debenture dated August 11th, 1922, securing £500.

J. W. MARSHALL AND CO., LTD. (paper and pulp manufacturers, etc., Bolton).—Particulars filed of £6,000 debentures authorised May 4th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

JOHN DICKINSON AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £11,463 on May 15th, 1923, of debenture stock secured by trust deed dated July 1st, 1912, and January 15th, 1919, securing £565,000.

Warrillows, Limited.

In the companies winding up court Tuesday Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence again had before him the petition by J. S. Davey and Sons, Ltd., for the compulsory winding up of Warrillows, Ltd.

Mr. Van Ek for the petitioning creditor said this petition stood over in April with a view to a scheme being prepared.

Mr. Whinney for the company said a scheme was being prepared and it was hoped this would be ready by the last petition day these sittings. The scheme was well forward and there was a suggestion of an alternative arrangement by which a large sum of money would be found.

The petition stood over until the last petition day.

THE St Neots Paper Mill Co. has just paid off the whole of its Debentures (£8,000).

FOR the Guildhall reception in connection with the annual gatherings of the Federation of Master Printers, the lounge furniture was very kindly lent by Messrs. Oetzmann and Co., Ltd., of Hampstead-road, N.W.1.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

J. Bentley and A. Wild, printers, stationers and bookbinders, 11, Halifax-road, Todmorden, York, under the style of John Bentley and Sons.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

H. A. Weltner, trading as the Britannia Publishing Co., 87, Great Eastern street, London, publisher.

P. S. Wall, carrying on business at 104, Great Hampton-row, residing at 111, Great Hampton-row, Birmingham, wholesale paper merchant and stationer.

Margaret E. Ryder (the wife of F. C. Ryder), residing and carrying on business separate and apart from her husband at 9, Bath-street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancaster, stationer.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY.—A good deal of information about the Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., of New Mount-street, Manchester (also of Newcastle and London) is to be found in a recently issued booklet recording a visit paid to the Manchester premises in February when representatives of trade unions and societies interested in the concern were entertained by the directors. The booklet has a frontispiece, a half-tone view of the large New Mount-street premises, which now include the registered office and stationery department, formerly at 118, Corporation-street. Indication of the growth of the Co-operative Printing Society is found in the fact that the sales for the five years ending June, 1874, amounted to £48,230 whereas sales for only three years to September, 1922, totalled £98,424.

THE little house organ of the Marshall Engraving Co., Ltd., "Marshall's Message," contains in its latest issue many good examples of the photo-engraver's art, a particularly interesting one being a series of variant line-block reproductions, by means of tints, etc., all produced from the same artist-drawn lettering.

Hazell, Watson and Viney.

Improved Trade Outlook.

At the thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the shareholders of Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., held at Stationers' Hall, on Monday, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P. (the chairman), presided.

In the course of a review of the year's working he referred to the increased costs of printing and stressed the need that printers should have the newest machinery and the best methods of production, and thus increase the efficiency of our factories and lower the costs. Major Viney, he said, had visited the United States at the end of last year, in order to investigate new machines and processes in that country, and visits had been made to the Continent, so that no process or machine the use of which would be advantageous to the company might be overlooked. The company's purchases of plant during the past year had been the greatest, with the exception of one year, in the company's history.

The meeting adopted the recommendation that £5,000 should be transferred to the reserve fund, making it £50,000, and that a final dividend be paid of 7 per cent., making 9 per cent. for the year, free of income tax, on the ordinary share capital, leaving £17,951 9s 2d. to be carried forward.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW will have a revised edition of "George Baxter the Picture Printer," by C. T. Courtney Lewis, ready for publication in the early autumn.

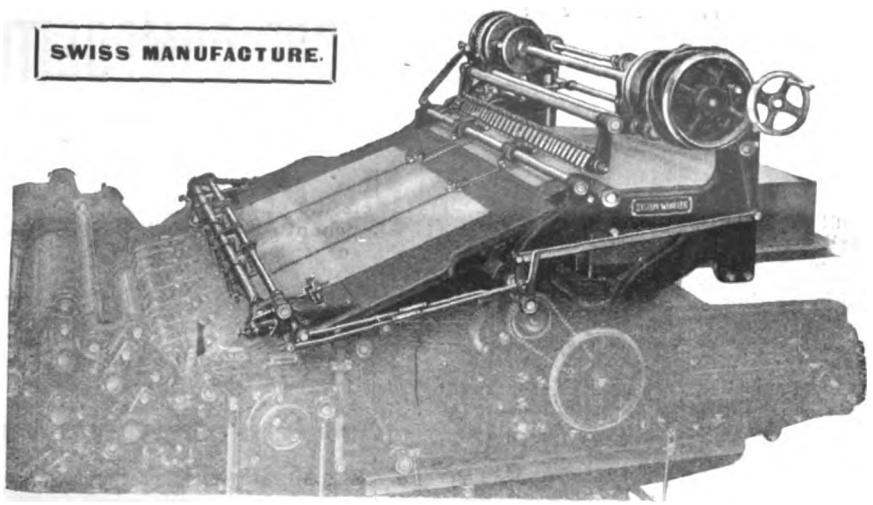
COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for cut-throat Printing

The "WINKLER" Automatic Sheet Feeder

is adaptable for short runs and supplied at a price within the reach of every printer.
The principal reasons for not universally adopting automatic feed are therefore removed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs.

Change to hand feed in a few minutes.

No tapes or friction wheels to mark or set-off on colour work.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

14 Feeders sold recently.

Write to-day for Prospectus, and inspect it running in London.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,
36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Visit to the Central London Printing School.

This association paid an official visit to the Central London Printing School last Thursday, when a party numbering about 20 were received at the School building by Mr. W. Howard Hazell and Mr. J. R. Riddell. The company was split up into various groups, and conducted through the bookbinding, photo-litho, letterpress and machine rooms, electrotyping and stereotyping departments, and the chemical laboratory. Great interest was taken in all the work that was in progress in the various departments, more particularly in the one with which the members' own craft is identified.

In this department it was remarked that the plant in use was the very best possible for the better training of students in shop and general experience. The visitors were unanimously of the opinion that the pupils have at the school opportunities of learning the intricacies of the craft that are not possible in many of the smaller shops in London. The work being undertaken in this department, which is under the charge of Mr. J. S. Sunderland, ranges from stereotyping, stereo-nickelling and electrotyping.

After a thorough inspection had been made of the different branches of the School's activities, the visitors were conducted back to the reception room, where criticisms and questions were invited regarding the School's operations. Several questions were asked, which were ably answered by Mr. Riddell, who extended a further invitation to the members to visit the School either collectively or individually, Mr. Riddell remarking that they at the School had no special "show day."

Mr. J. Black, vice-president of the Association, on behalf of the visitors, thanked Mr. Riddell and the School authorities for the hearty invitation. He said the members of the Association had been highly impressed with the general efficiency noticed at the School, more particularly in the work being carried on in the electrotyping and stereotyping departments.

During the visit the company were invited to attend a brief chat in the laboratory on the chemical side of the analysis of metals by Mr. A. H. Mundey (Fry's), and several of the members availed themselves of this opportunity.

In response to an invitation from Mr. J. R. Riddell, the members of the Electrotyping and Stereotyping Employers' Federation visited the London School of Printing in Stamford-street, on May 29th, among the party being Mr. G. E. Holloway (chairman of the Federation), Messrs. J. A. Corey, W. Eldridge, A. Dargavel, W. Luckett, L. Posener, Roberts and J. B. Titchener (secretary). The party were welcomed by the Principal and conducted round the school where interesting work by the students was in progress. The visitors showed much interest in the demonstration by Mr. Mundey, and they made a special inspection of the stereo and electro foundry equipment which they found very satisfactory, especially as the Federation members send their apprentices to the day classes during working hours for instruction. The visitors expressed their hearty thanks to the Principal for the able manner in which the various processes were demonstrated, and wished the school every success.

An official visit was paid to the School on Tuesday afternoon by the executive of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association. At the monthly meeting of the Association in the evening at St. Bride Institute reports were presented from those who had attended the visit, and an interesting discussion took place.

Both those interested in Erasmus and those concerned with printer's type will take pleasure in an admirably produced pamphlet "Erasmus en zijn Drukkers-Uitgevers" (Erasmus and his Printer-Publishers) issued by the Littergieterij "Amsterdam," Vorhen N. Tetterode. A feature is the printing of the booklet in the publishers' attractive new type-face known as Erasmus-Mediæval.

Luncheon to Veteran Employees.

Members of the staff who have done more than 40 years' service with Messrs. Jas. Truscott and Son, Ltd., were entertained by Sir George Truscott at luncheon at Cannon-street Hotel on the 18th ult. Sir George, who presided, was supported by the other directors —Mr. H. D. Truscott, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Truscott, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Truscott, Mr. Albert Bennett (late general manager) and Mr. W. S. Tredgold.

The veterans present were Messrs. A. C. DeJersey, 64 years' service, C. Perman, 56 years, W. Smith, 53 years, F. G. Perman, 48 years, M. Rushbrook, 47 years, and P. Steel, 44 years (all of the composing department); Messrs. H. Gillman, 55 years, H. Joselin, 54 years, T. Deverell, 50 years, C. Deverell, 47 years, W. Evans, 43 years, R. Burrows, 42 years, and J. Cartwright, 40 years (binding department); Messrs. J. Cannon, 60 years, R. Rutt, 48 years, and H. J. White, 40 years (machine department); Messrs. T. Walters, 54 years, and H. Page, 45 years (numbering department); Mr. J. Newton, 55 years (ruling department), and Mr. E. C. Clark, 41 years (office).

Sir George proposed the toast of "The Veterans," and gave many interesting reminiscences of the past. He drew attention to the remarkable fact that in addition to the long service of so many members of the staff, a considerable number of the veterans present had succeeded their fathers in service with the House of Truscott, whilst in some cases a third generation was already represented in the House.

He cited as an example of this the case of the Perman family, of which Mr. F. G. Perman has just retired after 48 years of service, while his elder brother, Mr. C. Perman, is still working for the firm after 56 years. Their father had worked for 42 years before them. Messrs. C. and F. G. Perman each have a son working in the House at the present time. These have been in Suffolk-lane for 16 and 17 years respectively, thus making a total of 179 years' service of the Perman family with the firm, while the family has worked continuously with the House for 91 years, *i.e.*, 1832 to 1923.

Mr. DeJersey and Mr. J. Cannon responded on behalf of "The Veterans," and drew attention to the vast changes that had come over the printing trade since they first entered the House.

Mr. F. G. Perman then proposed the toast of "The Firm," and coupled it with the name of the chairman, Sir George Truscott. The chairman briefly replied, and Mr. Ernest Clark proposed the health of the one other director who qualified by length of service with the firm to be considered a veteran, viz., Mr. Henry Truscott. The toast was very cordially received and Mr. Henry Truscott responded.

Booksellers & Collective Advertising

The subject of collective advertising, again brought forcibly to the notice of printers at the Federation annual meeting, has also been engaging the notice of the annual conference of the Associated Booksellers. A proposal which will be given further consideration was made Mr. Gilbert Foyle (London), who suggested a scheme to run a collective advertising campaign to increase the sale of books as Christmas gifts during the six weeks prior to Christmas this year. It was to include seven 9-in. treble column and 35 6-in. double column advertisements in seven of the best London dailies, and there would also be window bills and show cards, etc. The estimated cost of this would be about £2,500, and Mr. Foyle suggested that 50 booksellers guaranteed £25 each, which would be half the cost, and they then approach the publishers with a view to securing £25 each from 50 of them, the cost of the scheme being thus covered.

The Homeland Association, Ltd. (37 and 38, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, London, W.C.2) have published a quarto brochure entitled "Dear Old London," which is a remarkably fine collection of half-tone views of the Metropolis. Containing 106 illustrations of the scenery and architecture of London, all from new photographs, we think it remarkable value for its price of 1s. net.

"RECORD TYPE"

THIS Type is cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal, is exceptionally hard, and guaranteed True.

Compare the Prices!

	OUR PRICES.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	2/-	3/9	1/9
11 pt.	2/2	3/11	1/9
10 pt.	2/3	4/1	1/10
9 pt.	2/5	4/5	2/-
8 pt.	2/6	4/7	2/1
6 pt.	3/-	6/9	3/9

JUST ADDED:

12 pt. Typewriter Face

It is our ENDEAVOUR to ad

2/- per lb.

THE LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TYPESETTING INSTALLATION IN EUROPE.

RECORD COMPOSITION CO., LTD.,

Mono Typesetters Typecasters Lino

3, West Harding Street, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone - HOLBORN 5826

Ask for Specimen Sheets.

"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

Digitized by Google

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

SP SP

S&P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 1.

WHEN YOUR **POSTER INK** OR **JOBBING INK** IS A TRIFLE TOO TACKY FOR THE NEW OR CHEAP PAPER, A SMALL PALETTE KNIFE OF **SUPER SOLID SOLVENT** STIRRED INTO THE DUCT & THE TROUBLE IS OVERCOME.

IT IS A WONDERFUL TIME SAVER AND ECONOMISER.

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

HADDON'S

ZINC PLATES

ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR

Circular Finish

BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

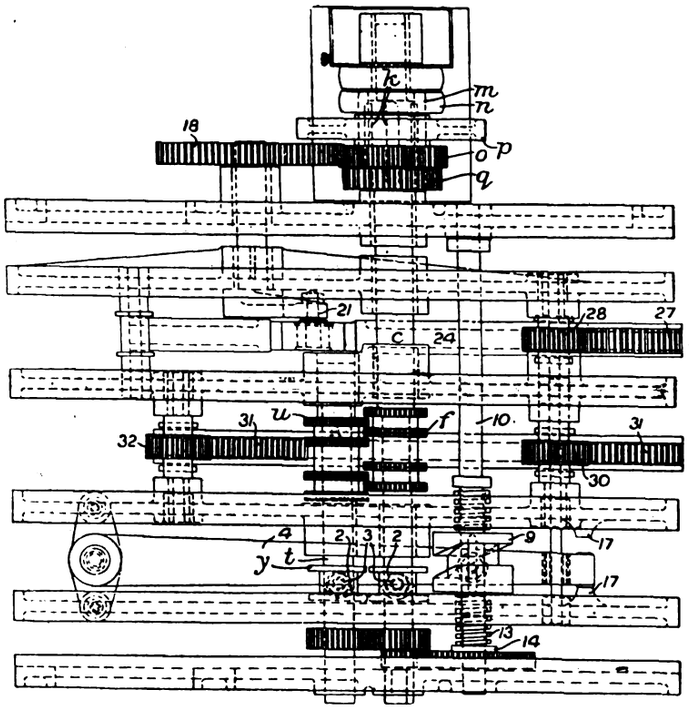
When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Two-Revolution Machines.

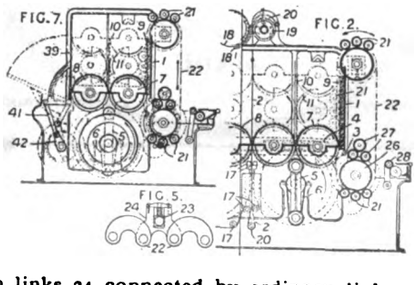
In a two-revolution cylinder printing machine, patented by Mr. W. G. Mudd, the cylinder and the bed are driven from a sleeve or bush *m* fitted with driving pulleys *n* of a fly-wheel *p*, the bush being fitted with a gear-wheel *q* in direct gear with the impression cylinder, and being geared to a wheel 18 which drives a crank motion for controlling the motions of the bed during the reversal periods. The bush *m* is also splined to a shaft *c* by means of keys *k*, and the shaft *c* is reciprocated axially together with a similar shaft *t*, which is geared to it and rotates in an opposite direction, so as to move gear-wheels *f* on the shaft *c* into and out of gear with two outer divided racks on the printing bed. In the position shown in Fig. 2, the wheels *f* are in a position to gear with these racks, and the wheels *f* move the bed until the end of the rack is reached and a



central rack on the bed comes, into gear with one of a pair of pinions 30, 32, which are oscillated by crank mechanism driven by gears *o*, 18, and comprising a sliding frame 24 operated by a crank 21, a reciprocating rack 27 on the frame 24, a pinion 28 in gear therewith, and on the same shaft as the pinion 30, which is geared to the pinion 32 by a rack 31. After the pinions *f* have finished driving the bed in one direction, the shafts *c*, *d* are moved axially to bring a similar gear-wheel *u* into position to engage the outer racks by a lever 4 with rollers 2, 3, which engage flanges *y* on the shafts, the lever being oscillated by a cam 9 splined to the shaft 10 geared to shaft *c*. The cam 9 moves axially against the action of springs 13 fixed to collars 14 on the cam shaft 10, and the movement of lever 4 is limited by fixed stops 17.

Offset Machines.

According to an invention patented by Mr. E. Grosse, an offset machine is constructed with a vertical fixed type bed 1, a semi-cylindrical rubber roller 7 mounted in a sliding frame 4, which is reciprocated by a crank 6 and connecting rod 5, the roller 7 being fitted with a gear section 11 which engages racks 9, 10 alternately so as to rotate the roller 7 in the same direction as the frame 4 moves upwardly or downwardly. While the roller 7 is away from the bed 1, inking rollers 21 mounted on chains 22 move across the bed in a direction opposite to that of the roller 7. The roller 7 can print an offset impression on a sheet fed to a vertical platen arranged parallel to the bed 1, or as shown in Fig. 7 printing takes place by a double offset from the roller 7 to a similar semi-cylindrical roller 8, which prints on a sheet fed to a vertical platen 39. This platen 39 is opened to receive the sheet by a crank 42, and link 41, the crank 42 being geared to the main crankshaft. Two gearings are provided between the shafts and by means of a clutch the crank 42 may be arranged to cause a sheet to be printed for each reciprocation of the roller 8, or for alternate reciprocations only so that double inking may occur. As shown in Fig. 2, a pair of offset rollers 8 coact with one another to print simultaneously on opposite sides of a web 2 which is fed continuously from a roll by friction rollers, passed over guide rollers 17, a gravity looping roller 20, and is fed intermittingly through the rollers 8, and is wound up on a roller 19 by a roller 18 fitted with a friction sector 18¹, which grips the paper, and also relieves the paper from the action of pivoted spring-pressed rubber faced clamps 20. The inking rollers 21 are mounted in bearings 23, Fig. 5,



in links 24 connected by ordinary links 22 which pass over sprockets driven by gearing from the main crankshaft. The rollers 21 receive their ink from rollers 26 fitted with distributing rollers 27, and inked by a messenger roller 28 coacting with a fountain roller. The roller 26 is driven in the opposite direction to the chain 22, to ensure a uniform inking of the rollers 21, and the roller 26 may be reciprocated longitudinally by a cam groove and a fixed pin. The bed 1 is pivoted at 3 so that it can be let down into a horizontal position for adjusting the forme.

Reply Envelopes.

A reply envelope, of the kind having a window aperture for exposing the address on the enclosure, the invention of Mr. W. Brazier, is provided with an address flap disposed inside the envelope in such a manner that it can be positioned when desired to expose an inscription thereon through the aperture. In the example shown in Fig. 2, the address flap 6, bearing the name and address of the sender, is secured at its upper edge to the inside of the envelope body along

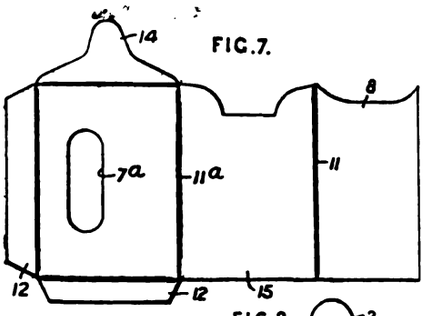


FIG.7.

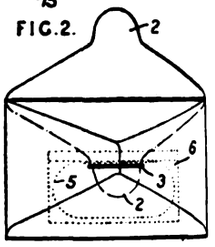


FIG.2.

the corresponding edge of the aperture 5, and can be turned inwards to allow the address of the receiver, written upon the enclosure, to be revealed through the aperture. To return the envelope to the original sender, the address flap is turned down to expose the address thereon. The envelope is secured by the engagement of a tongue 2 on the closing flap with a slit 3 in the envelope body. In another construction shown in Fig. 7, the address flap 8 is preferably integral with the envelope which is formed by folding along the lines 11, 11ª and securing at the gummed flaps 12. Thus formed the envelope has two compartments, and an address upon an enclosure in the front compartment could be revealed through the aperture 7ª, while the sender's address upon the flap 8 would be covered. The envelope is secured by inserting the flap 14 between the address flap 8 and the back 15 of the envelope.

UNDER the style of La Papelera de Cegama S.A., a company has been formed to exploit the paper mill situated in the Spanish region of Cegama, the company having purchased "the hereditary succession" of Miguel Rivalla Oteiza.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.



T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: :: Awards
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - **Limpsfield, Surrey.**

President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.

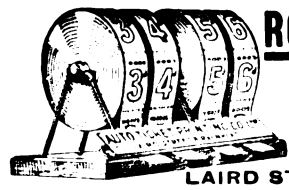
Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week

DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,700

London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.



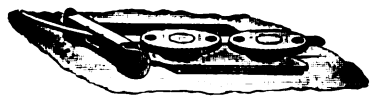
ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
3, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

S & P INKS STAND
For QUALITY.
See SLATER & PALMERS' Advertisement on Cover ii.

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Layo.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE, Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge. Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Wm. Ritchie and Sons, Ltd.

Wholesale Stationery Jubilee.

The directors of Wm. Ritchie and Sons, Ltd., wholesale stationers, Elder-street, Edinburgh, entertained to dinner at the Caledonian Station Hotel, on Friday evening, 18th ult., a company of friends, customers, and staff to do honour to Mr. Wm. McCrie Boyd, one of the directors, on the occasion of his business jubilee, Mr. A. Spottiswoode Ritchie taking the chair.

Mr. Boyd has just completed 50 years' service with the firm, 40 years of which have been spent on the road throughout Scotland, where he is perhaps one of the best known figures. Letters of congratulation were read from many of Mr. Boyd's customers who were unable to be present.

Mr. Boyd commenced his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Wm. Ritchie on May 5th, 1873, and, with the exception of four days recently, when he had to rest under doctor's orders, he has not missed a day's work—a remarkable record, testifying to a splendid constitution and indomitable perseverance. After five years' apprenticeship and other five years' work inside, Mr. Boyd, still a very young man, was appointed town traveller. So well did he succeed in that work that in October, 1886, he was appointed by Mr. Ritchie country traveller, a position he has ever since filled with marked ability and with great acceptance both to his many customers and to the firm; and so congenial does he find the work that, in his own words, he would "gladly give another 40 years to it were that humanly possible."

On the business being converted into a limited company, Mr. Boyd, along with his life-long friend, the late Mr. Thos. Scott, became a director, and was one of the original subscribers of the company.

It is interesting to note, as evidence of the progress of Wm. Ritchie and Sons, that in these early days Mr. Boyd was the only country traveller, and the entire staff of the firm was 22 all told. At the present time the firm have as many travellers on the road throughout the length and breadth of Britain as the total staff in their employment about 50 years ago.

A handsome gold watch was presented to Mr. Boyd by the directors, while Mrs. Boyd was given a pearl and cairngorm pendant. From the inside and travelling staff Mr. Boyd also received a gold albert and cigarette case.

A presentation was also made to the Yorks and North of England representative—Mr.



MR. WM. MCCRIE BOYD.

Walter Thompson, of Leeds—who has recently retired on account of ill health, after a period of 33 years travelling for the company. Few men are better known in Yorkshire than Mr. Thompson, and letters were read from many of his customers and friends throughout the North of England, containing expressions of regret on Mr. Thompson having to retire and wishing him well.

Mr. Thompson received, as a token of esteem, from the directors a handsome drawing-room clock, and from the staff a tortoiseshell and ebony walking stick.

Danish Paper Duties.

An amended Danish temporary "Luxury Tax" Law which came into force on June 1st and remains effective until December 31st next includes the following items:—

Wall-paper, wall-paper decorations and friezes, not exceeding in weight 80 gr. per sq. metre, 15 ore per kg., plus 5 per cent. *ad val.*

Sensitised photographic paper and cardboard, 1 kr. per kilog; and wall-paper, decorations and friezes, other than that included above, 25 ore per kg., plus 25 per cent. *ad val.*

Other manufactures of paper and paper pulp, not specially tariffed:—Combined with silk, artificial flowers, ornamental feathers, pearls, precious stones, semi-precious stones or imitations thereof, or with ivory, mother-of-pearl, amber, tortoiseshell, gold, silver or platinum, or with other metal coated with gold, silver or platinum—dutiable as "fancy goods"; other kinds, 70 ore per kg.

THE cigarette and tobacco industry of Japan is the largest individual consumer of paper in that country. Purchases of paper are made through the medium of certain local firms designated by the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau.



Striking testimony as to the value of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer":

"Please put us on your Subscription List for an additional 2 copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. We find the contents of such help and guidance that we feel that our representatives should each have a copy regularly each week."

M. Co.

The Subscription rate to this journal is only 13/- per annum, post free, for 52 issues.

Why not send in your subscription now?

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON.

NO CHARGE FOR DIES! EMBOSSED LABELS & SEALS
Prices from 12/9 Per 5,000
Special Discount to the Trade.
BROWNE, FRENCH CO.
109, VICTORIA ST.,
LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: VICTORIA 5,590

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA.
INDIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.
CANADA.

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, June 14th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Prompt application is invited for space. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES.
WEST INDIES.

CHINA.

UNITED STATES.
SOUTH AMERICA.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

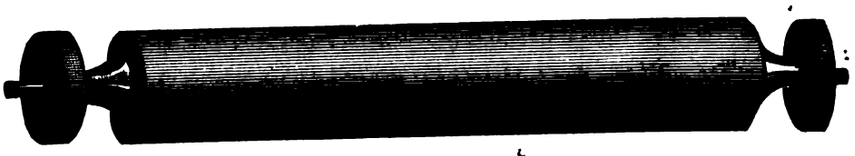
Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

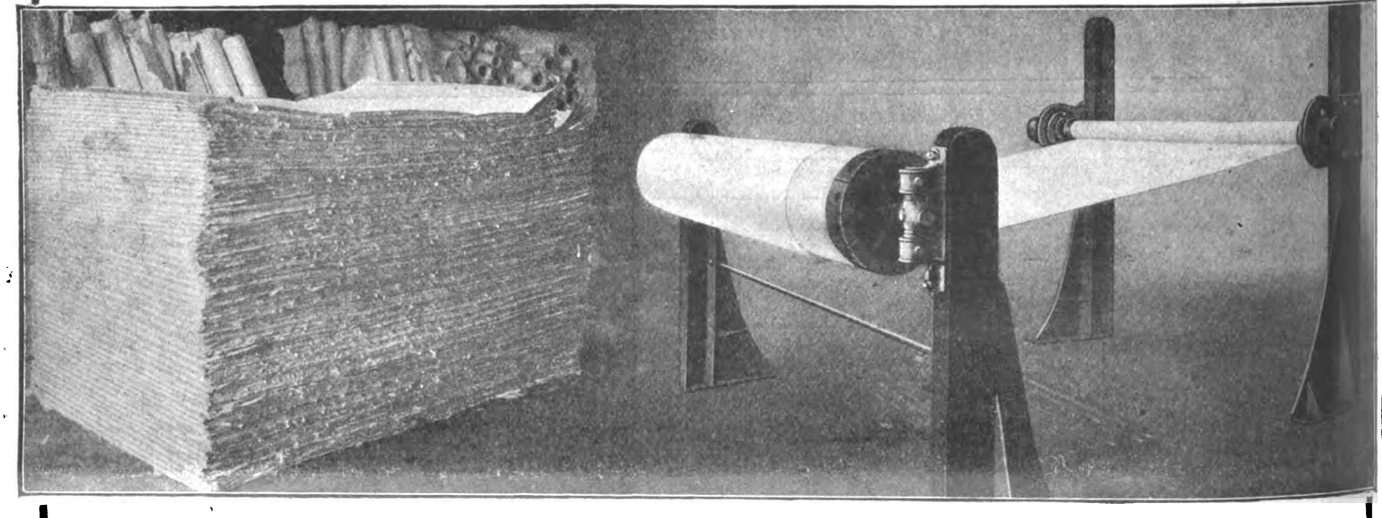
"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—June 7, 1923.

Digitized by Google

UNIV. OF MICH.
JUN 25 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board-Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 24. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 14, 1923. Special Export Issue 4d.

AN APPRECIATION OF

"SLOGGER"

Automatic Sheet Feeder

(*From letter received by H. T. B., Ltd.*)

"*I wish to compliment your Company on the new model 'Slogger' recently fitted to a Quad Demy Two-Revolution Machine.*

"*During the past week on a 40,000 run the press with the 'Slogger' ran thoroughout at a steady and uniform speed of 1,850 copies per hour in perfect register, and on a test for some hours ran at 2,100 copies per hour, and the only labour required was half an hour's loading up each morning for the day's run.*

"*The job was an ordinary Magazine, Demy 8vo., 32 pp, machine set type, and the paper Quad Demy, mill finish, 76lb.*

"*It is only since the 'Slogger' was fitted that I have been enabled to obtain the full productive capacity of a Two-Revolution Machine, and I do not exaggerate when I state that on longish runs of Quad Demy size sheets the output is fully 50 per cent. above that of hand feeding with better register. On very thin paper, and also on larger size sheets the output percentage would be much higher.*

"*I am convinced that for speed, reliability, accuracy, and labour saving there is no Automatic Feeder on the Market at present to equal the 'Slogger' for Magazine and Book work, both for long and short runs.*"

YOU WILL HAVE SIMILAR RESULTS WHEN YOU INSTALL "SLOGGER" PILE FEEDER.

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

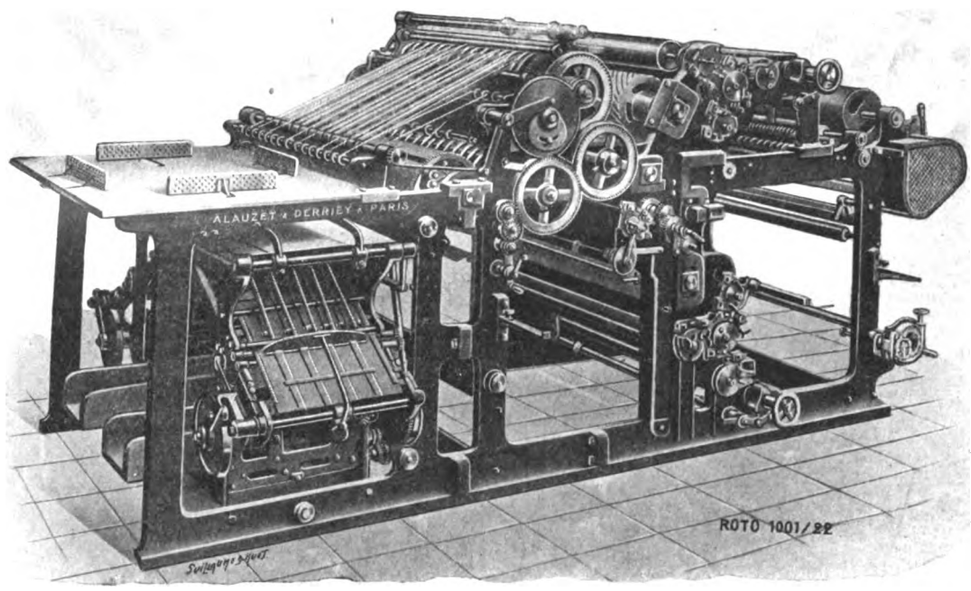
Digitized by Google

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, Réunis.

Materiel d'Imprimerie & Machines Outils (S.A.)

Main Office - - 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, PARIS.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT OUR PERFECT ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.



ALL-SIZE ROTARY PRESS.

THE machine cuts off different lengths before it prints. Any width roll can be used. The change from one size to another is made in a few minutes. The sheets are delivered flat or folded at the speed of six thousand an hour. Adapted for all kinds of work of the best quality printed on one or both sides.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

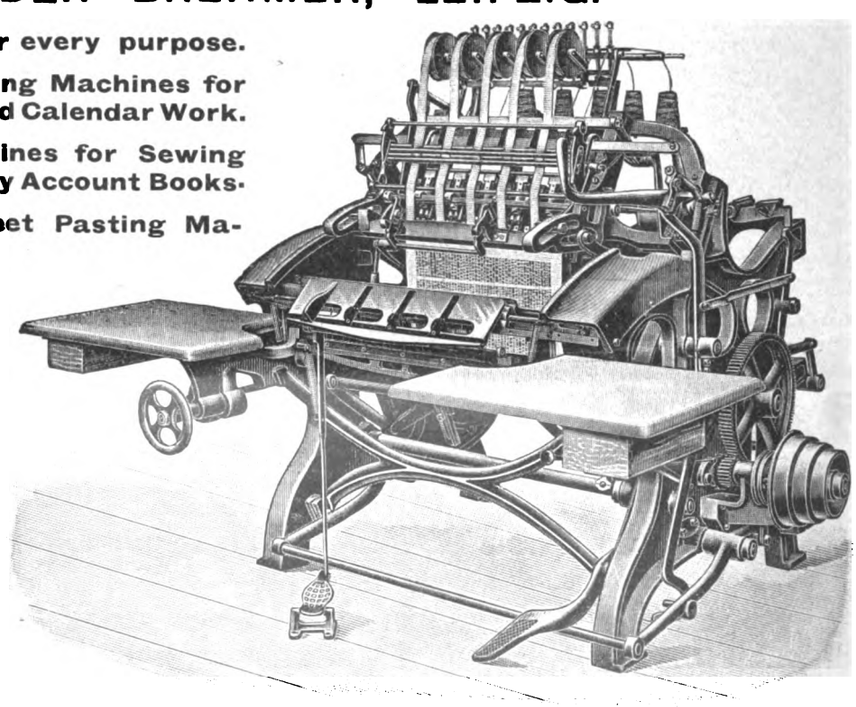
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

Digitized by Google

OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD.

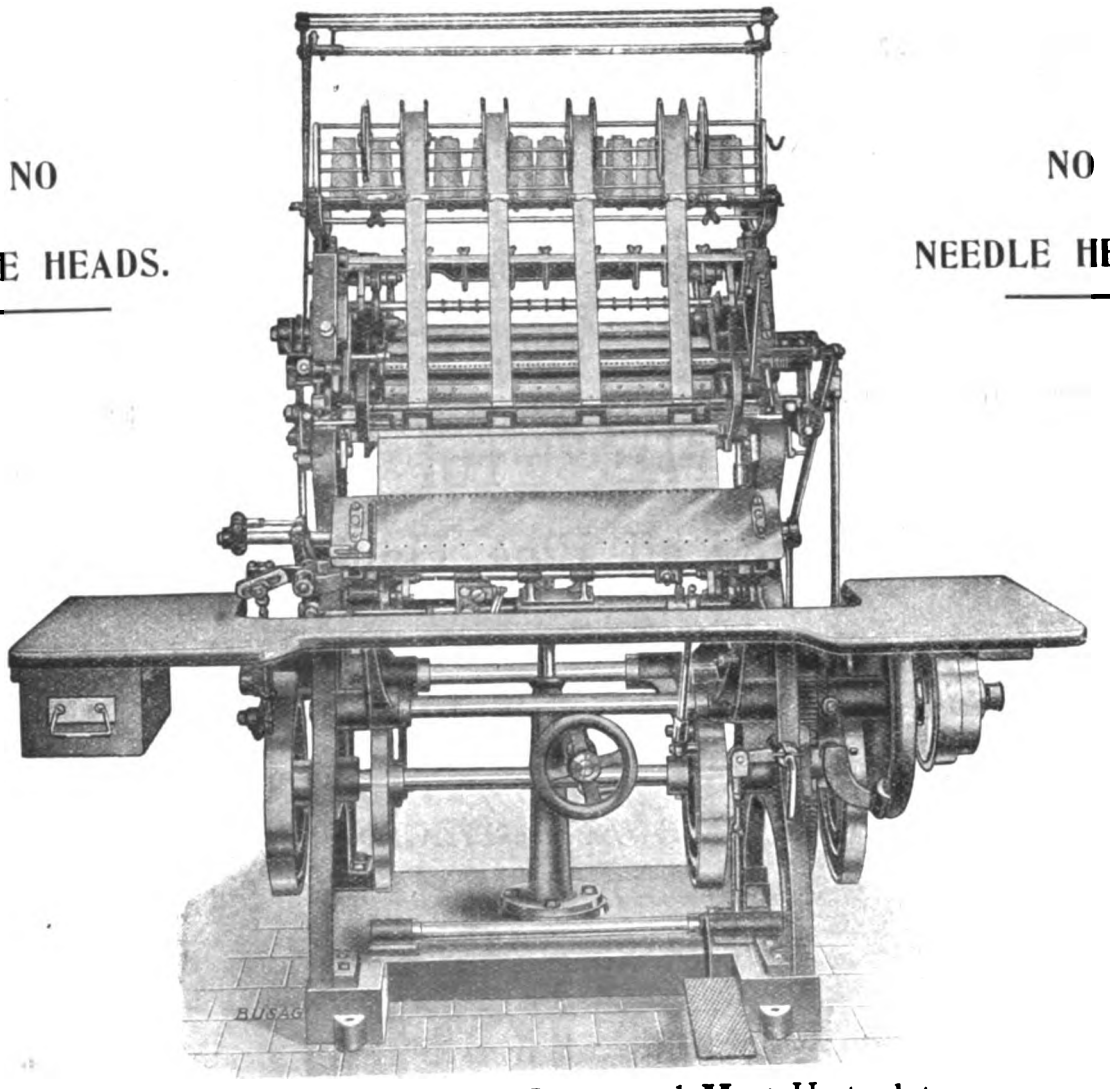
**7, Water Lane,
Ludgate,
London,
E.C.4.**

Telegrams:
"Friedheim, Cent, London."

Cables:
A. B. C.
5th Edition.

Specialists in all classes of Labour-Saving Machinery
- for the -
Printing, Bookbinding, Boxmaking and Stationery Trades.

NO
NEEDLE HEADS.



NO
NEEDLE HEADS.

We also Supply the Latest and Most Up-to-date

"MARTINI" SIMPLIFIED BOOK SEWING MACHINE.

Thread Stitching & Knotting Machines.
Wire Stitching Machines.
Guillotines.
Scoring and Creasing Machines,
Etc., etc.

Rotary Card Cutting Machines.
Seal Embossing Presses.
Folding Machines.
Latest Model Flat Bronzing Machines,
Etc., etc.

ENVELOPE MACHINERY.

FULL PARTICULARS AND LEAFLETS CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ENQUIRIES.

Digitized by Google

DRY FLONGS

FOR

ALL CLASSES

OF

STEREOTYPING

"IDEAL" & "CLEARTYPE" — For Hand-Cast News.

"WINKOLIGHT"—JNR., & "WINKOLIGHT"—SNR. — For Autoplate.

"PHOTO-TONE" for Illustrations,

Magazines and all Fine Half-Tone Work.

"R.M.Q.D." (Ready Made Quick Drying.) ——— For General Jobbing Work.

ANY SIZE—ANY THICKNESS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., LTD.

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4** Telegrams: WINKOLIGHT, FLEET, LONDON.

For the Foundry:

"IDEAL" and "CLEARTYPE" DRY FLONGS.
"PHOTO TONE" FINE ART FLONGS.
"GOODEPTH" MOULDING FELTS.
"EVERWEAR" MOULDING RUBBERS.

For the Composing Room:

"AUTO-REGLAR" AND SAFETY FINGER FOR LINOTYPE. Also MATRIX RESHAPER.

For the Press Room:

"EVERWEAR" OIL&INK PROOF PRESS RUBBERS.
"NIPPER" CUTTING BUFFERS.
"GRIPPER" PROPELLER RINGS.

For all Mechanical Depts.:

Selling Agents for WINKLER, FALLERT et Cie, S.A. BERNE.

Digitized by Google

BUSH'S PATENT COMBINED

(Patented in Great Britain and Abroad)

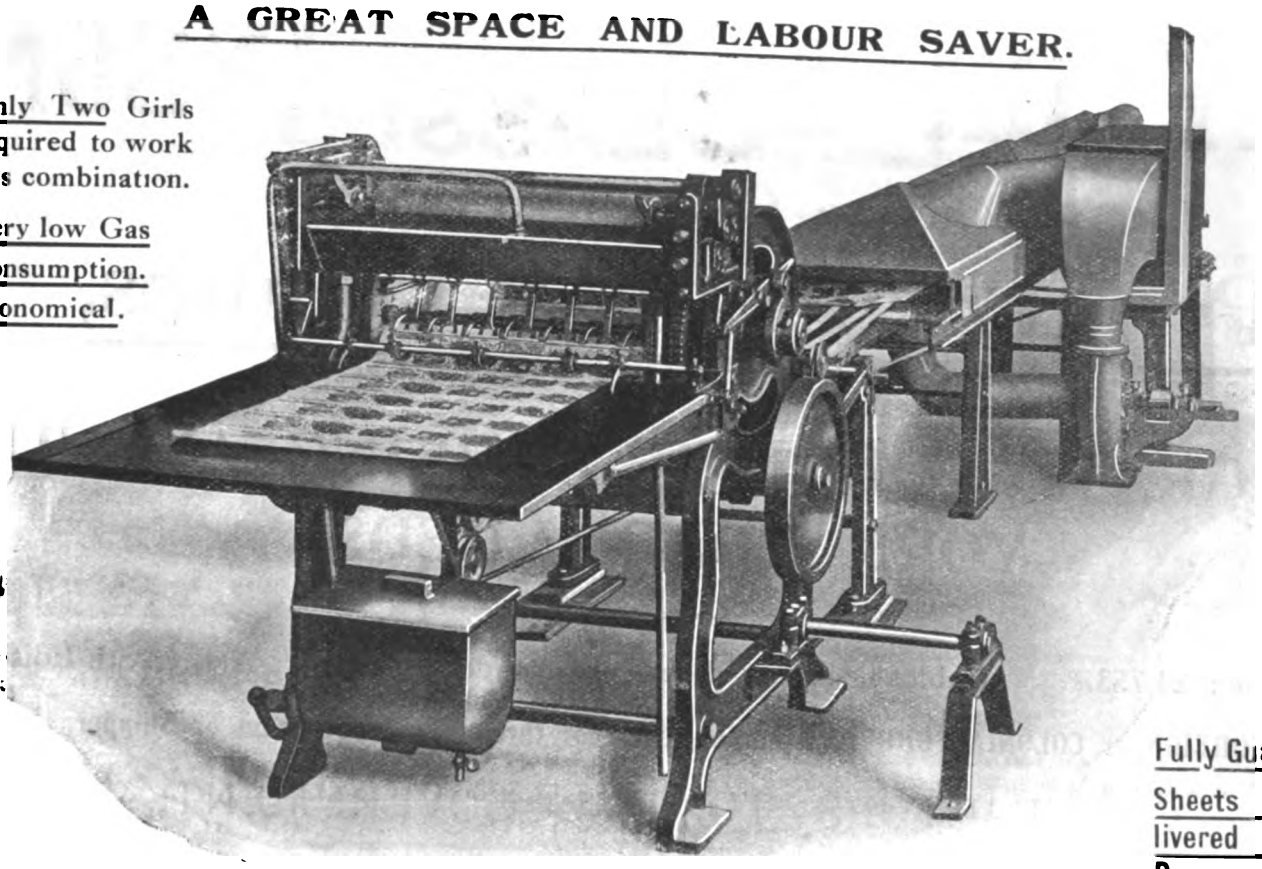
Varnishing and Gumming Machine and Hot-Air Drying Apparatus. (Patent No. 141,997).

A GREAT SPACE AND LABOUR SAVER.

Only Two Girls required to work this combination.

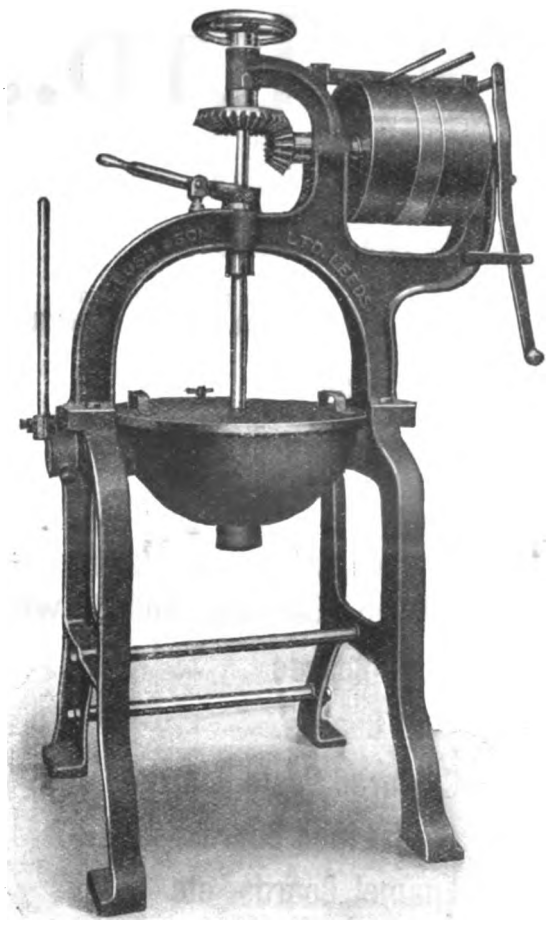
Very low Gas Consumption.

Economical.



Fully Guaranteed.

Sheets are Delivered Perfectly Dry.



The above illustration shews both our machines combined, but we can supply either machine separately.

Made in 4 sizes, D. Crown to Quad Demy.

Supplied to many of the leading Printing Offices at Home and Abroad.

*

Bush's Patent Ink Mixing Machine

(Patent No. 8,623).

The only Machine fitted with Tilting Bowl, Removable Blade, etc. Blade can be reversed by moving belt handles either to left or right.

Illustration shewing Machine in operation.

Made in 2 sizes. For 75 lbs. Colour or 150 lbs.

Its Good Points.

1. Economical.—Old Ink can be speedily restored to working consistency.
2. Strongest Inks and Varnishes are thoroughly amalgamated with the greatest of ease.
3. Dispenses with old slow process of Hand Mullering and Blending.
4. A Machine which requires no special attention.

EDMUND BUSH & SON, Ltd., Sole Patentees & Manufacturers, LEEDS, Eng.

Digitized by Google

× × × ×

The Largest Manufacturers of Printers' Leads in the World.

TAYLOR & WATKINSON

Machine-Cast and Planed

Printers' Leads & Clumps,

BELGRAVE FOUNDRY, BERKING AVENUE
YORK ROAD, LEEDS.

Telephone: 24,753. Cables: "Pica," Leeds, England. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

FOREIGN or COLONIAL ORDERS supplied direct or through any Merchant or Shipper.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

J. & J. MAKIN, LTD.,

PAPER MAKERS,

20, MOUNT STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mills—
ROCHDALE and DISLEY.

Telephone—
CENTRAL 3365.

Cables and Telegrams—
"TINFOIL, MANCHESTER."

Codes—
A.B.C. 5th EDITION. BENTLEYS. MARCONI-INTERNATIONAL.

Papers for Printers.
Papers for Publishers.
Papers for Boxmakers
Papers for Pattern Card Makers.
Papers for Packers.
Papers for Manufacturers
Papers for Exporters.
Papers for Everybody.
Papers for Everything.

White and Coloured Printings.
Cream Laid and Wove Writings.
Super Calendered Printings.
Book Papers.
Art Papers.
Imitation Art Papers.
Tinfoil and Goldfoil Papers.
Fancy Papers of all descriptions.
Packing Papers „ „
Leatherboards—Glazed & Unglazed

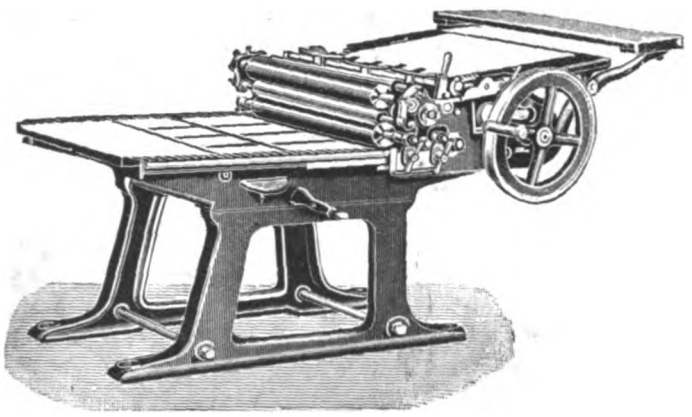
Wood Pulp Boards.
Box Boards of all kinds.
Strawboards—plain and lined White, Coloured and Brown.
Paste Boards.
Pulp Boards.
Coloured Paste Boards
Cloth Lined Boards.
Enamel Boards, etc.

ENQUIRIES EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

ALL EXPORT ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED IN BALES OR CASES.
CORRESPONDENCE IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES.

Digitized by Google

The "Lightning" Proof Press



(As formerly Sold by O. Soldan & Co., Ltd.)

Over 600 at work in Great Britain.

* * *

One of the largest London Printing Works state their opinion after six months' experience:

"In reply to your enquiry, we have pleasure in stating that we are quite satisfied with the two 51 in. Guillotines which we received from you some months ago. They are most powerful and rapid in action, averaging 30 cuts per minute."

"Owing to the automatic move, an absolute accurate gauge is secured, which is specially essential when labels or wrappers are subsequently brought to a wrapping machine."

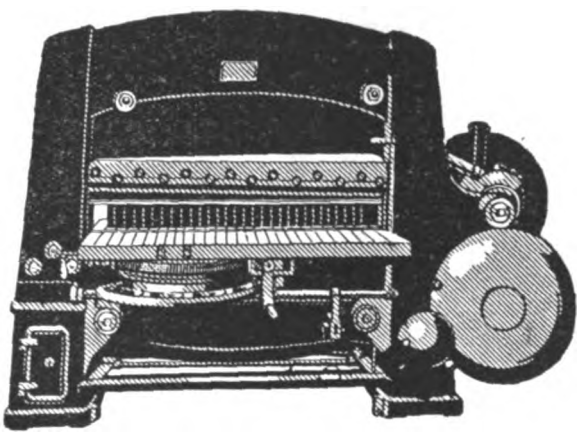
A few other Specialities of

A. EDLER,

78, Southwark Street, LONDON, S.E.1

are:

Rotogravure Machinery;
The "Reform" Platen Press;
New Bronzing and Dusting Machine;
The Typograph Composing Machine;
Rotary Printing Machines for all purposes;
Rotary Check Book Machinery;
Paging Machinery;
Cylinder Letterpress Printing;
Machinery for Highest Class Printing.



The "Perfecta"
Is the **Fastest** and **Most Powerful Guillotine on the World's Market.**

The Most Up-to-date Factory in the Kingdom

Established 1859.

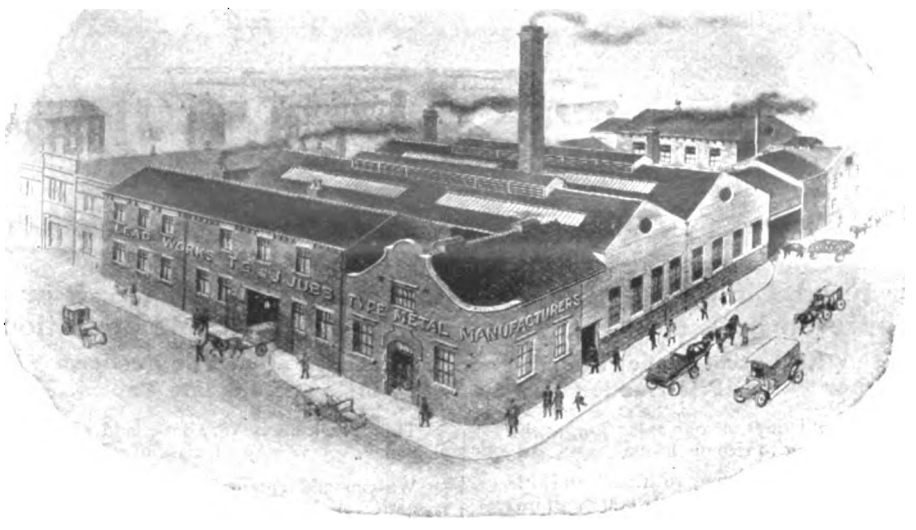
JUBB'S METALS.

Representative for Scotland:
Mr. WM. GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
EDINBURGH.

London Office:
63-64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

Telegraphic Address:
"Numeration."

Telephone:
5275 Central.



South African Representatives:—
EVELYN HADDON & CO., Ltd., 80, Bree St., Cape Town

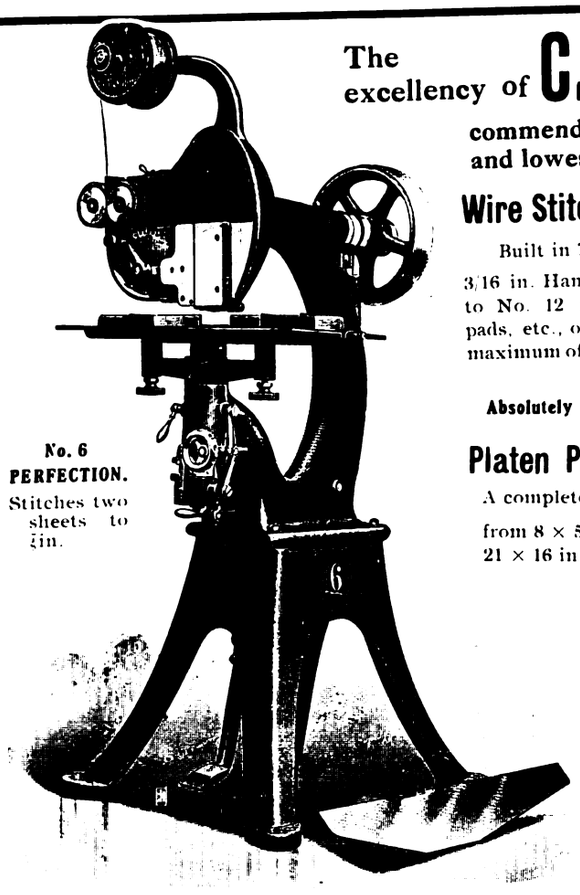
Stereo, Lino, Mono, Typo & Intertype Metal Manufacturers Leads, Clumps, Furniture.

Address:
JACK LANE HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."
Telephone: **25620.**

Devoted Solely to the Manufacture of Type Metals.

Digitized by Google



No. 6
PERFECTION.
Stitches two sheets to ¾in.

The excellency of **C.M.C. "Perfection" Machines**

commends these to every progressive office, where maximum output and lowest maintenance costs make any appeal.

Wire Stitching Machines

Built in 7 sizes from No. 1.

3/16 in. Hand Staple Machine, up to No. 12 for stitching books, pads, etc., of all thicknesses to a maximum of 1½ in. Belt or Electric Drive.

Absolutely Efficient and Reliable.

Platen Printing Presses

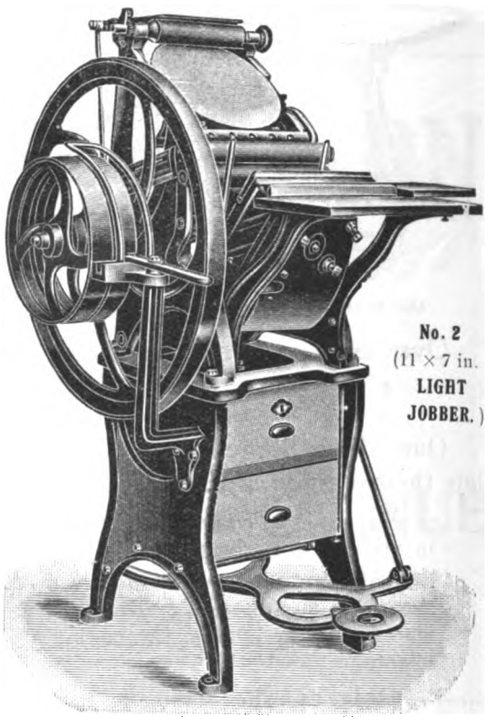
A complete range of six sizes, from 8 × 5 in. Light Jobbers to 21 × 16 in. Heavy Art Models.

CARDBOARD BOX STITCHING MACHINES,

GUILLOTINES,

PAGING and PERFORATING MACHINES, etc.

Shippers Supplied.



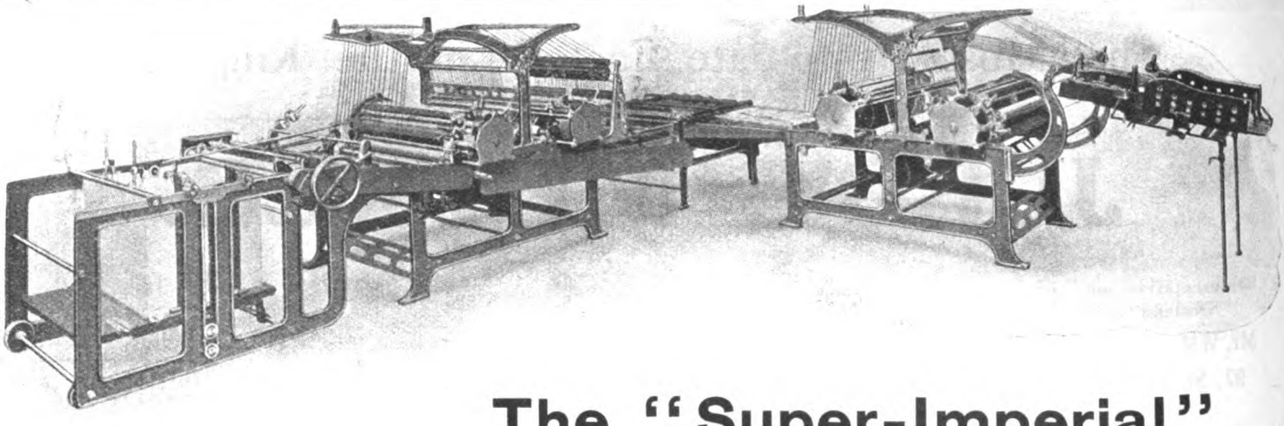
No. 2
(11 × 7 in.
LIGHT
JOBBER.)

A.B.C. 5th Edition, Code.

Caxton Machinery Co.

74, YORK STREET, GLASGOW,

Cables & Telegrams: "Perforated," Glasgow.



The "Super-Imperial"

Four-sider Disc Ruling Machine.

For Feint Lining only or Feint Lining and Striking 2, 3 or 4 Colours on both sides of Sheets, both ways, at one operation.

With Latest Model Ream Feeder attached, Patent Pile Feeder, or Patent Pile Suction Feeder, with Single or Duplicate Tables.

This Machine will rule both sides, both ways, at one operation, at the rate of 10 to 15 reams per hour, according to size of sheets.

Improved Patent Turn Table and Latest Style Layboy with Back and Side Joggers, included with machine. The "Bailey" Patent Rotary Perforator Attachment, and Shaw's Patent Sheet Cutter can be attached.

A large supply of Discs and Spaces and Disc Rods, and full compliment of Accessories supplied with each machine.

Two Horse Power only required to drive Machine and Feeder, either from Shaft or direct from separate motor. **One Drive** only necessary.

This Machine is very fast, and saves time and labour in handling paper. A very good class of work can be obtained.

We can add Patent Turn Table to our Single Sider Disc Machines and well-known Striker Pen Ruling Machines, for Feint Lining only or Feint Lining and Striking, on one side of the paper **both ways at one operation.**

For Hand Feeding only or with any of our different classes of Feeders attached. We can supply machines both for Hand Feeding and with Feeder combined.

JOHN SHAW & SONS, Ruling and Perforating Machine Works,

Cable & Telegraphic Address: "Ruling, Honley."
Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edition and Private.
Telephone: No. 22 Honley.

HONLEY, Nr. Huddersfield.

Digitized by Google

PRINTERS' PROFITS

CAN be greatly increased by cutting out distribution and giving your customers the right face, at the right price.

YOU can reduce the cost of production by casting your own type, from our Improved Equipments.

BUY A TYPECASTER

FOR £50! YES! WRITE US BY THE NEXT MAIL.

THE WILLIAMS ENGINEERING Co. LTD.

NODIS WORKS, JULIEN RD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Code: A B C (5th Edition). Phone: 1864 EALING.

SOCIÉTÉ DES ANCIENS ETABLISSEMENTS.

MARINONI & VOIRIN, Réunis,

96, rue d'Assas—PARIS (VI.) France.

ROTARY PRESSES for:—
Newspaper, Job Work, Illustration, Colour Work.

STEREOTYPING MACHINES.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

OFFSET PRESSES
Single Colour, Two-Colour, Perfector.

TIN-PLATE ROTARY PRESSES.

VARNISHING MACHINES.

Telegraphic Address: "MARINOVOIR - PARIS."

Codes used { A.B.C. 5th Edition. Western Union.

Sole British Agents:

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, Ltd., Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E.1.

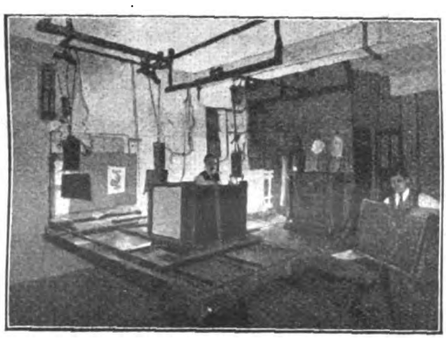
Telephone; 3532 Hop. Telegrams: "Franjicon, Boroh, London."

Digitized by Google

The Direct Photo Engraving Company, Limited.

'Phone Central 1086. Managing Director: F. E. S. PERRY. Established 1882.

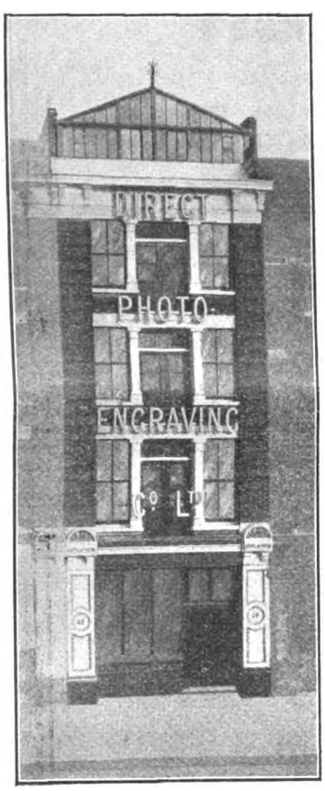
PHOTO ENGRAVERS IN LINE, TONE AND COLOUR.



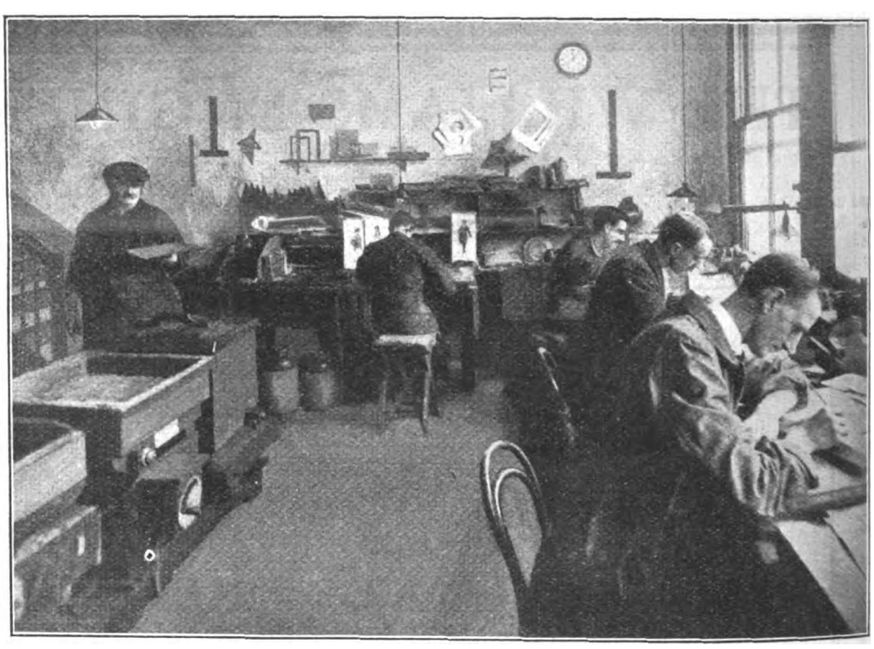
One of the Studios.



Corner of Mounting Department.



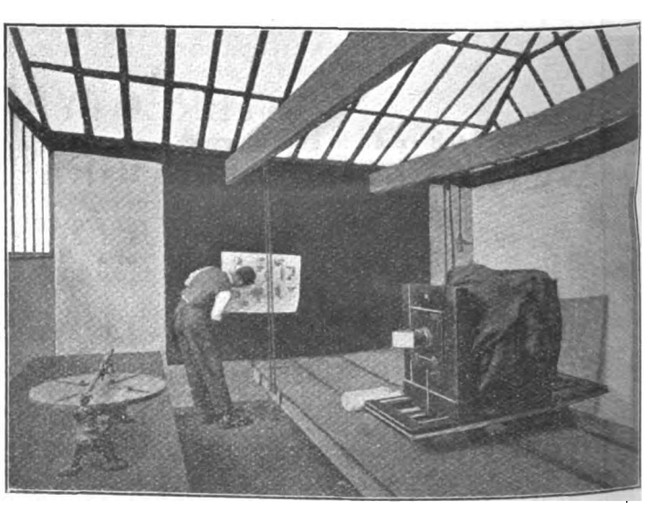
Office and Works.



Half-Tone Etching Room.



View on the Proofing Floor.



The Daylight Studio.

38, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 24. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 14, 1923. Special Export Issue 4d.

Export Notes and Comments

A Cheerful Trade Outlook.

WHEN the last special issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* appeared, in March, the outlook for export trade was taking on a markedly rosier aspect, and it is a fortunate fact that the state of affairs has since then continued to improve. The printing trade in this country is undoubtedly on the up-grade, and we now have leaders of our industry prophesying, if not a boom, at any rate a big expansion of business. Whilst the Continent is still for the most part an unhappy spectacle to the trader and economist, the bettered conditions which are establishing themselves here are paralleled in other countries, and there are signs that the world's business generally will soon be in a healthier state than for many years. In respect of the recovery in Canada and the United States, some people do not hesitate to use the word "boom," and we find so good a judge as the general manager of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. returning from a very comprehensive tour with the report that "American business is cheerful all the way through the country. Values are high, and there is no indication that they are inflated. Optimism is the note most noticeable, without discord, both in the United States and Canada." A notable feature of the position across the Atlantic is the fact that business in print and in printers' machinery and supplies is sharing the increased prosperity of industry generally. The outlook for British printers and suppliers in respect of both home and export trade can be taken as justifying an optimistic attitude, and due use of all available means for pushing business should now yield substantial returns.

Printing Opportunities.

IN the steady growth of the Colonies, printing naturally plays a great part. As populations increase, so does demand for printed matter extend. Therefore, British printers and supply houses have to expect constantly expanding markets in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other outposts of the Empire. Local representation is a great aid in developing business. On the paper and stationery side much has been done in this direction, but there is room for the display of similar activity on the part of more printing supply houses. In the absence of such local representation, of course, the orders go to more persistent propagandists like the Germans and the Americans. Evidence is not wanting, however, that British printing engineers and manufacturers are waking up to the opportunities which present themselves for cultivating closer connections with Colonial consumers, and now is the very psychological moment to press home the advantage.

South Africa Organising.

SOME excellent printing is produced in South Africa, and the craft in the Union is steadily being raised to a higher standard. Internally, however, there is room for reorganisation, and it is with the object of placing the industry on a sounder footing that the services of Mr. Hennegin, lately on the headquarters staff of the British Master Printers' Federation, have been obtained. Apparently his task will not be an easy one by reason of diverse interests in the various provinces. Nevertheless, the valuable experience he has gained in the Home Country will stand him in good stead in his new task. From the British exporter's point of view, it is so much to the good that one of our own countrymen should be directing the reorganisation of South African printers. At all events, the fact brings the colony in closer touch with British methods and ideas, which should in turn give a leaning to our printing products. There is rather more inclination among South African printers than in other parts of the Empire to favour British printing plant and equipment, and the hope is that this affinity will be accentuated as time goes on.

Overseas Printing.

A LITTLE stir has been created among South African printers by the placing overseas of a contract for printing Durban tram tickets. The lowest Durban price apparently was 4s. 4d. per 1,000 as against 1s. 6d. per 1,000 landed cost from abroad. A strong protest is made by the *South African Printer and Stationer* against the action of the tramway authority in entering into a foreign contract when there were printers in the Union who could handle the work, one Transvaal firm already producing tram coupons at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per 1,000 under contract. The competition from overseas which is indicated by the Durban contract seems to point to high charges by the local printers. While these may be at a disadvantage as regards wages, other costs could doubtless be lowered by the adoption of the latest machinery. There appears to be here a good opportunity for British ticket printing machines, which aid so substantially in cheap production.

The Canadian Market.

IMPROVED trading conditions in Canada makes this market one that should not be neglected by British manufacturers, yet one still hears complaints as to faulty methods adopted by would-be exporters. Insufficient care in respect of convenient and attractive packing of certain classes of goods is one of the faults alleged. There still seems room also for British makers of machinery and similar goods to remember that Canadians, like Americans, scrap their apparatus more frequently than we are accustomed to do in this country, and the less durable, though efficient classes of goods are more acceptable than the kind which are priced higher because they will last a lifetime.

The Australian Market.

THE proportions to which our export trade with Australia has grown is indicated by the fact that to-day Australia is the best customer Great Britain has. With increasing population, Australia's purchases from Great Britain will increase in volume. Export trade with Australia in supplies for the printing and allied trades is attended in some directions—printing machinery in particular—with very severe competition from the United States as well as from Australia's own developing manufacturer. To make progress in this market at the present day, it is necessary to aim high. As our Senior Trade Commissioner in the Commonwealth declared recently: "The best goods, the best sales methods, the best type of visiting representative are not too good for the existing valuable Australian market with its vast future possibilities."

Australia Wants British Catalogues.

RECENT complaints as to the scarcity and poor quality of the catalogues sent to Australia by British exporting houses as compared with those from American exporters, have resulted in a big change in favour of this country. British firms are waking to the values of supplying well-produced lists to the public libraries, etc., of Australian cities. Australian buyers want them, and the providing of them must mean increased business for British manufacturers.

Tasmanian Government Printing Plant.

THERE should be some orders coming from Tasmania for printing plant. A report of the Government Printing Department for the year ended June 30th, 1922, mentions that

Digitized by Google

THE LM CUTTER AND CREASER

Specially designed for the accurate cutting and creasing of carton work at high speed.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Built on similar lines to the Miehle Press, and all the desirable features of the latter, ensuring dead register, smoothness of working, etc., are incorporated in it.

The tympan or cutting plate on the cylinder is held at the front and rear edges by special locating and clamping devices.

The cards are fed to the front lays in the usual manner, and are then taken by the cylinder grippers at the front edge of the tympan plate with a small amount of over-lapping gripper edge.

The cylinder with the card around the tympan plates comes into contact with the forme in the same way as on the two-revolution printing machine.

The card is taken directly off the cylinder by a special gripper delivery mechanism.

Delivery grippers and pads are adjustable.

An endless band travelling at the same surface speed as the cylinder extends from the point of take-off to beyond the point of release of the delivery grippers.

Another endless band on the delivery carriage receives the card from the first endless band.

The card is transferred from the first to the second endless band at the commencement of the outward stroke of the delivery carriage; the second band rolls away from under the card, leaving it to fall directly on to the pile delivery.

The delivered cards are jogged up so that they can be easily stripped.

There are no tapes or sticks in the pile delivery. From the point of take off from the cylinder until the card is deposited on the pile it is supported by endless bands.

It is easily handled, and requires no special knowledge on the part of the operator.

This Cutter and Creaser can, if desired, be supplied with a specially designed pile hoist for raising the cards to the feed board.

Manufactured by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LTD.

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

USE

MANN

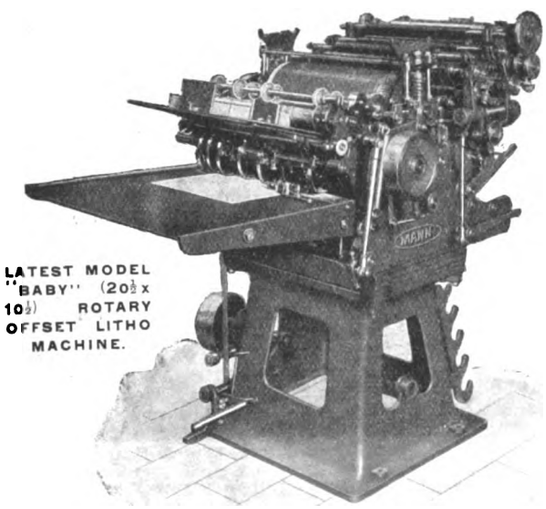
ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES

FOR

EFFICIENCY — SERVICE — ECONOMY

AND

The Finest Colour and Commercial Work.



LATEST MODEL "BABY" (20½ x 10½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

One Firm installed **SIX** of these Machines, Turning Out **FOURTEEN FLAT-BEDS** and effecting a Saving of some **THOUSANDS OF POUNDS** a Year.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

Henry St., Grays Inn Rd., London, W.C. 1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON.
Cables; LITHOMAN, LONDON.
Codes: WESTERN UNION (Five Letter) and ABC (5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—R. COLLIE & CO. (PTY.,) Ltd., 194-196, Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO. Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O., Box 86 Tokyo.
NEW ZEALAND by—MIDDOWS BROS. & TAYLOR, Ltd., 54-58, Dixon Street, Wellington.

Digitized by Google

there is need of new linotypes to replace the two machines installed in 1901, while the type for Bills and Acts has not been renewed for 30 years. Furthermore the lithographic machine was purchased nearly 40 years ago. Naturally, as the report points out, the old machines which have seen their day only make for higher costs of production and lower efficiency. It was suggested as long ago as 1914 that the old plant should be replaced by modern machines; but there is nothing in the report to indicate that this was acted upon. Some of the present machinery, it is interesting to note, is of British manufacture. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that new models of the same origin might well replace it. Mr. John Vail, the Government Printer at Hobart, is obviously impressed with the need for more up-to-date plant; and British suppliers, accordingly, should get busy with their offers.

Government Printing in India.

ON behalf of the private printing establishments in India, a severe indictment of State printing comes from Calcutta. It is in the form of a large-sized brochure printed by Lala Shadiram Monga at Lal Chand and Sons. In addition to the arguments advanced in favour of private enterprise, illustrations are given of the various establishments where printing is carried on. The brochure takes a cue from a similar agitation in the United Kingdom, and there are copious quotations from the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* on the subject. Of course, the great charge against State-owned printing presses is that they are more costly than private establishments, and that, with the State funds behind them, they offer unfair competition against the individual printer. Since the publication of the brochure, there has been issued a detailed criticism of the Inchcape Committee which investigated the question of Government Printing Presses in India. After hearing evidence, the committee recommended the retention of the State establishments. Private printers, however, are not satisfied with the matter as it stands, and they appeal to the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly to insist upon a proper, impartial and unofficial investigation, and "not to countenance the expenditure of further large sums from the public purse in maintaining or improving "State printing establishments. The disadvantages under which private enterprise labours in opposing State concerns are much greater in India than they are in England, but there are signs that headway is being made in both countries.

Catalogues in Foreign Languages.

PRINTERS have more than one interest in the production of catalogues printed in foreign languages. In the first place, the more publicity of this description undertaken, the more orders come to the printers, many of whom specialise in this particular class of work. There is no question that in order to make the best impression in overseas markets, the native people must be approached in a way they understand, and catalogues in the style and language of the particular country offer the most effective appeal. A second interest which the printer has is in using such catalogues on his own behalf or on behalf of confreres in the engineering and other branches of the industry. This is a direction in which, it seems to us, printers might well do some of the collective advertising which is advocated.

British Industries Federation.

THE Royal recognition of the British Industries Federation indicates the importance which is attached to trade propaganda at home and abroad. Quite a wonderful organisation has been built up by the Federation since it was founded in 1916 for the encouragement, promotion, and protection of British industries of all kinds and the development thereof, and the establishment of closer communications between manufacturers, producers, workmen, and customers, and the improvement, standardisation, and simplification of commercial law in all parts of the Dominions. It is because the Federation is doing important national work that the King has granted to it a Royal Charter of Incorporation, which is rarely given to other than learned societies and educational and technical institutions. This young yet flourishing organisation is an important link in the Imperial chain. An essentially British institution, it inspires confidence by the directness and honesty of its methods.

Catering for Colonial Requirements.

Some Notes on Export Trade Conditions, with Special Reference to the Firm of Hunters Ltd.

The overseas printing trade buyer, when he visits this country, is out to see the latest developments in apparatus and materials for the printing craft; he needs also to know the prices of the goods he fancies, and what those goods will have cost him by the time he gets them into his own premises. On the other hand, the British manufacturer, if he is aiming at developing his export business, is spending money (or should be) in advertising his business and his products in order to gain the good will of colonial visitors and to show them what this country can offer in the way of supplies of all kinds, suitable for overseas requirements. The interests of both buyer and seller being thus so much in unison, it would seem natural that attempts of colonial inquirers to satisfy their requirements would result very happily to both parties. Unfortunately this is by no means universally the case, and the blame for unsatisfactory relationships does not always lie with the overseas visitor.

Trading Within the Empire.

If the inquirer does not readily place his orders in this country the chances are that his failure is at any rate not due to lack of the wish to do so. In recent years much good propaganda has been done with a view to encouraging buying within the Empire. This has doubtless strengthened the natural bonds of imperial sympathy, and now, undoubtedly, much special favour is shown to British manufactures by a large section of the colonial and other overseas markets. An illustration which recently came to our notice brought this home rather vividly. A leading Australian printer visited this country after having previously travelled through the United States. Though he had been much impressed with what he had seen in the States by way of machinery and supplies for the printing and allied trades, he stated that some thousands of pounds which he was going to spend on such goods would all be spent in this country.

British Backwardness.

That buyer's experience, despite his good will, was an illustration of what we have found to be a far too general state of affairs in this country. He discovered that over here, in strong contrast with his experience in the States, he had often very great difficulty in seeing new machinery under working conditions in printing works, and he found, moreover, a lack of what he had anticipated and hoped for in the way of keen salesmanship coupled with the willingness of the dealer to go out of his way to meet his client's requirements. He was met too often with an offhand manner—as though, unless he was prepared to give an order on the spot, it was too much trouble to go into the matter with him and provide the requisite information.

He found too—a point which is not sufficiently realised here—that British firms' standard quotations, f.o.b. London or English port, were inadequate to indicate the actual cost he was incurring. The price in London warehouse or on a vessel in the Thames is often very different from the price c.i.f. delivered at port of importation. The buyer has enough to do to reckon the extra cost of carriage at the other end, together with customs duties, etc., without having costs of transhipment to calculate as well. British exporters could doubtless facilitate overseas business by attention to this important detail.

The matter of providing access to apparatus under working conditions is another thing that could be greatly improved upon with advantage to British export trade. Cases in which the printer, because of the use of secret processes or improved methods, has real occasion to be afraid of visitors, must be rare, especially if the visitor's interests are centred in a plant across the seas. It should surely be possible to develop a little more co-operation in this respect between users and makers of apparatus. The printer who admits visitors is not only doing something that is for the good of the industry, but he is also writing his name in the memories of people whose acquaintance and good will may, at a later date, be of actual monetary value to him.

A Good Contrary Example.

A London firm which provides a good example of the outgrowing of British conservatism in the matter of catering for colonial inquiries is the house of Hunters, Ltd., of St. Bride-street. Many a colonial buyer of printing supplies has reason to remember that name, and we should judge that the good will earned is well worth the large amount of time and trouble that Messrs. Hunters, Ltd. have often taken in providing overseas inquirers with information, not only of the firm's own manufactures, but of other people's productions as well. The fact of being known as a "service" house is making itself felt, and overseas visitors who have called at the St. Bride-street offices and received friendly assistance, in the way of the supplying of introductions to other British houses and so on, make a note of the fact for the future guidance of themselves and their friends. On calling at Messrs. Hunters, London offices the other day we were told that the last three or four years have seen their colonial business increase tenfold, trade with New Zealand, Australia and South Africa particularly having shown great improvement.

The Business of Hunters, Ltd.

Before the war Messrs. Hunters were importing from Germany all their process engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping machinery. During the war, however, they bought a large factory at Wellingborough, and after the wartime manufacture of machine tools had come to an end, the factory was specially adapted to the making of apparatus for the printing trade. Here a start was made *de novo* in the designing of apparatus for process engravers, stereotypers, electrotypers, etc., and Messrs. Hunters claim that their twenty years' experience of the trade has enabled them to make a number of improvements upon previously existing designs. They are now building cameras, stands and lamps, routers, bevellers, saws, etching machines, casting boxes and many similar lines of manufacture, a number of which will be seen illustrated on one of our advertisement pages. The firm has also been closely associated with the development of photo-litho, and have developed many improvements in photo-lithographic apparatus, particularly in respect of printing frames with greatly simplyfied methods of obtaining register. Lithographic supplies of all kinds form another important branch of their manufactures, and the firm produces transfer papers, blankets, zinc plates and the hundred-and-one other requirements of the litho printer. It will be remembered also that we were recently able to describe and illustrate the remarkable new Hunter photo-typesetting machine, a machine which, though not yet quite ready for demonstration and practical use, is a centre of interest to those who are in touch with the latest developments in the printing world.

Messrs. Hunters, Ltd. are an encouraging example of the long looked-for improvement of export trade, which is at last becoming a tangible fact. There are big possibilities of export development in many directions, but the British manufacturer must, as we have endeavoured to indicate, be prepared to lay himself out to meet the requirements of colonial buyers, if he is to take his full share of trade in overseas markets.

Digitized by Google



Copy of Letter received from One of the Latest Installers of the "LITHOTEX" Plant.

To PICTORIAL MACHINERY LTD.,
7, FARRINGDON ROAD, E.C.1.

DEAR SIRS,

As we have now got well going with our "Lithotex" plant, that is the Step-and-Repeat Machine, Printing-Down Frame, etc., you supplied us with, we should like to say beyond your demonstration we have ourselves demonstrated the plant in our own factory, and are exceptionally pleased with the results obtained.

As you know, we are interested in good class work, and aim at producing the best that can be done in the printing trade, and we must say we have already found your plant of great service to us, and anticipate great help from it in our business.

We think this expression of feeling is only fair to yourselves because we found that although the lithographic machine has been perfected, and far better results were possible than formerly, transferring has not altered for the last 30 years, the same machinery being used, and the same process in every possible way, so that unless you had introduced us to the "Lithotex" we could not possibly have taken advantage of the Rotary Offset Machines which have been installed by us. We can only say that three-fourths of our trouble was due to imperfect transferring, and now that we have introduced your process we have practically no trouble whatever.

We have no objection to you showing this letter to any person it may interest, but if you should publish same we would be obliged if you would withhold our name.

Yours faithfully,

.....

(Managing Director).

OFFSET WORK on "LITHOTEX" or "PRINTEX" PLATES.

500 REAMS FROM ONE SET OF LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES

"In reply to your letter dated 12th May, I see no reason why I should withhold from you the outputs from our 'Lithotex' or 'Printex' Plates *(that is the usual Metal Litho Grained Aluminium Plates coated however with the 'Lithotex' Formulae and exposed by 'Lithotex' Lamps in the Patent 'Lithotex' Printing-down Frame.*

"Our record is over 500 reams. Our average, with conditions absolutely satisfactory, is about 200 reams.

"On a single-colour machine (when properly tuned up) there is no reason why 300 reams should not be obtained.

"In above remarks I am of course referring to offset work."

This extract is from a letter from one of the largest Lithographic Offset Printers in the world, and is in reply to our enquiry (Original Letter can be seen). The fine quality and long printing life of "Lithotex" surfaces is proverbial and admitted all round the world.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY LIMITED

(SPECIALISTS IN MACHINERY AND PLANT FOR THE GRAPHIC ARTS),

Proprietors of "PRINTEX" and "LITHOTEX" Processes and Plants,

7, FARRINGDON ROAD - - - LONDON, E.C.1.

Telegraphic Address: "Pictograph, London. **'Phones: Central 3215 & 3216.**

Digitized by Google

What our Manufacturers are Doing

British Machinery and Other Products that Merit the Attention of Overseas Buyers.

Photogravure Plant: Francis J. Connolly, Limited.

The Bell Photogravure Machinery Co. have just voluntarily wound up on account of illness of a serious character amongst the directors, and we are informed that Messrs. Francis J. Connolly, Ltd., have arrived at an arrangement with Mr. Charles Bell, who was the managing director, to carry this business on. This means that Messrs. Connolly are in a position now not only to supply the necessary machine for photogravure printing, both by means of sheet feeding methods and reel feeding, but to guarantee to install the plant with a complete and satisfactory process of production, this being assured by the fact that Mr. Bell is the controller of the photogravure department of the largest printing house in the country, that he is running twelve large rotary photogravure machines continuously on their productions, fifty men being occupied in the preparation of the cylinders—which demonstrates that the process is essentially a commercial one apart from being one of beauty. Messrs. Connolly are in a position to demonstrate all this to any who are interested. Messrs. Marinoni manufacture all the machinery for printing in this process in addition to other machinery which they advertise from time to time in our columns.

Ruling Machines: John Shaw and Sons.

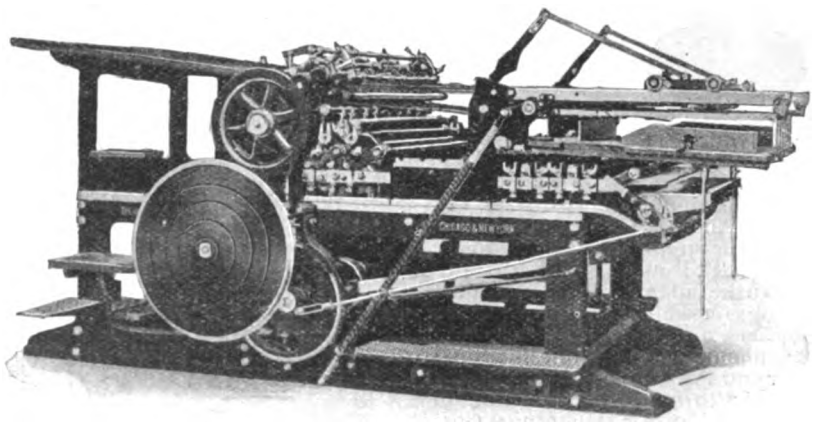
John Shaw and Sons, Honley, near Huddersfield, manufacturers of "Shaw" Striker Ruling Machines, including the improved disc ruling machine and suction feeder. This has accomplished all that has been claimed, and the method of operation is extremely simple. Intricate mechanism is entirely eliminated. Adjustable air nozzles loosen the sheets on three sides, while the back edge is gently held under light tension. A shaft carrying a perforated suction cylinder revolves over the near edge of the pile of sheets, and pneumatically picks up a single sheet for transferrence to the travelling tapes, which convey the sheets to the ruling cylinder. Messrs. John Shaw and Sons are also sole agents for American Striker Pens and the new "Gold Alloy" durable striker pens.

Machinery: Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

The productions of this old-established concern have occupied a prominent place for many years. Messrs. Oscar, Friedheim, of 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C., are capable of turning out almost every variety of appliance connected with the work of the bookbinder and kindred trader. One of the firm's newest appliances is the model Flat Bronzing Machine, an apparatus which has met with warm commendation from several of the largest printers. It is constructed to execute work in five different sizes, and is claimed to be economical in working, simple in construction and rapid in running. As far as its capabilities are concerned, the machine is suited for the bronzing of all kinds of papers, cardboards, finished book covers, and metal sheets up to 3/16-in. thick, etc. Another important apparatus handled by the firm is Friedheim's simplified No. 3 Book Sewing Machine. One of the outstanding features introduced here is that no stitching heads are required, a fact which conduces greatly to simplifying the machine. The output of the book-sewer is 50 sections per minute, and the floor space required is about four square feet. Books can be sewn from 1 15-16th in. high by 1 15-16th in. wide, up to 22 7-16th in. high by 15¾ in. wide. The Friedheim fully automatic Folding Machine, fitted with the Camco continuous rotary feeder—"Spiess Patents"—is constructed with the view of embracing all the requirements of the trade in every possible respect. Other appliances the firm place before the trade are a rotary continuous sheet feeder, which has the reputation of being simple in construction, positive and speedy in operation. Moreover, Messrs. Friedheim are sole agents for a combine of envelope machine manufacturers who are in a position to supply all the latest and most up-to-date appliances for every style of envelope and bag.

Printing Presses: American Miehle Co.

The American Miehle Co.'s perfecting, two-colour and single-cylinder two-revolution presses are world-renowed and need nothing in the way of introduction from us. From the largest double-cylinders to the smallest singles, namely, the fast-running "Pony" machine, the firm provides a range of the highest grade machines whereby every class of printer is catered for. One machine that may be more particularly noticed is rapidly coming into prominence: the three-roller press (approximately double-royal size) seen in the illustration. It frequently happens in both large and small establishments that quite a considerable proportion of the everyday work does not necessitate the heavy inking provided for on the American Miehle Co.'s four-roller presses, whereas an access of speed is a distinct advantage. For work of this description this three-roller has been specially designed and is well meeting the demand. It is suitable for printing every class of work, certainly all that comes into the hands of the general jobbing printer, at the guaranteed practical speed of 2,400 per hour. As a matter of fact, high class illustrated book and catalogue work is regularly being produced with the same hair-line register that characterises the company's four roller presses. From the point of view of perfection of manufacture, registering qualities, accessibility, simplicity in design, strength and completeness in labour-saving devices, the American Miehle Co.'s three-roller press is in no way inferior to that company's regular four-roller, and it bears the same high reputation. The Miehle Co., we understand, are always out to arrange to show this machine by appointment to anyone likely to be interested.



American Miehle Co.'s Three-Roller Press.

Machinery: W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.

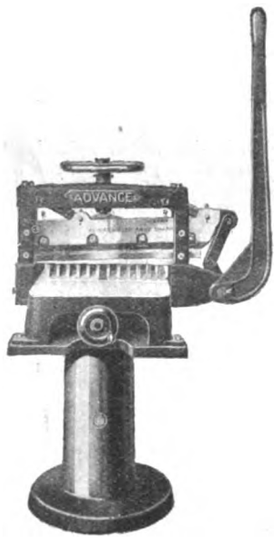
Those who are on the look out for machinery of various kinds will do well to bear in mind the many lines handled by Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., of 36-8, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C.4. A machine which is at present attracting much attention is the hand-fed offset machine known as the "Augsburg." Offset printing is now of ever-increasing importance, and this particular machine has a number of very attractive features to recommend it. It is fitted not with three cylinders, but with two, viz., one rubber cylinder and one large cylinder arranged underneath the rubber cylinder, and carrying both the forme and the impression surface. In every revolution one sheet is printed. During the first half-revolution the forme prints on the rubber cylinder, and in the second half the rubber cylinder transfers the print to the sheet placed in the meantime on the impression surface. By this arrangement, fastening of the zinc plates and rubber blanket is much facilitated, and it is rendered possible more easily to obtain and control the exact evolution of the cylinders. Feeding, damping and inking arrangements are among the features for which special advantages are claimed. A wide variety of other attractive machinery—of Swiss manufacture—are handled by Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd. These include the well-known "Winkler" automatic sheet feeder, which is now being increasingly adopted by British printers, and also a large range of stereotyping apparatus of all kinds.

Printing and Cutting Machinery: Lanston Monotype Corporation.

One of the most interesting letterpress printing machines yet placed on the market is now being shown by the Lanston Monotype Corporation of 43-44, Fetter-lane, in the form of the new "Miller" high-speed cylinder press. It is entirely automatic, and claims to be the fastest flat-bed press built. It attains its guaranteed speed of 4,000 impressions per hour with a quiet, easy movement, without sacrifice of any impressional strength, register, distribution, or other function necessary to the production of the highest class of multi-colour and half-tone printing. It prints the heaviest formes with ease, and responds to the most delicate overlays and underlays. Four-colour process work registers perfectly at speeds ranging from 3,600 to 4,000 per hour. Both forme rollers clear the largest-sized forme it is possible to get on the machine, and with the rollers and three composition distributors, each one of which is also supplied with a steel rider, the inking arrangements are found to be adequate to the requirements of the heaviest formes. The feeder operates unfailingly at the highest rate of speed on all weights and grades of stock ranging from manifold to heavy-coated papers and cardboard. The stock table holds 26-in. of stock, the height of the pile being automatically maintained in correct position as the sheets are fed into the press. The delivery board will accomodate a pile of stock 30-in. high. A valuable feature of the machine is the variable speed drive by which the movement of the machine can be instantly regulated to any desired speed ranging from 500 copies up to 4,000 copies per hour. The accessibility of the machine is splendid, as unobstructed access can be obtained to forme, cylinder and rollers, and, as every machine minder knows, this contributes to speedy make-ready and a quick "wash-up." Another series of machinery of interest to every stationer and printer are the cutting machines which the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., are now handling—a range of cutters that will satisfy

Digitized by Google

and be suitable to both the man in a small way of business and the large firm with an extensive plant, needing nothing but power machines. A most useful tool is the "Advance Pony Cutter" (which we illustrate) which can be supplied with or without the pedestal and if necessary put on a bench in any convenient

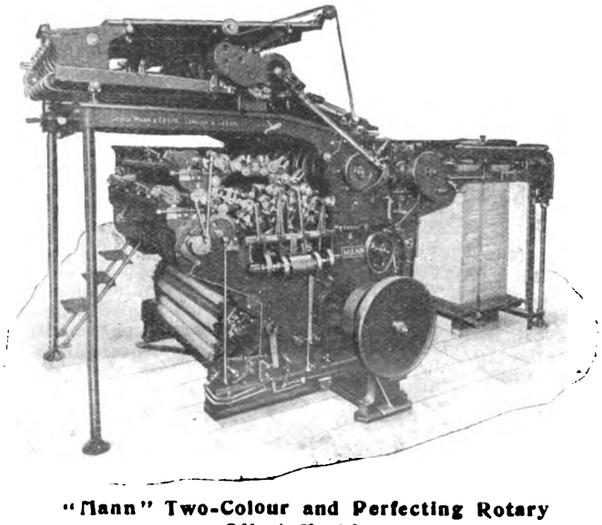


The "Advance" Pony Cutter.

position. It is obtainable in two sizes, *i.e.*, 16 in. and 19 in. Another Lever Cutting Machine, which can be supplied either in 30 in., 32 in. or 34 in. model, is made so that at any later date it can be adapted for power purposes, the fittings for which could be obtained from the suppliers, and fitted by the buyer; this would then make the machine identical with the Diamond Power Cutters which are equal in efficiency to any other machine on the market. The Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., will readily send full particulars of any of the above-mentioned machinery, or arrange a demonstration for anyone interested.

Lithographic Machinery: George Mann and Co., Ltd.

Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., lithographic machinery specialists, announce that orders are still coming in very satisfactorily. Their large works at Hunslet, Leeds, which are equipped with the finest and most accurate machine tools procurable, are well able



"Mann" Two-Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Machine.

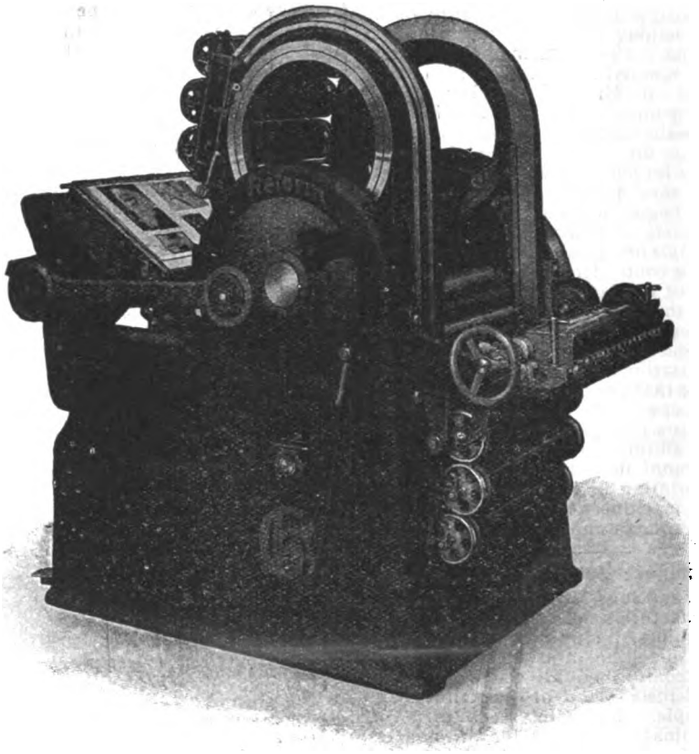
to cope with this welcome flow of business and yet ask for more. The firm report that their two-colour and perfecting rotary offset litho machine has been an outstanding success. One well-known firm put in four machines for carton printing during the last year. The machines are eminently suitable for this type of work and are fitted with front and automatically lowering pile delivery, the sheet being delivered, printed side up, in full view of the operator. Only one grip is needed for the two impressions received by the sheet while it is passing through the machine, and, therefore, perfect register is ensured. The demy folio "Baby" rotary offset litho machine (20 in. by 12 in.) continues to sell rapidly and is giving universal satisfaction. This is extremely suitable for short runs, both the finest colour and commercial work being equally well done on this little machine. Messrs. Mann are introducing a new single-colour perfecting rotary offset litho machine, quad demy size, to lithograph all classes of newspapers, magazines, catalogues, bonds and all other work requiring perfecting, *i.e.*, two sides of the sheet printed with once feeding through the machine. The latest production in machinery for tinplate printing is Messrs. Mann's "Rapid" rotary tinplate decorating machine, which was introduced to meet the demand for a machine to give greater output than is obtained from their "Standard" Model, and yet give the same high quality of work. This, we learn, is selling rapidly. All rollers and blankets are interchangeable between the two machines. The firm hope very shortly to place a new and extremely simple automatic feeder on the market. It is at present being tested in their Leeds works and gives every promise of being another of the many benefits this old-established company have been giving to the lithographic printing trade for more than fifty years.

Automatic Sheet Feeders: H. T. Backhouse, Ltd.

A speciality offered by Messrs. H. T. Backhouse, Ltd., Blackhorse-lane, Walthamstow, E.17, is the "Slogger" Feeder, which is suitable for any job from letterpress to any colour work, and for speeds to suit any purpose. It can deal with runs from 500 to anything upwards and feeds from tissues to boards. The separation of sheets is accomplished by a blast of air directed through the top sheets of the pile, and this blast of air at the same time frees the paper from dust and fluff, very prevalent to certain types of paper. This dust and fluff would eventually find their way to the ink rollers and duct, detracting from the colour of the ink and spoiling the quality of the work. By cleaning each sheet before feeding it, the high quality of the work is maintained, and washing up and brushing out of the forme are therefore minimised.

Miscellaneous Machinery: A. Edler.

A number of interesting new items in the way of machinery are to be seen in the showrooms of Mr. A. Edler, at 78, Southwark-street, London, S.E.1. The "Reform" platen press is a model which has many points that make it of special interest, one being the use of double sets of inking rollers which travel round a continuous circuit and are not subject to reciprocating motion. We understand that very shortly Mr. Edler will have on view also a remarkably interesting modification of this press in the form of an offset



The "Reform" Platen Machine.

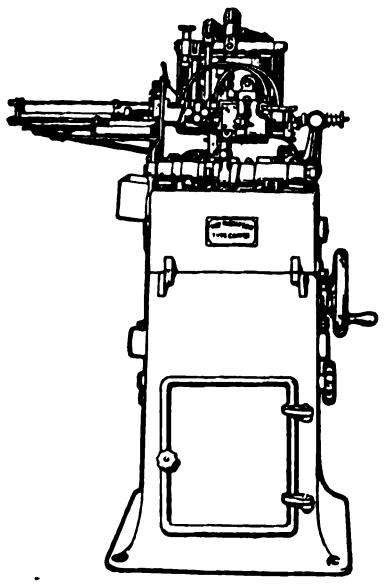
platen. The application of the offset principle to platen machines is a development of very great importance, and marks a new link between letterpress and offset printing. Whilst runs less than 20,000 or so can hardly be profitably done by rotary offset, the platen offset makes practicable the offset printing of quite small jobs, no transfer being necessary and no make-ready. The "Reform" offset platen created a sensation at the spring fair at Leipzic. Another Edler line appealing strongly to guillotine users is the "Perfecta" guillotine. We know this machine to have given working averages of 30 cuts a minute, whilst it is tested in manufacture up to 40 cuts. It is an enormously powerful machine and a finely graduated device giving automatic feed is one of its attractions. Other items handled by Mr. Edler are the "Typograph" composing machine, a new zinc plate grinding and grading machine which greatly simplifies the removal of the marbles, the new "Windmill" paging machine of specially simple and effective design, and the well-known "Lightning" proofing press which has recently been fitted with important improvements.

Typecasting Machine: Thompson Type Machine Co.

The Thompson type, lead and rule caster is so designed that the purchaser need buy only that equipment which best suits his requirements. The full range of the machine is the casting of types, borders, ornaments, special characters, logotypes, etc., as well as high and low quads and spaces in all sizes from 4½ to 48-point inclusive. The average hourly output varies from five pounds in 6-point to twenty pounds in 48 point. In addition, the machine casts leads, slugs and rules in continuous strips and automatically cuts them to any desired length from 6 to 138 picas and in any thickness from 2 to 12-point inclusive. It is not necessary that a purchaser install the entire equipment. He need buy only what he requires at the time he purchases the machine

Digitized by Google

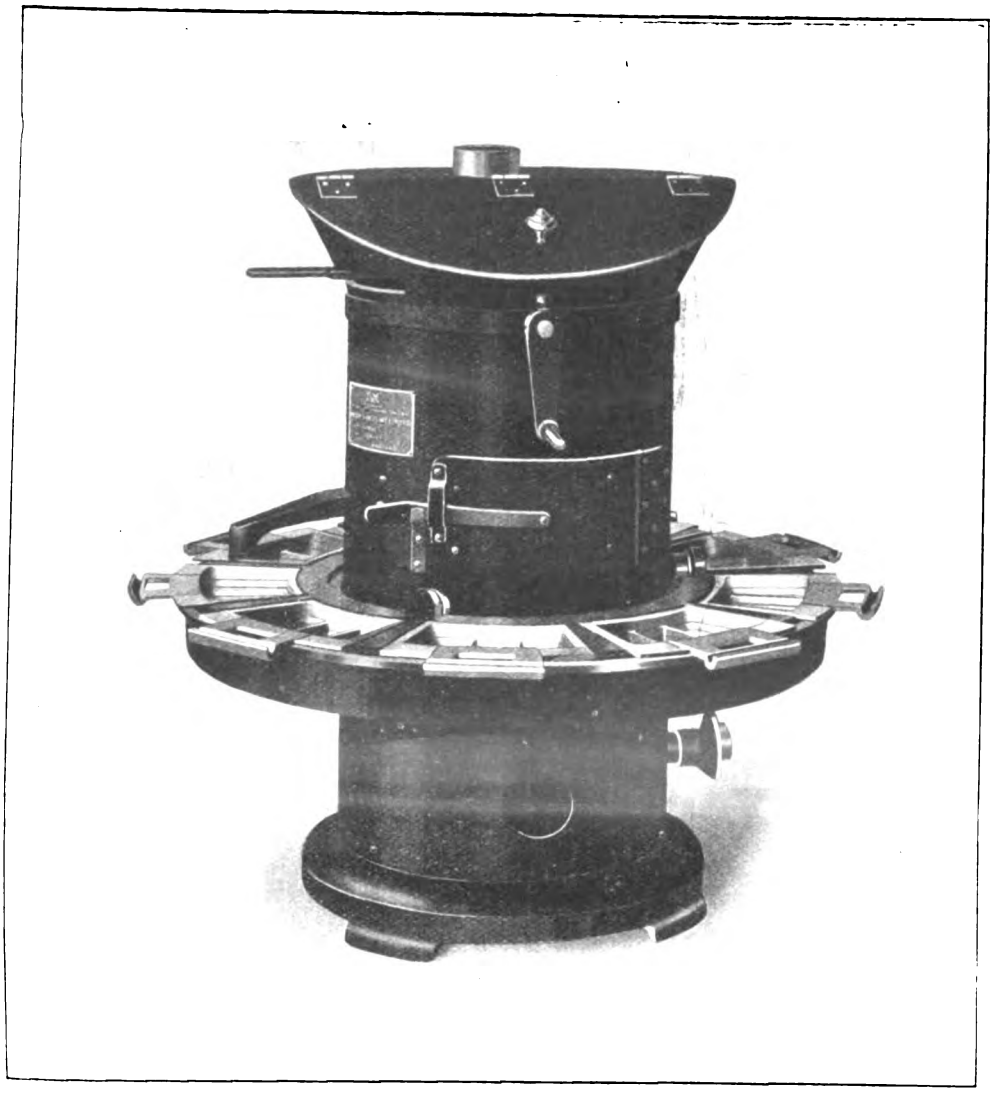
and add the additional equipment from time to time as the need arises. In addition to its own assortment of over 800 founts of matrices, the users of the Thompson have an exclusive advantage in being able to cast from all sizes from either the English or American Linotype, as well as Intertype matrices. One reason for the great success of the Thompson Typecaster in the foreign field is its unique ability to reproduce faithfully the type characters required for all foreign languages. The machine is in use in Europe, India, China, Japan, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, as well as the United States and Canada. The operator can change from one size body to another in about two minutes and from one style face to another in less than one minute. The manufacturers are always glad to answer inquiries and give detailed information to anyone at all interested in improving the quality of printing they do.



Thompson Typecasting Machine.

Automatic Metal Furnace: Linotype and Machinery Limited.

In their constant efforts to provide improved methods and machinery for the modern printer, Linotype and Machinery Limited, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have developed the L. and M. Automatic Metal Furnace No. 2. This new model is a modification of the No. 1 model and has been specially designed for printers who have no immediate use for the larger furnace. It is singularly effective and simple in operation, for, like the larger furnace, it melts scrap metal from composing and typecasting machines, and, after cleaning and mixing it, casts the metal into new ingots of suitable size for the machines. The rapidity and economy with which the furnaces deal with large quantities of metal, the manner in which they conserve the metal as regards both bulk and quality, and their low fuel consumption render these furnaces of great utility. The No. 2 model, of which we give an illustration, measures 3 ft. 6½ ins. height overall; its weight is approximately 5 cwt.; capacity of pot, 3 cwt.; number of moulds 9. The furnace can also be supplied with extended spout for small stereotyping purposes. Recent tests for gas consumption have shown that in the No. 2 furnace, one ton of slugs was melted down and cast into ingots in 4 hours 10 minutes on a gas consumption of 3½ therms, the cost working out, with gas at 10d. per therm, less 15 per cent., at approximately 2s. 6d. for the one ton. In the case of the No. 1 furnace the time was 3 hours and the cost 2s. 4d. per ton. It is interesting to learn that over 800 L. and M. automatic metal furnaces are in use throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and British Colonies.



The "L. & M." Automatic Metal Furnace No. 2.

Printing Machinery: S.A.P. Limited.

We have from time to time referred to the printing machinery of various kinds which this company makes and imports. A point of special interest to colonial readers is the fact that Messrs. S.A.P. Limited have been appointed sole representatives and agents in Australia and New Zealand for the whole of the productions of Koenig and Bauer, Wurzburg, Bavaria.

Printing Metals: Fry's Metal Foundry.

Overseas printers who are not securing maximum efficiency from their printing metals would be well advised to communicate with Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry of 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1, manufacturers of the well-known "Fryotype" brands. This firm have undertaken, as a part of their service to the printing trade, to assay, free of all charge, samples of their customers' printing metals in order to determine the extent of deterioration which inevitably occurs in remelting printing metals. So that the metals may be brought up to their original strength, they manufacture special reviving metals—"Frilo" for Linotype and Intertype Metals, "Fromo" for Monotype, and renewal metals for the different grades of stereotype metals. When a printing metal has been assayed, it is a simple matter for a printer to add the correct proportion of one of these grades of revivers to his working stock and so obtain improved results. At their London foundry they have a well-equipped laboratory where many chemists are constantly employed assaying not only samples of metal in use by customers, but also the metals which are being manufactured for home and overseas consumption. The services of two of the leading metallurgists in the United Kingdom have been secured by Fry's Metal Foundry, and all printing metals are made under the personal supervision of these two gentlemen. Fry's will be only too glad to place the services of their technical experts at the disposal of printers overseas.

Printing Inks: Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd.

Those not yet satisfied in the matter of ink supplies will note with special interest the series of specimens entitled "Coats of Many Colours" now being issued by this firm to show the "quality inks" they are manufacturing. Before putting these inks on the market, very careful tests were made to find out the most economical ink for the printer to use, and this series represents the result of those tests. We are informed that, in these tests, the number of runs obtained with a given quantity of a cheap quality ink in one instance worked out to be 11,900 and the number of runs obtained with one of these "quality" inks, which was less than 50 per cent. more expensive, worked out to be 19,207. Thus it does not pay to buy the cheapest priced inks, whilst the use of superior inks gives the added advantage of a brighter and more effective impression.

Printing Inks: Slater and Palmer.

The old-established firm of Slater and Palmer are keeping well to the fore in the production of good reliable inks, and, as will be seen from the page announcement in this issue, they are out to cater for the special requirements of all climates. Their half-tone satin black ink No. 134, in wide demand at home, is made up in other consistencies for hot climates, and in several countries has already established itself as a reliable ink capable of really fine work. This firm has also recently introduced a number of fine half-tone coloured inks, well up to pre-war strength and brilliancy—fine rose red, geranium lakes, orange lake, photo brown, brown lake, bronze blue, emerald lake, etc.—and indentors of this class of inks would do well to give a practical trial of these when next in the market. The long experience of Slater and Palmer in dealing with the peculiar climatic conditions of Eastern countries has led them to place on the market at moderate prices their "Super Solid Solvent" for promoting the even distribution of printing ink, also their special reducant "Palmink," which causes stiff inks to work clean and free and strong inks to avoid "picking," besides S. and P.'s "Wash-up Preventative," to enable the machine to be left over-night without "washing up," which is a boon to printers in warm climates.

Cleaning Outfit for Numbering Machines: Victory-Kidder Co.

The American Numbering Machine Co., Brooklyn, New York, has placed on the market a complete outfit for the cleaning and care of numbering machines, included in

Digitized by Google

S&P S&P

SLATER & PALMER

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

G. STANBURY & SONS

(Established 1837)

Specialise in the Manufacture of all kinds of

PRINTING INKS

properly adapted to the climate in which they will be used.

High-grade Half-Tone Inks.

Jobbing & Bookwork Inks.

Newspaper Inks
for all Machines.

Fine and Poster
Coloured Inks.

Up-to-date Works—
Marshgate Mills, Stratford, Essex.



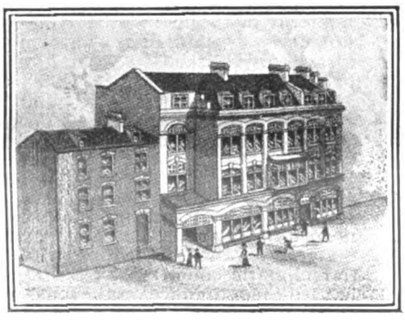
I N
K S

Three-Colour Inks.

Fugitive Cheque & Copyable Inks.

Double Tone Process Inks.

Office and Stores.



Lithographic and Offset Inks.

Letterpress and Lithographic.
Varnishes—*guaranteed pure.*

Gold and Silver Inks.

Brilliant Cover Inks.

Enquiries and Orders receive prompt and careful attention at

4, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone—CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address—"PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."
Code—5th Edition A.B.C.

S&P S&P

Digitized by Google

which is a mixture known as "Numerex" which, it is claimed, will add years to the life of typographical numbering machines. Numbering machines are more or less delicate devices, and have to be absolutely accurate in their operation or they are useless. While in use they receive a constant hammering by either the tympan or impression cylinder, and between these blows printer's ink is spread over the machines. If, however, they are properly taken care of, they should stand up for many millions of impressions, even under the extreme conditions to which they are subjected. The matter to consider is the cleaning of the machines by freeing the working parts from the printer's ink, dirt and other foreign particles which hinder proper functioning. Soaking the machines in "Numerex" cleaning mixture for a few hours will loosen and dissolve all the hard ink, dirt and other foreign particles, and leave the machines absolutely clean. The fluid is already prepared, and requires no mixing or heating. The cleaning outfit is supplied in Europe by the sole agents, Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., 66, Houndsditch, London, and Birkenhead.

Litho Accessories: Algraphy, Ltd.

A wide selection of litho accessories are produced by Algraphy, Ltd., Philip-road, Peckham Rye, London, manufacturers of aluminium and zinc printing plates, etc. Their object is to keep well ahead of developments, and they are constantly introducing new methods which combine simplicity with efficiency. A wide range is covered by their litho plates for flat bed and direct rotaries as well as offset machines. Thin zinc offset plates and bed plates have also gained an enviable reputation. Indicative of the enterprise of the firm is the new chemical for etching zinc and aluminium plates which is claimed to be superior to anything yet introduced or used. As the operations employed are so simple, it brings every printer within the reach of lithography, however inexperienced he may be. Another line which has been recently developed is offset rubber blankets, large numbers of which are in use on the leading offset presses in this country. The special feature is that the blankets are so vulcanised that the best results are obtained, whilst durability is maintained at its highest point.

The Canadian Official Press Bureau.

The establishment of a Canadian Official Press Bureau at 9, John-street, Adelphi, under the direction of Mr. W. T. Cranfield, is a sign of the closer commercial relations which are growing up between the different parts of the Empire. Canada, of course, is becoming a great industrial nation and she requires new and extended markets for her produce. It is in order that the British people might have authentic news about the Dominion that the Bureau has been established under the authority of the Federal Government. Mr. Cranfield is therefore established at 9, John-street, with the necessary office staff and facilities for handling the official information of which he will be the medium.

Mr. Cranfield is well known in journalistic circles and has published several volumes of permanent value on Canadian subjects under the pen-name of Denis Crane. He has an intimate knowledge of the Dominion, where he has travelled extensively. The information which he will from time to time submit to his colleagues of the Press will be of topical interest and as far as possible adapted to their requirements, and will aim to promote between this country and the Dominion that mutual knowledge which is one of the strongest ties of unity.

THE "TIMES OF CEYLON" GREEN BOOK.—We have received the *Times of Ceylon* Green Book for 1923, which, consisting of some 1,400 closely-printed pages, contains a mass of information relating to the activities, commercial and otherwise, of Ceylon. The volume is divided into thirteen different sections, the information required being easily obtained by the aid of system of tab-indexing. The contents include a list of colour printers as well as the names of Ceylon's importers of printing and writing paper. A useful map of Ceylon is also given, and a number of new features have been added to the comprehensive mass of information contained in last year's edition.

Trade Notes.

A RECEIVING ORDER has been issued in respect of E. E. Barker, stationer, of 82, Drake-street, Rochdale.

THE Government last week appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the whole question of Government printing contracts. Amongst other things, the investigation will include the running of the printing works at Harrow, which have been carried on for three years upon experimental lines.

THERE was a large attendance at the annual dinner of the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association on Saturday evening in the Station Hotel, Inverness. Mr. Johnston, *Falkirk Herald*, presided. Mr. Delamore M'Cay, manager and editor of the Australian Newspaper Cable Service, was one of the speakers.

FOLKESTONE'S Chief Constable summoned three post card dealers, Gaetoni Faraoni, Stuart Hogben, and Burwood Mallows, on Tuesday, for exhibiting indecent post cards. The case was dismissed against all three defendants, who gave an undertaking not to sell any more.

NOMINATIONS for the position of secretary to the Trades Union Congress, in succession to Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., who is retiring under the age limit of 70 fixed by the Congress last year, closed on Monday.

THE annual visit to the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, takes place on Saturday, the 16th inst., when the new entrance gates and gateway will be presented and the Robinson Memorial Bed Tablet unveiled.

SIR WILLIAM JOYNSON-HICKS states that the annual amount of revenue which it is estimated will be received by allowing income-tax receipts and certain other Inland Revenue forms to be used for advertisement purposes is £8,000.

WHILE motor cycling a month ago William Barrett, a printer's engineer, collided with a motor car, and his thighs were fractured. He was taken to Wellingborough Cottage Hospital, and an operation was performed. On Wednesday last week he was carried to the altar of All Saints' Church, Wellingborough, on a stretcher, and after his wedding to Miss Joy Hobbs, a clerk at Wellingborough, he was taken back to hospital for an operation.

THE British delegation to the Advertising Convention have received more than a thousand cables of congratulation from all parts of the world on their success in obtaining the 1924 Advertising Convention for London.

NEWSPAPER SOCIETY COUNCIL.—The retirement from the Council is announced of Mr. A. Hickling, the representative of the Cumberland and Westmorland weekly newspapers. Mr. H. C. Derwent, of the *Bradford Daily Telegraph*, has been elected to represent the Yorkshire evening newspapers on the Council. Mr. J. R. Scott (president of the Society), Sir James Owen (ex-president), Mr. Valentine Knapp and Mr. G. E. Stembidge will represent the Society on the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades.

NEWSAGENTS AND THE PRINTING TRADE.—At the annual conference of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers, and Stationers, which opened at Leamington on Monday, security of tenure for the business premises of small shopkeepers and closer relationship with the printing trades unions were advocated, and it was pointed out that negotiations were in progress, as the result of which it was hoped closer relationship would be established with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation at a joint conference which is to take place shortly.

COUNTERFEIT NOTE PRINTING.—Printing presses, a photographic camera and the most up-to-date scientific printing apparatus as well as hundreds of counterfeit £1 notes in various stages of preparation were found by the police in a week-end raid on a house in Danygraig-street, St. Thomas, Swansea. The completed notes are stated to be such extraordinary imitations of the real notes as only to be distinguishable in their differences by experts. The raid was the sequel to a case at the Cardiff Police Court on Saturday, when Rose Heal (37) and Edward Williams, who were stated to be brother and sister, were charged with uttering a forged Treasury note knowing it to be forged.

AT Sotheby's, Thomas Pennant's "Some Account of London" was sold for £1,450.

MR. HERBERT JENKINS, the author and publisher, died on Friday, aged 47, after an illness which had been brought on by overwork. He founded in 1912 the publishing house of Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., after he had been with Mr. John Lane as manager for ten years.

MR. FREDERICK DOLMAN, F.J.I., a well-known journalist and author, who died on Monday, aged 55, was the editor of the *Art Trade Journal*, which he acquired some fifteen years ago.

THE late Mr. James Booth Milburn, 63, of Covent-garden, W.C. and Brentford, editor of the *Tablet*, left £1,397 (net personalty £1,197).

MR. DUDLEY H. IAGO has been appointed representative for Great Britain for the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., of Montreal, a Canadian undertaking whose ledger, bond and banknote papers, etc., have achieved a high reputation on the market. Mr. Iago, whose offices are at Blackfriars-house, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4, was for many years with Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., and subsequently with Messrs. Charles Marsden and Son, Ltd., and has a long and intimate knowledge of the trade.

DEMANDS for better accommodation having been refused, the pressmen at Dail Eireann on Tuesday night refused to continue reporting the proceedings and left the building.

THE plans and designs for the new paper mills of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., at Sittingbourne, prepared by Mr. T. F. W. Grant, F.R.I B.A., of Sittingbourne, are on exhibition at the Royal Academy.

A NEW YORK newspaper announces, says Reuter, that it will issue a miniature newspaper for the busy man, to be read in ten minutes, in addition to the regular edition.

THE formal announcement of the postponement of the Customs duty on writing paper, etc., imported into Australia is contained in Deferment Notice No. 6, issued by the Minister for Trade and Customs, which postpones the operation of the deferred duty on "writing and typewriting paper (plain), not including duplicating, in sheets not less than 16 by 13 inches" (item 334 F.) until January 1st, 1924.

FROM a Berlin printing firm which claims to have "1,500 employees and workers" and "100 printing machines" we have received advertising matter which is presumably being widely circulated in this country. Special emphasis is laid on big economies made possible in reprint matter by the displacement of the compositor and the employing of photo-mechanical methods.

TRADE WITH URUGUAY.—A direction in which British trade might be fostered is indicated in a report on the "Economic and Financial Conditions in Uruguay," issued by the Department of Overseas Trade. "Uruguayan importers," states the report, "have always shown themselves anxious for trade with the United Kingdom, but they became discouraged by adverse exchange and frequent inability of British manufacturers to meet demands."

FOR the ten months ended October, 1922 the value of paper imports into Japan from the United Kingdom stood at 3,925,182 yen, those from Germany being 3,361,824 yen. Printing paper is among the chief classes of goods now being supplied by Germany to Japan.

THE Japanese paper *Mainichi* reports a continued improvement in the demand for Japanese-made foreign-style paper, due to the supply from Sweden having greatly diminished.

CONSTRUCTION has been commenced on additions and extensions to the paper and pulp plant of the Powell River Co., Ltd., at Powell River, B.C., that will involve the expenditure of approximately $4,000,000. An important part of the work is the installation of a new $500,000 steam generation power plant, the first unit of which is now under construction.

A REPORT on the foreign trade of Austria last year notes an important increase in the export of paper and paper goods.

PAPETERIES GAILLARD, Paris, has been founded for the manufacture and sale of paper, millboard, wood pulp, rags; the establishment and exploitation of commercial and manufacturing establishments and especially the leasing and working of the paper mills at La Brugère (now the property of M. Emile Girard), etc. Capital 500,000 francs.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded
£460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1923.

Imperial Trading.

THE idea of trading within the Empire is rapidly gaining ground, and an impetus will be given to it by several important events which are in prospect, such as the Empire Economic Conference and the British Empire Exhibition. While not neglecting foreign markets which offer good prospects of business, British manufacturers and supply houses will do well to devote more attention to the Colonies. The soil is ripe there for intensive cultivation. Not only is there a very ready disposition to look favourably upon the products of the Mother Country, but there is the additional incentive provided by the prospects of improving their own export trade with the United Kingdom. Of course, as the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. Walter Bruce) observes, if Australia, for instance, cannot secure the advantage of the Empire policy, she will accept the offers of countries outside the Empire.

* * *

Colonial Printer Visitors.

VISITS to the Mother Country by Colonial printers of eminence is indicative of the interest which the whole craft overseas takes in the industrial possibilities of the United Kingdom. But while the visitors may be chiefly interested in that part of the trip which embraces the British Isles, they never fail to include America in the round. This fact emphasises the point made in another column that there is some difficulty in obtaining access to English works. That does not prevail in regard to American printeries. Therefore a Colonial visitor who has seen machinery and plant in operation is likely to be impressed with what he has seen; and if it should happen to be American, then it is easy to prophesy in which direction the decision to purchase will lie.

Press Censorship.

THE question of Press censorship is being brought into prominence again by a resolution which the Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society propose to move to-day (Thursday) at the delegate meeting of the London Trades Council. The resolution is as follows: "That this meeting of the London Trades Council is of opinion that the time has now arrived when the trade unions should exercise a censorship of the Press, owing to the fact of gross misrepresentation from time to time of the position of the workers in trade disputes, and with this object in view the Trades Union Congress will be approached to consider ways and means of enforcing same." Attempts have previously been made to dispute the discretion of newspaper editors, as in the case of the *Daily Mail*, when Lord Northcliffe stood out against the unions so stoutly. There have been numerous other instances of course, which have caused inconvenience and annoyance to printers and publishers alike. Even if the course suggested were right in principle, it is difficult to see how it is to operate. Trade unionists must take a broad view of the question, as no doubt the leaders will do. British newspapers as a rule have been very fairly conducted, and their columns have generally been quite open to all parties. In recent years, perhaps, there has developed a only tendency to ventilate the views and opinions of a particular section. This, no doubt, has given rise to the very reasonable resolution of the Council of the Institute of Journalists, which on Saturday expressed the opinion "that when a newspaper prints anything reflecting on any person, or body of persons, it is in accord with the canons of good journalism, fair dealing, and common justice that the newspaper concerned should grant a reasonable right of reply in its columns." So if the aim of the platen minders is impracticable, the publication of the resolution and the views of the journalists should help to keep procedure on the right lines.

* * *

Paper Prices Advancing.

JUDGING from a perusal of recent mill and merchant samples, the price movement is already well under way. Printing and kindred papers are in many cases advanced by ½d. per lb.; but the most general increase appears to be that of ¼d. per lb. Reductions to-day are a rarity, but we have one in view affecting a tub-sized account book paper. Maybe this is an overdue concession in this particular instance; but if anything can be deduced from it, it is the fact that account book papers of the better class can be made to yield profit on their present level.

* * *

Strawboards Easier.

FOREIGN strawboards have become noticeably easier as a result of the continued low demand. Dutch mills claimed to be well booked up a short time ago and prospects of an advancing market led many dealers to purchase fairly heavily. At the moment stocks in this country are heavy and consumption is very low. There is no likelihood of improvement before the fall season sets in. To-day's quotations are based on (approximately) £9 7s. 6d. per ton for light weight unlined boards, with the usual 25s. per ton extra for 1½ lb. and upwards. For two-ton lots a concession of about 5s. per ton might be secured. Quotations at port are in the region of £9 per ton, cartage and carriage forward.

* * *

Other Board Prices.

LEATHERBOARDS and white wood pulp boards remain practically unchanged, and the market is firm. First grade leatherboards are listed at £19 per ton, second grade at £18 per ton, and white wood pulp boards at £18, £19 and £20 per ton for 60's to 350's, 450's and 600's respectively.

Digitized by Google

Printers' International Congress.

Successful Gatherings at Gothenburg.

The representatives of the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom who attended the International Congress at Gothenburg last week returned to this country on Monday, and they are unanimous in the expession of opinion that the gatherings at Gothenburg were a distinct success. At first sight it might appear that the difficulties of the language would be insuperable, but the Conference was fortunate in having as one of its chairmen, Mr. W. Zachrisson, president of the Swedish Master Printers' Association, who is quite fluent in four or five different languages and apparently had no difficulty in understanding several of the other tongues which were spoken at the Conference. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, who was joint chairman, is also a gifted linguist and proved to be an excellent colleague.

A very favourable impression was created at the outset by the British delegation asking leave to present an ivory gavel for the use of the chairman and as a token of their appreciation of the efforts of the Swedish master printers in organising the Conference. Although the British representation was not numerous, it embraced England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

The proceedings at the Conference, which was held in the Exhibition Buildings, comprised papers on costing, artistic printing, labour problems, and international organisation. We hope to reproduce some of the papers from time to time.

Every member of the British delegation took part in the proceedings. Lieut.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, the new president of the Federation of Master Printers, gave an address on costing; Mr. W. B. Wykes, the vice-president, addressed himself to paper standardisation, and by way of preface referred to the valuable pioneer work of Mr. Howard Hazell and his efforts to standardise paper sizes in Great Britain; Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the secretary, spoke on the training of apprentices, whilst Mr. J. J. Keliher, a former president of the London Master Printers' Association, also made a contribution on this subject.

International Organisation.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh submitted the final paper on "International Organisation," which aroused a great deal of interest. It was ultimately decided to establish such an organisation for the discussion of printing problems, and an invitation was extended to hold the next conference in Spain, the representative from Switzerland also expressing the hope that the Congress might be held there. It was decided to leave this question in the hands of a committee, which is to be set up, and which will be representative of all the organisations present at the Congress.

The Conference was notable for the interest which was taken in subjects apart from those of a purely economic character, the training of young printers and the development of the artistic side of printing occupying considerable time. Again, valuable information was exchanged as to the condition of the printing industry in various countries, and it was manifest that similar problems are being faced in most countries. There were, by the way, only two representatives from Germany, and one each from Austria and Hungary. Incidentally it might be mentioned that it cost the Austrian delegate over 1,000,000 kronen to attend the Conference.

The Swedish master printers were untiring in their efforts to entertain the various delegates, and the attention given to the British representatives was most marked. Lieut.-Col. Rivers Fletcher, in voicing the thanks of the British printers, remarked upon the good fellowship which had been evidenced throughout the proceedings, and undertook to recommend that his Federation should assist in every way possible to the formation of an international organisation.

Papermaking Exhibits.

Several of the British delegates paid a visit to one of the large paper mills in the neighbourhood of Gothenburg, and were greatly impressed by the up-to-date machinery. The Exhibition itself also demonstrated the history and scope of papermaking. One of the features was an old Swedish house in which hand-made paper had been produced, and which had been brought from a remote part of Sweden and erected in the grounds. Furthermore, in the industrial section of the Exhibition there had been set up a large-size model of a papermaking machine, whilst an extensive range of photographs and statistics clearly showed the importance of papermaking among the industries of Sweden.

Manchester and Salford Master PRINTERS.

Mr. W. Clare-Lees, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was the guest at luncheon of the Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers on Thursday at the Victoria Hotel. There was a representative attendance of members. Mr. H. A. Bethell, president of the Association, was in the chair, and others present were—Mr. W. Johnson, ex-president of the Association; Mr. J. R. Scott, president of the Newspaper Society; Mr. F. Waterhouse, president of the Monotype Users' Association; and Mr. J. S. Brunton, vice-president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Master Printers' Alliance.

Mackie and Co.'s Wayzegoose.

The annual outing of the firm of Mackie and Co., Ltd., the well-known printers of Warrington, took place on Saturday, the 2nd inst. The party left Springfield-street shortly after 12.30 p.m. by charabancs, the route selected being through Great Sankey, Prescot and Knowsley to the Weld-Blundell Arms Hotel.

Among those present were Mr. J. C. Coppock (the managing director of Messrs. Mackie and Co., Ltd.) and Mrs. Coppock, Mr. Herbert Gibson (secretary of the company), Mr. H. J. Holloway (works manager), Mr. Alfred Downing (works foreman), Mr. James Lawton (sub-editor, who represented Mr. Fennelly, the editor, who is away on a holiday), and Mr. James Woodward, the trip secretary, who was responsible for the admirable arrangements made for the pleasure of the trippers.

At the conclusion of some excellent exhibitions of bowling Mrs. Coppock presented the prizes.

After a cordial expression of thanks on behalf of the employees, Mr. Coppock responded on behalf of Mrs. Coppock, his co-directors and himself. He said that the more the management and the workers got together, not only in the works, but outside, the more they would be able to work hand in hand together for their mutual support and advantage. He had been mixed up with the printing trade not only locally, but nationally. He had been a member of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Trade ever since it commenced, and, judging from his experience in connection with that Council, the more employers and employees met the better would they be able to rub off those rough edges which sometimes exist, and thus avoid friction and a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Sometimes they misunderstood each other and these meetings serve to wipe away the differences, and do a great deal of good.

The return journey was made *via* Crosby, West Derby and Knotty Ash, Warrington being reached about eleven o'clock. The outing was in very way a great success.

Printing Trades' Chess League.

The final match of the Printing and Allied Trades' Chess League was played on May 31st at Kingsway Hall, when Messrs. S. H. Benson, by defeating Messrs. Straker Smith and Co., retain their position as League champions, and also hold the silver trophy presented by the League for the second year in succession.

Applications for entrance to the League are cordially invited from the Press, printing, advertising and publishing houses, and should be made to the hon. secretary, Printing and Allied Trades' Chess League, care of Oxford Press, Warwick-lane, E.C.

Personal.

PRESIDENT HARDING gave a cordial reception to the British Advertising Delegation at the White House, Washington, on Monday. He said that, as one of the Fourth Estate, of which he was proud, he was delighted to greet so interesting a delegation of advertising and newspaper men.

IN referring last week to the King's first levee we omitted to record the interesting fact that Mr. E. George Arnold, Pro-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers, was presented by the President of the Board of Trade.

SIR WILLIAM and Lady Berry left on Saturday for a short visit to Spain.

A COMPLIMENTARY luncheon was given in Leeds on Friday to Mr. H. Cooke, managing director of Alf. Cooke, Ltd., in recognition of his ten years' presidency of the Leeds and District Master Printers' Association. Mr. J. A. Stembridge, president of the Association, Mr. E. G. Arnold and Mr. Henry Jenkinson paid tribute to the valuable work of Mr. Cooke on behalf of the organisation, and an illuminated address signed by all the members of the Executive Council of the Association was presented.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., and Mr. H. Skinner are among the trade union leaders acting as mediators in the dispute affecting the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

MR. CONDE NAST, the publisher, of New York, Paris, and London, who is now staying at the Ritz Hotel, London, has recently been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the French Government in recognition of his interest in and encouragement of French literature.

MR. FRANK BRUFF (manager of the Birmingham Printers' Ltd.) spoke in a discussion on "The Place of the Worker in Industry" at the two-days' conference on Labour Co-partnership, arranged by the Labour Co-Partnership Association, at the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi.

Interesting Wedding at Peckham.

An exceptionally pretty wedding took place on Saturday last at St. Saviour's Church, Copleston-road, Denmark Park, between Miss Constance Blake-Hales and Mr. Frederick Charles Scorgie, both of whom are well known to the printing trade. A large company had gathered at the church and were entertained with selections by the organist. At the altar the black suits of the bridegroom and his two sponsors, heightening the effect of the saxe-blue dresses of the two bridesmaids, the white wedding attire of the bride and the pretty nut-brown suits of the two little page boys, together formed a pleasing colour scheme.

The Rev. J. B. Morton officiated, and the brother, Mr. R. Blake-Hales, gave the bride away, the best man being Mr. John Talbot.

The wedding gifts were numerous, many being of a valuable kind, and a large party assembled at the wedding breakfast at 23, Copleston-road, amongst whom were Mr. and Mrs. R. Blake-Hales, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Scorgie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scorgie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Abercromby, Mr. J. Oliver, Miss A. Barr, the well-known contralto, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Lancefield, Mr. and Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Lean, Miss L. Keyse, Mr. T. Murray, Miss Gladys Nicola, Miss Winifred Wilson, Mrs. W. B. Cairns, from India, Mr. J. Cairns, Junr., Mrs. H. F. Parker and Mr. H. F. Parker, hon. secretary of Charity Sports.

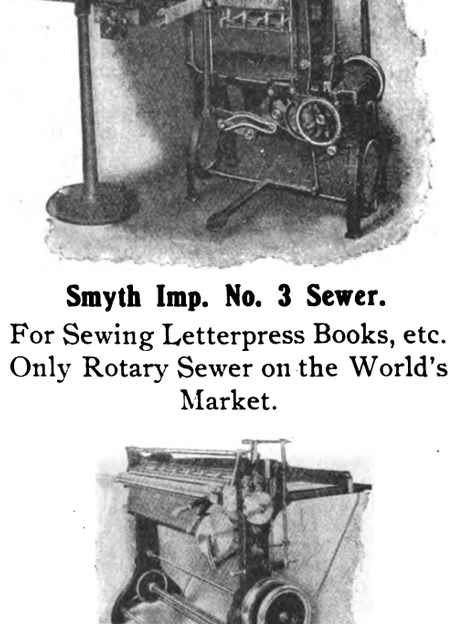
The bride and bridegroom left for Folkestone on their way to the Hotel de Londres, Place de la Station, Bruges, a popular resort for members of the craft.

RUSSIA'S imports of paper, etc., in January reached 600 tons, of a value of 161,000 gold roubles.

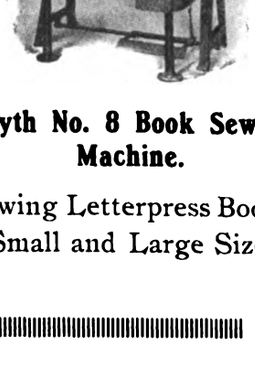
Digitized by Google

SMYTH -

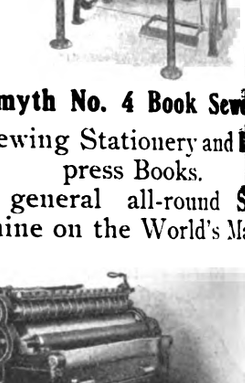
Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines



Smyth Imp. No. 3 Sewer.
For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Only Rotary Sewer on the World's Market.

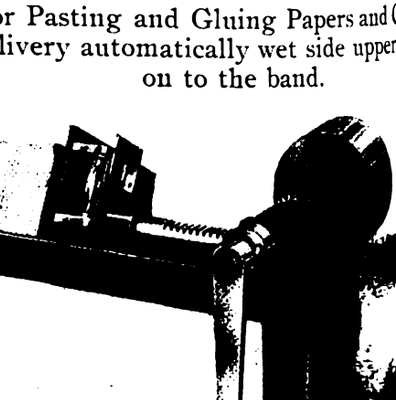


Smyth No. 8 Book Sewing Machine.
For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Small and Large Size.

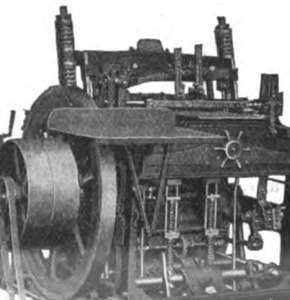


Smyth No. 4 Book Sew
For Sewing Stationery and
press Books.
Most general all-round
Machine on the World's M

Over 4,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.



Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.
For Pasting and Gluing Papers and C
delivery automatically wet side upper
on to the band.



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.
For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
For rounding and backing round and flat-backed books.

Murray Improved Bundling Press.
For pressing and tying up folded sections, also for tying up magazine journals, weeklies, etc. Enormous pressure easily obtained as the rat of gearing is 200 to 1. Instantaneous release to pressure. Big economy in string and cord.

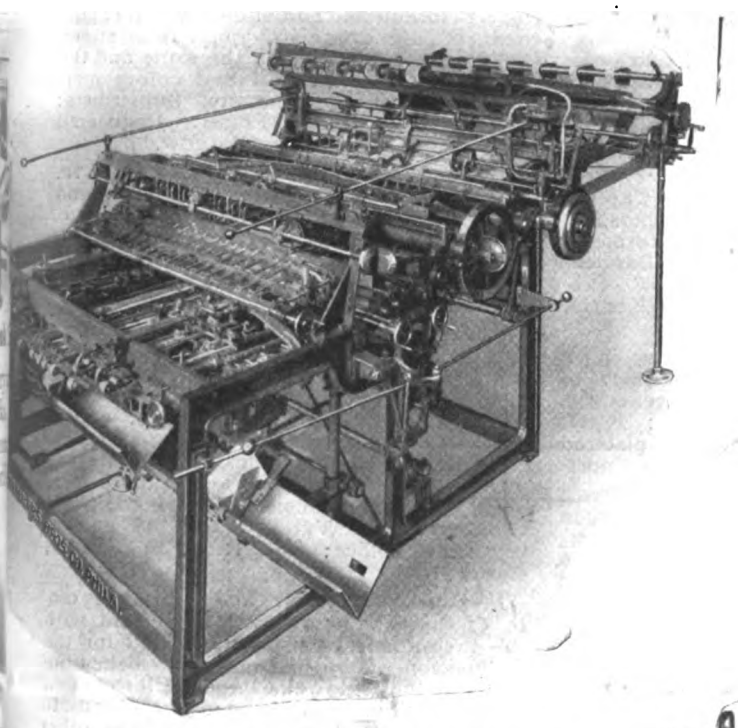
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Gr

Telephone: HOLBORN 2215.

Digitized by Google

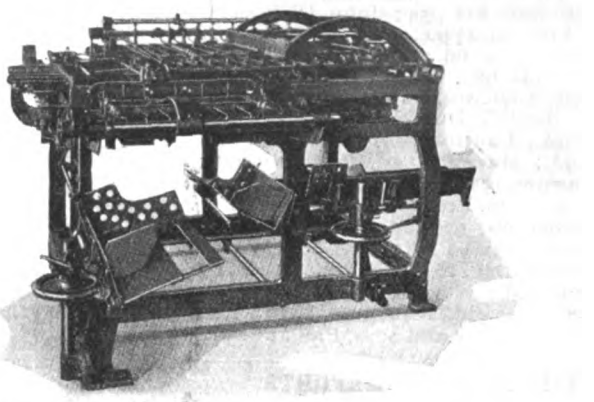
ORNE, LTD.

e Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.



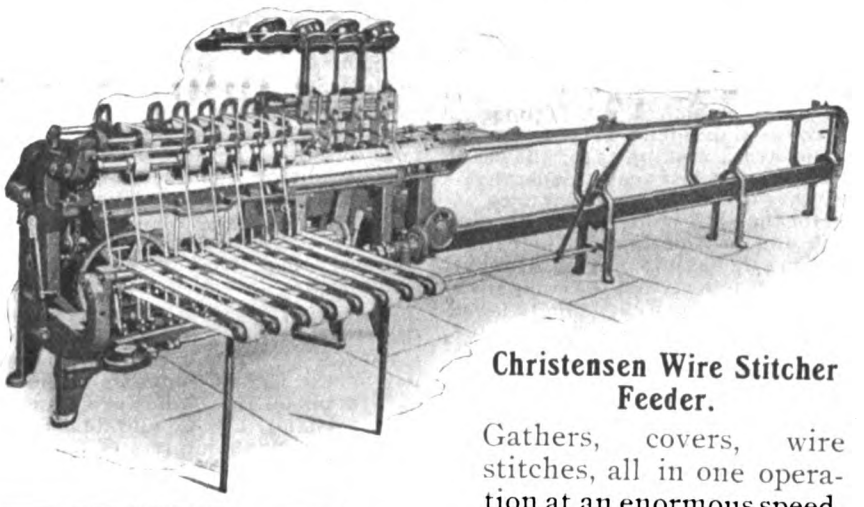
bers' 687C Quadruple Book Folding Machine.

ucing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from one 64-page sheet.



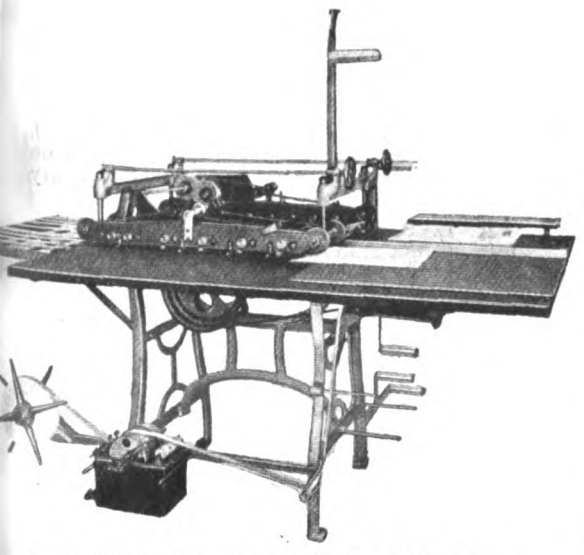
G.R.S. No. 42 Rapid Jobbing Folder.

Making one, two, three or four folds. Can have 16 and 32 parallel attachments. Enormous speed, Latest Jobber on World's market.



Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Gathers, covers, wire stitches, all in one operation at an enormous speed, Magazines, Booklets, Weeklies, Pamphlets, etc.



rackett Stripping and Binding Machine.

ies a strip of paper or cloth to the backs ote books, cheque books, tablets, etc. two boards together by cloth or paper ips; places cloth on paper sidings or ases, etc.; reinforces end sections, etc.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialised for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



Seybold New 3-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Trimming Machine.

nn Road, London, E.C.1.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers
(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

Brief Business and a Smoking Concert.

At the June general meeting of this association, held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week, the business of the evening was quickly dispatched, and members then enjoyed a smoking concert, which had been arranged by Messrs. Camplin, Condliff and Reed. The president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, was in the chair, and the attendance, though sparse to begin with, soon increased to satisfactory numbers.

After the confirmation of the minutes, the president made kindly reference to Mr. Arthur Paul's recovery from his recent illness, and Mr. Paul, on entering the room, received a cordial ovation, to which he briefly responded, expressing particularly his appreciation of the kindness of those members who had communicated with him during his stay in hospital.

New Members Elected.

There were, as usual, nominations for election to membership, and the following gentlemen were elected, the president giving each a personal welcome: Mr. F. R. Allsop (Botolph Printing Works, 8, Gate-street, Kingsway), overseer, letterpress machine room; Mr. H. R. Taylor (Kingsway Press, Ltd., Wharf-road, Latimer-road, W.10), works manager.

The next item of business was the consideration of a recommendation by the Council with regard to the forthcoming United Gathering at Leicester. This read: "That the Parent Association pay half railway fare of any London member desirous of attending." The recommendation was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously without discussion, and Mr. Bateman pointed out the desirability of a large number of members attending the United Gathering, which is being held next Saturday.

Concert a Great Success.

The concert programme had been skilfully compiled, and the artistes were in excellent trim, the result being an enjoyable variety of music, song and humour. Miss Dorothy Wise's soprano voice was much appreciated in a number of songs, including the old favourite, "Beautiful Isle of the Sea." Miss Elsie Sterry, a rich contralto, sang with fine feeling in several beautiful numbers, gaining a very cordial reception. Miss Rosa Costa proved herself a vivacious comedienne and soprano vocalist. Of the gentlemen, Mr. Godfrey Cons was well received in baritone songs, and Mr. F. Casey in songs in a deeper key. Mr. Jimmy Watts was a very lively humorist, whilst Mr. Robert Howe, though his name was not on the programme, was certainly one of the greatest successes of the evening in songs displaying great vocal range and power. At the piano was Mr. H. Bull.

The hearty applause given to every artiste and the frequent encores demanded proved that the whole programme was thoroughly acceptable to those present. Further witness was borne to this fact by the passing of a vote of thanks to the concert stewards and artistes. This was proposed by Mr. Berryman, seconded by Mr. Dawson, and carried with enthusiasm.

Brief response was made by Mr. Reed, after which the meeting concluded with the utmost cordiality, members joining hands in the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

N.-W. GROUP OF T.A. COMMITTEE.—The committee for the ensuing year of the North-Western Group of the Typographical Association are: President, Mr. F. C. Richens, Stockport; vice-president, Mr. H. V. Marsh, Manchester; committee, Messrs. F. Knights, Bolton; T. Hargreaves, Chester; J. A. Pilling, Bury; G. Nelson, Liverpool; J. E. Howarth, Rochdale; G. H. Walker, Kendal; auditors: Messrs. S. Fox, Ashton, and T. Haines, Preston; secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. J. Harvey, J.P., Blackburn.



Trade Union Matters.

PRINTERS AND HOLIDAY PAY.—The Lancs and Cheshire Master Printers' Alliance have intimated to the Typographical Association E.C. that in view of the month's strike last August the Alliance propose deducting one day's (8 hours) pay from the holiday money allowance. The Executive Council of the Union have lodged a protest and a meeting is convened to discuss the matter.

LONDON SOCIETY OF COMPOSITOR members signing the out-of-work book during the week ending May 26th, according to the *L.T.J.*, stood at 837. This figure compares with 788 in the previous week, 769 for the week ending May 12th, and 750 for April 28th. The members signing on May 26th, 1922, numbered 1,005 and 1,226 in the corresponding week of 1921. The total number of hours of overtime worked during April in the general trade was 63,945, which was divided amongst 5,703 men. Overtime worked during April in the news section represented 10,873 hours, for which 1,667 men were responsible.

By the way, arrangements for the L.S.C. Jubilee celebrations to be held at the Crystal Palace on July 7th are well forward. Apart from the many interesting attractions devoted more closely to L.S.C. interests the day's programme includes a wide variety of other diverting events.

N.-W.T.A. GROUP CONFERENCE.—On Saturday, June 9th, the North-Western Groups of the Typographical Association held their annual meeting at the "Lion" Hotel, Bridge-street, Warrington. The delegates were welcomed by the Mayor (Alderman J. Evans, J.P.). Mr. Chas. Duke (president of the Trades and Labour Council), and Mr. Wm. Robinson (president of the local branch of the T.A.) also welcomed the delegates. There were 23 resolutions from various branches, chief among them being discussion upon the advisability of settling wage questions in regional areas instead of by the National Agreement.

THE highest form of salesmanship is nothing but service.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

NICARAGUA.

His Majesty's Consul at Managua, Nicaragua (Mr. T. Ifor Rees) reports that a firm of stationers and bookbinders in that town desires to receive quotations for and samples of cloth and leather for bookbinding and of paper for writing and printing purposes, for account books and envelope making. The enquirer states he is obliged to use American products, which he finds are of inferior quality. He was not aware that supplies were obtainable from the United Kingdom and would be glad to enter into relations with United Kingdom manufacturers. (Reference No. 8,157/F.L./M.C./2.)

NEW ZEALAND.

The Officer-in-charge for His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the Post and Telegraph Department of the Dominion of New Zealand invite tenders for the supply of 1,000 reams azure wove bond typewriting paper, size 13 in. by 8½ in., 3¾ lb. per ream. Quotations should be c.i.f. and e. Wellington, New Zealand, and must reach the Stores Manager by 3 p.m. on June 28th, 1923. (Reference, 11404/E.D./M.P.).

EGYPT.

The British Commercial Agent for Egypt reports that the Superintendent of the Government Press, Cairo, invites tenders for the supply of paper for the year 1923-24 as follows: 800 reams, cream wove, strong smooth-surfaced writing paper, engine-sized, size 56 by 76 cm. weight 17·024 kilos. 500 reams ditto, but light buff colour. Sealed tenders on the proper form, addressed to the Superintendent, Government Press, Bulaq, Cairo, will be received up to noon on June 25th, 1923. Reference, 10833/F.E./M.P.).

STATIONERY for gentlemen, put up in cabinets of flat sheets and envelopes, is being developed in America.

Striking testimony as to the value of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer":

"Please put us on your Subscription List for an additional 2 copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. We find the contents of such help and guidance that we feel that our representatives should each have a copy regularly each week."

M. Co.

The Subscription rate to this journal is only 13/- per annum, post free, for 52 issues.

Why not send in your subscription now?

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Paper and Print Export Figures.

Colonial Requirements show Satisfactory Increases Compared with Previous Periods.

Statistics relating to the shipments of the different classes of goods handled by the overseas printer during the first quarter of the year indicate a definite tendency in the direction of improved business. A pleasing feature of the returns is that, while Colonial business with foreign markets shows signs of declining, that with the mother country evidences a marked increase.

Boards.

Exports of millboard, strawboard and cardboard for the first quarter of 1923, amounted to 23,129 cwts. as compared with 16,132 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year. This increase in the demand for the British article is all the more satisfactory in view of the large consignments that have been forthcoming from Scandinavian and Central European sources. The value of the shipments of boards during January-March have risen from £40,927 last year to £40,927 last year to £50,235 for the corresponding three months of the present year.

Boxes and Cartons.

The exports of boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard—including folding boxes—show no diminution during recent months, and a gratifying position is also revealed when the shipments for the first three months of the year are contrasted with those for the corresponding period of the two preceding years. Consignments of boxes and cartons during January to March reached 6,423 cwts. (of the value of £30,086), as against 4,707 cwts. (£28,508) in the corresponding period last year, and 4,858 cwts. (£39,573) during January to March of the preceding year.

Coated Papers.

Coated papers—which comprise printed and embossed paper hangings—met with a much better demand during the quarter than was the case in the corresponding periods of the two previous years. Considerably increased enterprise is now being displayed by many leading British houses engaged in this class of manufacture, with the result that oversea buyers can now obtain their requirements from this country, where formerly they had to go to Continental sources. During January to March these exports represented 38,892 cwts. (£177,938), as against 23,134 cwts. (£145,273) in the former period, and 21,023 cwts. (£174,646) during the first three months of 1921.

All other sorts of coated papers were exported to the extent of 9,576 cwts. (£65,624) during the quarter ended March, compared with 6,198 cwts. (£61,241) in the corresponding period last year, and 7,965 cwts. (£101,248) during January to March, 1921.

Packings and Wrappings.

Packings and wrappings continue to occupy an important position among paper and kindred articles sent overseas. For the first quarter of the year exports of this class of merchandise represented a proportion of 11·5 per cent. of the total paper and cardboard shipments, and recent consignments to oversea markets have been well maintained. During January to March the exports of packings and wrappings reached 118,427 cwts. (£91,040), a figure which favourably compares with 64,448 cwts. (£69,822) in the three months of the previous year, and 29,762 cwts. (£126,942) during January to March, 1921.

Paper Bags.

Many devices have been invented recently for producing paper bags and similar goods as food containers in large quantities. With the enterprise now being exerted in this direction by manufacturers of this class of machinery at home, it is surprising to find the exports of paper bags during the quarter ended March showing a slight decrease compared with the two former periods. The quantity sent overseas during January to March of the present year amounted to 4,227 cwts., as against 4,981 cwts. last year (three months), and 5,914 cwts. during the first quarter of 1921. The value in the respective three-monthly periods was as follows: 1923, £16,778; 1922, £18,060; 1921, £32,588.

Playing Cards.

Playing cards of British make were dispatched to colonial and foreign markets more numerously during the quarter ended March than they were in either of the corresponding quarters of 1922 or 1921. The present year's consignments of this commodity represented 542 cwts. (£10,474), contrasted with 490 cwts. (£9,916) during January to March, 1922, and 302 cwts. (£7,579) in the corresponding period of 1921.

Printed Books.

Exports under this heading form an important item in the list of goods that come within the purview of the oversea operations of many leading printing houses at home. As an instance of the popularity of this class of export on colonial markets it is interesting to notice that the latest available figures referring to the trade and commerce of Australia indicate that that market is the largest one for printed books so far as the United Kingdom exporter is concerned. Of the total value of printed books imported into Australia during the year 1920-21, amounting in value to £1,032,935, New South Wales was responsible for taking these goods to the extent of £447,462, whilst the share of Victoria stood at £357,255. For the quarter ending March of the present year exports of printed books amounted to 66,008 cwts. (£683,264) as contrasted with 52,966 cwts. (£636,305) last year (three months), and 80,794 cwts. (£969,173) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Printing Paper.

The returns relating to the exports of printing paper were very satisfactory, the quantity and value for the three months of the respective years being as follows:—

Jan.-March, 1923 ...	686,522 cwts.	£979,113
,, 1922 ...	198,877 ,,	419,217
,, 1921 ...	248,064 ,,	1,133,885

Regarding the markets to which printing papers were sent during the first quarter of the year, it is pleasing to notice that by far the larger share went to British Possessions, viz., 583,088 cwts. to colonial and 103,437 cwts. to foreign markets.

Australia continues to occupy the leading place as a consumer of British printings, the quantity consigned to that colony during the first three months of the year amounting to no less than 411,315 cwts., as against 76,789 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year, and 89,317 cwts. in 1921 (three months).

British India takes the second place with 63,625 cwts., against 21,103 cwts. in the former year, and 34,716 cwts. during January to March, 1921.

New Zealand comes next with 57,420 cwts., a figure which shows a substantial improvement over the 18,126 cwts. for January to March, 1922, and over the 19,441 cwts. sent during January to March, 1921.

British South Africa has proved a good market, that colony taking 32,226 cwts., against 13,512 cwts. last year and 31,145 cwts. during January to March, 1921.

Canada, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States each increased their requirements during January to March compared with the similar period of last year.

Printing Type.

A slightly better demand has been experienced for British printing type during the quarter as compared with last year, although contrasted with January to March, 1921, a considerably lessened demand was made. The present year's exports stood at 59 tons (£17,626), against 57 tons (£17,819) in January to March last year, and 104 tons (£31,620) in the 1921 period.

Stationery Exports.

Exports of envelopes, which do not include boxed stationery, were in an improved demand during the quarter, when they amounted to 10,214 cwts. This figure compares favourably with 17,642 cwts. last year (three months) and 7,306 cwts. in January to March, 1921. The value of these exports in the respective three-monthly periods stood at £43,784, 1923; £43,043, 1922; £86,198, 1921.

Other sorts of stationery were despatched abroad to the extent of 33,412 cwts. (£311,760) during the quarter ending March, as contrasted with 29,442 cwts. (£371,491) in the corresponding period of last year, and 39,535 cwts. (£586,346) in the three months of 1921.

Tissues.

The volume of the shipments of British tissues have been well maintained. The quantity exported during the first quarter of the year represented 3,224 cwts., as against 3,213 cwts. last year, and 3,570 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1921. The value of these exports stood at £32,367 during January to March, £36,074 in the similar period last year, and £56,468 in the corresponding three months of 1921.

Writing Paper.

The returns show a very much better demand for overseas British writings, and it is interesting to notice that every one of the Colonial markets—with the single exception of Ceylon—have considerably increased their takings of this important branch of manufacture. The quantity and value of the shipments of British writing paper for the first quarter of the year, and for the two corresponding previous quarters were as follows:

Jan. to March, 1923 ...	59,624 cwts. ...	£161,332
,, ,, 1922 ...	31,291 ,, ...	126,718
,, ,, 1921 ...	45,036 ,, ...	313,676

Australian demands were by far the largest, amounting to 25,480 cwts, against 11,814 last year; British India came next with 15,224 cwts., against 5,439 cwts. The figures for the other Colonies were: New Zealand, 6,761 cwts.; British South Africa, 2,372 cwts.; Straits Settlements, 703 cwts.; Ceylon, 557 cwts.; and Canada, 518 cwts.

Australian Paper Trade.

Import and Export Figures.

The values of paper and paper goods imported into and exported from the Commonwealth during the periods mentioned were as follows:—

Imports.

February	1922	1923
Cardboard and other paper boards	£11,312	£24,012
Printings	168,172	166,238
Wrappings of all colours	25,214	31,758
Writing & typewriting paper	37,679	62,938
All other paper	66,208	43,231
Directories, etc.	59,657	69,607
All other stationery ...	33,019	90,037
Totals ...	£421,261	£487,821
July to February	1921-22	1922-23
Cardboard and other paper boards	£90,535	£175,844
Printings	1,403,357	1,421,413
Wrappings of all colours	175,263	282,067
Writing & typewriting paper	225,386	442,285
All other paper	405,208	309,351
Directories, etc.	644,624	803,455
All other stationery ...	370,306	770,565
Totals	£3,314 679	£4,204,980

Exports.

February	1922	1923
Paper	£2,950	£3,952
Stationery	11,218	11,112
Totals ...	14,168	15,064
July to February	1921-22	1922-23
Paper	£34,990	£35,263
Stationery	134,192	122,195
Totals ...	£169,182	£157,458

PAPER and paper pulp imported into Japan last year reached a value of 30,720,457 yen. The value of the exports of papers was 16,127,576 yen.

Digitized by Google

British Paper Trade.

Problem of Demand and Higher Prices.

There is still much to be desired in the condition of the British paper trade. One of the great difficulties is to obtain prices which are adequate in view of the costs of production. British and Scandinavian producers are endeavouring to obtain better figures, but they are faced with serious competition from Central Europe.

A "Patchy" Market.

Although far from satisfactory the paper market is not without its more hopeful side. As a correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement) points out, recently issued balance sheets and company reports demonstrate clearly the "patchy" condition of trade. Certain mills are fortunate enough to show satisfactory profits, others have managed to pay a dividend slightly below what might be termed normal, while others again have incurred heavy losses. The most gratifying feature is undoubtedly the fact that there is a definite improvement in almost all the figures as compared with 1921 trading. Paper merchants, who are in a very much worse position than the millowners in 1921, are obviously emerging from a difficult time, and in many cases are able to show profitable trading figures for the last accounting period. It is perhaps too soon to claim that the paper-making industry and the paper trade are at the end of their difficulties, but there is clear enough evidence that they have surmounted the worst of them.

The position now is that the majority of paper mills show favourable results while the minority have yet to turn the corner. The same remark applies to the paper merchants, who are, however, dependent almost entirely upon home demands for their turnover. Home demand has passed its low water mark and is slowly but steadily improving. It has a long way still to go before it even approximates to normal. If therefore the distributing side of the paper trade is able to register fairly good returns (not necessarily satisfactory profits) during the worst phase of the depression there is every reason to believe that the prospects of sound business returns for the next period are distinctly favourable.

Colonial Demand.

Reports from the mills indicate a condition similar to that which has prevailed for a considerable time. The news-print mills are really busy. They have a good supply of orders in hand, both home and colonial. Australian demands are actually increasing, and a very steady trade is being conducted with New Zealand. In this section of the industry the only cause for complaint is the high price of pulp.

In the white printing section business is somewhat quietier. Some mills are in want of orders, and there is much idle machinery in the country.

The Scottish esparto mills are working at almost full capacity at present. In this section it is mainly the home demand that is being satisfied, but a fair amount of export business is passing through.

The fine paper mills report greatly improved trade, orders coming from home, foreign and Colonial sources. They are by no means approaching maximum output, but there is a feeling that the situation is becoming safe.

Unfortunately that important section of the paper industry which is concerned with wrapping papers is in a poor way, and doleful accounts come to hand. Here competition from Central Europe is felt very seriously, the price factor being prominent.

PAPER MOUNTS. — Good and serviceable mounts for photographs, pictures, and similar purposes are made by the Art Mount Manufacturing Co. in England, the sole selling agents for whom are Brown Bros., 216, Upper Thames-street, London. The mounts cover all the ranges that are required, being produced in two substances, six colours, and in five finishes—linen, hessian, hop sack, hand-made and plain. An important feature of the sheets is their composition. They are made from rag stock and contain no aniline or other fugitive dyes, and they are guaranteed free from hypo. These qualities are important for the mounting of photographs and pictures, which would be readily acted upon by inferior mounts.

Paper Prices.

Sellers the "Slaves of Uncontrollable Forces."

Paper merchants find themselves in something of a difficulty in the matter of paper prices, and explanations are offered in an article under the heading of "Our Computation" in *Paper and Progress*.

"We did think at the commencement of the year," says the writer, "that we were masters of the situation with regard to prices, which were then fairly stable, but now realise that we are merely the slaves of uncontrollable circumstances which clearly point to an immediate increase in the cost of all grades of paper.

"During the last few weeks we, in common with all other houses, have had orders for various writings and printings returned by the mills, with an indication that they could not be executed except at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. Wrapping papers generally are advanced £2 per ton. Various explanations are given and these are backed with facts that cannot be controverted.

"Taking the esparto mills first, they have been working on old stocks of grass, and have been faced with a shortage of new stocks owing to labour trouble in Africa, where the natives refused to collect until their demands were satisfied. This may possibly explain why there is such a big difference in the amount of grass used. We recently had occasion to have analysed various samples of esparto papers from a number of mills, and the results were surprising, the difference of material used in manufacture varying between 30 per cent. to 75 per cent. This test was made for our own satisfaction, and in the interest of our customers, in order that when we sold them an esparto paper its principal content justified its name.

"The serious situation resulting from labour troubles in Sweden is responsible for the upward tendency of printings, the result of the recent lock-out being a shortage approximately of 200,000 tons of wood pulp. Another factor not realised except by those in direct contact with the situation is the effect of the United States of America on this market, in the fact that they can, and do, outbuy us; also Scandinavian mills in some instances are refusing orders not only on the question of price, but on account of their output being booked for many months ahead. We should ourselves think it a short-sighted policy to refuse whatever stocks we hold (other than in circumstances amounting to a moratorium) to our customers, but abroad the almighty dollar rules the situation, and foreign mills will disappoint the English regular trade for a very small margin.

"Experiments are now being made with bamboo, which, if successful, might eventually help the pulp situation. Meanwhile, easy bleaching pulp has advanced about £5 per ton over that quoted six months ago, whilst coal is about 12s. per ton more, which really represents an increase of ½d. per pound, and it is due to certain stocks of pulp at the mills that makers are, at the moment, only asking for about half this extra on new makings. Therefore merchants are in no way responsible for whatever increases occur and which inevitably must come."

Irish Free State Paper Industry.

It is interesting to note that the statistics relating to imports and exports of paper of the Irish Free State are no longer included under the classification of the United Kingdom, but are incorporated with those of "other countries." Accordingly the figures furnished by the Director of Statistics of the Free State Ministry, although they relate to the year 1921, have a particular significance.

From this statement it is seen that imports of paper goods were valued as follows, the exports being given in parenthesis:—Paper, £535,616 (£102,597); stationery, £245,565 (£33,053); books, approximately £120,000 (£25,491); newspapers, £62,004 (£12,579); show cards, £33,558 (£31,416).

In the cardboard industry the number of works is given as 17, employing 606 hands, while the manufacture of wall-paper accounts for 228 employees.

Cardboard in Spain.

Opportunity for British Product.

The following report on the cardboard industry in Spain has been forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade by the Commercial Secretary at Madrid (Capt. U. do B. Charles):—

La Papelera Espanola, the only large firm of paper manufacturers in Spain, have just completed a new factory in Prat y Llobrogat for the manufacture of cardboard. This is the first factory producing it on a large scale, *i.e.*, some 12 tons a day. The machinery installed is Swiss (by Escher, Wyss and Co.) and bi-colour. As is the case with all cardboard of Spanish manufacture, the quality is poor, the inner of the three layers being made from extremely bad paper waste, gathered from the streets, such as torn-off theatre bills, etc. The finished article is consequently coarse and brittle.

A factory of some importance exists at Tolosa, which turns out some 2 tons per day of corrugated cardboard (chiefly used for packing electric bulbs).

There is another factory of some importance at Palazuolos (Segovia), where wood pulp, made on the premises from Norwegian and Finnish wood, is used.

Some 20 to 30 small factories, none of which have an output exceeding 200 kilograms per day, exist in various parts of the country. Their primary object appears to be the production of the same kind of article on the most economic lines.

The principal sources of demand spring from the boxmaking trade, the confectionery tray makers, theatre and other ticket manufacturers, and there is even a large demand for cardboard for the making soles for cheap shoes, chiefly at Blohe, Alicante. The arms factory at Toledo uses many tons of cardboard every year, but the inferior quality supplied gives rise to many complaints.

As to the better quality cardboard, Austria and Italy were the principal importers before the war, but since then Germany, favoured by her exchange, has flooded the market with her makes. Lately there has been a considerable decrease in imports from that source, and, given competitive prices, there should be a good market in Spain now for a medium quality cardboard. The cardboard used for visiting cards is inferior, and it should not be difficult to educate the taste of the better class Spaniard in this connection, with a view to placing the English article on the market.

In view of the policy of completely sacrificing quality to price, and the better buying capacity of the working classes, it would seem that there is scope for a factory making cardboard of superior quality to that at present obtainable from national sources, as the high duty payable is always an obstacle in the way of imported cardboard.

This commodity is dutiable on its entrance into Spain under Tariff items 1084–1097.

The Commercial Secretary has forwarded to the Overseas Trade Department a few samples of cardboard and paperboard of Spanish manufacture, which it is thought United Kingdom manufacturers may care to see.

With the object of assisting manufacturers of English card and pasteboard desirous of calculating c.i.f. prices, the Commercial Secretary has obtained from a firm of Customs House agents at Bilbao, the following *pro forma* account of charges in connection with the discharge of 100 kilograms of cardboard in sheets or bales, and pasteboard in boxes:—

	Ptas.
Discharge, port and traffic charges	30.20
Cartage, charges railways and customs	17.00
Porters at Customs	10.00
Documents, each consignment ...	3.50
Customs House agents' commission, approx.	10.00
Duties according to Tariff:	
Pasteboard, minimum	50.00
Cardboard, covered with paper, minimum	50.00
Approximately 25 per cent. to be added to duties for gold agio.	

The samples referred to, together with a list of prices quoted by the manufacturer, may be seen at the offices of the Department (Room 42), and a duplicate set of samples is available for loan, in order of application, to provincial manufacturers who may be unable to inspect them in London.

Digitized by Google

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES.

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES FOR FORWARD OR BACKWARD NUMBERING.

Model 30, 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
(Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0)
Without Drop-Cyphers.

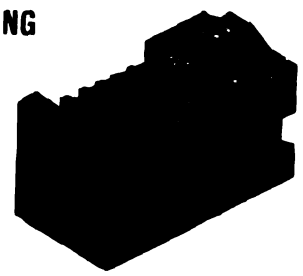


654321
Impression of Figures.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No 54321
Impression of Figures

The American Numerex Cleaning Outfit.

has been specially placed on the market to reduce to a minimum the trouble of the proper care of numbering machines.

Care of Machines: If numbering machines are properly taken care of, they should stand up, even under the extreme conditions they are subject to, for many millions of impressions. The first matter to consider, therefore, is the cleaning away from the frame and working parts the printer's ink, dirt and other foreign particles that hinder the proper functioning of these devices.

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:

Price of Complete Outfit £1.8.6



The Outfit Includes:

2 1-Piece Steel Trays
1 Wire Drip Tray
1 1-Gallon Can of Numerex Cleaning Mixture
1 Wooden Handle Cleaning Brush
1 Bottle of Numerex Numbering Machine Oil
1 Oil Can

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-colour Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

MESSRS. MARINONI'S reputation is world-wide in connection with the construction of Rotary Letterpress Machines, and their products have consistently improved during their career, which extends to nearly 80 years.

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines!

Single Colour
Two Colour (Superimposed)
Two Colour (Successive or Perfecting)
Two Colour and Photogravure (Combination)
Three Colour (Successive)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Colour—(Tin Plate)

THESE constructions are the result of the experience and initiative of a famous firm possessing vast resources, whose sole aim is to produce the best. Thoughtful printers will realise that MARINONI VOIRIN'S conception of the best merits investigation and respect.

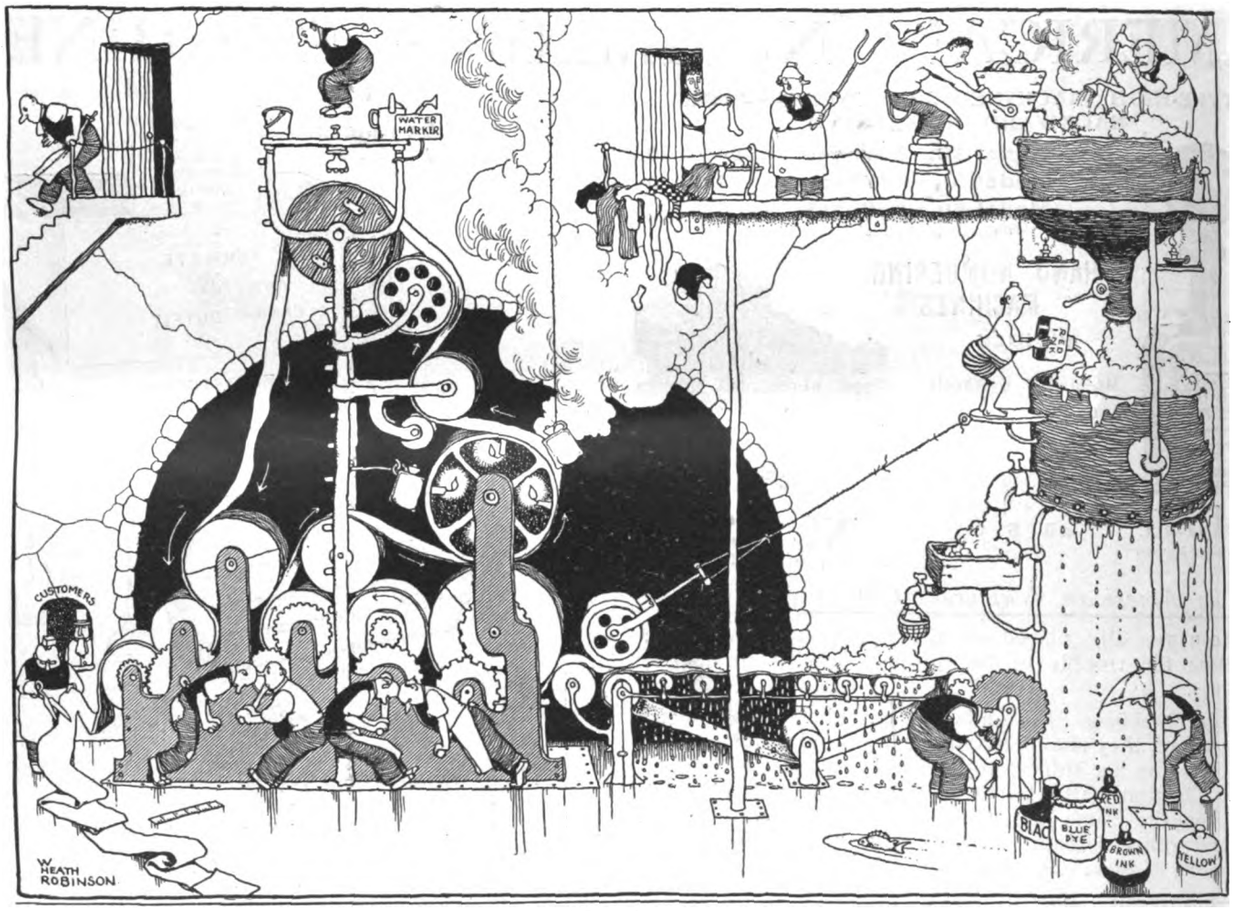
More than 600 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: "FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

Digitized by Google



The Latest Thing in Papermaking Machines submitted for the consideration of

THOMAS & GREEN, Ltd.

Thomas and Green, Limited, recently invited Mr. W. Heath Robinson to submit suggestions for improvements on the existing types of papermaking machines. The resulting ideas as shown in the sketch are extremely interesting and in many ways simplify present practice; but owing to the necessity for exact colour-matching which has been for so many years a speciality of 288 Mill, the directors have decided very reluctantly that they must continue to rely upon the more orthodox methods of the leading papermaking authorities.

News-Print & Surface Coated Paper

U.S. Exports for March.

In the month of March exports of news-print paper from the United States represented 3,978,361 lbs., of the value of $189,927. The chief market was Cuba, which took 2,931,623 lbs. (£128,396). Considerably behind is the second most important market, that of the Philippine Islands, with 384,401 lbs. ($18,851). Then we have Columbia 95,302 lbs. ($5,670). England occupies the fourth place, her receipts of American news print representing 79,929 lbs. ($7,303), followed by Canada with 73,537 lbs. ($7,100). Substantial quantities were dispatched to South American States while Australia's share amounted to 7,588 lbs. ($1,189).

Book Paper.

Total exports for March of book paper (not coated) were 2,383,962 lbs., of the value of $266,443. Again Cuba is the principal market, with 704,917 lbs. ($76,521). Canada occupies the second place, 338,910 lbs. ($41,042). Mexico's consumption reached 228,792 lbs. ($23,675), the Philippine Islands coming fourth with 254,059 lbs. ($22,649). Argentina and Brazil each took more than 100,000 lbs. of this class of paper. Outside of the American continent, the principal markets were China 90,667 lbs. ($11,021), Japan 85,267 lbs. ($6,885), Australia 85,089 lbs. ($12,802), British India 63,702 lbs. ($6,357), and England 47,568 lbs. ($10,879).

The quantity of surface-coated paper dispatched abroad by the United States in the same month represented 334,249 lbs., of the value of $56,810. The principal consumer was Canada, with £148,285 lbs. ($31,547), and she was closely followed by Cuba, which took 132,239 lbs. ($13,823). In the third place we find Australia, whose consumption was 22,836 lbs. ($6,173). After Mexico, which consumed 11,907 lbs. ($1,938), the principal markets were England 6,780 lbs. ($1,198), Scotland 3,579 lbs. ($747) and British South Africa 2,329 lbs. ($388).

Writing Paper, Envelopes, etc.

Statistics of U.S. Exports.

Statistics furnished by the Department of Commerce, Washington, give the following figures concerning the export of writing paper, envelopes, papeteries and cover paper from the United States during the month of March:—Cover paper, 110,802 lbs. ($18,061), writing paper (except papeteries), 492,584 lbs. ($81,224), envelopes, 218,375 lbs. ($41,179), papeteries, 22,525 lbs. ($7,958).

Of the comparatively few markets for cover paper Canada is the principal consumer, her share of the total during March being 45,632 lbs. ($9,119). England comes next with 35,322 lbs. ($4,557), then Cuba 23,824 lbs. ($3,431), Colombia and Mexico practically accounting for the remainder, with a small consignment for Australia of 321 lbs. ($64).

Of writing paper (except papeteries), the largest individual share went to the Philippine Islands, 107,785 lbs. ($15,368). Other principal markets were Mexico 90,344 lbs. ($13,718), China 33,611 lbs. ($5,670), Canada 25,956 lbs. ($8,224), Australia 23,702 lbs. ($2,776), Straits Settlements 17,930 lbs. ($2,619), England's consumption amounting to 10,135 lbs. ($1,318), while British India took 9,422 lbs. ($1,618).

Cuba was the principal consumer of United States envelopes, the quantity dispatched in March being 44,750 lbs. ($8,603). Canada was a close rival with 41,520 lbs. ($8,245), followed by Philippine Islands 32,657 lbs. ($4,716) and British South Africa 23,277 lbs. ($3,830).

Mexico was the chief destination for papeteries, to the extent of 4,469 lbs. ($1,313), followed by Canada 3,494 lbs. ($953), Cuba 3,168 lbs. ($1,922), Dominican Republic 2,279 lbs. ($704), and New Zealand 1,025 lbs. ($241).

AN Advertisement is always working.

U.S. Board Exports.

Exports from the United States during March of paper board and strawboard reached a total of 4,253,288 lbs. ($225,486), and of Bristols and Bristol board 222,360 lbs. ($16,906).

Nearly half of the paper and strawboard went to Canda, namely 2,025,432 lbs. ($91,117). The second place was occupied by Japan, 719,568 lbs. ($37,702), followed by Cuba, 488,829 lbs. ($30,937), and China 487,296 lbs. ($25,894). England occupied the fifth place with 112,172 lbs. ($5,205), succeeded by Mexico 77,338 lb. ($6,620), Philippine Islands, 75,088 lbs. ($7,230), Colombia 66,621 lbs. ($4,103), Australia 46,593 lbs. ($4,904) and New Zealand 37,937 lbs. ($1,989).

Bristols and Bristol board are less extensively distributed. The largest quantity went to Cuba, namely 136,455 lbs. ($8,851), then follow Chile 32,263 lbs. ($1,582), Canada 13,307 lbs. ($2,025), Mexico 11,577 lbs. ($1,372), Colombia 8,755 lbs. ($650), and Australia 7,714 lbs. ($758).

Blotting from Wood Pulp.

An entirely new departure in the manufacture of blotting paper is forecast by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada as the result of an investigation recently carried out in their experimental paper mill.

The best grades of blotting paper have hitherto been made from rag pulp, but the laboratories have succeeded in producing a paper with excellent absorptive powers entirely from wood pulp.

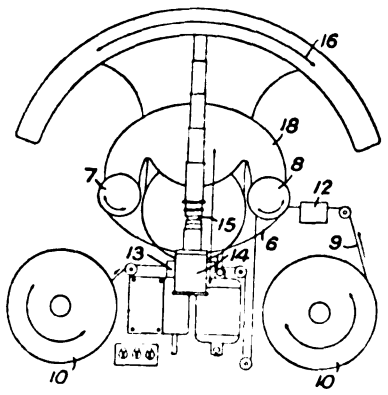
The interesting feature of the new paper is that it contains a large proportion of pulp made from a wood, which, although plentiful, has found little employment in the pulp industry of Canada.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

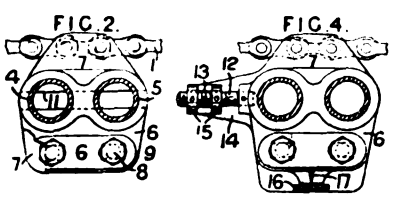
Photographic Type Composing.

Mr. E. K. Hunter has patented an invention relating to printers' composing apparatus of the kind comprising a stencil provided with opaque characters, and means for successively projecting selected characters on to a sensitive surface. The stencil consists of a flexible film which may be of any desired length and may bear a number of founts and cases of characters. The apparatus may be controlled by means of a keyboard or a perforated strip. The stencil 6 is mounted on rollers 7, 8 carried by a revoluble table 18, character selection being effected by traversing the stencil to select the style of character, and then moving the table to select a character. The selected character is projected on to a sensitive surface 16 by means comprising a light-source 14, a lens system, and a shutter 15, the lens system being adjustable for enlarging or reducing. The apparatus may be controlled by means of a perforated strip 9, wound on rollers 10 and co-operating with jacquard mechanism or electric devices 13. For correcting errors, the strip may have correcting perforations co-operating with electric devices 12 in series with the devices 13, the devices 13 being inoperative when a correcting perforation is presented to the devices 12. The perforated strip may be prepared in a keyboard apparatus comprising keys and slides for making perforations corresponding to the characters and the size and style thereof, and an indicator displaying characters and indicia for spacing and justification.



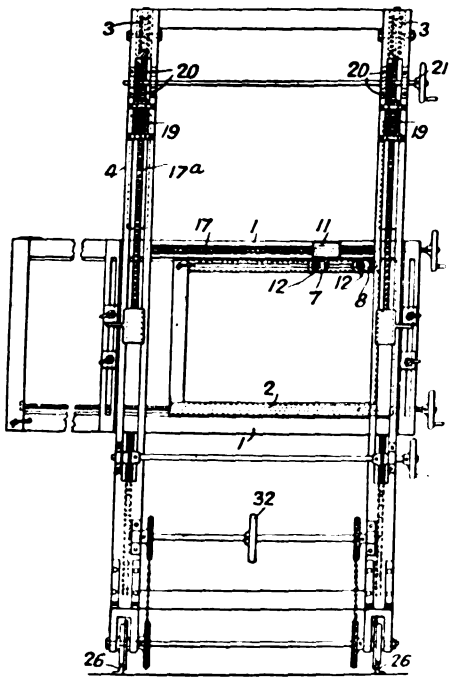
Sheet Delivery Mechanism.

In this invention the gripper shafts of endless chain delivery mechanism for printing machines are secured to the chains in such manner as to be readily adjustable in a direction longitudinally thereof so that alteration of the position of the grippers due to stretching or contraction of the chains may be corrected. The shafts 4, 5, carrying respectively the grippers and gripper pads, are supported by plates 6 adjustably secured to brackets 7 rigid with the delivery chains 1 A rib on the plate 6 engages a groove 11 in the bracket, on which are provided screw studs 8 passing through slots 9 in the plate 6. In the modification, Fig. 4, the adjustment is effected by nuts 15 on either side of a yoke 13 integral with an arm 14 on the bracket 7, and nuts engaging a screw stud 12 secured to the plate 6. A scale 16 and pointer 17 indicate the amount of the adjustment. The invention is patented by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited, A. V. Bugler and T. E. Delafons.



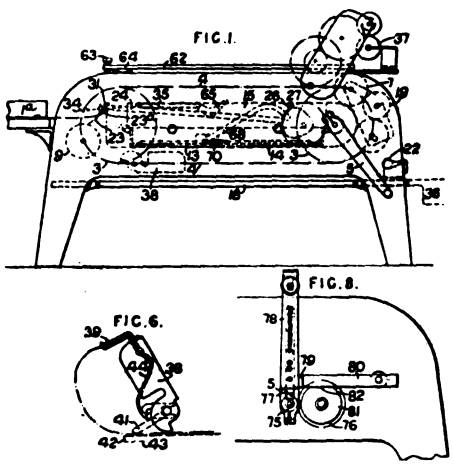
Step and Repeat Apparatus.

Mr. W. T. Wilkinson has patented a photographic step and repeat copying apparatus which comprises a frame 2 carrying the sensitive surface slidably mounted in a frame 1 which is itself slidable vertically in a suppor 4, the horizontal and vertical movements being made by pre-determined steps by means of sets of three stops 7, 8, 11 the characteristic feature being that the zero stop 8, as well as the intermediate and distance stops 11, 7, is adjustable. The stops are clamped by means of thumb screws 12, so that to get for example the horizontal movement the frame 2 is moved to the left till a finger on the intermediate stop 11 abuts against the zero stop 8, after which the stop 11 is unclamped and moved forward till it contacts with the distance stop 7 when it is again clamped and the frame 2 moved as before to give the next step. The frame 1 is counterpoised by means of weights hung on pulleys 3 and the support 4 is mounted on wheels and arranged to run on rails 26, movement being effected by rotation of a hand wheel 32. The movement of the intermediate stops 11 may be effected by hand, or, as shown, by means of a screw 17 or racks 17^a operated by worms 19 through bevel gearing 20 from a handle 21. The sets of stops may be arranged so that the intermediate stop is on the relatively moving member and the zero and distance stops on the relatively fixed member.



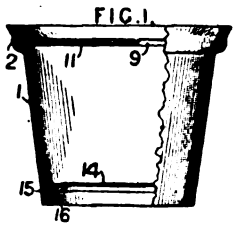
Printing Machines.

This invention relates to printing machines of the kind in which inking and impression rollers are carried by a pair of endless chains or belts rotating about a fixed forme or chase and consists chiefly in an improved construction and arrangement of the sheet feeding and delivery devices. A pair of endless chains 4 passing round sprocket wheels 3 carry inking rollers 7 and an impression roller 9 and are rotated round the type bed 15 by a crank handle 5 on the shaft of one of the wheels 3. The sheets to be printed are fed from a table 1_a into a clip 23, comprising two members pressed apart by a light spring. A stronger spring on the shaft of the clip normally holds the clip bodily in a downwardly extending position out of the path of the inking rollers 7 but after the passage of these rollers, the clip is turned into the position shown by the engagement with a lip 31 on the clip of the end of a rod 24 operated by a cam 26 on a gear wheel 27. The sheet is fed into the clip against a registering tongue 23^a, whereupon the lower member of the clip is engaged by the impression roller 9 to grip the sheet and turn the clip over bodily into the plane of the type bed 15, in which position a projection 34 on the clip is engaged by a spring latch 35. As the roller moves clear of the clip, the latter is opened by its spring and, upon the release of the latch 35 by the engagement of the roller 9 with a bell crank 65, it returns bodily to its normal position. Prior to this return, the rear edge of the sheet is engaged by a spring clip 39, Fig. 6, pivoted to a carriage 38 carried by the chains 4, the carriage being provided with an arm 41 which upon engaging a shoulder 42 on a rail 43 turns the carriage into the position shown and the clip 39, by means of the connection 44, lifts the sheet, which is then carried forward into the nip of delivery disks 37 and conveyed to a delivery tray 36. During the printing the impression roller 9 is pressed downwards on to the sheet by the engagement of runner disks on its shaft with guide bars 62 adjustable by screws 63 and springs 64. The inking rollers receive ink from a duct roller 22 by contact therewith of a distributing roller 19, and during their passage beneath the type bed 15 they engage a distributing disk 14 carried by a ratchet wheel 13 which is rotated intermittingly by a pawl pivoted to a block 70 reciprocated by a link 68 from the gear 27. The rollers 7 are held in contact with the disk 14 by the engagement of runners on their shafts with guide rails 18. In order to stop the rotation of the chains 4 when the clip 23 is in sheet receiving position, the crank handle 5 may be provided with a spring trigger 78, Fig. 8, having a stop 77 adapted to engage a stop 79 on the end of the lever 80 pivoted to the frame and resting on the periphery of a disk 81 driven by gearing 76, 75 from the crank 5. The stop 79 is held above the path of the stop until a flat part 82 of the disk comes opposite to the lever 80 when the rotation of the crank is arrested. The invention is patented by Mr. C. A. H. Bullock.



Paper Containers.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. A. Moore relating to the manufacture of paper containers. A container formed of non-calendered paper or other fibrous stock has a re-inforced flared neck 2 formed by folding a continuation of the side wall 1 inwardly upon itself to form three overlying portions which are consolidated by great pressure so as to form a practically solidified homogeneous mass. The neck is formed with an annular groove 9 to take a paper disk or cap 11, the inner or lower side of the groove being broader than the upper one to provide a seat for the cap and terminating flush with the inner wall of the body 1. The bottom 14 has a depending flange 15 bent up again to form a part 16, a lower continuation of the side wall being folded upon and caused to interlock with these parts by pressure similarly to the neck. Multi-ply stock, incorporating a binder, may be employed for the vessels, which may be paraffined to render them waterproof



Digitized by Google

Inks for Home and Export.

Messrs. R. A. BARTLETT, Ltd.

This company, which celebrated its first birthday only last March, is a striking example of the achievement of a large amount of progress in a short space of time, a fact which speaks well for the new firm of ink makers. From the outset Messrs. R. A. Bartlett, Ltd., proved to the trade that they were placing upon the market reliable inks giving sound value for money, and the hundreds of customers they have placed on their books in their brief career as a company is plain confirmation that the firm is already recognised as one of the leading printing ink makers in this country.

Space does not allow us to give very full particulars of the fine works which Messrs. Bartlett have equipped in the Willesden district—in a most central and convenient position for works of this description—but readers will be interested to have some information about the company and to see the photographs which we reproduce here.

The first illustration gives an outside view of the premises, but it should be remarked that our illustration fails to do full justice to its subject, inasmuch as the firm's more imposing buildings are mainly hidden in the rear. The works are, in fact, very extensive, and are well adapted for the manufacture of the firm's specialities. Adequate space has been allotted for the clothing of lithographic rollers and the manufacture of printers' sundries, in which the firm does a very big business.

The second illustration provides an inside glimpse of some of the machinery used in the manufacture of Bartlett inks.

Classes of ink in which this company specialises particularly include concentrated offset inks, rotary photogravure inks, copperplate inks as well as letterpress inks for all purposes; they are, moreover, in a specially good position to supply dry rollers, of which they hold large stocks. Messrs. Bartlett are also the sole manufacturers and suppliers of the well-known "Drylio" litho inks, which are being used successfully by some of the leading printers here and overseas.

At the Willesden factory high-class inks for all well-known processes are produced daily under the personal supervision of Mr. Albert E. Earl, director and general manager of the company, who has spent the whole of his career in studying the requirements of printers, and Messrs. R. A. Bartlett, Ltd., are fortunate in having the services of such an experienced gentleman.

The managing director of the company, Mr. Reginald A. Bartlett, is too well known in the trade to need any introduction to printers in this country, and when we state that the company's sales are increasing rapidly week by week we are merely stating a fact that is in accordance with the general anticipation of the many friends these two directors have in the trade.

Although young, the company possesses one of the most experienced technical staffs in this country, all the workers having been selected for their knowledge of high-class inks and their production. In the same manner the outside staff has been appointed, and the company's products are being brought before the trade in all parts of the United Kingdom by practical men who understand the trade's requirements and difficulties, the London sales manager being Mr. Fred Howe, a practical lithographer, who is well known throughout the lithographic trade.

Our overseas readers will be interested to know that large shipments of inks have already been sent abroad by Messrs. R. A. Bartlett, Ltd., and these sales give promise of steady expansion. Would-be agents who are anxious to sell printing inks of reliable quality have here an opportunity of *taking* up some good lines, and should lose no time in communicating with 8, Hythe-road, London, N.W.10.



Frontage of the Willesden Premises.



An Interior View: Ink-making Machinery.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Adams, R. C. Manually operated type-composing machines, etc. 13,508.

Allott, F. W. J., and Allott, Jones and Co., Ltd. Photographic printing processes. 13,919.

Bassett, E. Devices for effecting registration of plates for multi-colour printing. 13,736.

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., and Dreghorn, H. Electric drives for printing presses, etc. 13,689.

Goodger, A. R. Apparatus for colloid printing. 13,619.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co.). Late news printing devices. 13,759.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co.). Folding mechanism. 13,858.

Hugo, T. Envelope-making machines. 13,863.

List, J. B. Envelopes, etc. 13,562.

Reckitt and Sons, Ltd., and Stabler, W. Pictorial cards for advertising. 13,673.

Soc. La. Rototype. Recording set up line of machine for casting and setting movable type. 13,463.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Bautzner Industriewerk Akt. Ges., and Bornschein, G. Grinding and graining machine for lithographic zinc and aluminium plates. 197,866.

Evans, A. B. Printing machines. 197,751.

Evans, J. Photographic printing apparatus. 197,764.

Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Mfg. Co.). Paper cup and method of making the same. 197,880.

Webster, F., Spurin, R. M., and Smith, Ltd., T. J. and J. Loose-leaf books. 197,802.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Alchemic Gold Co., Inc. Printing inks. 197,916.

Digitized by Google

Mr. James Gallie, J.P.

Complimentary Dinner by Envelope Makers.

A well-deserved compliment was paid to Mr. James Gallie, J.P., of Edinburgh, by members and ex-members of the Council of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, when they entertained him to dinner on Thursday, May 31st, at Oddenino's Imperial Restaurant, Regent-street. The purpose of the entertainment was to mark the appreciation of the members of the Council for their guest's services to the trade during the two years in which he occupied the presidential chair.

Appreciation by Mr. Spicer.

Mr. J. Leonard Spicer, the President of the Federation, occupied the chair, and, in proposing the only toast of the evening, voiced his pleasure at seeing that so many of those who had been associated with Mr. Gallie had made special journeys—some from Glasgow, some from Edinburgh and others from Yorkshire—to be present. He mentioned how one member of the Council, having travelled from Manchester, had had to respond to a telegraphic recall an hour or two before the dinner started, and added that Mr. F. G. Hawdon and Mr. James Paterson were unfortunately prevented from attending by reasons of health.

Mr. Spicer then spoke at some length of the services rendered by Mr. Gallie right through the early days of the formation of the organisation. He mentioned how their guest had seen the possibilities for the future of such an organisation, and how the formation of the Scottish Section had been in no small degree the result of Mr. Gallie's work. Mr. Spicer claimed that his own prophecy of two years ago, when Mr. Gallie was new to the post of President, had been amply justified, and that he had carried on the great tradition commenced by Mr. Godfrey. The speaker mentioned how during five years Mr. Gallie had made journeys from Edinburgh to attend 54 council meetings, 41 executive committee meetings, apart from other conferences involved by the work of the Federation and necessitating certainly over 90,000 miles of travelling. In fact, Mr. Spicer believed that Mr. Gallie held the record on the West Coast route.

Proceeding, Mr. Spicer spoke of Mr. Gallie's great aptitude for negotiation and his tact, which had been invaluable. He told how Mr. Gallie had had charge of the organisation during two years of lusty growth, a period in which it had taken deeper root in the stationery trade, and in which it had increased its reputation as an organisation which got things done. Mr. Spicer described Mr. Gallie as one of those quiet men from the North who had encouraged the spirit of camaraderie and help one to another. He thought the whole of the Council would agree with him in saying that the Federation owed an enormous debt of gratitude to their guest, who had never missed a single meeting, except when the railway strike prevented him from travelling, and in proposing the toast of Mr. Gallie's health he believed that he had behind him the united sentiment, as well as the affection, of his fellow-members of the Council.

An Eloquent Acknowledgment.

Mr. Gallie, in reply, added to the debt which the Council already owed him by an after-dinner speech of a quality rarely achieved even by speakers with oratorical reputations. He said that perhaps the most difficult task which the Federation had thrust upon him was to reply to the speech which Mr. Spicer had just delivered. He would not attempt to thank his fellow members adequately, for that was beyond him. As a sentimental sort of person he felt that the dimness of his glasses would prevent it, and those present must take it that the poverty of his expression was due to the wealth of his appreciation. Whilst listening to the eulogy of the President, it just occurred to him that had the Prime Minister heard it he would realise that he had an opportunity of remedying the most noticeable omission from his Cabinet, in which he had not included a single Scot. Mr. Gallie said he would like to assume the prerogative of old age, and as one who had retired from the chair, he thought that prerogative came to him, and he could talk about his experiences in organisation. He recalled that in his early days, representing his firm on certain committees of the Scottish Alliance, he had preserved that sphinx-like silence, with its easy simulation of wisdom, which earned its due reward. He spoke of the early days when as a member of the Council he spoke on the gospel of good fellowship and better prices. He felt then like a Scottish Daniel entering a den of English lions, and he was reminded how as a young scholar he entered the placid atmosphere of a class presided over by a preceptor, represented in the case of the Federation by that giant of the industry, Mr. Godfrey. When he succeeded to the chair left vacant by Mr. Godfrey, he found the seat rather roomy and at times a little draughty.

After referring in the kindliest terms to the help he had received from the Secretary, Mr. Gallie turned to the President and accepted his suggestion that during the past two years the Federation had still further spread its roots, and he asked Mr. Spicer to accept an expression of confidence that under the leadership of the present President the organisation would continue to prosper in what they all hoped would be better times. Just as a final word, Mr. Gallie said his tenure of office had enriched him with a circle of friendship which he hoped he might long retain.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION. 8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10. Telephone: 3043 Willesden. Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

WM. MAYALL & CO., *Ink Manufacturers, etc.,* St. Stephen Street, Salford, MANCHESTER, Eng.

Contractors to H.M. Stationery Office, the Principal Railway Companies, London County Council, West Riding County Council, Birmingham, Brighton Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, and other leading Corporations, Education Committees, etc., etc.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of WRITING, COPYING, MARKING, STAMPING and LAUNDRY INKS; INK POWDERS for RULING and WRITING; TICKET INKS; STENCIL INKS, etc., etc.

COLD GLUES; ENVELOPE GUMS; PASTES and ADHESIVES for all purposes.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

.....19...

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Discussion of a Visit made to the Central London Printing School.

The monthly meeting of the Association, held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., was a very largely attended one. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Milton (president), who was supported by Mr. J. Fleming (vice-president).

After the reading of the minutes which were confirmed, a considerable amount of correspondence was dealt with.

Letters were read from Messrs. Miles, Napier, Willmott and Crosby. Mr. A. F. Walker wrote expressing a desire to see another column in the new list of members showing what department the member belonged to. Mr. A. J. Flint in a letter mentioned that he would be glad to hear of a vacancy. The correspondence included a letter from Mr. Colebrook who inquired if there was amongst the members a practical bookbinder, forwarder or finisher, who would be willing to place two or three hundred pounds in a small, though successful bookbinding house in London.

Mr. A. C. Ware presented the report of the annual dinner, and Mr. J. Fleming extended the best thanks of the Association to the three stewards for their services, and Messrs. J. J. Jones, J. A. Esler and A. C. Ware briefly replied.

During the afternoon the executive, on the invitation of Mr. J. R. Riddell, had made an official visit to the Central London Printing School, and the next item on the agenda was the hearing of reports from those who had taken part in the visit.

The president, the first to speak, thought the majority of the departments in the School were well equipped, more particularly the foundry and the machine-room. There was not a great deal to be said in favour of the binding department, however. At the time of the visit there were seventeen or eighteen lads who all seemed to be working on the same tools. As far as tuition in warehouse work was concerned, it seemed to be conspicuous by its absence.

Mr. J. Fleming said the equipment in the composing-room, machine-room, litho, foundry, photo-litho and process department was splendid. He thought all the departments were excellently equipped, with the exception of the bindery. He maintained that it was up to the Association to write to Mr. Riddell to see if this department could not be better equipped so that the teacher might have a chance of properly teaching the lads under his control. He went on to say he thought the binding department was lacking in finishing plant. He had much sympathy with the teacher on account of the small plant at his disposal and contended that as subscribers to the School they should write to the governing body and ask them to do something better than had been done so far. It was up to the governing body to get more plant so that lads in their section of the craft would get as good a chance of learning their trade as other sections of the industry.

Mr. J. Lee endorsed the words of the previous speakers. As far as finishing tools were concerned he believed there were only three sets of letters and they were all of one size. Undoubtedly there was a shortage of finishing tools, and they were so necessary. The binding section of the trade was always considered last in everything.

Mr. A. G. Aves was agreeably struck with the plant in all the departments except the binding and warehouse sections. He did not think much warehouse work could be learnt on such scanty plant as was at the School at present, especially in these days when a knowledge of mechanical appliances was so necessary.

Mr. W. F. Crib thought there was not enough attention paid to warehouse work. He did not see a ream of paper in the place, and failed to see how students could obtain a knowledge of packing and stocking. As regards machinery for the binder and the warehouseman, his opinion was that the School was badly equipped.

Mr. Geo. A. Eden explained they should remember that the School was always known as a printing institution. While at St. Bride Institute the binding section of the industry had only a class in binding theory, and its plant consisted of a marbling trough. Now they had got something of a start with a certain amount of plant, and were just beginning to grow. Still, he thought it was up to them to improve on what they had already got, and he agreed with other speakers in pressing this matter forward in a letter from the Association. Mr. Eden mentioned that a proposal was to be put before the governing body at the next meeting to launch a class for girls in folding and sewing and other particular sections of the craft which were specially operated by them.

Mr. B. J. Sansom, binding instructor at the School, said unfortunately at the time of the visit, instruction in warehouse work was not in progress, for that class was held on Friday mornings and afternoons. Warehouse instruction was given according to the strength of the machinery available. After the binding class had been completed paper was brought up from the warehouse, and then a course of instruction was given in all the various manipulations appertaining to that department. With regard to the statement made that there were only three boxes of letters, Mr. Sansom said that was wrong. There were six boxes of letters, three cases of brass type, palettes, gouges, centres, corners and ornaments, suitable for stationery, letterpress and account-book finishing. They also had half-a-dozen finishing rolls. Altogether they had eight presses that could be used for finishing. The binding department at present was equipped with a numberer, two standing presses, round cornering machine, hole-eyeletting machine, thumb-indexing machine, loose-leaf punching machine, wire stitcher, board cutter, double striker ruling machine, Smyth sewer, folding machine, cutting machine, etc. This array of up-to-date machinery Mr. Sansom considered a very big advance on the School at St. Bride Institute, and thought it a splendid beginning.

Mr. Hellery proposed that a letter be sent to Mr. Riddell voicing the suggestion put forward by several speakers that the binding department was not in such an efficient state as they had expected. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hellery stated that apprentices bore testimony to the painstaking efforts displayed by Mr. Sansom.

Mr. T. Hunt, in seconding, referred to the deep interest Mr. Sansom took in the classes under his control, and also to the respect the boys had for him. There was no reason why the binding section of the trade should continue to stay at the bottom rung of the ladder, and he hoped that the letter to be sent would be the means of improving their representation at the School.

After a brief reference to the success that had attended the annual outing on Saturday, June 2nd, the meeting was brought to a close.

Cardiff J.I.C. District Committee.

At the annual meeting of the Cardiff District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council held in Cardiff this month officers were elected, and a report of the activities of the Committee for the year was received.

These activities included a highly successful social held under the auspices of the Committee at the close of the old year, and arrangements for a bowls club for the summer months. The Committee regretted that the Printers' Holiday Home at Weston-Super-Mare had had to be closed owing to insufficient support last year—through the unfortunate strike—but agreed that the experience gained had given all concerned a useful lesson, and that when the time was opportune there was no doubt that the scheme would be revived.

A special sub-committee was formed to make arrangements for next winter when it was hoped to have a scheme of educational work for the apprentices, etc., and some interesting lectures for all in the trade.

The next quarterly meeting is arranged, by kind invitation of Mr. Frank Murrell, to take place at Weston-Super-Mare some time in September, when a definite programme for the winter will be submitted.

IT is reported that plans are under way for the building of a $6,000,000 pulp and paper plant at North Vancouver, B.C., by a Chicago firm. The plant, which will have a capacity of 250 tons a day, will obtain its supplies of pulp wood from timber lands owned near Vancouver by Wisconsin interests.

Pioneer Paper Boxmaker.

Death of Mr. P. J. Firth, of Sydney.

On April 7th there were laid to rest in Rookwood Congregational Cemetery, Sydney, Australia, the mortal remains of that grand old pioneer of the paper box trade in Sydney, Mr. Peter Job Firth, aged 88 years. Born in Yorkshire, England, Mr. Firth was brought up to locomotive engineering, being engaged therein in England, Denmark and Russia, rising to the position of locomotive engineer of the Karsloff-Kafkass Railway in the South of Russia.

In 1875, asthma drove him out of Russia and finally took him to sheep-farming in the Riverina district of New South Wales. He sold out there and in 1893 commenced cardboard boxmaking in Sydney. The turnover during the first month, April, 1893, amounted to just over £50. From such a small beginning the business prospered under his sagacious direction till in 1908 the monthly turnover was about £2,000.

In that year the factory was wiped out by fire. The insurances totalled £6,000, the loss amounted to £16,000, a net loss of £10,000. At that time Mr. Firth was 72 years old; but notwithstanding his age, plans were at once made for creating a new business, plans which have proved completely successful.

The business was formed into a limited company, thus giving his employees an opportunity to secure shares, with the result that to-day, with a paid-up capital of nearly £50,000, the employees own over 15 per cent. of the share capital. The last figures that were got out, just before his death, showed a monthly turnover of £20,000, the business having factories in Sydney, Newcastle, and Brisbane, and warehouses in Melbourne and Adelaide.

Remembering that the subject of this sketch had no business training, his success is the more remarkable. He himself would have attributed it to always "trying to deal fairly with his customers," and "telling them the truth even when it did not seem to pay him." When Mr. Firth entered the box *trade of* Sydney in 1893, cardboard boxes were a luxury; in seven years he had made them a necessity, enormously increasing the output of his own and the other box factories of this city by the means he took to popularise boxes of all kinds and for all purposes.

In politics Mr. Firth was a radical Free Trader, an ardent disciple of Henry George. He was also a strong peace-man, always bitterly opposed to militarism whether it were Russian or British, French or German.

At the graveside the service was conducted by his pastor, a Congregationalist, assisted by a Presbyterian minister and a Baptist minister. In addition to relatives, there were present over sixty of his Sydney employees, also representatives of the Master Printers' Association, the Cardboard Boxmakers' Association and a number of business firms, including Edwards, Dunlop and Co., Australasian Paper and Pulp Co., and the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney.

Wreaths were sent by the staff and employees of the company in Sydney, Newcastle, Brisbane, Adelaide and Melbourne, and by many business friends, including S. T. Leigh and Co., Simpson, Lonsdale, Ltd., and J. Fielding and Co., Ltd. There were also present at the service a number of Henry George men, who perhaps felt that Mr. Firth was of those who, in the words of Henry George—

> "Will toil for it,
> Suffer for it; if need be, die for it.
> This is the power of truth."

Paper Tester.

The Process Engineers, U.S.A., have patented a device for testing the resistance of paper to tearing. Strips of paper are torn by the aid of a pendulum-like mass which falls from a predetermined height. The instrument works in such a manner that the effect of the force acting on the mass through the angle of fall is diminished by the resistance of the tearing paper until the mass comes to rest. The tearing resistance of the paper is then balanced against the force of the falling mass and may be measured from a graduated scale.

Digitized by Google



Printers' Engravers' and Foundry Saw.

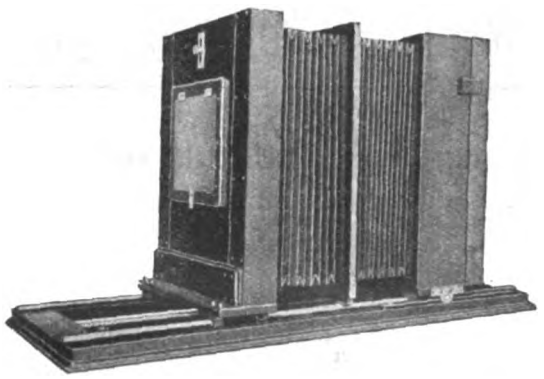


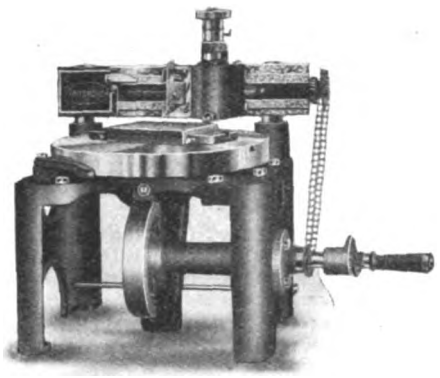
Photo-Litho and Photo-Engraving Camera.



Arc Lamp for Photo Engraving & Lithography.



Stereo Electro and Engravers' Beveller.



Rotary Planer for Foundry and Printers' use—type-high or pica plates.



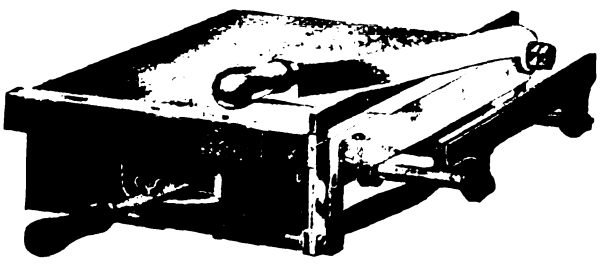
Stereo Electro and Engravers' Router.



Stereo Facing Paste.



Short Bonds and Planes.



Extra Heavy Card and Matrix Cutter.



Jig Saw.

THE above illustrations represent only a few of the machines, etc., we manufacture for Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Photo-Engraving and Photo-Lithography.

We also manufacture Zinc and Copper Sheets for Photo-engraving, Job Folding Machines, Electric Proof Presses, Photo-Litho Whirlers and Printing-down Frames in ordinary and Lighter Models, etc., etc.

LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES.

HUNTERS Ltd., 16-18, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4

Works: WELLINGBOROUGH.

New Zealand Agents: T. S. WILSON & CO., 198, Madras Street, Christchurch, N.Z.
Australian Agents: LENDRUMS Ltd., Equitable Buildings, Melbourne, and 38, Martin's Place, Sydney.
Canadian Agent: H. B. LATIMER, 7, Widmer Street, Toronto.
S. African Agent: W. E. COLLINS, 38, Von Brandis Street, Johannesburg.

Digitized by Google

A Buyers' Guide to Supply Houses

Advertising in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," with a brief reference to some of their Specialities.

BOOKBINDERS AND BINDERS' SUPPLIES.

BAILEY BROS., LTD., Clarendon-buildings, Ronalds-road, Highbury, London, N.5.—Wholesale bookbinders.

AUG. BREHMER (T. McAuliffe, British Successor), 12, City-road, E.C.1. Bookbinders' machinery.

JAMES BRANDWOOD AND CO., 21, Saville-street, Manchester. Marbling inks.

THOMAS BROWN, 7, Albion-street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white blocking powder.

CASH AND CLARE, 75, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2. Bookbinders, box makers, and gold blockers.

CAXTON MACHINERY CO., 188, Albert-street, Glasgow. Wire stitching machines.

CHANNON'S PATENT GLUE, LTD., Rosemount Works, West Byfleet, Essex. Glue for bookbinders, specially suitable for Smyth-Horne machines.

DOW AND LESTER, Forester's Hall-place, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.1. Bookbinders to the trade.

FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD., St. Ann's Works, Herne-hill, London, S.E.24. Binders to the printing trade.

GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD., 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD AND SON, Carlton Works, Halifax. Case making, gold blocking.

MOSSES AND MITCHELL, 122-4, Golden-lane, E.C.1. "Vulmos" fibre cutting sticks and plates.

NICKERSON BROS., 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of moroccos, roans, etc.

T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN CO., LTD., 63, Hatton-garden, E.C.1. Gathering, binding and wrapping machines, Sheridan case-makers, paper cutters, blocking and embossing presses.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1. All bookbinding machines.

WEBB, SON AND CO., LTD., Warwick House, 294, City-road, E.C.1. Wholesale bookbinders.

G. WELLS AND CO., 11, Bread-street-hill, London, E.C.4. Loose leaf specialities.

T. WILLIAMSON AND CO., 6, 8 and 8a, Palace-square, and 7, Pool-street, Manchester, and 30-31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. Cloths, label cloths, photograph cloths.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO., 60, Wilson-street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, label cloth, morocco cloth, buckram, etc.

COMPOSING AND TYPESETTING MACHINES.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43 and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.

WHITEMAN AND BASS (LITHO), LTD., 15, Clerkenwell close, London, E.C.1.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

BADOUREAU AND JONES, LTD., Poppin's court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Fine art electrotypers and stereotypers.

BADDELEY BROTHERS, Moor-lane, E.C. Dies, embossing, perforating presses, relief stamping.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

B. DELLAGANA AND CO., LTD., 11, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Dellanick and Steeletto nickel steel printing surface, block makers, etc.

DIRECT PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 38, Farringdon-street, London, E.C. Photo etchers, artists, designers.

FLEET FOUNDRY, 91, Blackfriars-road, London, S.E.1. Electros and stereos.

G. H. MADDIN AND CO., LTD., 10 and 11, Middle-street, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C. Engravers, die-sinkers, cameo printing, embossing blocks.

MARSHALL ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 12-14, Farringdon avenue, London, E.C. Embossing and process engravers, artists and photographers.

MINTON AND CASEY, 1, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. Artists, engravers and die-sinkers.

W. MILES AND CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham. Type-casting machines, engravers and cutters of oriental matrices.

JOHN SWAIN AND SON, LTD., 89-90, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Photo engravers, designers and electrotypers.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

ROBERT BROWN AND CO., 119, Oakley-street, London, S.E.1. Engineers to the printing trade.

DAVID CARLAW AND SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow. "Leader" envelope folding and gumming machine.

KRAFT (WATERPROOF).

HYDROLOID, LTD., 179 and 180, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4. Cables: "Hydroloid, London."
Manufacturers of Hydroloid Kraft. Superior to all Pitch Papers for Packing, Tyre Wrapping, etc., etc.

LOOSE LEAF SPECIALITIES.

WEBB, SON AND CO., LTD., Warwick House, City-road, E.C.1. Cables "Relieur, Isling, London."

G. WELLS AND CO., LTD., 11, Bread-street-hill, E.C.4.

PAPER AND BOARDS.

HENRY FEATHERSTONE, 13, Whitefriars street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4; Cables, "Fethpapmill, Fleet, London." Paper agent and merchant.

KAYE'S RUBBER LATEX PROCESS, LTD., 7-8, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2. Latex papers.

W. LUNNON AND CO., 59, Carter-lane, London. Paper merchants. Supply Lunco paper in colours and white.

J. AND J. MAKIN, 20, Mount-street, Manchester. Papermakers.

W. ROWLANDSON AND CO., LTD., 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4. Book Paper Specialists.

VAN HUIDEN, Winschoten, Holland. Strawboards, corrugated boards, mill and leather boards, etc.

HYDROLOID, LTD., 179 and 180, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4. Cables: "Hydroloid, London."
Manufacturers of Waterproof, Oilproof Papers and Boards, Index Cards, Hydroloid Kraft, superior Wall Pitch Papers for Packing, Tyre Wrapping, etc., etc.

PAPER AND BOARDS,

HARRY B. WOOD, 201-5, Produce Exchange, Manchester. Boards, dextrine, leather, wood pulp and straw.

PRINTING TRADE VALUERS.

FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I., 146, Fleet-street E.C.4. Telephone: Holborn 2288.

EDWIN W. EVANS, 150, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Telephone: Central 6678.

N. W. MCKENZIE, 114-115, Holborn, E.C.1 Telephone: Holborn 1805.

PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER." Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, founded in 1878, is published every Thursday. It has a large circulation among Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc., whose interests are catered for by the publication of the latest improvements in machinery, new processes, labour and time-saving devices, etc. A strong weekly feature is its Commercial Intelligence The Quarterly Export Issues of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* afford an unexcelled channel of publicity, seller being introduced to buyer with most successful results. Are you a subscriber? If not, why not? It is a good investment at a low price—13s. for one year (subscription 8s. 8d., plus 4s. 4d. postage). Send a remittance to the publishers, as above, at once.

"THE BOOKBINDER" forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and may be obtained for an annual subscription of 3s. 3d., including postage.

"WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW." Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane London, E.C.4.

Anyone interested in the paper market will find a fund of information in the pages of the *World's Paper Trade Review*, established in 1879. Published every Friday, it gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. It surveys the whole field of the paper and allied industries at home and abroad. Become a weekly reader by remitting 32s. 6d. (subscription 26s., plus postage 6s. 6d.), to the publishers. There is no better medium for advertisers, as, to quote one of many testimonials: "We have found your paper at every mill with whom we are doing business, both here and on the Continent."

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

ALAUZET & DERRIEY, REUNIS, 81, Av. Philippe Auguste, Paris. All-size rotary press.

BENTLEY AND JACKSON, LTD., Lodge Bank Works, Bury, Lancs. Papermakers' engineers.

BRITISH FURNACES, LTD., 7, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W.1. Fuel economy in type-metal melting.

BUMSTED AND CHANDLER, Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs. Paper bag making machinery.

EDMUND BUSH AND SON, LTD., Crown Point-road, Leeds. Hot-air drying apparatus for drying varnished and gummed sheets.

CAXTON MACHINERY CO., 74, York-street, Glasgow. C.M.C. "Perfection" Machine. Wire stitching, platen presses, etc.

Digitized by Google

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LTD., Union Works, 62, Park-street, Southwark, S.E.1. Voirin perfecting offset machines.

A. EDLER, 78, Southwark-street, London, S.E.1. Typograph composing machines, cutting machines, etc.

J. AND S. EYRES LTD, 2 Miles Platting, Manchester. Flat bed offset machines.

OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD., 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Cables, "Friedheim, London." Machinery for the bookbinding, printing and allied trades.

A. T. GADSBY, 42a, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London, S.E.5. Bronzing machines, all-steel waste paper balers, gumming machines, etc.

JOHN HADDON AND CO., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Printing machinery, type and sundries for the printer.

HEWITT BROS., 6, Field-street, King's-cross, London, W.C.1. Cables: "Typochase, Phone, London." Stereotying and electrotyping machinery.

HOLLINGS AND GUEST, LTD., Thimble Mill-lane, Birmingham. Baling presses for waste papers, etc.

HUNTERS, LTD., 16–18, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4. Golding jobbers, folding machines.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43, and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.4. The Miller automatic feeder.

WM. J. LIGHT AND CO., LTD. (incorporating Robt. Bateson and Co.), 36-8, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4. Stereo machines, rotary machines for all purposes, offset machines, flat-bed machines, platen machines, etc.; also dry flongs for all classes of stereotyping and "Everwear" oil and inkproof press rubbers.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The Miehle, Centurette, offset, two-colour offset, and litho offset rotary. L. and M. automatic metal furnace.

GEORGE MANN AND CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C. Rotary offset machines, flat-bed, bronzing, litho machinery.

MARINONI, VOIRIN, REUNIS, 96, Rue d'Assas, Paris (VI.), France. Rotary presses, stereotyping machines, offset presses, lithographic machines, etc.

JOHN T. MARSHALL, 36, Powell-street, Goswell-road, London, E.C.1. Supplies duplicate parts of well-known bookbinding machinery.

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane-street, New York. Platen machine gauges.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Blackfriars-house, New-bridge-street, London, E.C.4. The American Miehle Company's vertical Miehle press.

The American Miehle Company's Perfecting and Two-colour double-cylinder two-revolution Presses. The American Miehle Company's Four, Three, Two-roller and "Pony" single cylinder two-revolution Presses, each type being constructed in various sizes. The American Miehle Company's Vertical Job Press complete with automatic feeding and delivery mechanism and necessary electrical equipment. Extension Deliveries for the Two-Revolution Machines.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LTD., 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1. Telegrams: "Pictograph, London." Lithotex process and plant. Plates for printing.

T. H. PULLAN AND SONS, 31, Falfield-street (Eglinton-street), Glasgow. Printing machinery of all kinds for export.

SALMONS' AUTOMATIC PATENTS, LTD., 1, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. K and B flat bed presses, two-revolution, single-sided presses.

JOHN SHAW AND SONS, Honley, near Huddersfield. Striker pen ruling machines, new "Imperial" and "Super-Imperial" disc ruling machines and new "Imperial" rotary perforating machines.

SLOGGER FEEDERS, H. T. B., LTD., Blackhorse-lane, Walthamstow, London, E.17. Engineers and sole manufacturers and suppliers of "Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeders.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, London, E.C.—Sewing, folding and guillotine machines. Smyth Book Sewing, Case Making, Casing-in, Cloth Cutting and Gluing Machines. Seybold New 3-Knife Trimmers and Dayton Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. Marresford Automatic Tipping Machines. Chambers Quadruple Book Folding Machines with "King" Continuous Automatic Feeders. Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine Juengst Gathering Wire Stitching Wireless Binding Machines. GRSM 42 Model Jobbing Folder. Book Back Glues. Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder. Brackett Stripping and Binding Machine. Murray Improved Bundling Press.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH, 23, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.4. Automatic numbering machines.

THOMPSON TYPE MACHINE CO., 223, W. Erie-street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. Thompson lead and rule caster.

VALTERS, JACKSON AND CO., 2, Clerkenwell-green, E.C.1. Printers' and bookbinders' engineers. Telephone: Holborn 2381.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE CO., LTD., Victory Works, Birkenhead. Type-high numbering machines.

WALKER BROS., 33, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Printers' engineers and complete furnishers.

WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Julien-road, Northfields, Ealing, London, W.5. Cables: Wilnodis, Cent. London. Nodis Comp-room Equipment.

PRINTING INKS.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD., 8, Hythe-road, Willesden, London, N.W.10. Manufacturers of printing inks, varnishes, dry colours.

COATES BROTHERS AND CO., LTD., St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Cables: "Inkstone," London.

EMPIRE PRINTING INK CO., LTD., 6, Tudor-street, London, E.C.4. Inks for all the printing arts and to suit all climates.

JOSEPH GOODMAN, 12, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Litho Printing Inks.

JOHN KIDD AND SONS, 11, Wine Office-court, London, E.C.

LONDON PRINTING INK CO., LTD., 10, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.

LORILLEUX AND BOLTON, 31-4, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.4.

SHACKELL, EDWARDS AND CO., LTD., Red Lion-passage, Fleet street, E.C.

SLATER AND PALMER, 4, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

USHER-WALKER, LTD., 33, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.4. Printing inks, rollers and roller composition.

B. WINSTONE AND SONS, LTD, 100-1, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS, Etc.

DURABLE PRINTERS' ROLLER CO. LTD, 14,, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London E.C.1. Rollers and composition for home and export.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, JUN., 23, Honey-street, Manchester, and 26a, Claypit-lane, Leeds. Printers' roller caster.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES.

WM. ASHTON AND SONS, LTD., Southport. Calendar specialists.

ABEL HEYWOOD & SON, LTD., 47-61, Lever-street, Manchester. Photo and tear-off calendars, diaries, etc.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS, LTD., "Raphael House," London, E.C. Cards, books, toy novelties.

WIDDOWSON AND CO., Leicester. Date blocks.

TRADE LITHOGRAPHERS.

WHITEMAN AND BASS, 15, Clerkenwell-close, London, E.C.1. Lithography in all its branches.

TRADE PRINTERS.

AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO., LTD, Laird-street, Birkenhead. Ticket Printers.

COOPER AND BUDD, LTD., McDermott-road, Peckham. Trade printing.

TRADE PRINTERS.

A. CHRIS. FOWLER, 6, New Union-street Moorfields, E.C.2. Punching, graining three-colour printing.

HOLLOWAY AND SON, Weston-super-Mare. General printing.

T. J. HUNT, 17 and 18, Paradise-street, London, E.C. Machine ruler and account book manufacturer.

LANGLEY AND SONS, LTD., Euston Press, 6 and 8, Euston-buildings, London, N.W.1 Trade printing.

MACKIE AND CO., LTD., Warrington. Newspapers and periodicals.

MARTIN AND GREEN, 9, Rolls-passage, Chancery-lane, E.C.4. Commercial printers.

PERKINS, BACON AND CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge buildings, S.E. Printers and Engravers.

TAYLOR BROS., Leeds. Telegrams: "Almanac Leeds." Colour printing, etc.

WILLIAMS, LEA AND CO., LTD, Clifton House Worship street, E.C. Printers of French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew and all foreign languages.

TYPE AND METALS, etc.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, 25–42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E. "Fryotype" metals.

JOHN HADDON AND CO., Salisbury-square Fleet-street, E.C.4. Zinc and Copper Process Plates.

P. M. SHANKS AND SONS, LTD., 31, Red Lion-square, W.C.1. General letter founders.

T. G. AND J. JUBB, Jack-lane, Hunslet, Leeds. Stereos, linotype and monotype metals; leads, clumps and metal furniture.

TAYLOR AND WATKINSON, Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, Leeds. Leads and clumps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALGRAPHY, LTD., Philip-road, Peckham, London, S.E. For aluminium or zinc plates.

CASH AND CLARE, 75, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2. Gold blockers, embossers, Show card and seal makers.

EASON AND SON, LTD., Dublin. Commercial indexes, "File" indexes, "Systems" indexes.

POLLARD AND WILSON, 25, Manchester-street, Liverpool. Calico post bags. Write for specimens.

Approved "Firms' Own Announcements" may be inserted under the above or other headings in our Export Issues, the additional space occupied being charged at special advertising rates to be obtained on application to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
×
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

Digitized by Google

Paper and Print.

Interesting Address by Mr. F. Heckford in London.

Mr. F. Heckford, chief chemist and technologist to Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., gave a fascinating address to the members of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday, June 5th, on the subject of "The Pecularities and Pitfalls of the Craft," looking at the matter from the papermaker's point of view. Mr. E. G. Cole, president of the local association, was in the chair, and the meeting was held at Stanley's Restaurant, Lavender-hill, Battersea.

The Magic Papermaker.

The subject was handled by Mr. F. Heckford in a modest and attractive manner, and the master printers present were obviously interested in the demonstration and discourse. Not only did Mr. Heckford give a clear exposition of the process of papermaking, but he actually made a sheet of paper in the presence of his audience. With the aid of a bowl filled with half-stuff as it flows on to the wire, he dipped in a miniature mould and, with a deft shake, fashioned a sheet of paper on the spot.

Exhibiting rag half-stuff and esparto grass and sketching on a board the different fibres, Mr. Heckford described the characteristics of each — cotton fibres, with their absorbent qualities, which fitted them for blottings and bulking papers; linen fibres, for writing papers, because they felted closer and made a hard sheet; hemp fibres, whose strength and opacity adapted them for high-class Bible papers; and wood fibres, which go to make 98 per cent. of the paper manufactured. It was explained that mechanical wood fibres, because of their thickness and lack of affinity, readily allowed the water to drain away, and, therefore, they were adaptable for fast machines with a speed of a thousand feet a minute. Consequently these fibres were largely used in the manufacture of news-print. Esparto fibre, because of its thin, short and uniform character, made a nice smooth litho printing paper.

The Beating Process.

Remarking that the beating process was the most important in the manufacture of paper, since all the ingredients of the sheet must go into the beater, Mr. Heckford said that beating the stuff for 20 minutes produced a blotting paper; continuing the beating for 9 or 10 hours they got a writing paper; 24 hours' treatment gave them a greaseproof; and 48 hours a beaver board or the body of a motor car. Kraft, parchment, coated, embossed, and photographic papers were then described.

Dealing with the difficulties which printers sometimes met with in the handling of their papers, the lecturer mentioned that paper, being a vegetable, animal and mineral compound, shrank or swelled in the absence or presence of moisture and heat because of its plant origin. While the perfect sheet had its fibres lying at right angles, giving equal strength either way, generally the fibres ran 70 or 75 per cent. in one direction, and 30 per cent. in the other, so that there was unequal strength. The power of ink and water was enormous, and in attacking the sheet they took the line of least resistance, entering the paper in the weaker direction.

Rubber Latex.

Answering questions as to the value of rubber latex in paper, Mr. Heckford said this was really a commercial question. Papermakers did not take kindly to it. Unless users wanted paper with rubber in it, he did not see any particular virtue in the addition. It was very difficult to work rubber into paper, even in small quantities, because it coagulated. Certainly latex gave a paper which was more elastic, but very often its strength was not increased; the folding properties ought to be. If people wanted rubber in paper, the manufacturers would supply it.

Mr. Heckford gave his audience a rough and ready test for determining the value of comparative papers. This was to crumple the papers in the hand two or three times, rub them, and then note the number of pin holes. The paper with the fewer pin holes was the better paper.

With regard to fluff arising from antique printings, Mr. Heckford observed that excessive fluff would indicate that there had not been sufficient beating. At the same time featherweight papers would always fluff more or less.

A Commercial Question.

Coniferous woods were used by papermakers because they were soft and very easily reduced. It was purely a commercial question. Thirty years ago bamboo was spoken of, but even to-day it had not come into its own, or only slightly. So long as papermakers could get wood and grass at their present prices they would not buy bamboo at £15 a ton or any grass for which they had to go into the middle of Africa.

Storing Paper.

On the question of storing paper, Mr. Heckford said, if they could keep the temperature at 60 degrees, winter and summer, he thought they had done everything that was possible, and the paper would retain its 7 or 8 per cent. of moisture without much variation. If the temperature rose to 70 degrees a little more of the moisture would be lost; and if the temperature dropped to 50 degrees more moisture would be absorbed. Generally 60 degrees would keep paper in its normal state of equilibrium.

With regard to the difficulties which printers found in printing on some art papers, Mr. Heckford indicated that the trouble might arise from the coating mixture (gelatine or casein) perishing, and thus liberating the mineral matter. Again, if they had a good coating mixture and it was not properly calendered, then there was not sufficient skin to keep the moisture away and it would dissolve the mineral matter. If a papermaker made a mistake with chromo or art paper, it would come back to him, and he had to admit his error. Art paper contained 40 or 50 per cent. of mineral matter, and if it was not properly made it would pick.

Mr. R. B. Simnett explained a method he had adopted to prevent new paper from picking. This was to get half a dozen girls to open several lots of paper and interleave it. If they allowed the air to get to the paper for about 24 hours that paper in eight cases out of ten would work properly.

The chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heckford for his illuminating demonstration and to the firm of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. for allowing him to come and address them.

Mr. J. D. Wise, in seconding the resolution, expressed thanks to Mr. Heckford for giving such instructive information regarding a commodity by which printers lived.

Mr. Heckford suitably acknowledged the resolution.

The Annual Gatherings.

Taking up the business of the meeting, Mr. Johnson, from headquarters, spoke of the great success which had attended the recent annual meetings of the Federation, and mentioned that very warm expressions of appreciation had since been received from provincial members.

Mr. Wise expressed the gratitude which they should all feel towards the officials at Holborn for the strenuous work they had carried out in connection with the meetings. The vice-president (Mr. Langley), whom they were glad to see that evening, had devoted himself for many months to the work of organisation. He was glad to know that London had upheld the best traditions. The gatherings were of the most delightful and harmonious character.

Mr. Simnett also joined in expressions of gratitude to the organisers, and a cordial resolution of thanks was passed.

Mr. Langley, in reply, said they had to remember that London master printers had as their president a master mind (Mr. Howard Hazell). He had brought forward a perfect schedule for the annual meetings. He (Mr. Langley) thought that the vote of thanks ought to be passed to Mr. Howard Hazell and the committee who had arranged the festivities and the business meetings. Proceeding, the vice president observed that at 24, Holborn, they had a wonderful staff. They were indebted to Mr. Whyte, the conference secretary, who had all his time occupied, because the work of the Association had to go on all the same. Mr. Langley added that he would like to pay a high tribute to Mr. Willsher for the marvellous mathematical way in which he carried out the details for the week. They were also indebted to the stewards for their assiduous attention. Mr. Langley said he should convey the resolution of thanks to the president of the London Alliance, and ask him to convey it to the committee which was responsible for the arrangements.

The chairman recalled that one gentleman had observed that London had outdone Glasgow in every respect except one, and that was in regard to the weather.

It was announced that Mr. Austen-Leigh would address the local Association on October 2nd, while for the next meeting, July 3rd, Mr. Atkinson (Messrs. Garrett and Atkinson) would deal with "The Peculiarities and Pitfalls of the Craft" from the blockmaker's point of view.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Narrow Victory by the Printers.

A match by singles and foursomes took place at Coombe Hill Golf Club on Thursday, May 31st between the Paper Trade Golfing Society and the Printers, when the latter were successful in winning the singles by 7 points to 5, each side winning 3 matches in the foursomes, the day's play thus resulting in a victory by 2 points in favour of the Printers. Scores:—

SINGLES.

Paper Trade G.S.		The Printers.	
A. Dykes Spicer ...	0	H. L. Hendriks (4 and 3)	1
C. E. Higgins	0	Col. H. R. Fletcher (7 and 5)	1
G. W. Shilcock ...	0	J. P. Cunningham (2 and 1)	1
R. B. Henderson (1 up)	1	E. C. Keliher	0
F. C. Harding	0	K. S. Chambers (2 up)	1
S. G. Saunders	0	Stanley Low (4 and 3)	1
Major F. H. Bowater (6 and 3)	1	Sir William Waterlow	0
R. G. Harvey Greenham (6 and 4) ...	1	R. Cunningham ...	0
Ronald Spicer... ...	0	J. J. Keliher (4 and 3)	1
E. H. Raynham ...	½	Sir G. Rowland Blades	½
A. W. Dean (3 and 2) ..	1	Alfred F. Blades ...	0
W. C. Powers	½	E. A. Allom	½
	5		7

FOURSOMES.

A. Dykes Spicer and Higgins	0	Hendriks and Fletcher (2 up)	1
Shilcock and Henderson	0	J. P. Cunningham & E. C. Keliher (2 & 1)	1
Harding and Saunders (2 and 1)	1	Chambers and Low	0
Bowater and Greenham (3 and 1) ...	1	Sir William Waterlow & R. Cunningham	0
Ronald Spicer and Powers	0	J. J. Keliher and Allom (3 and 1) ...	1
Raynham and Dean (4 and 2)	1	Sir G. Rowland Blades and A. F. Blades	0
	3		3

The Printers were the guests for the day of the members of the Paper Trade Golfing Society, whose hospitality was much appreciated, the day's golf being of the most enjoyable nature.

BOOKS FOR AUSTRALIA.—In view of a report which has been current among exporters of books to Australia that the Commonwealth Customs Authorities no longer require the form of invoice drawn up by the Imperial Customs Conference to be used in connection with non dutiable books, the High Commissioner for Australia telegraphed to the Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, for information. The reply received by the High Commissioner is to the effect that the Conference form of invoicing and certificate must still be used in connection with books equally with other classes of goods.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

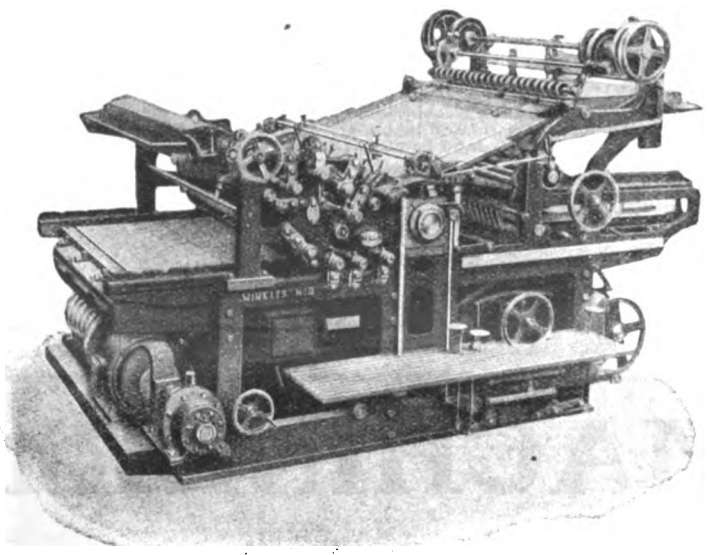
Digitized by Google

FROM amongst the products of modern scientific and engineering research for the purpose of discovering means for improving the quantity and quality of output of printed matter and thereby cheapening the cost of production, no machine can be found to equal the diversity of application possessed by the composing and typecasting machine known as "The Monotype."

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LIMITED,
43 & 44, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C 4

The "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

With Oscillating Cylinder and Front Delivery Printed Side Up.



Discriminating printers recognise it to be the ideal machine for producing Fine Half-Tone and Multi-Colour Work.

Unequalled for Dead Register, Rolling Power, Impressional Strength, Speed and Noiseless Running.

Occupies only half the floor space of a two-revolution machine for the same size of sheet.

The middle inking roller is of smaller diameter, thus eliminating any possibility of circumference marks on solid surfaces.

The forme is supplied with **fresh** ink from **all** inking rollers both during the forward and backward space movement of the bed.

To prevent "picking" when printing difficult formes, **electric heating** of the bed is provided, the distributing rollers being specially **water-cooled.**

Automatic Cylinder Check, Throw-off of inking rollers and Slow Motion.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.

Write to-day for prospectus

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

SP

S&P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 2.

WHEN **INK** WILL NOT DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OR PICKS THE PAPER, SIMPLY SPRINKLE A FEW DROPS OF S & P's **PALMINK** ON THE SLAB AND ROLLERS AND YOU CAN GO AHEAD WITHOUT DELAY. IT CAUSES STIFF INKS TO WORK CLEAN AND FREE AND HAS AN AFFINITY FOR ALL PAPERS.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND ***TRY IT.***

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP

"THE BEST EQUIPPED PRINTING INK PLANT IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

THE

EMPIRE PRINTING INK CO., Ltd.

(Incorporating MASON & MASON, Ltd)

Manufacturers of Printing Inks for all the arts of printing, and to suit all climates.

Also VARNISHES, REDUCERS, DRIERS, TYPEWASH, Etc. :: ::

Registered Offices:

6, TUDOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

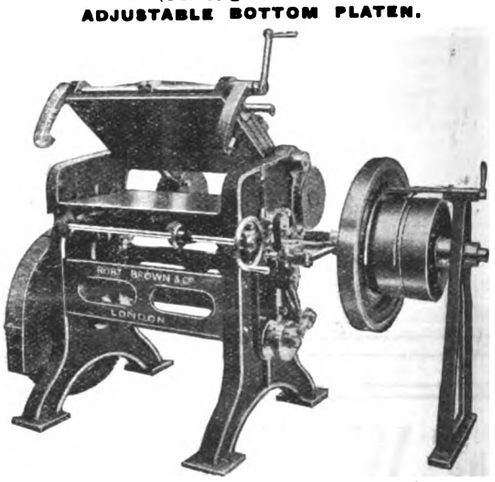
Telegraphic Address: Empinkos, Fleet, London.
Telephones: City 2296 – Central 5673.

We Specialise in PHOTOGRAVURE and INTAGLIO INKS.

Envelope Cutting & Label Machines

(Our Original Patent).

ADJUSTABLE BOTTOM PLATEN.



Platens 33 in. × 23 in. or 30 in. × 20 in.

THIS Machine is unequalled in the trade, well built, perfectly balanced, fitted with **Friction Clutch** and **Depth Gauge,** etc., the bottom platen remains stationary at the end of each cut, and gives the operator ample time to set cutter, the feed board is quickly removed for hand cuts, and the machine, though powerful, is easy and simple to work and capable of the highest output.

SPECIALITIES:

Envelope Folding Machines, Envelope Gumming or Cementing Machines, Patent Automatic Self-inking and Self-wiping Colour Relief Stamping Presses, and Power Plain Stamping Presses, etc., etc.

Alterations, Repairs and General Engineering Work Executed.

ROBT. BROWN & Co.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

119, OAKLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.1

Telephone: CENTRAL 13869.

PRINTING MACHINERY

FOR EXPORT.

We specialise in this class of work, and carry the largest stock in Scotland of New and Rebuilt Wharfedales, Two-Revolutions, Platens, Guillotines, Wire Stitchers, Perforators and Litho Plant, etc., by all makers and in many sizes.

Prices Quoted F.O.B. or C.I.F. as desired.

Geared Inkers (Pullan's) easiest to fit to any make of machine—Best on the market. 1,400 sets made & fitted

SEND FOR LISTS TO

T. H. PULLAN & SONS,

31, Falfield Street (Eglinton Street) - - GLASGOW.

Telegrams: "PULLAN, GLASGOW." 'Phone: South 1647. Code used: A B C 5th Edition.

Digitized by Google

TRADE ONLY

CLERKENWELL 6993
WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES

LITHO GRAPHIC

SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS,
SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC., ETC.

COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET
A SPECIALITY

PRINTING
BEST WORK — QUICK DELIVERY

WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

INKS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR EXPORT.

IT is our settled policy that the quality of our Inks shall be the same all the world over, consequently, overseas markets are studied with the greatest care, and all inks are specially manufactured to suit local climatic conditions.

Thus printers overseas can purchase our inks with the certain knowledge that they will obtain the same high standard that characterises the home product.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Makers of

Letterpress, Litho, Litho-Offset, Tri-colour, Intaglio and Tinplate Inks and Sundries.

AGENTS:
AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Rangoon.
EGYPT: D. & S. H Harari, Boite Postale 1297, Cairo.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.
CALCUTTA: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., P.O. Box 174.
MALTA: U. de Angelis & Debono.
SOUTH AFRICA: African Sales' Company, 14, Royal Exchange Building, Market Square, Johannesburg.
CYPRUS: Constantin Ph. Castan.

Telegrams: "Inkholder, Fleet, London." Telephone: City 1414 (2 lines.)



GET THE CURRENT PRICE LIST.

JOHN KIDD & CO., Ltd.
11, Wine Office Court, Fleet St., London, E.C.4

Midland Branch
40, CHURCH ST., BIRMINGHAM.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

NO CHARGE FOR DIES! EMBOSSED LABELS & SEALS

Prices from **12/9** Per 5,000

Special Discount to the Trade.

BROWNE, FRENCH CO.
109, VICTORIA ST.,
LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: VICTORIA 5,500.

Striking testimony as to the value of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer":

"Please put us on your Subscription List for an additional 2 copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. We find the contents of such help and guidance that we feel that our representatives should each have a copy regularly each week."
M. Co.

The Subscription rate to this journal is only 13/- per annum, post free, for 52 issues.

Why not send in your subscription now?

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS
OF
PRE-WAR QUALITY
AT
POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.



T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, SLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S. PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.
President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.
Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.
A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.
Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.
Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.
DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,700
London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD).
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c.
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Press Cutting And General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest possible terms. SUPPLIED
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the P
Trade generally for 50 years past.

"THE DURABLE"
ROLLER COMPOSITION

is known throughout the World wherever printing is carried on, and is used

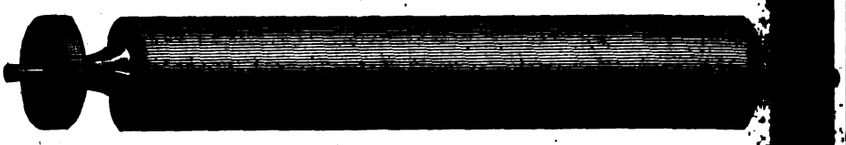
FOR EVERY CLASS OF MACHINE
FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK
IN EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE

Easily remeltable by user.

Made in one quality only—THE BEST. Obtainable of all Importing Houses.

Our Booklet "The Right Hand of the Press," full of useful hints for working Rollers—the outcome of Fifty years' experience—will be sent post free on request.

"THE



DURABLE

ROLLERS and COMPOS

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

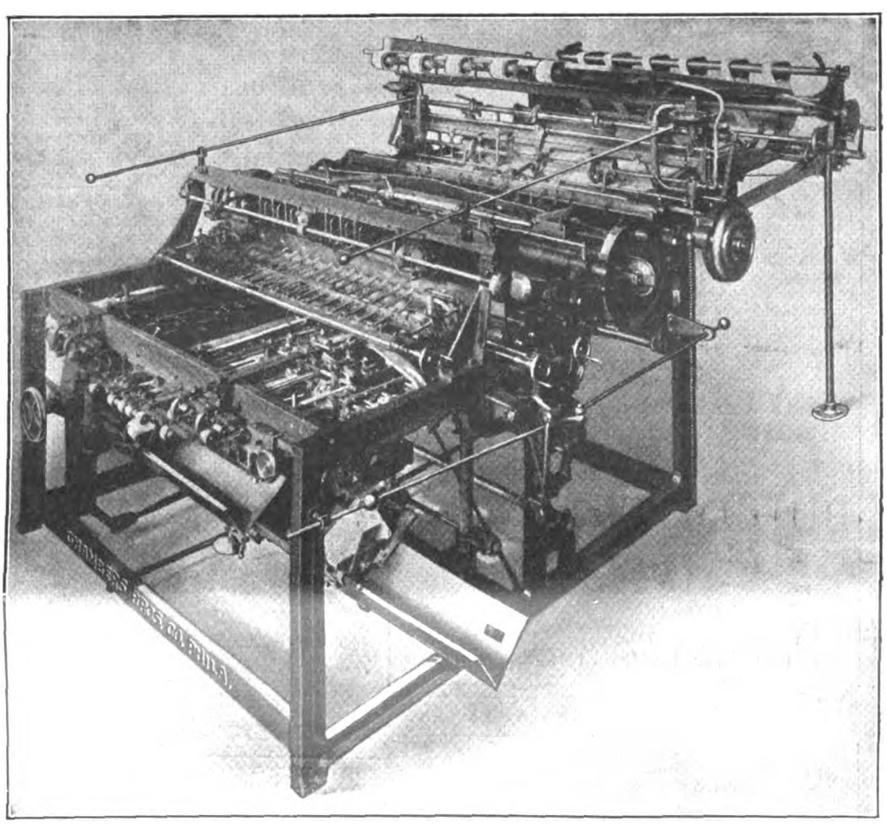
For HOME and EXP

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., L

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horn
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Sav
Machines for the Bookbindi
Printing & Allied Trade

1-3, Baldwin's Pla
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—June 14, 1923.

Digitized by Google

JUL 5 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

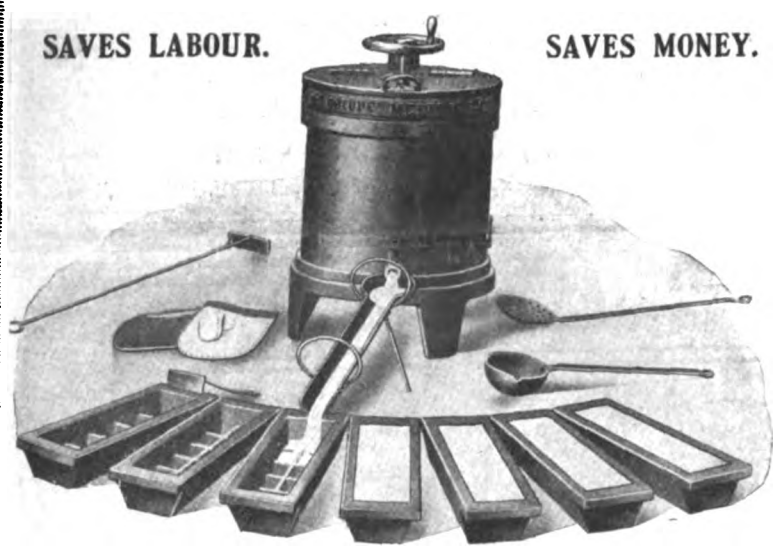
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 25. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: JUNE 21, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR. SAVES MONEY.



A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

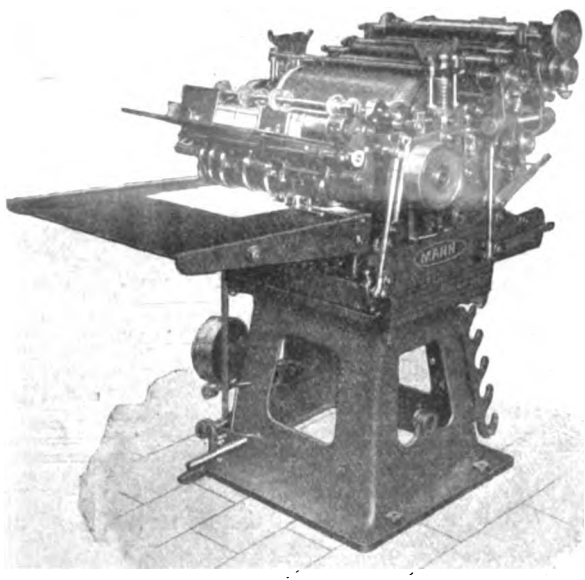
Fry's Metal Foundry

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL. DUBLIN. GLASGOW.

Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines),
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

33-9



"BABY" (20½ × 12½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

The Mark of MANN The Specialists

Offset Machinery for Paper and Tinplate Printing.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINERY SPECIALISTS,

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON.
Cables: LITHOMAN, LONDON.
Codes: WESTERN UNION (Five Letter) and ABC (5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—R. COLLIE & CO. PTY., Ltd., 194-196, Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O., Box 86, Tokyo.
NEW ZEALAND by—MIDDOWS BROS. & TAYLOR, Ltd., 54-58, Dixon Street, Wellington.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-color Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 25. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 21, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The L.M.P.A. Annual Meeting.

Government Printing, Country Competition and other Matters of Vital Trade Interest come under Discussion.

In addition to the usual business, several matters of special interest were discussed at the annual general meeting of the London Master Printers' Association, held at noon on Thursday last at Stationers' Hall. There was a fair attendance of members, and the chair was occupied by the president of the Association, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, who was accompanied by prominent members of the Council and the Association's officials.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Hazell read a telegram, which, he said, he had been very pleased to receive, from Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher, president of the Federation of Master Printers. This ran: "Please express my personal thanks and appreciation of admirable arrangements made by your committees for annual meeting."

The treasurer, Mr. J. H. Williams, presented the financial statement and report for the year ending March, 1923. The accounts showed a substantial balance on the right side, and were unanimously approved.

The Annual Report.

The annual report, which, having been circulated, was taken as read, indicated the difficulties of the year, particularly in regard to protracted wage negotiations, but nevertheless stated that each district association reported at its annual meeting that the members had every reason to be pleased with the work of the association for the past twelve months. The attendance at the meetings had been better, and the interest taken in the important matters raised at these local meetings had been keener than ever before. During the year which ended on March 25th last, 88 members were added, including union, non-society and open houses.

The report continued: "A very active campaign for the reduction of the postal rates has been carried on by the Federation, by the Joint Industrial Council and by private members of the Association, among whom Lord Southwark and Mr. W. H. Burchell were prominent. Largely owing to these representations to the Postmaster-General, the postal rates have been reduced, which will assist many industries and lead to more catalogues and circulars being printed, to the great advantage of our members. The favourable result of this agitation shows the necessity for a strong Master Printers' organisation, and is an answer to printers outside our Association, who sometimes say the Association is ineffective."

Another interesting reference was as follows; "The action of H.M. Stationery Office in transferring work from London printers to the State Works without allowing the master printers of London to quote for it, is an injustice to the printing trade of London and a doubtful economy to the State. Strong representations have been made to the Treasury and H. M. Stationery Office, and questions have been asked in Parliament. It is to be hoped that the action of the Association and the forthcoming inquiry will prevent a continuance of these most unsatisfactory methods."

Amongst a number of personal references to those who have been prominent in the Association's activities, mention was made of the fact that Mr. C. T. Jacobi had been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association on severing his connection with the firm of Messrs. Chas. Whittingham and Griggs, Ltd, after a period of 50 years.

Figures were cited to show that the Bad Debt Recovery Section had again been of much assistance to members; the Federation of Master Printers had paid the Association a compliment by recommending this arrangement to the provincial alliances.

A Difficult but Progressive Year.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Howard Hazell remarked that though the year had been a difficult one he thought they could congratulate themselves that the Association was stronger at the end of the year than it had been at the beginning. He hoped that, in future, time given to dealing with labour difficulties would gradually lessen, so that they might be able to give more attention to constructive work, which was of infinite advantage to master printers and all concerned with the trade.

Arising out of the report, the subject of organisation was raised by Mr. W. H. Burchell, who elicited from the secretary some details about the work of the organisers, including a tribute to their success in obtaining new members.

The Menace of State Printing.

Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart asked whether members were aware that notice had been given that the printing of the *London Gazette* would be taken away from the old-established firm who had done the work very satisfactorily for a number of years and transferred to the Stationery Office printing works. This, he said, was a matter which gave a great deal of concern to the printing trade as a whole, and he would like some statement on the subject.

The chairman referred to the committee of the Federation of Master Printers which is very carefully watching the question of Government printing, and he called on Mr. Goodwin to speak on the subject.

Mr. Goodwin ably responded, making it plain that the Federation was in close touch with the whole question, and in using its influence in the matter had received a good deal of help from various members of Parliament. He said it was a very serious menace to the printing trade of London that work previously done by London printers was being transferred to the factories of the Stationery Office without an opportunity being given for London printers to quote. A year or so ago contracts were put up to tender to the amount of about £160,000, and out of this total the Stationery Office, competing on equal terms, had been able to secure only a few thousand pounds' worth of contracts. Since that date contracts had been allocated to the Stationery Office without offering opportunities for private printers to compete at all. This had been done in the case of the Telephone Directory and the Post Office Guide; now there was the *London Gazette* and the County Court forms, whilst there was a possibility also of Parliamentary forms being transferred to the State Printing Works, without private printers having an opportunity of quoting. He referred to the committe of inquiry being set up by the Government, and said the Federation had been pressing for many months to get this inquiry started because the experimental period of the works at Harrow would end on June 30th, and they wished that a decision might be reached before that date as to whether or not these works should be continued. They had had the assurance that the committee would set up shortly, and that the Federation would have an opportunity of giving evidence, but they were doing all they could to protest against new work being given to the State printing works before that inquiry had been held. It was quite impossible to know whether the work of the State printing works was economical or not, unless opportunities were given for competitive prices to be offered. With regard to the *London Gazette*, an extremely important point was that they understood that one of the contentions of the Stationery Office was that the *London Gazette* had been taken from the contractors because during the recent dispute there was a slight delay in the production of this paper. That, he said, was an ironical reason to give, because the dispute originated at the Station-

Digitized by Google

Every printer appreciates Miehle work—and so does the buyer of printing. Miehle printing does not cost more than ordinary printing, but it commands better prices.

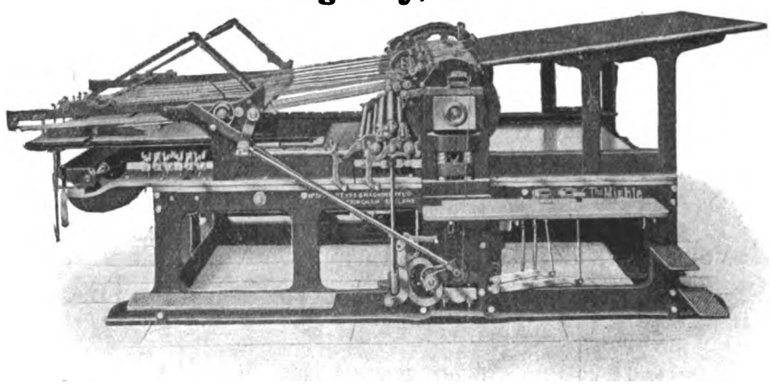
The Miehle is prepared for a job more quickly than an ordinary press. The rollers are quickly set, the ink duct can be accurately adjusted to suit formes of any kind, make-ready is reduced to the mimimum owing to the scientific construction of the press, and the little make-ready required is quickly effected.

There is no risk in installing a Miehle. It is a sound investment for every printer—a perfect tool and a real asset at all times.

If the work you are now doing is "ordinary," you can raise your standard of printing to the highest level by installing the Miehle.

The Miehle is built in this country, in our Works at Altrincham, Cheshire, and can be obtained only from us.

Linotype and Machinery Limited
9 Kingsway, London





654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

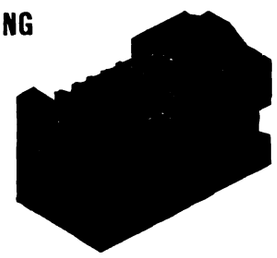
Model 30, 5 Wheels -	£4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels -	4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels -	3 10 0

Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No. 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

ery Office and it was because of the Stationery Office dispute that the private contractors were afterwards involved. It would be a very serious matter for the whole country if the State was going to rule that because of the possibility of labour troubles all work must be done in State factories.

Mr. Hart remarked that the work done for the Government was done at a price far below any other kind of printing. He knew the cost of printing as well as any man living, and he was convinced that prices outside the Governmental establishment were much lower than it was possible for a Government institution to work to.

Mr. G. Poulton having suggested a similarity between the starting of printing works by big consumers of printing and the carrying on of the Stationery Office printery, the chairman pointed out the important distinction that if the Government ran at a loss, printers, as tax payers, had to pay for it, whereas in the case of the private firm the shareholders bore the loss, and the public had not to pay.

The meeting then unanimously adopted the report.

London's Relation to the Country.

The treasurer, Mr. Williams, then moved that the meeting approve a subscription for the year 1923 to 1924 on the basis of one halfpenny in the £ of wages and salaries paid, subject to deductions for amounts exceeding £50,000, £100,000 and £150,000 respectively, with a minimum of £1 1s. and a maximum of £500, the subscription to include the Alliance contribution to the Master Printers' Federation.

Mr. C. T. Jacobi seconded this motion.

Mr. Burchell proposed to add after "the Alliance contribution to the Master Printers' Federation" the words "which shall not exceed a total of £1,000." He drew attention to a printed leaflet which he had brought to the meeting for distribution showing the graded wages of the different parts of the country. He complained that lower costs in the provinces were responsible for a great deal of work leaving London.

The chairman ruled that it was out of order for the meeting to attempt to alter the contribution to the Federation for the current year, as the rules provided that it was at the annual general meeting of the Federation of Master Printers that the contribution should be assessed.

Mr. Poulton expressed disagreement with this ruling, and asked when they could take any steps with regard to the contribution.

Mr. Tonkin proposed that the Council be recommended to give notice that they would next year revise the subscription to the Federation.

Mr. S. Goss seconded this proposition. He said there had for a long time been rumblings of discontent in the Association with regard to the contribution to the Federation, and it would be wise if members in authority as leaders in the Association would take notice of these rumblings, and not wait for the earthquake.

The treasurer, Mr. Williams, pointed out that the rate of subscription of some of the alliances in the Federation was three times that of London.

Mr. A. Langley then spoke at some length, stressing the value to the L.M.P.A. of their connection with the Federation, and opposing any suggestion of weakening that connection.

Mr. J. D. Wise also spoke to the same effect, quoting figures to show the monetary value to London of wage reductions obtained by the aid of the Federation.

After much further discussion an amendment was put to the meeting in the following terms: "That the Council of the London Master Printers' Association be requested to consider the annual subscription to the Federation, and bring up the matter at a further meeting with a view to making representations to the Federation for a reduction next year."

This amendment was carried, the voting being 26 to 11.

The official resolution on the subject of the subscription was then unanimously adopted with the amendment added.

Miscellaneous Business.

The Association's auditors, Messrs. A. C. Roberts, Wright and Co, were re-elected, and the meeting then proceeded to discuss certain proposed alterations and additions to the objects and rules of the Association. Slight additions to objects were made in view of income-tax difficulties in respect of payments by the Association to its members or their dependents in distressed circumstances, and in respect of payments made in aid of technical education. An interesting alteration to rule was one providing that in future no employer holding a trade union card shall be eligible for membership or send to any meeting a representative holding a trade union card, except by special permission of the Council given under suitable guarantees.

On the proposal of Mr. Whitehead, seconded by Mr. E. C. Austen-Leigh, it was agreed to ask the Council to consider the possibility of founding a substantial guarantee fund to provide for compensation to members who might suffer loss through carrying out the instructions of the Council.

Mr. J. J. Keliher, who was one of those attending the recent international congress of printers at Gothenburg, conveyed the greetings of the congress to the London Master Printers' Association, and briefly reported on the interest and value of the congress proceedings.

The chairman announced that the Stationers' Company now has a register of students who are likely to leave the Company's schools, and the register is available to master printers who may wish to take any of these lads into their offices.

On the proposition of Mr. Wheeler, it was agreed that the Council should reconsider the question of reducing the subscription of firms such as litho artists and engravers with wages bills exceptionally high in proportion to the value of their plant.

The meeting closed about 1.30, having lasted about an hour and a half.

Paper and Printing.

Lectures on Its Application at Manchester.

The appointment of Mr. T. H. Cunane (Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd.) as lecturer at the Manchester College of Technology on "The Application of Paper to Printing" is one of special significance. It denotes the efforts being made in the direction of education and it indicates the closer relations which are steadily growing up between the papermaker, the merchant and the paper consumer.

Mr. Cunane takes a wide view of his lectures. The course at Manchester, for instance, which deals with the qualities and behaviour of paper from the aspect of the general printer, will be applicable not only to the printer, but to other consumers of paper such as box and bagmakers, etc. Indeed his lectures, which have been given from time to time in various parts of the country were delivered with a view to educating the consumers on the technical and practical details of the use of papers, and represented an earnest endeavour to bridge the gulf between the paper manufacturers or sellers of paper and the various users. The lecturer especially discussed all the various troubles and difficulties of both sides, with a view to helping both the makers and users.

Practical Training and Experience.

Special qualifications are possessed by Mr. Cunane for the task which he will develop at Manchester. He gained many technological successes at the Manchester College of Technology and at the Bury Technical Institute. In 1904 he obtained a 2nd class, and in 1905 a 1st class ordinary certificate in papermaking, and in 1904 and 1906 1st class honours final certificates. In the latter year he was 3rd in all England. Mr. Cunane's scholastic successes have not been confined to papermaking, for he has secured 1st class certificates in electrical engineering, applied mechanics, steam and steam engines, machine construction, drawing, advanced chemistry (organic and inorganic), and 2nd class certificates in cotton-linen bleaching and dyeing.

On the practical side also Mr. Cunane has had a good grounding. He has had six years in a paper mill and 16 years were spent "on the road," his experience comprising salesmanship and buying. It might be added, further, that Mr. Cunane held the position of shift chemist and superintendent to the Ministry of Munitions at two of their cotton mills.

With all this practical and technical knowledge at his disposal, Mr. Cunane is in a favourable position to ascertain the various difficulties with which the consumers of paper are confronted. An important qualification as a lecturer, too, is that he takes a pleasure in unravelling the various problems which have been put before him, and if he can be of any assistance to the trade as a whole he regards it as a pleasure and an education to himself to do so.

A Splendid Start.

Birmingham and District Paper, Printing, etc., Golf Club.

Whoever conceived the notion of introducing a joyous hour to enliven the mundane days of business by suggesting the Paper, Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades of Birmingham and District should have their own golfing organisation, builded better than they knew and ought to have been thoroughly satisfied during the late hours of Thursday, May 31st, when some 40 members of the trade wended their various ways home from Olton Golf Links. For the afternoon of that day was delightful, notwithstanding that "Winter lingering chilled the lap of May," while the evening culminated with speeches, prize-giving and jocularity of a character which all too infrequently is witnessed among the grave seniors of the cost department and the paper-rack.

We have no intention of giving a catalogue of the golf. Indeed in some cases such would be prohibitive, since even etymology has its limits; suffice it to say that of the 38 competitors, two only—and they members of the Olton Club—were successful in securing the four prizes offered; which seems rather a pity, as it would have been better had the awards been more broadly scattered, and such, indeed, was the feeling of the fortunate couple.

The social value of the event commenced when Mr. Fred Jefferson (Kenrick and Jefferson), as president, welcomed the "boys"—some of whom were sturdy grandfathers—to a cold collation, and in doing so at once proved to the company the right man was in command. The president has a pleasant and happy manner, and the occasion suited him admirably, for not only is he a keen golfer, but rather an exponent of the game from his handicap of 3. He told the meeting that their trade was a fine trade, a great trade, and a trade that by united effort would yet be greater, and without preamble or ambiguity informed the company that such gatherings as that would do infinite good and bring all into closer relationship, and finally to a happy friendship, which was always helpful.

The gathering then proceeded in the ancient method of toasting the King, down the gamut of degrees to the toasting of "Our Humble Selves," and most of the speeches were good and all of them to the point.

Mr. Arthur Groves (Spicers, Ltd.) spoke about the president, and the president's reply—extracts from which are given—was a very happy one; following which words of wit and sensibility fell from Mr. Garnett Browett (Uptons Ltd.), Mr. Josh Bailey (Manifoldia Ltd.), Mr. J. McNicol (E. C. Osborne, Ltd.), Mr. H. H. Bore, hon. treasurer (Perry and Co., Ltd.), Mr. T. B. Preece, hon. secretary (Hudson and Son), and Mr H. O. Worrall, an allied trader, who humorously referred to printers' estimates, and his gentle persiflage should certainly cost him a trifle extra on his next printing order.

In addition to the above, among those present were Messrs. John Hutchison, Percy Hudson, Arthur Vaughton, and Percy Plant to grace the vice-presidents' table, so that the trade was very well represented by some of the most notable men of the district.

The winner of the 18 hole medal round was H. H. Bore, whose gross score was 85; handicap 11, nett 74. Mr. Bore also took the prize for the best gross score. The runner up was Mr. F. J. Urry, with a gross score of 89, handicap 14, nett 75, and he was also fortunate enough to win the prize for the sealed 9 holes handicap.

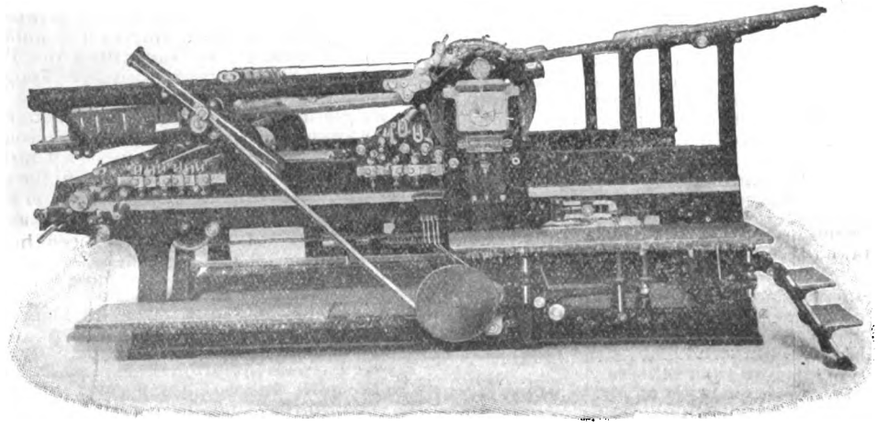
The proceedings terminated with the presentation of the prizes by the president, and everyone voted that the opening meeting had been a most successful gathering.

At the final committee meeting of the spring season to be held shortly, it is hoped to make plans for the autumn competition, which will probably be held on Sandwell Park Course, the president's club.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

Digitized by Google

The Latest "K. & B."
Two-Revolution Single-Sided Press.



The
Last Word in Flat-Bed Presses

It contains improvements never previously embodied in this class of press, which produce an efficiency and smooth running ——— hitherto unapproached. ———

Can be seen running in London any time by appointment.

PRINTING TRADE EXPERTS pronounce it to be the **Finest Two-Revolution Press in the World.**

Further Particulars and Full Information on application to

S.A.P. Limited, 1, Gough Square, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

HERBERT J. SALMON, Managing Director.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

..... *19*...

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

IN the Chancery Division Mr. Justice Sargant dismissed with costs the action brought by the Ridgway Co., publishers, of New York, against Messrs. Hutchinson, publishers, of Paternoster-row, London, claiming an injunction to restrain defendants from publishing a monthly fiction magazine under the title of *Hutchinson's Adventure Story Magazine*, or otherwise using the word "Adventure" in connection with the name of any publication without clearly distinguishing it from the magazine published by plaintiffs three times a month under the title *Adventure*.

MESSRS. LEATHWAIT AND SIMMONS, advertising and newspaper agents, 5, Birchin-lane, London, are, on the 23rd of this month, removing to more commodious and up-to-date premises at 34, Throgmorton-street. In 1919 the business of Messrs. Leathwait and Simmons was acquired by Messrs. G. Street and Co., Ltd., and since that date it has been carried on by them as a separate branch under its own management.

A CONFERENCE was arranged for yesterday between the Labour Committee of the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors to discuss the general position in regard to linotype and monotype piece scales. In view of the prevalent opinion that a period of stabilisation of wages has been entered upon, it is rather disturbing to learn that quite a number of wage matters, in respect of classification of machines, etc., have still to be settled. Thus the L.M.P.A. is to meet the Machine Managers' Society on the 25th inst., the "Natsopa" on the 27th and the Paper Workers' Union on the 28th.

WE hear that the response made to the L.M.P.A. appeal for subscriptions, following the annual general meeting, has been highly satisfactory, a feature particularly interesting in view of recent criticisms of the Association being the fact that the proportion of small printers who are hastening to renew their subscriptions gives emphatic evidence of the value attached by them to the master printers' organisation.

NORTH WALES MASTER PRINTERS.—The North Wales Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers held their annual meeting at Chester on Saturday. Mr. Harrison, the president, was in the chair. Mr. Powlson, of Colwyn Bay, was elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. Harrison, retiring president, was appointed vice-president. The other officers were re-elected as before. Following the annual meeting there were a number of interesting speeches. Mr. Bethell laid special emphasis upon the importance of master printers being closely federated together throughout the country, and he made a strong plea for larger attendances and keener interest in the regular meetings. Mr. A. E. Goodwin put in a plea for greater support to be given to the officers of the Alliance, and pointed out the many advantages which members received, especially the benefits derived from the Federation Costing System.

AT the meeting on July 3rd of the South-West London Master Printers' Association, Mr. E. H. Atkinson, of Messrs. Garratt and Atkinson, Ealing, a member of the Council of the Master Process Engravers' Federation, will give an address on "The Peculiarities and Pitfalls of the Craft," speaking from the blockmaker's point of view. The meeting is to be held at the Central Hall (Committee Room D), Westminster, at 6.30 p.m. for 7.

THE Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London announce that, through the kindness of Mr. Riddell, the principal of the London School of Printing, the monthly meeting of the Association will be held at Stamford-street, E.C., next Wednesday, June 27th. Mr. Riddell has offered to show the members over the school and then open a discussion on "Efficiency in Printing Offices."

AT a meeting of the Publicity Club of London at the Hotel Cecil on Monday, Lord Newton's Bill was severely criticised, and one speaker remarked that the country had had enough of D.O.R.A.'s apron strings, and did not desire to be strangled by the pinafore strings of her children.

MR. CHARLES HOLME, Hampstead, the founder and for twenty-five years editor of the *Studio*, who died on March 14th, left £88,447, with net personalty £64,834.

THE death took place on Saturday of Mr. Ernest Head, news editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, at the age of 52. He had had a long association with Fleet-street and with newspapers in the West of England.

THE National News and Operators' Guild propose forming an unemployed register with the object of placing members of the Guild who are in want of situations in touch with any vacancies. It is also proposed to form a group system of government divided as follows:—Lancashire Group, Midland Group, Yorkshire Group, Durham and Northumberland Group, Western Group, Ireland.

THE delegates on the international Press visit to Sweden left Gothenburg on Tuesday night for Stockholm.

PRESS AT GOLF.—The annual match between London and provincial golf teams will take place at Manchester on June 28th. The London team is to be chosen by Lord Riddell. The arrangements for the match are being made by Mr. J. R. Scott, the president of the Newspaper Society, who will entertain the teams at dinner after the match.

TO CELEBRATE the winning of the Mid-Week Challenge Cup, members of the *Liverpool Daily Post* Football Club visited Southport on Saturday by charabanc. After dinner at the Prince of Wales Hotel, the medals were presented to the players, and a resolution was passed thanking Sir Alexander Jeans and Mr. Allan Jeans for their generous support.

TWENTY rare war stamps used by the British Forces in some of the former German colonies were sold on Thursday by Mr. H. R. Harmer, of Old Bond-street, for nearly £400. The face value of the stamps was under ten shillings.

AT the annual Conference of the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, Booksellers, and Stationers, at Leamington there was brought forward on Thursday a proposal from the Executive Council that capitation fees be increased by an extra penny per week in order to make adequate provision to cover loss of profit on the part of members in carrying out "approved national policies," and also to cover loss suffered by members whose stoppages of supplies occur, as in the case of the recent Typographical Association strike in the provinces, and the Simpkin Marshall strike in London. The proposal was, however, shelved until a better period of trade.

SIR CHARLES STARMER was the principal guest at the Federation's annual dinner when Mr. T. E. Naylor, general secretary, London Society of Compositors, responded to the toast of "Fraternal Organisations."

TUCK'S POSTCARD COMPETITION.—The judges have now completed their somewhat heavy task of awarding all the prizes in the different sections of Tuck's Postcards Postage Prize Competition, and a list of prizewinners in the hospital section has already been issued and the cheques duly posted to the hospitals concerned. It is hoped to issue by the end of the week a complete list of all the prize-winners among the competitors and of the successful stationers in the window display competition.

Trade Union Matters.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND NON-RECOGNISED OFFICES.—The Executive Council o the Typographical Association have been informed by Mr. Bowerman that a small committee of the Trades Union Congress have interviewed the Minister of Labour on the subject of the withholding of State unemployment benefit from two members of the Typographical Association who had refused to accept situations in offices not on the "fair list" of the Association. Mr. Bowerman states that he has since received an intimation that the Minister has no authority to reverse or vary a decision given by the Umpire, whose decision on all questions of the right to benefit under the Unemployment Act is final. The Typographical Association have decided to refer the matter back to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, with a view to Parliamentary action being taken.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES.—Messrs. Yates, Bottomley, Dove, Marsh, Mellor, Portch, Powis, Roche, Wesson, and the regular officials have been elected as the committee of the Executive Council for the ensuing twelve months. The Rules Committee will be as follows: Messrs. Harvey, Holmes, Mellor, Morgan, Wesson and the officials. Finance Committee: Messrs. W. Bottomley, Dove, Bristow, and the officials. Re-grading Committee: Messrs. Yates, Dove, Portch, and the officials. The following have been elected to represent the Association on the Joint Industrial Council: Mr. J. French (president), Mr. H. Skinner (secretary), Mr. E. G. Yates (vice-president), and Messrs. W. Bottomley and Powis. A standing order has been adopted that requests for wages alterations or changes in working conditions shall be dealt with by the committee of the Executive Council. The whole of the members of the Executive Council shall form the panel for meetings of the Joint Labour Committee.

PLATEN MINDERS AND CENSORSHIP.—The resolution that was to have been brought forward by the Platen Printing Machine Minders at the meeting of the London Trades Council on Thursday last on the question of trade union censorship of the Press has been postponed. The resolution was crowded out owing to the pressure of other business, and will, we understand, be introduced at an early date. In conversation with an official of the Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society we learn that the proposed resolution is the outcome of what the unions consider a biased criticism in the *Evening Standard* of May 25th of the paper workers' strike at Valleyfield Paper Mills. A reply from the unions concerned was sent to the editor of the paper mentioned, pointing out the alleged inaccurate statements and unfair comment which the criticism contained, and asking that the same publicity be given to the union side of the question. This was not done, and hence the unions—whilst always willing to differentiate between censorship and dictatorship in press publicity—feel that their side of labour questions ought to receive fair publicity.

PRINTING UNIONS AND THE C.W.S.—Mr A. E. Holmes, secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation, writes to certain newspapers: "I notice an advertisement in your columns, in which the Co-operative Wholesale Society professes to give a list of trade unions which have raised no objection to the application of variations of wages and conditions in the Society's works. In this list is a number of unions connected with this Federation, and it is on behalf of these that I am addressing you. It is possible that some of the other unions are included in the list, with just as little title as those I have the honour to represent. The fact is that several deputations attended before the directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and strongly protested against the variations in wages and conditions and the manner in which they were imposed—*i.e.*, the unions themselves were ignored, and the notification of changes was made an individual question with each of the employees, who had notices served on them. I regret to have to say that it is the opinion of my Executive Committee that it has taken part in no less satisfactory negotiations for the past ten years than it experienced with the directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. In view of this fact, it is a little gratuitous on the part of the directors to list the names of our societies with those who have raised no objection."

C.W.S. REPLY.—In reply to Mr. Holmes's remarks the Co-operative Wholesale Society writes to point out that the recent agreed wage reductions in the printing industry were applied to co-operative workers without dispute. "It would appear," it is added, "that Mr. Holmes is alluding to another and an earlier matter altogether in his public criticism of the C.W.S. The variations about which he writes, and about which he says several deputations attended upon the C.W.S. directors, had reference to a change which the C.W.S., through pressure of competition, felt compelled to make—this being done to place its printing works on the same conditions and wages as other printing establishments. Up to that time the C.W.S. had been paying higher wages than the recognised standard, and working four hours less per week than the stipulated number."

NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS.—The Fifeshire Branch of the National Union of Journalists has been resuscitated, with Mr. T. Hunter as chairman and Mr. Payne as secretary and treasurer. The reformation of the Fifeshire Branch is the result of a special propaganda being carried out in Scotland to strengthen the position of the Union.

Digitized by Google

Printers Visit Apsley Mills.

West and North-West L.M.P.A. Entertained by John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

Just forty—not thieves, but printers—men seeking knowledge and good relationship in business, responded to the invitation of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., to visit their Apsley Mills, from which emanate the goods bearing the widely known "Lion Brand" trade mark, on Tuesday, June 12th.

The invitation was given two months back to the new president of the West and North-West London District Association, Mr. J. Emlyn Jones, at one of their monthly luncheons at Pagani's, when three of the heads of the firm were their guests.

"The Lion's Den."

That the invitation was appreciated was evidenced by the response, and that the visitors were welcomed was proved by the reception given. "Visiting the Lion's Den" one member described it as, but if there was any devouring intended it was evidently expected to be on the part of the visitors and not the "Lions." Food there was in plenty for both mind and body, as well as for reflection!



W. and N.-W. London Master Printers at Apsley Mills.

London representatives of the firm, who were well known to most of the visitors, greeted the party at Euston, and at Boxmoor cars were waiting to convey them to the mills about a mile and a-half distant. There all were received by Mr. W. E. Ellens, the general manager, Mr. Iliff, and the various heads of departments, and after a pleasant introduction over coffee and light refreshments, formed up into small groups and then proceeded to make a comprehensive tour of the works under the guidance of experts from each department.

It is not within the province of these notes to describe all the processes and working of the mills. The main features at Apsley are the manufacture of ivory and other boards, the production of envelopes in vast quantities, suite stationery, account book making in all its ramifications of printing, ruling and binding, scholastic and commercial stationery, relief stamping, and the production of high class filing cabinets, desks, and other office furnishings.

Perfectly Equipped Works.

Of the works themselves it can be said that their equipment seems to be perfected in every minute detail. It embodies machinery that appears to be capable of performing so excellently the intricate details of manufacture, and at such a high rate of speed, that the work of hand production is reduced to a minimum and the duty of the operator becomes almost that of mechanically supplementing that of the machine. Behind this equipment is an organisation that has almost entirely eliminated waste both of material and labour, and has brought the process of production and output to the highest state of efficiency.

The works are set amid charming country surroundings, and the old world atmosphere is enhanced by gardens which even in the present backward season were profusely in bloom. Everything about the mills presented that spick-and-span appearance which only a well-ordered community in ideal environment can produce.

In view of the capabilities of the modern machinery in operation here, there would be excuse for presuming that the staff employed was correspondingly small, but to stand on the banks of the enclosure opposite on the cessation of the morning's work would be a speedy disillusionment. Two thousand five hundred workers with one intent, are a convincing argument when making for the firm's canteen, accommodating about 1,000 for a meal, and the cycle shed, where 800 machines can be parked, and space for 240 more is being provided, or rapidly dispersing to their homes by foot, bus, or other available conveyance.

Luncheon Interlude.

Although providing a fairly strenuous day, the visit was not entirely one of sight-seeing. The lunch interval provided opportunities for the interchange of those courtesies which add much to the pleasure of the moment, and have a permanent value in bringing about a better understanding between those who are more and more coming to realise that mutual goodwill and co-operation is one of the chief factors in successful trading.

An excellent lunch was served to the guests in one of the large dining rooms of the "Guild house" adjoining, in which it was pleasing to note some 800 young people enjoying their mid-day meal of excellent fare, provided for them at very low rates, and all served in a very short time.

During the lunch, the general manager, Mr. Ellens, very graciously welcomed the guests, and expressed his pleasure in seeing so many present. He voiced the regret of Mr. Ling, the managing director, at being unable to be present; it was always a delight to him to have visitors who were interested in their productions, and to show them through the mills of which they were proud.

The Visitors' Compliments.

Mr. J. Emlyn Jones, on behalf of his fellow guests, thanked Mr. Ellens for his kind welcome, and remarked on the delightful courtesy of the correspondence leading to this visit. He complimented the firm on the atmosphere pervading the establishment, the beautiful order, and the well-dressed healthy looking staff there in such numbers. The charming surroundings of rock garden and well-kept lawns, no less than the ultra cleanliness of the works, suggested a "family" feeling towards the workers that could not fail to bring out the best in them. He envied Messrs. Dickinsons the facilities that enabled them to study their staff so well. They were astonished at the immense organisation and assembly of wonderful machinery, no less than the kindliness prevailing. Mr. Emlyn Jones thanked Mr. Ellens and Mr. Iliff especially for their charming welcome, and for so instructive an outing, which they would all look back upon with pleasure. He asked the company to join him in the toast of "Prosperity to Messrs. Dickinson and their genial representatives"

An Example of "Service."

Mr. Goldstraw, of Nash Mills, in responding, dwelt on the desire of the firm for friendly relationship with their customers, their willingness to do everything to help them to secure business, and extended the invitation to visit Nash Mills or those at Croxley, where the process of papermaking was in operation.

One other brief interlude occurred for tea, and the taking of an excellent photograph of the company in the garden—which we are able to reproduce herewith, and a copy of which has since been received by each visitor—whereupon Mr. J. R. Burt took the opportunity of voicing the thanks of the West and North-West Printers for the hospitality given. He said he had heard expressions of surprise at 24, Holborn, in reference to their hosts as to "how it was done," but he thought that after this visit the possibilities of up-to-date equipment, organisation brought up to the highest point of efficiency, ample space and cleanliness, as operating at Apsley, would go a long way to providing the answer. The visit had been both entertaining and educating, and would be long remembered.

Mr. Ellens having reiterated the pleasure the visit gave to the firm, and inviting further ones to their other mills, the inspection was continued in the cabinet making and machine construction departments, where many of the envelope-making machines are built, and to the power house.

The visit terminated with a cheery send-off from the officials of the firm, and the presentation of a most attractive souvenir of the mill and a cabinet of stationery for the lady friend at home.

A Business-Building Moral.

Pleasant comments on the visit of course there were, and one of the most frequent was on the apparent interest of the employees in their work. Every visitor would have liked to have watched longer the rapid and clever manipulation of paper, books, and machines, indicating, undoubtedly, that the inducement to excel is here encouraged by the knowledge that the door to promotion is ever open, and that merit has its reward also in equitable remuneration. Some light was culled in this connection on the homeward journey from one of the firm's representatives we travelled with, and the presence in the party of the Federation Costing Secretary opened our eyes to the applicability, both to the hosts of the day and to progressive printers, of a legend seen on a building estate by the railway side just out of London—"Houses built by Costing."

"Daily Telegraph" Paper Mills.

Visit of S.-E. London Master Printers.

The South-East London Master Printers' Association paid a visit on Tuesday, June 12th, to the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mills at Dartford. A party of 40 journeyed by train from London Bridge, and the remainder joined up at the mill, making together between 60 and 70 members and friends.

On arriving at the mill, the visitors were divided into parties of ten, each party being escorted by a head of one of the departments, who, as can be readily imagined, was exceedingly well qualified to act as a guide. Every branch of the manufacture of paper was very fully explained, not only with regard to newsprint, but also banks, bonds and glazed imitation parchment, these latter qualities not being generally known as produced by this particular mill.

After the visit to the mill, which had occupied over two hours, the party was entertained, at the invitation of Viscount Burnham, to high tea at the Bull Hotel, a very fine example of the old English type of galleried hotel. They were catered for in most magnificent manner, and presided over by Mr. Philip Goldney, the manager of the mill, acting as host on behalf of Lord Burnham.

After tea, musical items were provided by Mr. Michie, of the Mill staff, and Mr. and Mrs. Dix, and were greatly appreciated.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Lord Burnham was proposed by Mr. H. H. Norman, treasurer of the South-East Association, who voiced the appreciation of the gathering.

Mr. Goldney replied, saying that the mill was always open to inspection, not only by printers, but by paper manufacturers, and that they made a point of extending a most hearty welcome to all their visitors.

Acknowledgment was also made to Mr. Lack, of Dartford, and Mr. F. Mason, the hon. secretary, for their efforts towards the success of the outing, both of whom replied.

A most entertaining function, greatly enjoyed by members and their lady friends, terminated with the hearty singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

To do your best for your organisation do your best for your constitution.

Digitized by Google

De La Rue, Ltd.

Recommendations to Debenture Holders.

Mr. Sidney Lamert, who was appointed chairman and managing director of Messrs. Thomas de la Rue and Co., Ltd., in May has made an important report to the board in relation to the affairs of the company.

He states:—"In every department expenses must be drastically cut and the strictest economy practised, but these savings alone will hardly suffice. It will be advisable to effect, at least temporarily, some arrangement with the holders of our convertible 6 per cent mortgage debenture stock. There is, as you are aware, £1,200,000 of this stock in issue, and the complete service of it calls for £115,000 per annum, including sinking fund and interest. In addition, we have outstanding an earlier issue of £260,000 of 4½ per cent. mortgage debenture stock carrying a first charge."

After pointing out that the drain on the company's resources has been increased by, among other things, the necessity of providing finance for the subsidiary business of J. A. Weir, Ltd, Mr. Lamert adds:—"While the company has still in hand ample cash resources for all trade requirements, and is in no sense embarrassed, the fact has to be faced that we have to provide a sum approximately of £125,000 per annum in debenture interest and sinking fund payments.

"My recommendation is that we should immediately take the debenture stockholders into our full confidence, advising them that in their own interest they should relieve the company during the next three years of the necessity of making sinking fund payments and for the same period should accept interest in the form of deferred certificates payable out of the profits of the business. It will also be necessary to obtain their consent to such a modification of the guarantee given by J. A. Weir, Ltd., as will enable that company to finance its business by recourse to its own bankers.

"It would, I think, be reasonable to advise the debenture holders that the current trading losses will quickly be eliminated, and that within a short time the business as a whole can be placed on a sound profit-earning basis."

The board state that they have adopted Mr. Lamert's recommendations in full.

Newspapers in Slander Actions.

Cases to be Tried by Jury,

In the Outer House of the Scottish Court of Session on Thursday the relevancy was sustained and issues were approved for the trial by jury of three actions at the instance of Richard Williamson, C.B.E., Westerton, Callender, against E. Hulton and Co., Manchester; *The People*, Ltd., Milford-lane, London, and Odhams Press, Ltd., Long acre, London, for £5,000 in each case as damages for alleged slander.

On December 9th, 1922, the pursuer was served with an indictment charging him with certain criminal offences. He pleaded not guilty at the first diet on December 16th, and the trial was appointed to take place at the Christmas circuit, in Glasgow. The case against him was not called at the Circuit Court, and no motion was made on behalf of the Crown for postponement. The papers complained against apparently confused the pursuer with a certain William Lees, convicted on December 30th at the High Court of Justiciary at Glasgow, and the reports of the case of Lees applied to Lees personal descriptions not applicable to him but applicable to the pursuer.

Lord Murray, in dealing with the case against *The People*, Ltd., said the case in his judgment, fell within the principle of the decision in the well-known case of Jones *v.* Hulton. In this case, as in Jones's case, the defamatory character of the statement was not disputed; the whole issue was as to the identity of the person defamed—that was to say, whether the publication was of and concerning the pursuer. In his opinion, mere difference in name did not, in view of the remarkable correspondence of the description, preclude those who knew the pursuer and his circumstances from reasonably concluding that the statement referred to the pursuer. In this view the pursuer was entitled to present his case to a jury. It was not suggested that the libel was other than a blunder, but this, as was settled in Jones's cases, would not save the defenders. There was no substantial difference between the case of Williamson *v. The People*, Ltd., and the two other cases of Williamson *v.* Odhams Press, Ltd., and Williamson *v.* Hulton and Co., and he would accordingly allow the issue as proposed by the pursuer in all three cases.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

PRINTING and STATIONERY.—REPRESENTATIVE wanted for Eastern Counties, with established connection.—Applications, stating experience, class of work and remuneration required, to Box 14181.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

A PRINTER'S CUTTER, all-round man, used to all classes of work, Guillotine and Punching Machines, could take charge; London district.—W.G., 36, Cross street, Stratford, E.15. 14182

ARTIST-DRAUGHTSMAN (process litho training), 31, competent, hard worker, figure, design, maps; has had charge; good address; desires SIT.; mod. starting salary; might mean small cap. in any concern where ability, personality counted.—Box 14174.

BOOKBINDER and FINISHER, WAREHOUSEMAN, used to taking charge, desires situation.—31, Westbury street, Swansea. 14151

CUTTER (Binders and Printers), good all-round man, requires permanency; T.U. rates.—Box 14168.

CUTTER, WAREHOUSEMAN, BINDER; able to take charge; 22 years experience; used to all Binding Machines; abstainer; moderate wages; seaside or country preferred.—Box 14167.

GOLD BLOCKER seeks sit., 14 years experience in Account and Letterpress Work; Blocks or Type; ex. ref.—Write, Box 14156.

JOURNALIST, home, foreign experience, seeks Position; preferably descriptive or political writer.—Apply, Box 14175.

LADY COST CLERK (Printer's), 8 years exp., knowledge Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting; mod. salary; London.—Box 14158.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE OVERSEER, shortly disengaged owing to amalgamation; full experience with all classes of work; good organiser and disciplinarian.—B., 218, St. John's-road, Walthamstow, E.17. 14172

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER requires sit.; used to modern machines, half-tone, colour, catalogue, weekly, etc.; 7 years' ref.—J.F., 62, Cornwall-road, Westbourne Park, W. 14184

LETTERPRESS WORKING FOREMAN requires sit.; used to modern machines, platens, etc.; any class work; best ref.—C.D., Ritchings-avenue, E.17. 14185

MACHINE MINDER seeks situation; Wharfes and Platens; good refs.—Ulph, 6, Norwood-corner, Cliffe-at-Hoo, Kent. 14171

MANAGER-OVERSEER seeks position (Jobbing and News); good organiser, estimator and buyer.—Box 14159.

MINDER seeks perm., Wharfes and Platens, H.T. and Commercial.—W., 134, Chesterroad, Watford, Herts. 14163

PACKER (29) seeks sit. (N.S.); 8 years experience; good reference.—F. W. Burton, 166, Kirby-street, Snowfields, Bermondsey, S.E.1. 14164

PLATEN HAND, good class Com. and 2-Col., etc., could take charge Gen. Machines, wants sit.; town or country.—C. J., 16, Adam-street, S.E.1. 14152

PRINTERS' FOREWOMAN (disengaged), experienced, very energetic; highest references.—R. Levy, 3A, Broudesbury-road, Kilburn 14183

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge.—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

WAREHOUSEMAN-CUTTER seeks sit. any distance; 20 years' exp.—Hay, 145, Highstrest, Hampton Hill, Middlesex. 14173

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL firm of Paper and Printing Machinery Manufacturers desires to GET INTO TOUCH with British firm who could handle their production in England, either as Sole Agents or Merchants buying for own account.—Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 14160.

Machinery for Sale.

NEW PLATEN (Treadle Power), inside chase 9½ by 6½-in., self-inking, automatic delivery.—Charles and Co., 12, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.2. 14157

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

NO PREMIUM.—HARROW.—IMPORTANT BUSINESS PREMISES adjoining large Drapery Store; fine position opposite station and bus stage; large shop with show-room or rooms over; rent £250 or freehold for sale; unique opportunity for High-class Stationery and Fancy Goods.—Clarke and Co., The Harrow Estate Offices. Tel. 219. 14165

Printing Football Coupons.

At the Stratford Police Court, on Wednesday, June 6th, Frederick William Manning and Alfred Glaister Manning, trading as the Ranelagh Press, Ley-street, Ilford, were summoned for printing circulars relating to ready money football betting.

Mr. E. B. Knight, who prosecuted for the Police Commissioner, stated that a number of coupons and circulars relating to football came into the possession of the police in March, and in consequence a man named Morton was fined £10 and £5 5s. costs at East Ham for distributing them. The name of the Ranelagh Press was printed on the coupons, and in consequence Inspector Hamilton went to see the defendants. They at once admitted that they were the printers of the coupons, and said they had no idea that they were doing wrong. Frederick Manning added that they were given an undertaking that there would be no ready-money betting. Mr. Knight added that there was an absolute prohibition of printing these coupons, and his contention was that it did not matter if the money passed before or after the match. Mr. F. A. Stern, for the defendants, said that the Act was passed to put down the very growing evil of ready-money betting on football, but there was nothing to say that credit bets should not be made.

The chairman (Mr. Bailey) said that the Bench were unanimously of opinion that there had been an infringement of the Act, but that the defendants had no intention of breaking the law. The case would be dismissed on payment of £2 2s. costs. Mr. F. Stern intimated that possibly an appeal would be entered.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.

Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England

Numbering Machines

HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH

23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

'Phone— Holborn 5016.

Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.

Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.

France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 198, rue Gerard, Brussels.

United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.

Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1923.

The State Printing Inquiry.

IT is a welcome though belated fact that the Government has at last set up a committee of inquiry into the whole question of State printing works, their desirability or undesirability, their conditions of working and the principle (if they are to continue) on which work should be allocated to them. The personnel of the committee is given on another page of this issue and, though perhaps not proof against objection, seems to be such that a thorough and fair probing of the problem should result from the inquiry. It is a pity the inquiry is not now ending, instead of being about to begin, and it is to be hoped that the committee will lose no time in tackling the business entrusted to them. As the experimental run of the State printing works at Harrow is due to end on the 30th inst., we can scarcely hope that the committee's recommendations can become operative before the experimental period has been somewhat extended. But the sooner the committee's findings are put into effect the sooner will some alleviation be made of much apprehension and irritation in the printing trade. Meanwhile it should be urged that new work, *i.e.*, work not already being printed by Government establishments, should not be handed over to State printeries until the committee has completed its inquiry.

Employers' Special Labour Requirements and Union Action.

CERTAIN grievances are likely to be shortly ventilated affecting the rights of employers to engage labour for their special requirements. The ground of complaint is the very arbitrary action sometimes taken by various unions in restricting the employer's choice of labour. Capital is expended in the introduction of modern machinery, and workmen versed in the intricacies of the business, with full experience, are essential to obtain the best results. An employer may be fortunate in finding a man whose qualifications lead to an engagement. This man, on "joining up" early in the war, allowed his dues to lapse and to day finds himself without a trade union card. His potential employer stipulates that a card must be obtained, recognising that unless this is done a union or combination of unions may use their influence to bring a cessation of work in the factory, or even put an edict into force preventing the handling of his goods. The consequence, of course would be the breaking of contracts and loss of business. In the absence of a card, therefore, the man of special qualifications cannot be engaged without the employer courting labour troubles. He, therefore urges the man to obtain a card. "No," says the union, "we have had men on our books for some time with a prior claim to employment." That may be so, but in regard to special work their qualifications are not of the required standard. The old union member, whose card lapsed owing to war service, is not granted a card, the employer is unable to employ the man he wants, and he is placed in the predicament of having hands sent to him by the union who do not possess those qualifications which he feels are necessary for the proper use of the special machinery which he has installed and is anxious to operate with satisfactory results. This is a thing that handicaps profitable working and prevents the expansion of established businesses. The employers have strong grounds for pressing for a more satisfactory understanding with the trade unions in this important matter.

Offset Printing Papers.

PAPERS specially produced for offset printing are in ever-increasing request. There is the bond paper for letter headings, etc., on the one hand and a book paper for brochures, catalogues and booklets on the other. The idea some makers seem to have, that a thick soft cartridge is the ideal paper for photo and colour work, is all wrong. We have by us samples of a new making of real offset book paper to which we hope to refer later.

Wages in the Paper Trade.

NOTICE has been given by the Papermakers' Association to terminate the agreement No. 3 governing wages and hours in the paper mills of this country. What are described as "conversations" with the trade union officials have been proceeding with a view to the formulation of a new agreement. The desire apparently from the employers' point of view is to amend certain clauses which experience has shown to require alteration. Accordingly it was considered that the best way to deal with this matter was to redraft the whole agreement. We understand that the conversations have been amicable and no serious disturbance of the industry is anticipated Formal negotiations are to begin to-morrow (Friday), in Manchester.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) informed Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke that he will not defer the placing of the contract for the printing of the *London Gazette* with a State establishment until the committee appointed to inquire into the work of State printing establishments has reported, because, having regard to the desirability of running Government printing establishments in the most economic manner, he could not agree to any curtailment in the orders which would normally be assigned to them while the whole question of their continuance was under consideration.

AT public auction in Paris a blue two cent Hawaiian stamp of 1857, unobliterated, was sold for about £1,500.

WITH the amalgamation (New York) of the *Globe* with the *Sun* we get the *Sun and Globe* but it is intended to shorten the name later.

Digitized by Google

THE Compositor and the Printing Plate.

Alert Questioning by the L.S.C. Guild.

Wednesday, the 13th of June, saw the Guild of the L.S.C. assemble in strength in the L.S.C. Board-room. Mr. Frank Colebrook had been invited to speak, and had proposed to talk upon types, but he was eventually asked if, instead of this, he would talk about plates. He consented readily, and Mr. J. A. Corey, managing director of Nickeloid, Ltd., agreed to act as chairman.

Half an hour or so before Mr. Colebrook was due to attend, he was rung up by Mr. A. J. Newton, long and most honourably known as the principal of the London County Council School of Photo Engraving and Litho, and for a short time head also of St. Bride's Printing School (now incorporated in the London School of Printing). He had come over from New York. Messrs. Eastman (otherwise Kodak's) "took" Mr. Newton from Bolt-court, and for about eight years he has been in the States (controlling and greatly developing the photo engraving side of the Eastman establishment)—to which he returns on June 30th. When he rang up Mr. Colebrook, and the first warm greetings had been exchanged, Mr. Newton was promptly commandeered and indeed willingly assented, to join Mr. Corey and Mr. Colebrook then almost due at the gathering of the Guild.

Mr. Corey, opening the proceedings, quoted an observation that it was one of the marks of a good craftsman that he was always keen on fresh information regarding his work, and was always just as ready to pass on to others what he had himself acquired. In that sense, Mr. Colebrook was, he thought, a very good craftsman.

Mr. Colebrook restricted his talk to a little more than twenty minutes, because of the "glorious opportunity" which was afforded by the presence of Mr. Newton, whom they could question upon any matters connected with plate making. In his shortened address he did, however, touch upon old and present engraving. He told how Le Blon, in London about two hundred years ago, worked a three-colour process of his own by way of mezzotint. He roughed his plate all over with a "plough"; the plate being then inked, would show a velvety full tone all over. The half-tones and high lights would be produced by the use of a burnisher, or other tools, modifying some of the intense full colour. Le Blon's three-colour method was based on Isaac Newton's theory of colours, but of course it was not photographic.

The lecturer explained Fox Talbot's half-tone experiment with gauze in 1853, and Clerk-Maxwell's three-colour half-tone pioneering in the sixties. He explained, too, the colour analysis, and colour synthesis employed in three-colour half-tone; he dealt with screen shifting (by 30 degs.) and with the significance of screen adjustment gear and the differentiation of size of dots in high lights and shadows. Points like these were touched upon, and a little was said of other methods of plate making, and of duplicating processes.

Several of the questioners dealt with the injury to type, which by their observation, resulted from the constant heating in stereo moulding. It seemed almost hopeless to rely upon uniformity of type height, when type had made many visits to the foundry. On one member speaking of finding two heights of type in his case, after these stereo mouldings, another speaker suggested that it would be more correct to speak of a dozen different heights. The advantage of electrotyping in which the same heat problem did not arise, was variously dwelt upon, and on one questioner asking if a famous American journal was not regularly electrotyped, Mr. Corey said he was right; it was always electrotyped.

The difference between imparting a surface or a blush of nickel to a copper electrotype, and the forming of the whole printing plate by way of depositing iron and nickel—(the practice adopted in making nickeloids)—was explained. Questions were asked as to length of runs, and it appeared that although long runs were not very frequent, it had often happened that many more than a million had been satisfactorily run from one set of the best made electros. One speaker spoke of a run of several million having been thus made satisfactorily.

Mr. Colebrook said he had seen an electro of the eighth generation, *i.e.*, an electro from an electro, from an electro, and so on, printed side by side with the original plate, and with the first electro, and he had found himself unable to say which was which.

Mr. Newton was closely questioned on various engraving points mentioned or suggested by Mr. Colebrook, and with his blackboard he dealt with question after question poured in through the best part of an hour. Mr. Corey was also questioned, and what with their observations, and a few other words by Mr. Colebrook, the meeting was declared to have been, at the end, one of the very best the Guild had ever had. Votes of thanks to all three who had thus taken part were very heartily accorded.

Inquiry into State Printing.

Constitution of the Committee.

An important step has at last been made toward the holding of the inquiry, so long demanded by the printing industry, into the question of State printing. The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have appointed a Committee of Inquiry into the Government printing works. The terms of reference of the Committee are: "To consider the question of carrying out printing for State purposes in Government establishments, due regard being had to the experience already gained in that direction, and to report to what extent, if any, it is desirable that such Government establishments should be continued in the future, and as to the general conditions under which they should be maintained, and the principles on which work should be allocated to them."

The Committee has been constituted as follows: Colonel J. Gretton, M.P. (chairman); Sir George Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P.; Mr. A. J. Bonwick, M.P.; the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.; the Hon. E. C. Harmsworth, M.P.; Mr. W. A. Jenkins, M.P.; Sir Henry Banbury (of the Post Office); Mr. W. R. Codling (of the Stationery Office); Mr. A. W. Hurst (of the Treasury). The secretary to the Committee is Mr. J. R. Chambers, of the Treasury, and any communications should be addressed to him at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Pressmen at Gothenburg.

A cordial welcome was given on Saturday at the City Hall to the Press delegates from the United Kingdom and all parts of the world who are in Gothenburg in connection with the Jubilee Exhibition. The British representatives are: Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Sir Campbell Stuart and his mother, Captain Miles Graham and Lady Evelyn Graham (*Morning Post*), Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Redwood (*Daily News*), Mr. John Buist (*Glasgow Herald*), Mr. J. B. Wilson (*Daily Express*), Sir Roderick and Lady Jones (Reuter's Agency), Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Woodbridge (*Yorkshire Post*), Mr. J. B. Hobman (*Westminster Gazette*), and representatives of Canada and Australia.

The Mayor, M. Carlander, made an eloquent speech, and Lord Burnham replied on behalf of the delegates, who have come in great numbers from all parts of the world, those from Great Britain and the Dominions being, perhaps, the most numerous.

Lord Burnham said they were there to celebrate the tercentenary of one of the most progressive and most expansive commercial centres of the world. The British, who took so much Swedish timber and wood pulp, and used in better times to consume by far the greater quantity of her pig-iron, rejoiced in abundant proofs of Sweden's essential soundness. As newspapermen, they stood to-day for the most powerful and penetrating of the international forces which form and inform the life and mind of civilised mankind An internationalism that was helpful, healing, and honest was the first necessity of the world to-day.

In the evening a grand banquet was given by the Town Council, at which the Mayor, speaking in English, dwelt on the importance of the *rôle* of the Press in teaching the nations to know each other, and in bringing them together. Several Pressmen answered in turn, expressing admiration of the peaceful work that Sweden had been able to accomplish.

Personal.

THE Prime Minister was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, held on Friday night at the Palace of Westminster, under the presidency of the chairman of the Gallery, Mr. William Veitch.

LORD RIDDELL, Sir Adolf Tuck, Mr. Gustave Tuck, Sir Herbert E. Morgan and Sir Ernest Benn were amongst the supporters of the London School of Economics and Political Science, present at a luncheon at the Mansion House on Friday to commemorate the establishment of the Commerce Degree.

IN the cricket match last week between elevens representing the North and South from the House of Commons, Sir G. Rowland Blades was one of the champions of the successful South. He made 30 runs not out, and also took three wickets for 23 runs.

SIR JOHN LE SAGE is retiring at the end of this month from the position of managing editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, with which newspaper he has been connected for sixty years.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi on the rare distinction conferred upon him by his election as honorary member of the London Master Printers' Association. For fifty years honourably associated with the Chiswick Press, and still keeping in touch with the craft by acting as consulting printer and technical adviser, Mr. Jacobi has an exceptional record of good service rendered in and to the printing craft.

MR. BARRINGTON HOOPER has been appointed Controller of Publicity to the British Empire Exhibition in succession to Mr. W. S. Crawford, who was compelled to resign owing to the increasing call on his time by his own business.

MR. JOHN WALKER, of John Walker and Co., Ltd., Warwick lane, E.C., publishers and stationers, has been elected president of the National Union of Manufacturers for the coming year, in place of Mr. George Terrell.

MR. G. BELTON COBB, will be managing director of J. W. Arrowsmith (London), Ltd., the new style of the well-known Bristol publishing business, which is transferring itself to London this month. Mr. Cobb has had an extensive experience of the publishing trade.

MR. ERNEST OLDMEADOW, has been appointed editor of the *Tablet*, the principal Catholic organ in this country.

MR. CLIFFORD ALLEN has been elected a director of the *Daily Herald* in place of Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., who resigned.

THE members of the staffs of the *Rochdale Observer* and *Heywood Advertiser* held a picnic to Chester on Monday in celebration of the 70th birthday of the proprietor, Mr. Walter Scott, J.P. A presentation was made to Mr. Scott of a gold mounted walking stick from the combined staffs of the two papers.

IN the news-room of the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* last week, Mr. E. E. Young, of the composing department, was presented with a case of cutlery, to mark his 50 years' association therewith. There was a full attendance of subscribers from the various departments and the speeches delivered evidenced the high mutual regard existing between employer and employee.

MR. F. HECKFORD, who was as much interested in the master printers whom he addressed at Battersea as they were in him, has written to Mr. F. H. Cole (the secretary) to express his personal appreciation of the meeting.

IN his letter Mr. Heckford observes: "The touch of natural history, scientific explanation of storing paper in actual use, common agreement of paper and printing difficulties, and insight into a master printers' organisation were very interesting and instructive."

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 52s. 6d., 52s., Pref., 26s.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 23s. 6d., 23s. 3d., Pref., 20s. 3d., 19s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 13s. 10½d., 14s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 9d., 22s. 3d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 15s. 4½d., 15s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7 1/16, 7⅝, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d., 25s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 58, 60½; John Dickinson, 28s. 3d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 86; *Financial News*, 9s. 10½d., 10s. 1½d., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s. 3d., Pref., 11s., 11s. 4½d.; Hazell, Watson and Viney, 17, Pref., 7½; Ilford, 21s., Pref., 19s. 3d., 20s.; *Illustrated London News*, 1st Deb., 58; International Linotype, 58; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 7½d., 21s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon, 16s. 3d., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 68¼; George Newnes, 18s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 10½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 106; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 77s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 1920, 98s. 1½d., 96s. 3d., Pref., 23s. 6d., 24s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 6d., 22s. 9d.; Weldons, 36s. 10½d., Pref., 20s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s. 7½d., 18s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WATERLOW AND SONS.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent., free of tax, on deferred ordinary shares; same as a year ago.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES.—The directors of Kelly's Directories announce a dividend of 1s. per share and a bonus of 1s. per share, both less tax, payable July 6th.

NEW COMPANIES.

GEORGE OZON, LTD.—Capital £100; printers, lithographers, publishers, general and law stationers, advertising agents, photographers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Weeden and Mrs. F. M. Ozon. Registered office: 9, Lancaster-road, Enfield.

BRIGGS AND ASSOCIATES, LTD.—Capital £2,000; to adopt an agreement with S. Mitchell, and to carry on the business of advertising contractors, printers, paper and pulp manufacturers, photographers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. Briggs, S. Mitchell and H. T. Windsor. Registered office: 19, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.

UBIQUITY, LTD.—Capital £10,000; to take over the business of publishers, carried on as the Kingsley Press, Ltd., and to adopt an agreement with W. Wynn. Private company. Permanent directors: W. Wynn, W. A. M. C. Lattey and Mrs. M. L. B. Lattey. Registered office: 168, Regent-street, W.1.

J. SAVILLE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; to acquire the business of an educational publisher, carried on at 5, Gower-street, W.C.1 as "J. Saville and Co." Private company. Subscribers: J. Davidson, W. H. Mayne, R. Lieberman and H St. G. Syms. Registered office: 5, Gower street, W.C.1.

EDUCATIONAL CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000; to take over the business of publishers, booksellers, printers, etc., now carried on by The Educational Co. of Ireland, Ltd., in Northern Ireland. Private company. Subscribers: J. M. Thompson and H. Boyd. Registered office: 36, Fountain-street, Belfast.

JOHN BROWN (PRINTERS), LTD.—Capital £2,000; to acquire the printing, lithographic and bookbinding business lately carried on by the late J. Brown and now by his executors at Coalpit-lane, Nottingham. Private company. First Directors: J. W. Key Wilkinson and A. E. Lyon.

CATTELL STATELOPE CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; to adopt an agreement with Charles G. Woodham, Ltd., to work, develop and turn to account the property, rights and interests to be acquired under the said agreement, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, typefounders, lithographers, stereotypers, diesinkers, bookbinders, advertising and general agent, draughtsmen, ink manufacturers, booksellers, paper manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: G. H. Cattell and W. G. Wragg.

CRUSHA AND SON, LTD.—Capital £23,000, to adopt an agreement with W. Crusha; carrying on business at 821 and 823, High-street, Tottenham, and elsewhere, for the acquisition of the business of a newspaper proprietor and general publisher. Private company. Directors: W. Crusha, E. W. Whitworth and J. Rose. Registered office: 821, High-road, Tottenham, N.17.

LLAN AND WELSH CHURCH PRESS CO., LTD.—Capital £100; to acquire the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers now carried on by the Welsh Church Press Guarantors' Committee at the Rectory, Llanfairfechan, Carnarvon. Private company. Permanent directors: Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, Rev. A. W. Parry, Rev. F. P. Watkin Davies and H. C. Vincent. Registered office: The Rectory, Llanfairfechan, Carnarvon.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

PARTRIDGE AND LOVE, LTD. (Printers and advertising contractors, Bristol).—Mortgage dated June 6th, 1923, to secure all moneys payable by mortgagee (C. P. Fry, 11, Upper Belgrave-road, Clifton, Bristol), under his guarantee to the company's bankers, not exceeding £4,500, charged on 57, 58, and 59, Broadmead, Bristol (subject to mortgages of £5,000 and £1,000).

L. B. MAY, LTD. (Paper merchants, etc., London).—Debenture dated May 25th, 1923, to secure £1,850, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holder: N. J. Hulbert, 133, Foxley-lane, Purley.

ST. NEOTS PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on June 1st, 1923, of debentures dated March 16th, 1922, securing £8,000.

MORO, LTD. (Manufacturers, printers, paper makers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures authorised May 29th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking, lease, plant, stock, fixtures and fittings at 2a, Dalling-road, Hammersmith, and other property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the amount of the present issue being £500.

ARTHURS PRESS, LTD.—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated May 31st, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank.

PARTRIDGE AND LAWRENCE, LTD. (printers, etc.).—Letter of deposit dated May 25th, 1923, charged on lease of 7, Mary Ann-street, Birmingham, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Westminster Bank.

SWINDON PRESS, LTD.—Second debenture dated May 28th, 1923, to secure £10,000, constituting a specific charge on the company's freehold land and buildings erected thereon, machinery and goodwill and a floating security, on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. J. Bennett, Kirklington Hall, Southwell, Notts.

ST. LAWRENCE TIMBER PULP AND STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.—Issue on May 16th, 1923, of £1,140 debentures, part of a series already registered.

LUDGATE PULP AND PAPER SYNDICATE, LTD.—Charge on certain debts and securities therefor, dated May 15th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to N.P. and Union Bank of England.

J. R. CASH AND CO., LTD. (printers, etc., Huddersfield).—Mortgage dated June 1st, 1923, to secure £1,560, charged on certain land and buildings in Chapel Hill, Huddersfield Holders: Huddersfield Building Society.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. T. Northover and A. S. Flowers, printers and manufacturing stationers, 11, 12 and 13, Lizard-street, Old street, London, E.C.1, under the style of G. T. Northover and Co.

H. R. Relph, H. Hayden and A. W. Lodge, printers, 5, White Horse-street, Leeds, under the style of H. R. Relph.

W. J. Williams and J. Hughes, under the style of the Imperial Wall-Paper Co., at 146, Queen's-drive, Walton, Liverpool.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

A. Hickman, 13, High-street, Madeley, Salop, printer, stationer and confectioner.

O. Stanton, 54, Sussex-place, South Kensington, lately carrying on business at 1, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, advertising agent.

George Newnes' Profits.

Sir Frank Newnes, Bart., presided at the twenty-sixth annual ordinary general meeting of George Newnes, Ltd., held on Thursday at the Savoy Hotel, W.C.

The chairman, in the course of his remarks said he was glad to say that their associates Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., had also had a satisfactory year, as appeared from their recently-published accounts. The two businesses were working in close accord with excellent results. So far as concerned George Newnes, Ltd., irrespective of investments amounting to more than £200,000, the cash in hand amounted to £119,129, as compared with £82,932 last year. The printing works at Notting Hill had proved an excellent investment. They were now in full working order, and the operating committee were glad to report that the enterprise had fully justified their expectations. The works were one of the largest and best equipped in the country. The company's publications were all doing well.

The accounts and report were unanimously adopted.

Burrup, Mathieson and Co. Ltd.

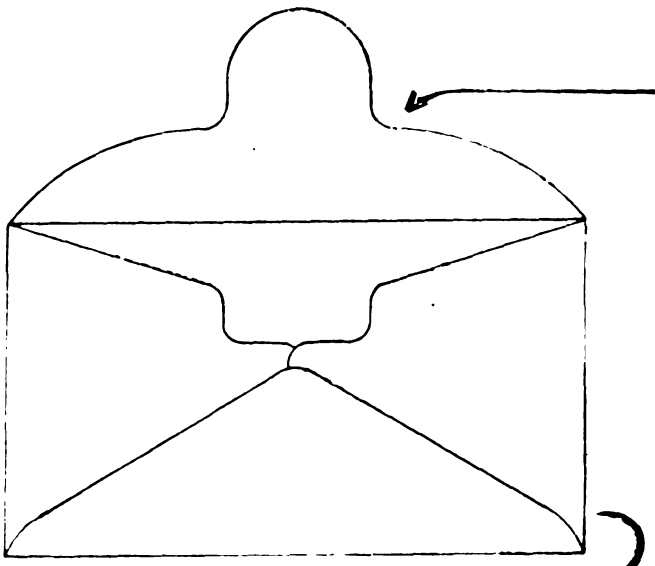
Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Co., Ltd., have acquired the business formerly carried on by Messrs. Burrup, Mathieson and Sprague, Ltd., which is now in voluntary liquidation, and the whole of the assets and liabilities of the old company have been taken over by the new company, which will continue to carry on the business without any break, and in the same manner as hitherto. There will be duly held a formal meeting of creditors of the old company, under Section 188 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. This is, however, purely a formal matter, as the liquidation of the old company is merely a domestic matter for transferring the assets and liabilities to the new company, and creditors will be paid in full, in due course.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for Cut-throat Printing

Digitized by Google

Are you planning for the new Postal Regulations?

After December the Post Office will not accept envelopes with tucked in flaps when they exceed 4½" in width. This will mean a large demand for commercial and pocket shapes with tongue flaps



We can supply you with

"LEADER" Envelope Machines

without drying chain which will produce these shapes at a high speed.
The output being more than
50,000 per day.

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LTD.

Makers of

"LEADER" ENVELOPE FOLDING & GUMMING MACHINES

31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.

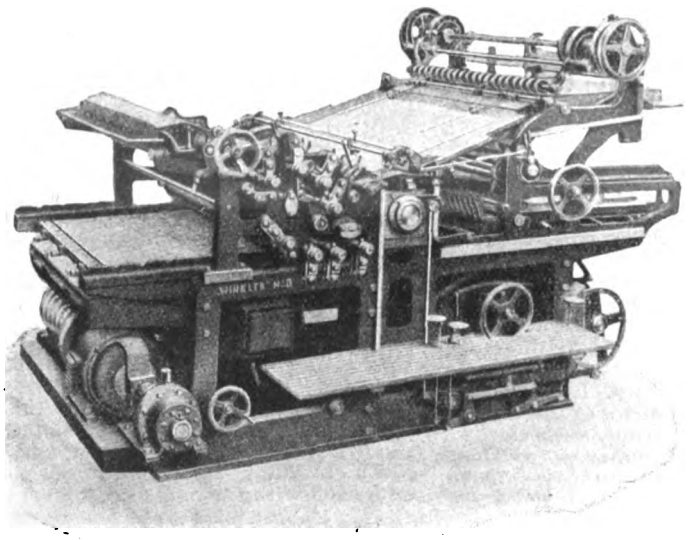
London Representatives:—
DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd.,
Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

SIMPLICITY

The Keynote of the WINKLER Automatic Feeder.

Simplicity also means efficiency. Simplicity permits quantity production at moderate cost. The WINKLER Feeder, through its simplicity and absence of confusing adjustments has set a new standard of value, combining the utmost efficiency and reliability with a remarkably low price.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs.

Change to hand feed in a few minutes.

No tapes or friction wheels to mark or set-off on colour work.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to-day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

The Caxton Home, Limpsfield.

Opening of New Entrance Gateway and Gates.

Favoured with a fine afternoon, the Caxton Home put on a gay appearance on Saturday last, on the occasion of the opening of the new entrance gateway and gates, presented by the South London Caxton Musical Society. The gateway is quite an imposing structure of brick and stonework, and the gates are built of English oak and partially panelled.

Over 150 subscribers and friends of the institution were present, including the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, C.H., the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Messrs. C. J. Drummond, J.P., T. E. Naylor, J.P., W. F. France, J.P., W. Warren, T. H. Middleton and H. W. Clark (Electrotypers' Society), H. Murch (*Daily News*), E. J. Nichols (Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home), E. Briscoe and J. J. Deasy (trustees), and S. J. White, secretary. A goodly number of ladies also favoured the company with their presence. In addition to the presentation of gates, the Robinson Memorial Bed for electrotypers was opened, and a short commemorative meeting held in the War Memorial room.

The company having assembled at the entrance to the Home, Mr. S. White, as chairman of the South London Caxton Musical Society, opened the proceedings, referring especially to their 31 years' work for the Home. The gates about to be opened would replace those given by the North London Caxton Musical Society exactly 24 years ago. Mr. H. Murch (vice-president of the Society) was then invited to formally open the gates and hand them over to the trustees of the Home.

Mr. Murch having referred to the many years of active work for the Home of the Society—its cash contributions to its funds, the War Memorial Wing, endowment of beds, the gift of a greenhouse, and last, but not least, a wireless listening in set—said it had been a pleasure to be present at several of their musical evenings, and paid a generous tribute to Mr. G. C. Josland (trustee) and Mr. J. R. Triggs (hon. sec.) for the good work they had accomplished. He then unlatched and threw open the gates, which bore the following inscription: "This Gateway was presented, June, 1923, by the South London Caxton Musical Society. J. R. Triggs, Hon. Sec."

Mr. E. Briscoe (senior trustee) accepted the gift, and thanked the Society for their very useful and handsome present.

Mr. C. J. Drummond moved a vote of thanks to the South London Caxton Musical Society, and, regretting that the sister society in North London had been dissolved, expressed a hope that it might be resuscitated. He warmly eulogised the work of their South London friends. Mr. C. W. Bowerman seconded the vote, which was enthusiastically agreed to, and Mr. G. Josland replying, thanked the proposer and seconder for their kind words in recognition of their work, and invited any friends who might desire to join them to become members.

Mr. White asked Mr. Murch, on behalf of the South London Caxton Committee, to accept the gift of a silver key, suitably inscribed, as a memento of the occasion, which Mr. Murch said he would treasure with other expressions of regard in his possession.

The company then adjourned to the Home, where a tablet was unveiled, opening the "Robinson Memorial Bed" for the benefit of electrotypers and stereotypers, by Mrs. Clark, and Mr. Clark (secretary, London Branch) was handed a framed illuminated certificate entitling him to nominate patients to occupy the bed.

Later, in the War Memorial room, Mr. C. J. Drummond laid a commemorative wreath at the foot of the Memorial Screen, this being the second anniversary of its dedication, and expressed the hope that as the years went by similar gatherings would meet to pay their respects to their fellows who had laid down their lives in the war. He also placed the "Book of Remembrance" in the cubicle of the Memorial Screen. This book, finely bound by Messrs. J. Truscott and Son, with illuminated frontispiece, contains the names and other records of 2,570 officers and men. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, having paid a tribute to the men in the printing trades who had fallen, suggested a "two minutes' silence" after the sounding of "The Last Post," which was feelingly responded to.

These little functions having been concluded, the company adjourned for tea, the number present taxing the resources of the Master and Matron to find accommodation in the dining hall and adjoining rooms.

Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Home.

Memorial to Late Mr. W. Abrahams.

On Saturday last a party visited the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, and unveiled a tablet to the memory of William and Mary Ann Abrahams. Mr. Wm. Abrahams was for many years in the employ of the *Morning Advertiser*, and was largely known and respected by a great number of City men. He bequeathed £250 and two handsome pictures to this institution with which he had been intimately connected for over 30 years. As a result of inviting any old friends to the function several were present at the ceremony and expressed satisfaction with all they saw.

Mr. T. A. Newnham, in asking Mrs. F. C. Brown to unveil the tablet, said he had known Mr. Abrahams for a considerable time prior to his last illness. Mr. Abrahams was respected at the *Morning Advertiser* and by a still larger circle of Fleet-street men connected with the printing trade. He always had a warm heart for those who deserved sympathy and support, but was not one who cared to do a kind act for others to talk about it. He thought that by leaving so large a sum to an institution of this kind Mr. Abrahams demonstrated his character as an earnest worker for his less fortunate fellow man more than if he had given the money away during his lifetime, and therefore they could all honour and respect the name of William Abrahams. Mr. Newnham concluded by asking Mrs. F. C. Brown to unveil the tablet.

Mrs. F. C. Brown, in her response, said Mr. Abrahams was one of the founders of this Fund and always had the welfare and progress of the Lloyd Memorial Home at heart, in which his wife—her dear sister—joined. A few years ago, while on their holiday Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams had visited the Home, and her sister, being much impressed with what she saw, expressed a wish to name a bed on some future occasion. They were here that day to fulfil that wish, believing it to be the best possible way of perpetuating their names.

The secretary, Mr. H. F. Parker, said that the committee were proud of the fact that the weekly subscribers were able to maintain the Home practically by their own subscriptions. They did not give benefits to a greater value than the funds accumulated by each office or each collector, but it was very gratifying to be able to give benefits equivalent to the total contributions made since the subscriptions commenced; and no case has ever been turned down on account of any large sum which had to be expended on one patient.

He invited inquiries concerning the work of the Home, and would be pleased to supply information at 80, Blackfriars-road, S.E.1.

Cornwall Press Staff Outing.

On Saturday last the administrative staff of the Cornwall Press Ltd. (Paris Garden, Stamford-street) had a most enjoyable outing. When the party, numbering about 30, left the Victoria Embankment at 9 o'clock there was some rain, but this, fortunately, did not persist, and the run to Brighton, notwithstanding the cold wind, was a pleasant one.

At the Hotel Metropole, where a sumptuous repast was served, the chair was occupied by Mr. H. Langley Jones (managing director), and the company included Mr. T. W. Fletcher (director of Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., Dorset House, Tudor-street), the heads of the various departments and the counting-house staff.

Mr. W. A. Perkins, in submitting "The Chairman," briefly spoke of the regard in which Mr. Langley Jones was held by the whole of the staff.

The chairman, in reply, heartily thanked those present for the manner in which they had helped him to effect the re-organisation of the Paris Garden establishment and the transfer of the firm's plant from Coventry. He regretted that Sir Edward Iliffe and Mr. Coker Iliffe were unable to be present, but he gave a warm welcome to Mr. Fletcher.

Mr. Fletcher responded. Mr. A. H. Howell, in cheery style, gave "The Stewards," to which Messrs. A. J. England and T. C. Bell replied.

The party then separated for an hour or two, and proceeded to sample the delights of Brighton.

On the return journey a halt was made at the Castle Hotel at Hickstead, where tea was served in a marquee on the lawn, and afterwards members of the party amused themselves with bowls and in other ways.

London was reached soon after 10 o'clock, all who participated agreeing that the outing had been a great success.

Aylesbury Printers' Sports Club.

Hazell, Watson and Viney's New Ground.

The formal opening of the sports ground which has been provided by the directors of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., for the benefit of members of Hazells' Social Sports Club at Aylesbury, took place on Saturday in the presence of a fairly numerous attendance. The ground is eight acres in extent, and is well laid out for cricket, tennis, bowls, a playground for the children and a well-appointed pavilion. It is situate at the junction of Victoria Park, the principal entrance being from Albert-street, its close proximity to the Printing Works adding to its convenience, and it will be an acquisition which members of the club will appreciate. The general council who have taken over supervision comprises representatives of all departments.

The programme on the occasion of the opening ceremony on Saturday gave an opportunity for each section to take part. Monks Risborough C.C. brought over a team to play cricket with Hazells', and Aylesbury Bowling Club also arranged a fixture with Hazells' B.C. Then there was a tennis tournament, and the children thoroughly enjoyed swings, see-saw and a sandpit. The Printing Works Band played at intervals and for dancing in the evening, Mr. W. Smith conducting. Teas were served in the pavilion and also in a marquee, the proceedings passing off very pleasantly in fine weather.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, chairman of the directors, performed the opening ceremony, having the support of his fellow directors, Mr. R. C. Hazell, Capt. O. Viney, Mr. J. Crowle-Smith, the Mayor of Aylesbury (Mr. G. J. Thrasher), the Vicar of Aylesbury (Rev. C. S. Pepys), Mr. Walter Jowett (vice-chairman of Council), Mr. J. Groves (chairman of organising committee), Mr. H. Somers, Miss Harper, Messrs. R. H. Malin, H. C. Johnstone, D. Sillers, H. Newton, H. Weston, W. Saunders and other local residents.

Mr. Hazell said the directors were very glad they had been able to secure and set apart eight acres of land as a recreation ground for their employees. It had been provided at a cost of over £2,000, and he thought they might congratulate themselves upon the successful result they saw before them that day.

Mr. Walter Jowett said, as vice-chairman of the General Council of the Social and Sports Club, he could assure the directors that they all appreciated this further act of generosity on their part, showing their interest in the health and happiness of the employees. (Applause.) Mr. Jowett acknowledged the keen interest Mr. Ralph Hazell and Capt. Viney had taken in the matter, and also spoke of their indebtedness to Mr. Weston and Mr. Dobson. He felt sure with such organisation the club would be a success, and he had pleasure in calling for three cheers for the directors of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd.—which were heartily given.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

ITALY.

An agent in Rome is desirous of securing the representation for Italy of British stationery manufacturers. Correspondence in English. (Reference No. 727.)

PANAMA.

A commission agent of Panama City is desirous of securing the representation, on a commission basis, of British manufacturers of wrapping paper, paper bags, paper bags (grocery), etc. (Reference No. 745.)

Digitized by Google

The . . .

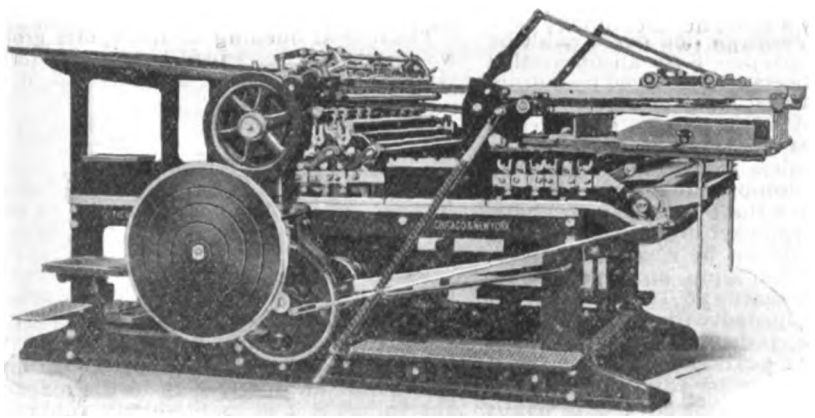
American Miehle Company's THREE-ROLLER Two-Revolution Press.

SPECIFICATION.

Type matter locked in Chase, 24 in. × 38 in.

Largest sheet which can be delivered, 26½ in. × 41½ in. (approximately Double Royal).

The Inking arrangements on this machine are adequate for all requirements. The Three-roller Press has a pyramid of eight rollers and riders over the forme, three of the rollers being inkers.



Gear side view of the American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-Revolution Press.

Over-all measurements:
Width 7 ft. 10 in.
Length with sheet delivery 12 ft. 3 in.
Practicable speed per hour 2,400.

THE American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-revolution Press will handle satisfactorily every class of work undertaken by the Jobbing Printer. It will print the heaviest and lightest formes with equal ease. It registers to a hair and delivers faultlessly. It is an American Miehle Company's Press, in no way inferior to that Company's regular Four-roller machine, bearing the same high reputation, and giving the fullest satisfaction where installed.

This machine may be seen running by appointment.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 4493. Telegrams: MIEHLEPRES, FLEET, LONDON

SP SP

S&P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 3.

TIME SAVING IS A MORE IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE MACHINE ROOM THAN EVER: HENCE THE VALUE OF OUR **WASH-UP PREVENTATIVE:** A FEW DROPS ON ROLLERS AND INK SLAB WILL PREVENT THE INK DRYING OVER THE NIGHT.

IT IS WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

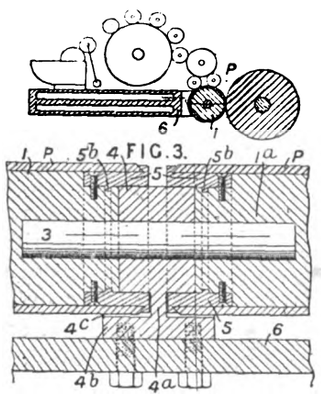
Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Rotary Tubular Printing Presses.

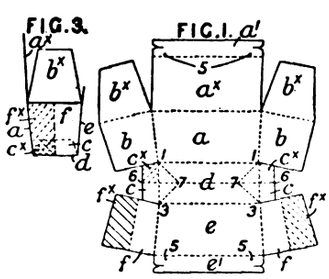
In a rotary tubular-plate printing press wherein the plate cylinder is formed of a number of coaxial plate carrying sections of which adjacent sections are connected together by a shaft supported in a fixed bearing, the external diameter of the bearing is less than that of the cylinder and the plate bearing surface of one or each of the adjacent sections overlaps the bearing so that the margin between adjacent ends of the plates



is less than the length of the bearing. This construction permits a four-page-wide web to be printed with equal margins between the pages without previous slitting and also provides adequate support for the printing cylinder. The plate cylinder 1 carrying four tubular plates P is formed in two sections 1^a, Fig. 3, connected together by a shaft 3 supported in a bearing 4 which is in the form of a cylindrical block connected by a web 4^a with the flange 4^b which is bolted to a tie 6 secured between the side frames of the machine, arcuate channels 4^c being provided between the block and flange 4^b. The ends of the sections 1^a may be recessed to receive the bearing 4 or, as shown, bands 5, each consisting of two half rings, may be secured to the reduced ends of the sections, and overlap the bearing, ribs 5^b on the bands engaging grooves in the sections. The tie 6 is of the section shown in Fig. 2 and may support the inking apparatus. Specifications 23627/13 and 3334/15 are referred to. The invention is patented by the Duplex Printing Press Co.

Collapsible Boxes.

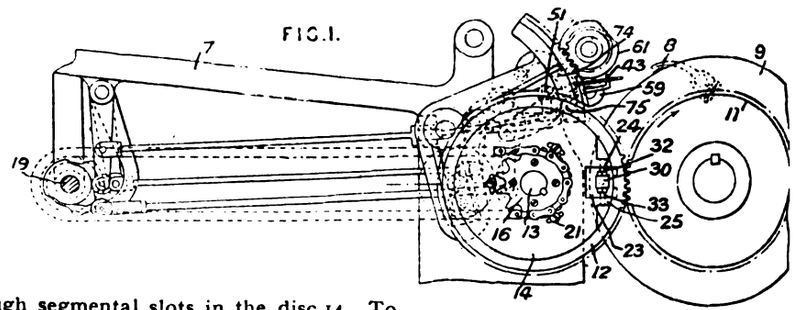
A folding or collapsible box of the wallet type, as patented by Mr. C. R. Shill, is made from the blank shown in Fig. 1 creased along the dotted lines. The front *e* and back *a* are bent upwards from the bottom *d*, the inner end pieces *b* of the back are bent inwards, the end pieces *c* of the bottom are bent upwards and fixed by the adhesive portions c^x to



the outer faces of the pieces *b*, and finally the outer end pieces *f* of the front are bent inwards and fixed by the adhesive portions f^x to the outer faces of the pieces *b*, *c*. The open box thus formed may be collapsed flat along the lines 6 6, 1·7 and 3·7, the parts *b*, *c* folding between the front and back. When opened and filled, the upper parts b^x of the pieces *b* are bent down and with the parts *b* brace the whole structure, the part a^x forming the closure and the parts a^1, e^1, being drawn together by a looped cord passing through holes 5 in these parts and engaging the flared slits at the ends thereof.

Sheet-Feeding Mechanism.

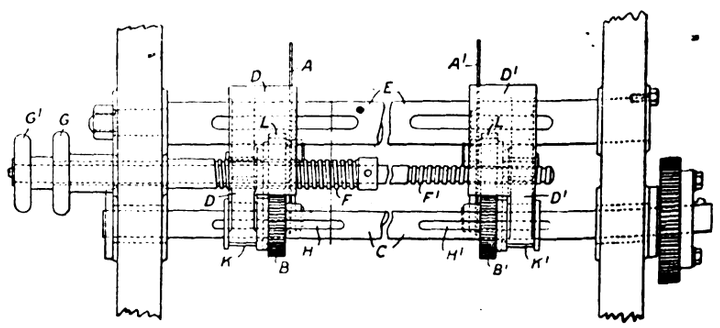
In an invention by the Harris Automatic Press Co., printing or like machines fitted with a sheet-feeding mechanism comprising means for positioning the sheets correctly and forwarding them to grippers of the machine are constructed with a single device for collectively adjusting the timing of the operations of the positioning and forwarding means with relation to the press. As applied to a press in which sheets are fed over a table on a support 7 to grippers 8 on an impression cylinder 9, the sheets are advanced by a dropping roller 74 carried by a curved arm 75 to a front stop 43 and are registered sideways by a pusher register 51. The sheets are finally forwarded by rollers 59, 61. The registering devices and the dropping roller are all actuated by cams on a shaft 19 driven by chain-gearing from a sprocket 16 on a shaft 13, and the roller 61 is driven by a segmental gear oscillated by a crank-pin on a gear-wheel driven from the shaft 13. To enable all the devices to be adjusted with relation to the press, the shaft 13 is driven from the impression cylinder by a gear-wheel 11 in gear with a wheel 12 which can be adjusted relatively to the shaft 13. The wheel 12 is normally secured to a disk 14 keyed to the shaft 13 by means of set-screws 21, Fig. 2, which pass



through segmental slots in the disc 14. To adjust the wheel 12 these screws are loosened, and screw-bolts 32, 33 arranged in a slot 23 in the disk 14 are adjusted in jaws 24, 25 in the disk 14 and so move a block 30 secured to the wheel 12 relatively to the sides of the aperture 23 in the disk 14. When the block 30 is adjusted to bring the wheel 12 to the desired position, it is made secure in this position by the set-screws 21.

Delivery Mechanism.

An invention patented by Messrs. E. T. Morris and T. J. Mills, relates to beaters for delivery mechanism of printing machines which are particularly applicable to machines for printing periodicals, magazines, etc., and serve to beat the folded sheets or pages in the unprinted margin as they are propelled forward by rollers so as to strike them on to supports or shelves on an endless belt, and consists in mounting each beater with its actuating gear on a bracket tapped

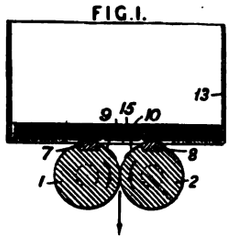


to engage a screw to enable the distance between each pair of beaters to be adjusted. The beaters A, A^1, with their actuating gears L, and driving gears B, B^1, are carried in brackets D, D^1, slidable on a rod E and adjustable by means of screws F, F^1, turned by hand-wheels G, G^1. Preferably the two screws are arranged co-axially, the screw F being in the form of a sleeve, and the other screw F^1 mounted within it. The driving gears B, B^1 have bosses K, K^1, engaging forks on the brackets, and are connected to their driving shaft C by means of keys engaging keyways H, H^1 in said shaft so as to be free for sliding movement thereon.

Folding Paper.

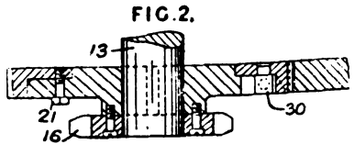
A British patent has been granted to Mr. R. Braunstein covering a device for folding paper. Sheets are fed from a magazine as 13

FIG.1.



and forwarded to crimping rollers, if desired, by a pair of positively driven rollers 1, 2, mounted in adjustable bearings and arranged just below an aperture 15 in the magazine, the rollers 1, 2 being fitted with rubber, etc., gripping surfaces 7, 8 adapted to effect the extraction of the bottom sheet, which is passed

FIG.2.



between the rollers in a folded condition. Strips of plastic material 9, 10 may be arranged in front of the surfaces 7, 8, so as to press the fold and make it permanent. The rollers 1, 2 may be formed hollow, and suction devices used in connection therewith so that the separation of the sheets is assisted by suction. The rollers in this case are similar to those described in Specification 165,396.

MESSRS. ROBERT STEWART AND CO., Glasgow, papermakers' agents, have prepared some interesting "points for paper merchants," and issued them in a stiff cardboard case the size of a railway season ticket. Tables are given showing how to convert kilogrammes and grammes into lbs., centimetres to inches, and a system of pricing thin wrappings. In addition there are some "home truths" for paper buyers, such as "a ton in stock is worth two at the mill any day."

EXPERIENCE is a dead loss if you cannot sell it for more than it cost.

Digitized by Google

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	MAY.		JAN.-MAY.		MAY		JAN.-MAY.	
	1923.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922	1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	291,608	269,089	1,035,017	1,029,526	364,347	295,010	1,240,309	1,117,592
Packings and Wrappings	233,467	306,165	1,083,731	1,469,069	314,609	382,696	1,520,802	1,848,215
Coated Papers	7,354	8,861	36,030	46,906	33,872	38,908	164,620	171,044
Stationery	3,414	4,600	18,096	20,459	12,409	19,445	69,180	86,670
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	76,807	86,389	270,181	443,949	89,130	91,008	332,043	467,986
Strawboard	240,546	241,062	1,043,559	1,336,508	89,468	117,366	411,118	620,955
Other Sorts	41,960	50,965	198,897	203,801	129,924	148,947	589 294	608,458
Totals	895,156	967,131	3,685,511	4,550,218	1,033,759	1,093,380	4,327,366	4,920,920

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	42,827	40,146	146,443	177,784	70,854	38,962	209,472	179,168
Norway	54,266	29,365	208,140	189,177	56,565	29,628	235.334	194,436
Germany	7,850	13,244	53,286	61,469	8,362	14,440	52,353	66,150
Belgium	1,883	537	13,505	4,757	3,495	1,275	21,913	10,096
United States	10,494	589	62,331	6,477	11,873	3,411	72,423	20,833
Canada	204	122	204	448	443	310	443	1,404
Newfoundland	78,107	79,780	88,387	79,780	109,368	100,000	124,788	100,000
Other Countries ...	95,977	105,306	462,721	509,634	103,387	106,984	523 583	540,505

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	26,527	29,070	123,969	158,860	31,865	36,799	158,843	178,966
Sweden	80,027	99,001	352,587	490,147	101,640	120,014	482,556	599,928
Norway	50,603	57,958	232,949	287,470	65,489	70,619	314,938	350,955
Germany	41,884	91,799	192,533	364,480	52,995	105,031	230,569	423,360
Belgium	8,984	4,607	37,116	31,711	21,835	12,963	90,664	77,565
Canada	4,294	7,149	32,861	42,886	5,447	9,299	46,301	55,592
Other Countries ...	21,148	16,581	111,716	93,515	35,338	27,971	196,931	168,849

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	2,452	4,073	13,239	20,851	7,271	12,661	31,048	55,218
Belgium	2,638	1,454	9,770	7,337	11,858	5,034	44,496	26,341
France	555	1,551	5,498	6,586	5,086	9 453	40,217	37,271
United States	774	599	3,269	2,996	4,854	6,723	28,767	26,535
Other Countries ...	935	1,184	4,254	9,136	4,803	5,037	20,092	25,679

News-Print Production.

Furnishing April statistics of the production of news-print, the News-Print Service Bureau, N.Y., says: The 50 reporting companies produced 210,632 tons and shipped 211,884 tons during April. Shipments exceeded production by 1,252 tons. Production figures include 1,146 tons of hanging, of which 156 tons were made in Canada.

The average daily production of news-print paper by mills reporting for April amounted to 99·5 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1922, with allowances for changes in machines.

Comparing production during the first four months of 1923 with that of the same period of 1922, the United States companies reporting show an increase of 56,167 tons, or 14 per cent., the Canadian companies an increase of 69,419 tons, or 21 per cent., and the total of all the companies reporting shows an increase of 125,586 tons, or 18 per cent.

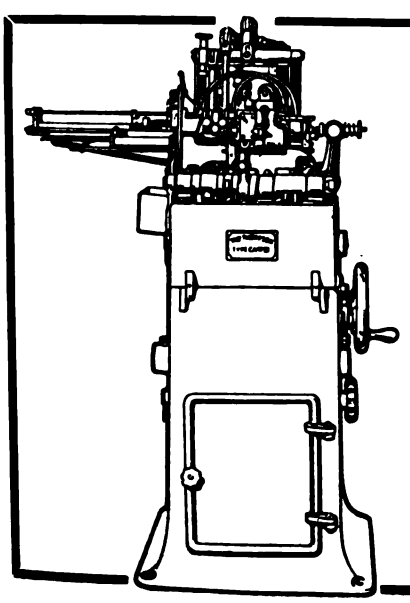
Stocks during April decreased 826 tons at mill points in the United States and 301 tons in Canada. Total stocks of all reporting mills amounted to 28,398 tons, or 1,127 tons less on April 30th than on March 31st. These stocks were equivalent to 3·4 days' average production, about 23 per cent. of which was at British Columbia mills that ship by water.

AN Advertisement is always working.

NO CHARGE FOR DIES! EMBOSSED LABELS & SEALS
Prices from 12/9 Per 5,000
Special Discount to the Trade.
BROWNE, FRENCH CO.
109, VICTORIA ST.,
LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: VICTORIA 5,500.

LITHOTEX PROCESS & PLANT (PATENTED)
Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these
TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.
PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED. 7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4



THE
THOMPSON TYPE, LEAD & RULE CASTER
Is a simple, complete and compact machine for casting finished type, spaces and quads in all sizes from 5 to 48 point inclusive and of all faces within the range of Linotype, Intertype and its own matrices.
Leads, Slugs and Rule from 2 to 12 point inclusive.
Embodies features not found in any other machine, while having at the same time the essential merits of simplicity and strength.
Produces type in all languages as perfect, durable and well finished as that supplied by any type foundry.
THOMPSON TYPE MACHINE CO. 223, W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

British Paper in Australia.

The Development of Preference.

There is every prospect that the market for British paper in Australia will continue to develop favourably. Mr. A. Simpson, the British Trade Commissioner at Sydney, who is now in this country, brings tidings of the friendly feeling that exists in the Commonwealth towards goods made in the Mother Country.

An important feature of Australia is that it is an expanding market, and as the population continues to grow so demand will increase.

Requirements in paper and stationery lines in that part of the world are on a large scale. At present there is a big demand for all classes of paper, such as news-print, wrapping papers and stationery. Price, quality and appearance, of course, play a great part in securing custom.

Attractiveness.

There is plenty of business to be had in the Commonwealth; but in order to obtain their share British exporters require to provide goods which attract the eye. In the way of compendiums and boxed stationery, our manufacturers need to exercise rather more taste and variety. Just now ready sale is obtained for stationery which is attractively prepared. Moreover, competitors not only issue this class of goods in ornate form, but designs and style are constantly being changed. "Joyous and attractive-looking pictures" is how Mr. Simpson describes the boxed and other stationery which so readily captivates the buyers in the big stores at Melbourne, Sydney and elsewhere. English firms, it is true, send out some good-class stationery, but apparently they do not devote to this side of salesmanship the same attention as their competitors. Naturally the materials have to combine reasonable value for money, and the Americans seemingly attain the necessary selling value, although it may be that the products of the United Kingdom excel in certain directions. If our paper houses would indulge in a greater amount of variety and ingenuity in the get-up of their goods it is believed they would secure an even larger share of the trade than they do.

News-Print Preference.

Mr. Simpson recalls that there was a good deal of excitement in the fight for the £3 a ton preference for British news-print. That concession has, as we know, resulted in considerable benefit to British papermakers.

But all round the feeling of the Australians towards Britain is of the warmest character. There is a strong sentimental leaning towards the manufactures of the United Kingdom, subject, of course, to price, quality and service.

Local Manufacture.

Our readers are fairly familiar with the efforts of the Commonwealth to produce pulp and paper from local materials. There are many difficulties to be overcome, of which perhaps the most serious is transport. On an experimental scale paper from many materials has been made; but the question of commercial application is another important problem.

There is a great desire on the part of Australians to make themselves industrially independent, and their great natural resources will be developed as quickly as possible. Their future status as regards paper and pulp manufacture is not yet clear, though in the matter of boards much progress has been made. In the meantime there is a steadily growing market for British paper goods, and with the assistance of the preference and the natural results that follow the closest attention should be given to the requirements of the Commonwealth.

Changing Paper Demand.

The situation of the French paper industry is not as bad as represented. There is little demand for some kinds of paper, and the quantities manufactured are considerably more than in 1914. A serious matter is that mills are being built or altered to make paper for which there will be no demand in five or six years. It must be noted that kraft packing paper will surpass all in the future.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	May.		Jan.-May.		May.		Jan.-May.	
	1922	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	100 811	212,172	376,176	1,132.774	179,892	316,352	758,293	1,619,170
Writings	11,135	26,256	52,355	104 899	40,249	70,038	208,412	287,177
Packings and Wrappings	9.361	59,977	92,335	231,894	16,172	47,614	112,858	177,166
Tissues	807	1,576	5,065	5,801	6 035	16,238	53,129	57,049
Coated Papers, Hangings	4,231	6,718	31,116	54.914	26,493	34.275	196,508	257.771
,, Other Sorts	2,031	4,892	10,997	18,232	19.32,	30,357	102,179	120,432
Roofing Paper	139	—	801	—	272	—	1,037	—
Envelopes	3,125	3,420	13,893	17,272	17,000	15.167	75,338	73,756
Other Stationery	8,862	12,506	4 ,044	56,644	103,022	92,656	607.410	493,597
Paper Bags	1,.97	3,747	7,488	9,939	4,573	10,050	27,453	31,745
Boxes and Cartons ...	1,544	2,804	7,060	11,064	7,240	12,904	40,181	51,167
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	5.339	11,271	25.934	44.732	13.497	19.992	64,815	89,178
Playing Cards	168	91	813	884	3.096	1,565	16,667	16,269
Other Manufactures ...	5.799	8,875	23.797	47,126	37,418	50,665	166,781	221,429
Totals	154,649	354,305	696,874	1,736,175	479.288	717,933	2,431,061	3 495,906

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	7,108	3,654	28,461	27,432	16,812	6,790	70,351	51,755
United States	335	2,626	3,051	26,063	2,646	8,035	18,786	45,968
Other Foreign Countries	21,279	43.456	85,574	133,632	45,668	78,192	197,365	249,204
B. South Africa	5,081	13,486	21,444	60,885	10,401	24,082	52,893	105,449
B. India	12,053	19,116	41,832	103,904	22,572	30,629	86,068	171,871
Straits Settlements ...	470	851	2,294	3,592	1,159	1,753	6,630	7,119
Ceylon	856	1,467	4,610	6,929	1,737	2,636	9,666	12,557
Australia	45,449	101,689	147,653	643,031	61,791	120,807	234,430	785,010
New Zealand	3,887	12,833	26,111	96,956	7,081	20,808	44,654	135,713
Canada	1,217	2,553	2,936	7,621	4,480	5,372	10,377	16,103
Other British Possessions	3,076	10,441	12,210	22,729	5,545	17,248	27,073	38,421

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	537	936	3.534	3,767	1,674	1,760	10,457	7,399
United States	45	59	328	342	574	761	4,260	4,105
Other Foreign Countries	1,536	1,757	8,137	7.023	7,018	6,538	45,548	31,294
B. South Africa	611	1,909	2,09					
B. India	2,691	4,173	9,99					
Straits Settlements ...	105	358	72					
Ceylon	107	603	94					
Australia	4,023	12,703	20,01					
New Zealand	855	2,352	3,17					
Canada	16	234	19					
Other British Possessions	609	1,172	3,21					

Stationers' Social Society.

Mr. M. Relph holds the Woollacott Challenge Cup for the year 1923. This cup, it will be remembered, was presented to the Stationers' Social Society by Mr. A. Woollacott for annual competition among its bowling members. It was won in 1921 by Mr. James H. Senior and in 1922 by Mr. Harry J. Burholt.

As on the two previous occasions, this year's competition was held on the green (Cumberland turf) of the Maldon Bowling Club, through the kindness of Mr. A. Woollacott and Mr. Harry Ling, who are members of the club. The entrants were Messrs. M. Relph, W. Penman, W. S. Muir, H. J. Burholt, J. H. Senior, W. H. Day, F. C. Dryer, Geo. Michie, T. Hastings, E. M. Fells, P. S. Porteous, A. Woollacott, H. Ling, F. E. Cooper and A. Bishop.

Although the weather in the morning was by no means cheerful, it improved in the afternoon and the conditions were quite enjoyable. The various rounds were keenly contested, the handicapping giving every satisfaction. In the semi-final, Mr. Ling beat Mr. Woollacott and Mr. Relph achieved a victory over Mr. Senior. The final attracted close attention, it being recognised that Mr. Relph (who received three) had a very formidable opponent in Mr. Ling (scratch). Mr. Relph, however, played with a consistency that he had maintained throughout the day, and the game showed very little margin from commencement to finish, when even the decisive shot (which gave Mr. Relph 21 against Mr. Ling's 17) was subject to measurement.

As winner Mr. Relph received the congratulations of Mr. Ling and all present, and was carried off the green amidst great enthusiasm. During the day he played with success against Mr. Penman, a bowler of some renown, and he also had to meet the two previous cup-holders, Mr. Senior and Mr. Burholt.

Mr. Chas. Davidson (the president of the

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.



T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens,
Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN
LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.
MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS
can have their Indexes made **to their Own Standards** without delay.
EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities.
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."
Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

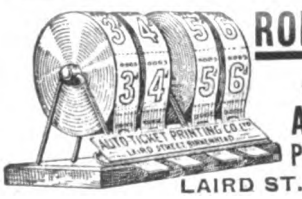
The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

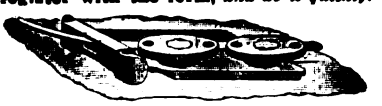
R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.



ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

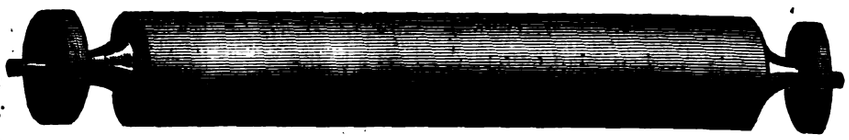
Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED **COMPOSITION**

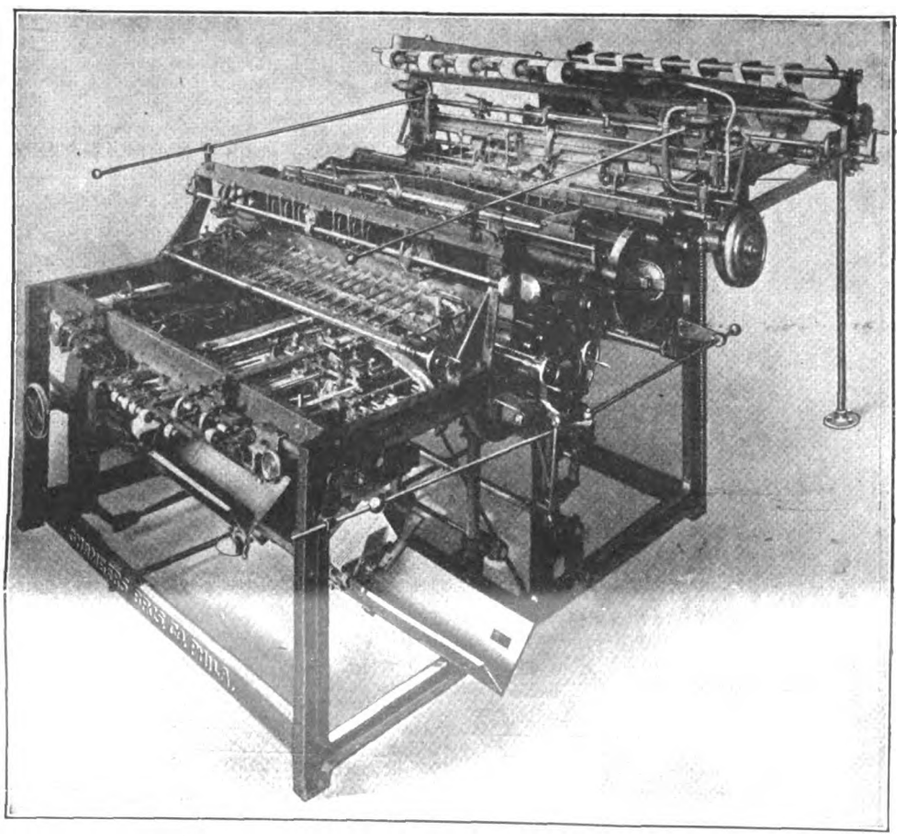
For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. **Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.**



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—June 21, 1923

Digitized by Google

UNIV. OF MICH.
JUL 10 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

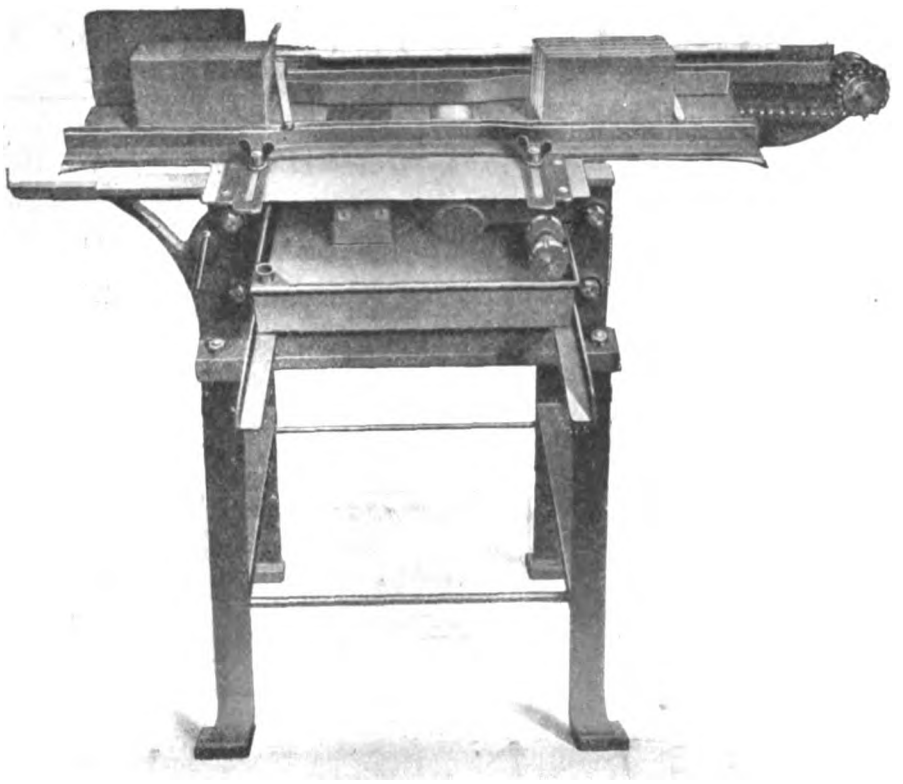
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 26. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 28, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES
FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of :—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. **Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."**

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder

ALSO

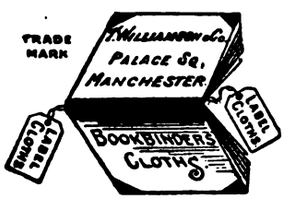
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams:* SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

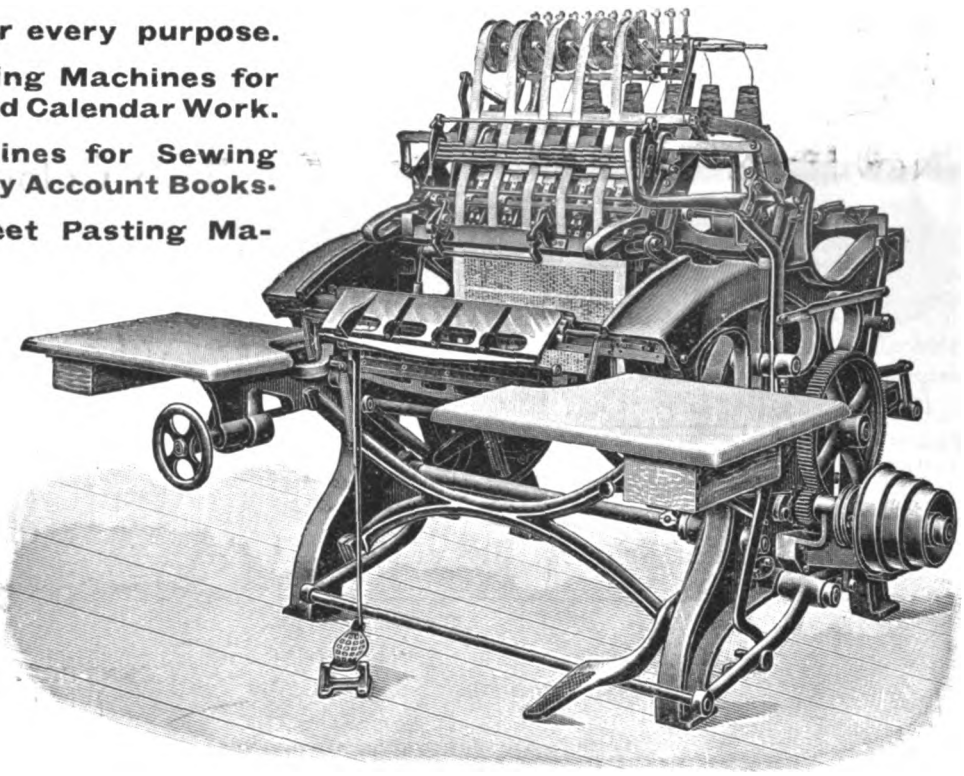
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A Specialised Trade Protection Office for Paper Makers, Merchants, Agents, Wholesale Stationers & Allied Trades.

OBJECTS AND POINTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

Enquiries. Precise up-to-date Status Reports furnished by this Society which operates exclusively in your trade.

Collection of Accounts. Trade protection specialisation makes it possible for this Society to render a valuable service in the connection mentioned and, through up-to-date and efficient methods, costs are reduced to a minimum.

Insolvencies. This department will be under the control of an accountant with 15 years' experience in this class of work, and fullest investigations will be conducted and Meetings of Creditors attended free of charge.

The Society will be controlled by a directorate to be elected from the principal houses in the Trade.

Managing Director, Accountant & Valuer: PARKIN S. BOOTH.

Described by the "Chemist and Druggist" as "The Live Wire of the Trade Protection World."

FORM OF MEMBERSHIP.

To MR. PARKIN S. BOOTH.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

LONDON OFFICE:
26, 27 & 28, KIMBERLEY HOUSE,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1.
Telegrams: "ASMANIST," CENT. Telephone: CITY 6942/4 (2 lines).

LIVERPOOL OFFICE:
35, 36 & 37, EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
2, BIXTETH STREET
Telegrams: "QUORUM." Telephone: 4330 CENTRAL (Private Branch Exchange)

Sir,

Kindly place our name upon the register of members of the ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED, as from .....192.....to.....192..... and so on from year to year, until notice of discontinuance in writing be given prior to the termination of any year's Subscription, and upon the following terms and conditions:—

CONDITIONS:

The Subscription is annual, payable in advance, and may commence at any time.

All information is obtained from the most reliable sources, but it must be distinctly understood that it is furnished in strict confidence, and is for the sole use of the Subscriber, and is not to be divulged to a third party. The Subscriber will be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from the breach or non-observance of this condition.

Subscriptions are received, all Debt and Status Enquiry Books, etc., are issued, and information is given on the distinct understanding that the Office is not to be held responsible for damage or loss arising from want of sufficient or accurate information furnished to Subscribers, and it is agreed between the Subscriber and the Office that no proceedings shall be instituted against the Office by reason of any information furnished or omitted to be furnished, and the Subscriber further agrees not to give credit in sole reliance upon any information received from the Office except upon his own responsibility.

The Solicitors to whom collection of any debt is transferred by the Office shall be entitled to exercise discretion as to the form of procedure to be adopted in each case, and the Subscriber agrees to ratify all acts done by such Solicitors.

In case of discontinuance, Debt and Enquiry Forms are to be returned to the Office with written notice, before the end of the subscription term

Terms:

Subscription £2 2s. 0d. per annum, entitling the Subscriber to:—

Ten Status Enquiry Forms and ten Debt Forms free of charge.

Further Enquiry Forms during currency of Subscription at 2/- each.

" Debt " " " " 1/6 "

The Collection of an unlimited number of Accounts at the following rates of Commission:—

5% on amounts recovered up to - - £20
2½% on amounts over £20 and up to - £100
1% on amounts over - - - £100
5% on amounts recovered in Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Isles.

Special terms in respect to Foreign Debt collections and enquiries.

Representation at Meetings of Creditors free of charge.

Searches of the Registers (unlimited) free of charge.

Legal Advice by the Solicitors to the Office upon ordinary business matters free.

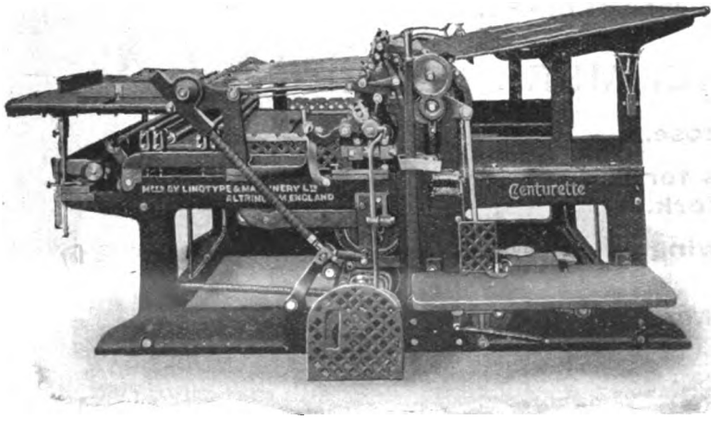
(Signed)..... *(Address)*.....

.....

Date..... .....192 . *Business*.....

Digitized by Google

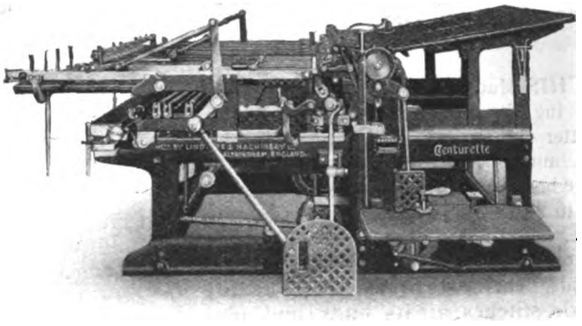
Centurette



CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery.

This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.

Built in one size only—Dbl. Demy - with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.



CENTURETTE—with Printed-Side-up Delivery.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9 Kingsway, London.

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

TH

"SHIP" BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS

TO THE TRADE.

32 - 38, 110 - 119, GT. SAFFRON HILL
LONDON,
E.C.1.

Telephone: 13812 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould) For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams
Badoureau
Fleet, London

Telephones
Cent 246
Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 92. NUMBER 26. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JUNE 28, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Price Cutting: Its Effect on Our Craft.

A Subject of Vital Importance Discussed by a Prominent Printer and Member of the Federation Costing Committee.

Major W. H. Barrell, managing director of the firm of W. H. Barrell, Ltd., of Portsmouth, was, as previously reported, one of the speakers at the recent Cost Congress of the Federation of Master Printers, when he delivered an address on "Price Cutting: Its Effect on Our Craft." Our readers will doubtless be interested to read in fuller form than were we able to publish at the time his suggestive treatment of this important subject.

In his introductory remarks Major Barrell said that he spoke as representing a smaller house and as a practical printer of over 25 years' experience in every branch of the trade. He then continued substantially as follows:—

Causes of Price Cutting.

Why should cutting exist? I can only think of *three* reasons: Ignorance—of true cost and operation times; panic—during a slack period; hatred (in degrees)—of one's brother craftsman. If it is ignorance then the sooner master printers get down to understanding their costs and the checking of operation times, the better for the craft in general and themselves in particular. The study and use of the Costing System is the "tonic" for this. It is said that 90 per cent. of businesses started in these days fail eventually, it is fairly obvious it is mainly on account of bad service and management and bad finance.

After this there are, I am sorry to say, the two more prevalent reasons — panic and hatred—both deadly diseases which can be cured, but better still be prevented.

Hatred—in all its stages from incipient jealousy to what practically becomes robbery with violence, can only be overcome and is in many cases stamped out by knowing our brother craftsman by social intercourse and continual efforts on the part of everyone of the "converted" to show a real sporting effort to elevate the trade in all their dealings both with the consumers of print and their competitors and get his brother tradesmen into the Federation. There is so much work to go round, and as a rule enough for everyone. If you want more, create it, don't steal it. I would suggest the strenuous efforts used to lose money by "cutting-in" would be more usefully employed in the thinking out of doing better work and rendering better service to the public at a fair and legitimate profit, and so gaining the respect of the whole community.

Panic is caused by loss of balance, loss of confidence in one's position and ignorance of costing. Panic is the periodical result of fear, fearing that the worst is going to happen—and if one fears and "funks" long enough and hard enough, it *will* happen. I would suggest that some fear to know their costs.



Major W. H. Barrell.

A Royal Cure-All.

Thank heavens we have a royal cure-all for this dreadful nervous disorder. It is a "patent" in every sense of the word, and is the proprietary medium—with ever-increasing sales—of our Master Printers' Federation. Unlike other patent remedies, its constituents are worth and cost more than the wrappers or the advertising. It is claimed, and I have personally proved, that this Costing System is simplicity itself: with a turnover of about £2,000 it takes about ¼ hour a day, or with a turnover of £20,000 a lady clerk 2½ hours a day. It is invaluable in checking of leakages, in determining the necessary staff and the necessary equipment for one's works, in utilising floor space to the full and so getting full value for buildings, rent, rates, taxes, light, heat, etc., in the collecting of work and customers that are profitable and dropping those who are a loss, in collecting debts in court, in arranging works and work to avoid lost time and effort, and in the organisation and the correct distribution of all one's overhead or general expenses, whether a machine, worker or period. Slack time, the "bug" or "germ" of panic, provides the very much needed opportunity in every printing office to have a jolly good clear up; it is an opportunity for reorganisation and preparation to do good work at a profit.

Is our craft to become a bondage of slavery or are we to be regarded as a commercial unit? The whole thing in my humble opinion depends upon "business building." Let us mind our p.'s and q's, that is, the making and keeping of Permanent Profitable Patrons by rendering a real good service and giving satisfaction in Quality and Quantity, thereby keeping our craft clean, dignified and respected.

Where Cutting Leads.

It stands to reason that if by cutting we reduce our reserves, or worse still, never build up reserves, then eventually our type, machines, buildings, etc., will become so worn and inefficient that we shall be unable to produce good work. Our craft will suffer by adverse criticism of the public, especially those of good taste who desire good work and know what they want, and will pay for it. We shall lose their esteem and regard, and it naturally follows we shall be pushed lower and lower; our product will deteriorate and certainly will not demand a fair market value, and it naturally follows we should not be able to pay good wages and eventually we should become a degraded fifth-rate power in commerce and be unable to attract decently educated and keen lads to learn our trades. I would suggest that we as master printers are responsible for the future of the lads that come into our trade and of the trade in general. Should we be so foolish as to let cutting get a strangle-hold, we should eventually have our trade back into that ghastly pre-war condition during which a dustman or labourer received a higher wage than an experienced machinist, compositor or even an artist in our craft.

Digitized by Google

TRADE ONLY
TWO WORK
CLERKENWELL 6993
WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES
LITH GRAPHIC

SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS,
SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC., ETC.

COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET
A SPECIALITY

PRINTING
BEST WORK — QUICK DELIVERY

WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

DOW & LESTER
♦
BOOKBINDERS
♦
FORESTERS' HALL PLACE
CLERKENWELL ROAD
LONDON, E.C.1.
HOLBORN 430

Paper Bag Making Machinery
(Bumsted's Patent.)

Supplied in five standard sizes, to produce from a Tube, to contain 60 pence, up to a 28lb. Raw Sugar Bag.

Superior to Hand Made Bags.

Printing attachments if required.

½ H.P. Gas Engine drives seven machines at once.

Low upkeep cost.

The most reliable Paper Bag Making Machine on the Market.

Illustrated folder giving full particulars will be sent free on request.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.
HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE
ESTABLISHED - - - 1873
Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags. Hednesford.

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec. of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr. H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)
Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bank 5414-5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd., for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES
} Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.

A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

Digitized by Google

If we regard price-cutting from the public' point of view, when the buyer of our product gets the top price double the bottom price, he must think some of us are robbers and the others fools, both thoughts are certainly negative and certainly cause a bad impression. Whereas if buyers of print can feel assured of fair treatment, that is, a consistent figure whether they ask for estimates or not, the growing habit of price-getting and price-cutting and lowering of quality will be to a large extent eliminated. It is the extraordinary difference in printers' quotations that encourages this habit which is a nuisance to the buyer and a bore and unremunerative portion of our businesses to-day.

What Cost Finding Does.

I will try to express the mental process and result of real cost finding and charging. Once a man has had the pleasure of seeing a profit on most of his departments in any one week, he will never be satisfied until he ensures that profit weekly and brings all his departments to the same level. To a losing department he will devote particular attention until he has brought it into line, either by cutting out work that is a loss or altering his rates till at least his figures balance. The job on his charging out sheet which shows a loss will be a danger signal and you may rest assured that the loss will not be repeated. The printer from his figures will turn that "jelly stick" into a real "backbone" and be able to meet his customers with confidence and a clear conscience. A little personal experience is worth worlds of precept. I know during the past and at present I am unwillingly forcing work at a loss upon a non-costing competitor; and what will be the result? That is only to be disclosed by the balance sheet (after, say, about 15 months' trading); whereas with the Costing System and weekly returns the loss could have been checked before it became great. From this and other experiences that we must all have we can see that the "non-coster" has a lot to fear from the business-like costing printers—the business builders of our craft.

Finally I would contend that a costing house which will not sell the product of its staff at a loss, gains and holds the respect, confidence and most loyal support of its employees, and, after all, that should be every master printer's earnest desire.

Spicers, Limited.

Retirement of Sir Albert Spicer.

An important change in the directorate of Spicers, Ltd., is announced. Last week Sir Albert Spicer retired from the chairmanship, although he remains a director.

Mr. H. G. Spicer was appointed chairman in succession to Sir Albert, and Sir Howard Spicer, deputy-chairman.

At the meeting of the directors on the 20th inst. Mr. H. G. Spicer presented Sir Albert Spicer with a silver cigar-box, bearing the inscription: "Presented to the Right Honourable Sir Albert Spicer, Bt., by his fellow-directors as a mark of their affection and esteem, on the occasion of his retiring from the chairmanship of Spicers, Ltd., June, 1923."

The Tudor Athletic Club (Spicers, Ltd.), held their first sports meeting since the war at the Club Grounds, Burbage-road, Herne Hill, on the 16th. After the presentation of prizes by Lady Spicer, Mr. Groves (manager, Birmingham House), and Mr. T. K. Mackenzie (senior London representative) presented to Sir Albert Spicer, on behalf of the staffs, an easy chair, silver salver and tea and coffee service, as a memento of the kindness and consideration they had received at his hands.

Sir Albert, who was received with enthusiasm and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow," said that after 58 years of business he felt retiring from the chairmanship of the board, but he still hoped as an ordinary director to continue his interest in the welfare of all.

Lady Spicer, to whom a travelling case was presented by the staff, joined with Sir Albert in thanking all for their gifts.

The whole of the staffs at home joined in the presentation, and cablegrams from abroad were received from Mr. P. W. May (Bangkok), Mr. E. A. Spoor (Buenos Aires), Mr. W. Jones (Toronto), Mr. A. Herbert (Johannesburg), Mr. J. C. Gates (on his way to this country from Australia), Mr. W. W. Bruce (on his way home from New Zealand), and Mr. H. A. B. Sinclair (on behalf of the Australian staffs of Spicers and Detmold, Ltd.).

Printers' Managers in Conference.

P. M. and O. A. United Gathering at Leicester.

Cordiality and enthusiasm marked the 1923 United Gathering of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association, held at Leicester on Saturday the 16th inst. There was a good representation of all parts of the country to participate in the private delegate meeting in the morning, and in the evening about 120 people sat down to dinner, when, with representatives of the master printers as their guests, the members, accompanied by their ladies, had a most enjoyable time at the Grand Hotel. Mr. J. W. Campbell, president of the Leicester Centre, occupied the chair.

Councillor W. B. Wykes.

Councillor W. B. Wykes, who appeared in his official capacity as vice-president of the Master Printers' Federation, proposed the toast of the P. M. and O. A. He frankly admitted that the master printers were frequently jealous of the educational enterprise of the Association, a movement in which they themselves were somewhat lacking. Management was a question that should come before capital and labour, and he welcomed the suggestion that the Association should have a seat on the Conciliation Committee.

Mr. S. M. Bateman, president of the P. M. and O. A., responded, and pointed out that the Association was doing all it could towards bettering and enlarging the knowledge of those engaged in the printing trade. The membership had increased to 1,400, and it was hoped in a few years to increase it to 2,500. Their first object would then be to make the Association independent of all disputes. The members had no influence in fermenting or settling disputes, and they should not be brought into them. (Applause.)

Mr. W. G. Hubbard, vice-president of the Leicester centre, proposed "The Delegates." Leicester was the smallest and youngest centre, but he believed it was a growing organism.

Several delegates replied.

Presentation to Treasurer.

Mr. C. Durston, who had been treasurer of the Association for 17½ years, was presented with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, in recognition of his services, and as a mark of esteem. A gift was also made to Mrs. Durston.

Mr. W. H. Crane gave the toast of the visitors and ladies.

Mr. C. H. Chandler (editor of the *Leicester Mail*) associated with Mr. Berryman (London), in reciprocating the welcome, said he saw no earthly reason why the masters should be jealous. The employers depended upon the overseers; they were the backbone of every printing establishment in the country. (Applause.)

Councillor E. Grimsley, speaking to the toast of the "Printing Trade," urged that more value should be placed upon the question of apprentices. It was one of the fundamentals of industry, and the foundation of all success.

Preserve Craftsmanship.

Craftsmen in the printing offices should have the opportunity of giving expression to their souls and ideals. He was pleased that the industry, unlike that of the boots and shoes and hosiery, was not becoming intensely mechanical and so losing its individuality.

Mr. H. Weston, president of the Leicester M.P.A., in responding, acknowledged that the P. M. and O. A. was an educative organisation, but he declined to accept the inference that the master printers were such "small men" in the industry.

Mr. E. W. Whittle, general secretary P. M. and O. A., honoured, and Mr. J. W. Campbell (president) acknowledged "The Leicester Centre," while Mr. J. H. Linthwaite gave the toast of the artistes.

Mr. A. E. Astor arranged a musical programme, which added considerably to the pleasure of the gathering.

MR. G. H. WILKINSON, C.C., has for the second year in succession won the Billiards Tournament of the City Livery Club. By a coincidence he had to meet in the final his opponent of last year—Mr. H. J. Brancker. After a very close and hard contest, Mr. Wilkinson won the match, which was played at the Regent Billiard Saloon, by 52 points in 500 up.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Carlaw, D., and Carlaw and Sons, Ltd., D. Machines for making envelopes. 14,332.

Drummond, A. N. Paper backing for use when writing. 14,207.

Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius and Bruning. Process of producing colour effects on paper and fabrics. 14,503.

Hengstler and Co., H. Calendars. 14,472.

Huntsworth, G. H., and Maubre, G. Paper embossing and stamping machines, etc. 14,415.

Owen, M., and Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W. Rotary intaglio, etc., printing machines, etc. 14,252.

Winkler, C. Machines for casting stereotype printing plates, etc. 14,070.

Woosman, A. (Hulse Manufacturing Co.) Embossing presses. 14,450.

Woosman, A. Embossing apparatus. 14,518.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Bliss, H. R. Wire stitching and the like machines. 186,599.

Eaton, W. S. Etching or engraving machines. 198,079.

Elliot, R. C., and Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Typographic composing machines. 197,996

Elliot, R. C., and Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. Automatic typecasting and composing machines. 197,997.

Evans, A. B. Lithographic offset printing machines. 198,092.

Kammer, F. Platen printing presses. 198,159.

Reed, F., and Davis, G. H. Metal pump mechanism for type-casting machines. 198,138.

Sonsthagen, A., and Bowkett, E. Paper folding and cutting machines. 198,000.

Spensley, J. W., and Chemical Engineering Co. (Manchester), Ltd. Manufacture of inks, paints, varnishes, dyes and the like. 198,049.

Standerwick, E. J. B., and Stevenson and Sons, Ltd., H. Boxes. 198,181.

1923.

Alchemic Gold Co., Inc. Printing inks. 198,308.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Federated Engineers Development Corporation. Engraving machines. 198,342.

A BOOK entitled "The Story of the Typewriter," issued by the Herkimer County Historical Society, New York, commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the invention and manufacture of the first practical typewriting machine (that of C. L. Sholes, who was a printer and publisher) and forms a useful history of typewriting development.

THE *Monotype Recorder* continues its very interesting practice of having each number designed and produced by a different printer. This neat house journal illustrates convincingly the capabilities of monotype composition, whilst at the same time it contains reading matter of interest to monotype users and to printers generally.

TRADE
LINO
and
MONO
SETTING

We have a large and up-to-date plant to place at your disposal

HIGH-GRADE WORK
PROMISES KEPT
STRICT CONFIDENCE

SMITH'S PRINTING CO.
(London & St. Albans), LTD.,
22, 23 & 24, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4

Phone: HOLBORN 4645 & 4646.
Telegraphic Address: Printable, London.

Digitized by Google

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

SP SP

S&P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 4.

OCCASIONS ARISE WHEN PRINTING HAS TO BE RUSHED, NO TIME FOR ORDINARY PROCESS OF DRYING; THEN IT IS THAT YOU WANT S&P's "RADIAC" PASTE DRIER ESPECIALLY FOR ART CHROMO AND ENAMEL PAPERS. HALF TO ONE OUNCE OF THE DRIER TO 1 lb. OF INK JUST GIVES THE "SPEED-UP" REQUIRED. ***TRY IT.***

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Wholesale Bookbinders.

LEATHER and CLOTH.

BAILEY BROS., Ltd.

Established 1861.

Clarendon Buildings, Ronalds Road, Highbury, N.5.

Telephone—North 462. Telegrams—"Bookbindery, Nordo, London."

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

ARE Process Block Prices too High?

American and British Charges Compared.

In view of the many complaints by printers and others in respect of the present high prices of process blocks, an article in the official organ of the Federation of Master Process Engravers, the *Process Monthly*, sets out to investigate this question. By way of proving that block prices in this country are *not* too high a comparison is made with the prices charged in the United States, where, it is stated, conditions are as stable as they are here.

The comparison of prices is as follows:—

Line Work.

	English min. 14in. £ s. d.	American 14in. surface measure. £ s. d.
Ordinary	0 7 0	0 14 0
Fine copy	0 9 4	1 1 0
Ben day tint	0 2 4	0 7 0
Colour plates	0 9 4	1 1 0

Half Tone.

100 Screen or over on Copper.

Squared	0 12 10	1 1 8
Circles and Ovals ...	0 15 2	1 7 1
Vignette or cut to shape	0 18 8	1 12 6

Less than 100 Screens on Zinc.

	60 line screen. s. d.	85 line screen. s. d.	£ s. d.
Square	8 2	9 4	0 16 3
Circles and Ovals	9 4	10 6	1 0 4
Vignette or cut out	11 8	12 10	1 4 4

Colour.

	minimum 30in. square. £ s. d.	cut-out. £. s. d.	30in. surface measurement, both styles same price. £ s. d.
2 colour ...	4 10 0	5 5 0	11 11 8
3-colour ...	8 5 0	9 15 0	17 7 7
4-colour ...	10 2 6	11 12 6	23 4 2

American Charges for Extras.

Over and above these prices the American process engraver charges extra if copy is not suitable for simple straightforward work. If reduced beyond one-sixth the charge is double. Extra negatives stripped in to tone work call for doubled block rates, in addition to the cost of stripping in. Painting in of colours on tone plates is charged extra and reversing black to white or *vice versa* calls for another 50 per cent. additional. Fine etching a half-tone plate is an extra, and so is the making of blocks from wash drawings or airbrushed originals. If a customer wants anything finer than 150 screen his price is increased 25 per cent. If he wants more than one proof and one file proof, he has to pay 10d. each for all beyond these two, and if the size is larger than 11in. by 7in. he has to pay a still higher price. For colour work extra proofs beyond three are 2s. 8d. each. The minimum time charge for any kind of work is half an hour.

Further reference to this question of prices will be found elsewhere in this issue.

IN the Birmingham Stipendiary's Court last week a number of appliances, stated to be capable of producing "perfect imitations" of Treasury notes, were shown, when Thomas Palmer, aged 62, of Lichfield-road, was committed for trial on a charge of being in possession of dies for the making of £1 and 10s. Treasury notes.

TUCK'S POST CARD COMPETITION.—Following the announcement, which we recorded last week, of the distribution to twenty hospitals of the prize-money—amounting to £1,000—allocated according to the votes of competitors in the £5,000 prize competition organised by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., the firm has now issued the long list of awards for the best window displays in connection with the competition. The first prize of £50 goes to Messrs. R. Johnson and Co., Ltd., 411, Lord-street, Stockport. Second prizes of £25 each are won by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 19-21, Corporation-street, Birmingham, and Gledsdale Bros., 64, Deansgate, Bolton. The winners of third prizes of £15 each are Messrs. G. H. Sillick, 2, Bedford-street, Plymouth; Musk and Son, 129, Beulah-road, Thornton Heath; G. H. Harris, 41, St. Giles'-street, Northampton; and S. and A. Janes, The Arcade, Okehampton.

Trade Notes.

WINDING-UP PETITION.—Art and Humour Publishing Co., Ltd.; petition of J. T. Scrivens, trading as Premier Engraving Co. To be heard in Birmingham on July 19th.

THE week's partnerships dissolved include those between E. Bamford and A. McL. Paterson, printers, at Glasshouse-street, Salford, under the style of A. M. Paterson and Co., and between A. Banham and J. F. Whyte, printers and stationers, 23, Gerrard-street, London, under the style of Banham and Whyte.

ST. CLEMENTS PRESS DEVELOPMENT.—The St. Clements Press, Ltd., whose day and night printing service is so well known, have opened a branch at 62, Moorgate, for the convenience of their City clients, under the personal supervision of Mr. Fred G. Hart, director and sales manager. A private wire has been installed connecting the City House with their vast resources at Portugal street, Kingsway.

JORDAN DIAMOND JUBILEE.—Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., of Chancery-lane, registration agents, printers and publishers, are this year celebrating the diamond jubilee of the business, which was founded in 1863. During the later decades of the last century a small business in which Mr. Richard Jordan had been joined by his brother, Mr. William Jordan, developed into the well-known company registration and publishing business. Mr. William Jordan is now in his 84th year and still chairman of the company. On Saturday last the directors invited the staffs of the head office, branches and printing works to commemorate the sixtieth birthday of the firm by an outing and dinner at Brighton In recognition of the fact that the long and faithful service of many members of the staff has largely contributed to the success of the business, the directors presented gold watches to twelve members of the staff who had served twenty years and over.

SOUTH-WESTERN MASTER PRINTERS. — A meeting was held at Torquay on Friday last, at which Mr. H. V. Chappell, the energetic president of the South-Western Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers opened his campaign for the strengthening of the organisation. Mr. G. F. Jones, J.P. (the Alliance secretary), and Messrs. H. Pollard and W. Townsend of Exeter were also present. Mr. A. Langley (vice-president of the L.M.P.A.) accompanied Mr. A. E. Goodwin from London and they both spoke on the work of the Federation and various problems that concern it. It was decided to form a South and East Devon Association, linking up Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot and Exeter. Representatives from all these districts were present and undertook to do everything possible to support the organisation.

A VERDICT in her favour, with £500 damages, was awarded to Miss Hetty King, the well-known male impersonator, in the Court of Session at Edinburgh on Thursday, in her action against the proprietors of the *Weekly Record*, Glasgow, for alleged slander. She objected to a first-person interview with her published by the *Weekly Record*. She denied that she was interviewed on behalf of that journal.

THE offices of the *Daily Herald* have been more than once visited by detectives of the City Police, following the publication of a photograph of the submarine X1, launched at Chatham. The warrant was issued under the Official Secrets Act, empowering search for the original and all copies of the photograph.

THE price of *The Times* Literary Supplement has been reduced from 6d. to 3d.

AFTER a brief illness the death has occurred at his residence, South Shields, of Mr. Robert Anthony Simpson, head of the firm of Messrs. R. Simpson and Sons, printers, of that town. Mr. Simpson who was 62 years of age, became associated with the business when it was established by his late father. For a considerable number of years it has been carried on under his personal direction.

MR. DOUGLAS J. GANT, who died with startling suddenness after being at work up to Saturday week, was buried on Tuesday at Forest Hill Cemetery. He was the first secretary of the Lloyd Memorial Home and one of the oldest members of the Typographical Association.

Striking testimony as to the value of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer":

"Please put us on your Subscription List for an additional 2 copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. We find the contents of such help and guidance that we feel that our representatives should each have a copy regularly each week."

M. Co.

The Subscription rate to this journal is only 13/- per annum, post free, for 52 issues.

Why not send in your subscription now?

"SUBLETHA"

THE above is the title or name given to the only real

SUBSTITUTE FOR BOOKCLOTH FOR BOOKBINDING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

It wears equal to cloth, and the colours are fast against moisture, and it is only about one-half the price of cloth. It is being used extensively by some of the best known Bookbinders and Publishers.

For Samples and Prices apply to the Manufacturers:

SUBLETHA LIMITED,
53 LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Digitized by Google

The Printers' Charity Sports.

A GREAT DAY AT STAMFORD BRIDGE.

Favoured with glorious summer weather, the 28th annual meeting of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, held on Saturday afternoon at Stamford Bridge grounds, was an outstanding success, there being a good attendance, with a large number of entries for numerous well contested events. Many famous athletes were among the competitors, and the programme provided an excellent afternoon's sport.

This year's president of the Association is Mr. W. Lints Smith, general manager of *The Times*. Both he and Mrs. Lints Smith were present, and the latter presented the prizes to the successful competitors. A pleasing interlude on the arrival of the president and his wife was the presentation by little Miss Irene Jewell of a handsome bouquet to Mrs. Lints Smith.

Others present included Messrs. J. Heddle (*Daily Sketch*), A. V. Sheppard (*Daily Mirror*), S. Long (*Daily Express*), A. H. Mundey (Fry's Metal Foundry), W. M. Bower (Linotype and Machinery), Guy Pollock, Gordon Robbins, C. G. Mullock, Alfred W. Paul (Shackell Edwards), Percy Squire, Fred P. Phillips, L. F. T. Day, H. W. Bye, T. E. Naylor (London Society of Compositors), W. C. Warren (Electrotypers and Stereotypers), H. W. Clark (Electrotypers and Stereotypers), B. T. Embleton (Machine Managers), G. Larcey (Printing and Paper Workers), and J. Keep (Natsopa).

Among the trade events the competition for the Fryotype Championship Shield was especially well contested. Waterlow and Sons did well, P. North winning the 880 yds. race and R. S. Chisholm being second in the one mile race. P. F. Goodyer, who won the one mile last year, again proved successful. F. G. Easto, of *The Times*, was not challenged seriously in the one mile walk, for he led throughout the race, winning in the end by 25 yds.

The firm of Waterlow and Sons had also the distinction of winning the Linotype Shield.

Several open scratch races were included with a view to discovering likely entrants for the forthcoming Olympic games. In the 100 yds. open G. E. Varney (Poly H.) won by inches in 10 2-5 sec. H. J. Storey (Highgate H.) ran a well-judged race in the mile to win in 4 min. 31 2-5 sec.

Two jumping championships of the London Business Houses A.S.A. were also included. The high jump was taken by L. Earlie. H. Nozieres, the Swiss and Surrey A.C. sprinter, won the long jump, he being the only competitor to beat 20 ft.

In her heat of the 100 yds. scratch ladies' race Miss N. Callebaut (London Olympiades) was timed to do 11 3-5 sec., which equals the world's record made by Miss Lines. Miss Callebaut won the final by 2 yds. in 12 sec.

The following is a list of the principal events:—

Trade Events.

One Mile Walk, Fryotype Championship.—F. G. Easto, *The Times*, 1; F. Creasey, Mansell, Hunt, and Gatty, 2; W. Symonds, Cassell and Co., 3. Won by 25 yds. Time, 7 min. 13 1-5 sec.

880 Yds. Race, Fryotype Championship.—P. North, Waterlow and Sons, 1; G. Dodkins, Amalgamated Press, 2; F. J. Walker, W. H. Smith and Son, 3. Won by 1 yd. Time, 2 min. 7 sec.

100 Yds. Race, Fryotype Championship.—J. A. Slough, Temple Press, 1; A. Dowie, H.M. Stationery Office, Harrow, 2; R. Young, Wyman and Sons, 3. Won by 2 yds. Time, 11 sec.

One Mile Race Fryotype Championship—P. F. Goodyer, Cassell and Co., 1; R. S. Chisholm, Waterlow and Sons, 2; T. Goodman, H.M. Stationery Office, Harrow, 3. Won by 30 yds. Time, 4 min. 45 4-5 sec.

Fryotype Championship.—Waterlow and Sons, 5 points, 1; Cassell and Co., 4, 2; Temple Press, *Times*, and H.M.S.O., Harrow, tied for third place with 3 points.

Trade Societies' One Mile Relay Race.—National Union of Printers, Bookbinders, etc., "A" team, 1; London Society of Compositors, 2. Won easily. Time, 3 min. 59 sec.

The winning team was P. F. Goodyer, J. A. Slough, W. Commons, and J. H. Fletcher.

80 Yds. Veterans' Handicap.—A. J. Dudley, Printing and P., 1; J. McLean, Highgate Harriers, 2; J. W. Walford, *Daily Mirror*, 3. Won by 1 yd. Time, 12 sec.

Tug-of-War, Walker-Usher Cup.—Caribonum beat Vauxhall Printing Works (holders) by two pulls to one.

One Mile Novelty Relay.—*Times* A.A., T. G. Riley, F. G. Easto and W. E. Sandford, 1; Waterlow and Sons, E. Taylor, S. Dyer, and P. Smith, 2. Won by 150 yds. Time, 3 min. 49 4-5 sec.

Two Mile Team Race, Linotype Cup.—W. W. Philp, Waterlow's, 1; R. S. Chisholm, Waterlow's, 2; J. Logan, Waterlow's, 3. Won by a foot. Time, 11 min. 5 sec. Team placings: Waterlow and Sons (holders), 6 points, 1; *Times* A.A., 17, 2.

Open Events.

One Lap Bicycle Race.—J. E. Sibbit, Manchester Wheelers, 1; E. J. Kerridge, Catford Cycling Club, 2; W. G. Stewart, Kentish Wheelers, 3. Won by three lengths. Time, 35 sec.

Three Laps Bicycle Race.—J. E. Sibbit, Manchester Wheelers, 1; S. G. Owen, Belle Vue Cycling Club, 2; J. C. Knight, Wolverton Athletic Club, 3. Won by one length. Time, 2 min. 9 4-5 sec.

One Mile Race.—H. J. Storey, Highgate Harriers, 1; A. J. Lock, Kent Athletic Club, 2; J. Groves, Highgate Harriers, 3. Won by 25 yds. Time, 4 min. 31 2-5 sec.

Two Miles Walk Team Race.—Belgrave Harriers, 7 points, 1; Surrey Athletic Club, 19 points, 2; Herne Hill Harriers, 30 points, 3. The winning team was: A. Spendlove, R. McMullen, E. Reeve and W. J. Hawker.

Three Miles Team Race.—Herne Hill Harriers, 15 points, 1; Surrey Athletic Club "A" Team, 18 points, 2; Surrey Athletic Club "B" Team, 28 points, 3.

100 Yards Ladies' Race.—Miss N. Callebaut, London Olympiads Athletic Club, 1; Miss E. W. Edwards, London Olympiads Athletic Club, 2; Miss S. Stone, Kensington Athletic Club, 3. Won by 3 yds. Time, 12 sec.

880 Yards Ladies' Relay Race.—London Olympiads Athletic Club "A" Team, 1; London Olympiads Athletic Club "B" Team, 2; Highgate Harriers "A" Team, 3. The winning team was Miss Callebaut, Miss Batt, Miss Willis and Miss Trickey.

High Jump (London Business Houses A.S.A. Championship).—L. Earlie, Britannic House, 5 ft. 2⅛ in., 1; C. H. Hoare, Forbanks S.C., and G. B. Ward, Cuaco H., tied at 5 ft. 2 in. Hoare won the toss for second place.

Long Jump (London Business Houses A.S.A. Championship).—H. Nozieres, Lyons, A.C., 20 ft. 8 in., 1; L. Earlie, Britannic House, 19 ft. 7½ in., 2; H. S. Borer, Gas Light and Coke Co., 19 ft. 2 in., 3.

At the close of the prize-giving, Mr. H. F. Parker, the general hon. secretary of the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association, made a short speech from the grand stand calling for a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Lints Smith, and especially to Mrs. Lints Smith, who had had a busy afternoon in presenting the prizes which were very numerous. The vote being cordially carried, Mr. Lints Smith, on behalf of his wife and himself, made fitting response. In the course of his remarks he referred to the meeting as a very enjoyable one, and congratulated the Association's officials and the many others whose hard work had helped to make the gathering such a great success.

First aid service was made available by the attendance of Detachment No. 68 (City of London) Division ("Printers' Own") St. John Ambulance Brigade. Apart from minor calls made upon them, their aid had unfortunately to be requisitioned on account of a bicycle accident in the second heat of the 440 yards scratch cycle race. C. Alden (Kentish Wheelers) crashed, and H. G. Rundel (Belle Vue), who was close on his heels, was unable to avoid following suit, the former suffering injury to his thigh. Mr. Rundel escaped with minor damages, and although bandaged had the pluck to take part very creditably in later racing.

The London Society of Compositors Band, conducted by Mr. W. Amery, did good service by contributing musical selections throughout the afternoon.

These sports are, of course, not only an important sporting fixture, but also constitute a notable event in the cause of charity. The organising of so big a meeting involves an immense amount of work on the part of those principally concerned, and the thanks of the trade are due to those responsible. Mr. W. F. Parker acted as general organiser of the whole affair, and collected all the money (about £150) for the prizes. Mr. W. C. Jewell, the hon. secretary of the athletic section, had a big task in organising the many events. Mr. A. Oddy, hon. treasurer, worked hard in collecting donations, as did also Messrs. J. Knight and W. J. Ailen, whilst Messrs. F. J. Walker and G. Smith were successful in selling no less than 1,700 sixpenny programmes. As a result of the exertions of these and many other good workers, printing trade charities will benefit considerably, the whole of the gate money being devoted to this worthy end.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The June meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week, the 19th inst., at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. In the unavoidable absence of the president and vice-president Mr. J. Parker was voted to the chair. There was a rather small attendance of members, and the business before the meeting was not of a lengthy or important nature. The present meeting was the last one of the season, and the Association's activities will be resumed on September 18th.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, several items of correspondence were considered. Among these there was a letter from Mr. J. Hall, of the Monometer Manufacturing Co., Ltd., who promised a lecture at an early date on the subject of metal melting.

The chairman next invited any of the members to give impressions of the visit the Association had made to the Central London Printing School.

Mr. W. M. Forsyth, speaking from the point of view of the foundry, thought the equipment was very good for a school of that kind. It was quite up-to-date, and gave a boy a first-class chance of learning his trade.

Other speakers expressed similar views, and the general opinion was one of satisfaction that the electrotyping and stereotyping section of the trade was well represented at the school.

After the discussion of a new rule bearing on the question of overtime, the meeting was brought to a close.

Necrology

Mr. Ernest Smith.

The funeral took place on Saturday, June 23rd, at Potters Bar Cemetery, of Mr. Ernest Smith, manager of the printing department of Odhams Press, Ltd. As a tribute to the high esteem in which he was held, not only was Mr. J. S. Elias, the managing director, present, but every department of the firm was represented and a number of beautiful wreaths were sent.

In the early days of his career, Mr. Smith was associated with Mr. E. W. Southwood, who in 1887 founded Southwood, Smith and Co. In 1899, this latter firm was incorporated with Odhams Press, Ltd., where Mr. Smith held a position of great responsibility and by his many fine qualities earned the respect and admiration of his many fellow-workers.

Mr. Smith was taken ill quite recently and succumbed on June 20th after an unsuccessful operation. He was most affectionately regarded and is deeply mourned by his very many friends at Odhams Press, Ltd.

THE Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association, in session at Halifax, decided to hold the fifth annual convention in London in June next year, followed by a month's tour of the British Isles.

Digitized by Google

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during April:—

Crown Agents.

PRINTING MACHINE.—Harrold and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PAPER.—C. Baker and Co., London, E.C.

STATIONERY.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

H.M. Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Scotland—Group 16 (1923), Census of Scotland, Vol. II.—T. and A. Constable, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Group 226 (1923)—Type—Lithography, excluding reducing and ruling.—Lesty and Co. (1922), Ltd., London, W.C.

2,500 Covers for Range Tables.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

700 O.A.P. Supplementary Registers, No. 3.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg. 4,000 cps. "Naval Magazine and Explosive Regulations."—Dow and Lester, Ltd, London, E.C.

1,000 Books A.B. 228.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

2,000 W./T. Log Books, Form 398; 15,000 Books, Army Form E. 549; 260,000 Index Cards, A.F.N. 7,506a and N. 7,506a; 20,000 Books, T.E. 1,030; 3,000 Books, P. 1,037; 10,000 Books, T.E. 1,140; 15,000 Ships Rotation Books "C," No. 234.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,000 Postal Order Counter Record Book, No. 1,083; 600 Books, "Certs. Recd.," I.R. T. 227.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

8,000,000 Accounts, Form 455.—J. Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

1,750,000 Form T. 23; 40,000 Army Form O. 1,854.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

52,000 Sunshine Cards.—J. Corah and Sons, Loughborough.

6,000,000 Form P. 430.—The McAra Printing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

8,990,000 Record Cards; 6,250,000 Telegram Form A.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

750,000 Form 410/A.G.D.—Howard and Jones, Ltd., Ltd., London, E.C.

10,000 Naval Savings Bank Pass Books.—Brendon and Sons, Ltd., Plymouth.

55,000 Book Med. 40 (revised).—H. Blacklock and Co., Ltd., Manchester.

2,000,000 Telegram Form "A."—*Midland Daily Tribune*, Nuneaton.

2,175 Assessment Books Q. 6.—T. Shackleton and Co., Manchester.

2,150 Assessment Books Q. 4.—G. Hargreaves, Manchester.

317 Books I.R. (N.I) T.R. 19.—Wm. Finlay and Sons, Belfast.

40,000 Ships Blue Book C. No. 233, C. and E. T. 294.—Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., Derby.

4,200,000 Pink Cards; 2,100,000 Green Cards; 1,000,000 Form P. 576.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Annes on-Sea.

ENVELOPES.—Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. and R. Balston, Ltd., Maidstone; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Ford Paper Works (1923), Ltd., Hylton; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bittern; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Gravesend, Inveresk Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Musselburgh; S. Jones and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; A. E. Mallandain, London, N.W.; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Barnsley and Ramsbottom; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; W. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ryburndale; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; R. Somerville and Co., Ltd., Creech St. Michael; Spicers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Team Valley Paper Mills, Gateshead; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; Tullis, Russell and Co, Ltd., Markinch; Ulverston Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ulverston, J. Wild and Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

PORTFOLIOS.—Thomas and Son, London E.C.; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders.
Patents for Sale.
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

PRINTERS' REPRESENTATIVE, with connection in London, required by firm in the North doing First-class Colour and Half-Tone Work.—Write, in confidence, with full particulars, Box 14188.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ARTIST WANTED, who has a knowledge of Up-to-Date Typesetting and the ability to create attractive Lay-outs for Catalogues, Folders and all classes of Letterpress Printing; salary will be in accordance with ability, and applicants should give full particulars of past experience and be able to produce specimens of their work.—Apply by letter only to Secretary, Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Ltd., 9, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. 14193

Situations Wanted.

CUTTER (Binders and Printers), good all-round man, requires permanency; T.U. rates.—Box 14168.

EXPERIENCED PRINTERS' FOREWOMAN, disengaged owing to depression of trade; highest references can be given.—Miss Levy, St. Mary's Press Printers, Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 14190

FOLDING BOXES.—L'PRESS PRINTING OVERSEER, 20 years' experience in producing Folding and Cigarette Boxes in Three and Four Colours; all classes of Machines, Stereo, Electro, Colour Making; situation abroad not objected to.—Write P., Box 14186.

GOLD BLOCKER seeks sit., 14 years experience in Account and Letterpress Work; Blocks or Type; ex. ref.—Write, Box 14156.

JOURNALIST, home, foreign experience, seeks Position; preferably descriptive or political writer.—Apply, Box 14175.

LADY COST CLERK (Printer's), 8 years exp., knowledge Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting; mod. salary; London.—Box 14158.

LETTERPRESS MACHINE-ROOM FOREMAN, disengaged; 20 years' reference.—F. Flat 16, 238, Gt. College-street, Kentish Town, London, N.W.1. 14191

LETTERPRESS MINDER, used to First-class class Work on most types of machines.—W. M., 10, St. John's-road, Upper Holloway, N.19. 14192

LETTERPRESS OVERSEER requires sit.; used to modern machines, half-tone, colour, catalogue, weekly, etc.; 7 years' ref.—J.F., 62, Cornwall-road, Westbourne Park, W. 14184

LETTERPRESS WORKING FOREMAN requires sit.; used to modern machines, platens, etc.; any class work; best ref.—C.D., 66, Ritchings-avenue, E.17. 14185

MANAGER-OVERSEER seeks position (Jobbing and News); good organiser, estimator and buyer.—Box 14159.

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge.—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

THOROUGHLY Experienced PRINTERS' FOREWOMAN, shortly disengaged; very energetic and reliable.—R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14189

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Tenders.

The British Empire Exhibition (1924) Incorporated.

TENDERS for the provision of
(a) OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS (i.e., Catalogues, Guide, Souvenirs, Daily Programme, etc.)
(b) PICTURE POST CARDS, LETTER CARDS, etc.

The above-named Association is prepared to receive Tenders for the Provision of Catalogues, Programmes and Other Printed Matter in connection with the British Empire Exhibition to be held at Wembley during 1924. Tenders may be submitted for (a) and/or (b) as set forth above.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the offices of the Association on payment of a fee of 10s. which payment will not be returned. Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes not later than July 7th, addressed as below and marked "Publications Tender."

The British Empire Exhibition
(1924) Incorporated,
16, Grosvenor Gardens,
London, S.W.1. 14187

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL firm of Paper and Printing Machinery Manufacturers desires to GET INTO TOUCH with British firm who could handle their production in England, either as Sole Agents or Merchants buying for own account.—Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 14160.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Business for Sale.

PARIS.

TO BE SOLD AT ONCE, on account of leaving, PRINTING WORKS, in full working order, including Colour Luxe Typo, 14 Modern Machines, with possession of Cottage, three floors, total area 1,200 square metres. Very interesting Real Estate Business. Very low price. Offers invited.—Write at once to Gutenberg Publicité, 56, Rue de Paradis, Paris. 14194

Visit to the Nickeloid Co., Ltd.

The students of the London School of Printing have been fortunate in having the privilege of being shown over the works of the Nickeloid Co., Ltd., where they inspected what is generally agreed to be one of the most up-to-date photo-engraving and duplicate plate making plants in the United Kingdom.

The tour round the works was highly appreciated by the students, the operations of making original and line and half-tone blocks and their duplication being demonstrated under workshop conditions, which is of the greatest educational importance to those who will probably in the near future be issuing orders for reproductions.

The party was fortunate in having as guide the general manager, Mr. J. A. Corey, who, by his practical experience and enthusiasm for the craft made the visit a memorable one.

A number of similar visits to engineering works, paper mills, printing ink factories and up-to-date printing offices have taken place and others are being arranged. Such are not the least important factors of the function of an up-to-date technical school.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,

36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.

Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Writeor' Phone—Telephone No. Clerkenwell 6471

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2 Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1923.

Improved Book Production Standards.

THE exhibition of 20th-century printed books, which is being held this month at the Galleries of the Medici Society, Ltd., 7, Grafton-street, Bond-street, W.1, provides a tonic for anyone who is pessimistic as to the standards of present-day book printing. One finds there over 400 books neatly displayed, their pages open under glass, and an examination of the typographic design of these examples gives evidence how widespread is now the application of good modern principles relating to choice of types, proportion of margins and general make-up of book pages. Due largely to the influence of the Kelmscott and other private presses, and to the missionary work of a few evangelists of better printing, the general standard of book page design has shown marked improvement in the last two decades and has been reflected also in America and elsewhere. The exhibition, in the organising of which the Medici Society has had the help of Mr. Stanley Morison, of the Pelican Press and Cloister Press, consists mainly of British examples but includes also a number from America and from the Continent of Europe, Continental book producers being represented chiefly by Germany and France. Amongst British printeries whose products are shown may be mentioned the Ashendene Press, Cambridge University Press, Chiswick Press, Cloister Press, Curwen Press, Doves Press, Oxford University Press, Pelican Press, Riccardi Press and the Dolphin Press. These and many others show admirable work, most of which has been done under commercial conditions and so goes to prove that a high standard of design is not necessarily accompanied by extravagant prices. It is interesting to note that the German exhibits indicate the growing use of the Latin character in preference to Fraktur, a movement which the publishing house known as Insel-Verlag has done much to popularise by numerous attractive publications. Exhibitions of this kind are worthy of every encouragement, as they provide an unrivalled opportunity of studying the possibilities of type faces and the principles of typographic design, and must therefore tend to improve the general standards of book production.

* * *

The Price of Process Blocks.

THE comparative figures printed on another page whereby the British Federation of Master Process Engravers point out the apparent higher cost of process blocks in the United States will not, we think, suffice to convince British printers that the prices they pay to engravers for process blocks are entirely proof against objection. In the first place a bare comparison of figures is not quite fair, because of the high status of prices generally in America. For the printer to compare the price of British blocks with that of blocks from the Continent is ruled out as unfair on the score of depreciated exchange, yet is it not also unfair to make comparison in a direction where there is comparative appreciation? That blocks at present prices are expensive things to the printer and that the prices are prohibitive for many purposes, cannot be denied. We have no wish to charge our process friends with profiteering. So far as we have heard of investigations made into the question, no case has established out for unreasonable profits on the part of the block-maker. Is it not possible that the root of the trouble is to be found in the high overhead expenses to which the process people point as a reason for high prices? The way to reduce the incidence of overhead expenses is to increase turnover, and to eliminate as far as possible all idle plant, idle space and idle time. When the slump in trade was at its worst there might have been justification for the argument that only those who were absolutely compelled to use blocks used them at all and a reduction of prices would cause no adequate increase of consumption. To-day the slump is on the wane and doors are opening in every direction to an expansion of business. Is it not time to reduce the price of blocks and simultaneously to advertise their wider use, trusting that the increased business resulting will benefit block-maker and block-buyer alike?

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM is expected to attend the coming of age celebration in connection with the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, which will be held on July 5th.

MR. ROBERT DONALD has retired from the direction of the *Referee*, and will not be responsible for the policy of the paper after the next issue.

MR. VALENTINE KNAPP, the late president of the Newspaper Society, has written a graceful letter of acknowledgment of the presentation which was made to him at the recent annual dinner of the Newspaper Society in recognition of his three years' presidency, the longest term of office held by any president in the history of the Society. "While the generosity of the subscribers," he says, "greatly outmeasures such services as I have been privileged to render, the evidence thus afforded of the appreciation of my fellow members of the Society, than which nothing was more to be desired, is an intense gratification."

MR. RONALD FIELD, who has recently relinquished the position of commercial manager of the *Birkenhead Advertiser*, was on Wednesday of last week presented by the firm and employees with a tea and coffee service.

MANY congratulations have been received by Mr. W. G. Sercombe, of Clevedon, on his celebrating the 50th anniversary of his entry into the printing trade. He was apprenticed to the late Richard Corner, of the *Wellington (Somerset) Weekly News* on June 9th, 1873.

Digitized by Google

A World Bureau of Master Printers.

Address by Mr. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH,

Before the International Congress of Master Printers, Gothenburg, Sweden, June 4th—6th.

The various discussions to which we have listened during this Congress will have brought home to us the fact that we master printers are all faced with much the same problems. Questions of wages, hours, apprentices, costing systems, standardisation, relations with kindred trades, etc., perplex all of us, and I beg leave to suggest that in these days when labour is organising itself more and more on international lines, employers will be wise to keep rather more in touch with what is going on in countries other than their own.

Limitations of editorial space, ignorance of foreign languages, pressure of business, combine to-day to prevent most of us keeping ourselves *au courant* with the movements abroad. From time to time the national daily press may inform us that a strike or lock-out has taken place among printers in some country, but the chances are that it forgets to give us the less sensational news of how and when the trouble is brought to an end. To take an example, at the end of last year the British *Times* gave considerable prominence for two days to the fact that work had ceased in most of the printing offices of the Netherlands, but although I searched diligently I never discovered how the strike terminated. Indeed I only learnt the result by writing to the secretary of the Dutch Master Printers, who very courteously found time to give me all the information I desired. Now the success of the Dutch Master Printers in increasing the number of hours worked in the factory from 44 to 47 was a notable fact, and it cannot be disputed that possession of that information might have proved a strong point for employers in other countries to use, if they happened at the time to be faced with a demand for a reduction in the number of working hours.

Other points that are clearly of importance for master printers to know are the success that attends attempts to procure standardisation, say, of sizes of paper; the modifications and improvements that may be introduced from time to time in standard costing systems; the ratios existing in various countries of apprentices to journeymen; the means of combating unemployment, or providing superannuation pay; the progress towards a system of paying employees according to the size of their families; the establishment of a uniform price list; the methods of disciplining the members of a master printers' association; and of concluding agreements with trade unions. But it is scarcely necessary to prolong the list.

If I can carry my audience so far with me as to admit the advantage of keeping ourselves and our organisations abreast of what is going on in the printing world at large, I think I may proceed to consider the best and the most economical means of doing this.

In the first place some central clearing house will need to be set up, where monthly reports can be sent from the various countries, which agree to be interested in such a Bureau. The official in charge of the Bureau will need to be a linguist, and to be possessed of sufficient journalistic ability and printing knowledge to be able to decide what matter is sufficiently interesting to be included in the Bulletin that he will issue. Again the Bulletin will need to be issued in at least three different languages—English, French and German. I do not think that the work need occupy more than one man's time, and an economical plan would be for the secretary of the Bureau to have his quarters in the offices of some federation of master printers. I hesitate to suggest in which, but I think the lack of linguistic ability will certainly rule out the British Federation. Possibly the Swedish Federation would be willing to set the seal on the services which it has rendered the printing craft in organising this International Conference, by undertaking the formation of such a Bureau. The expenses of the Bureau would naturally be met by subscriptions from the participating countries, and I cannot imagine that the expenses thus divided would be great, or that they would be large enough to deter the various national organisations from eagerly subscribing to an institution from which they would be bound to derive such considerable advantages. The Bulletin should be issued monthly, and at a date which should ensure it arriving in most European countries in time for extracts to be available for reproduction in the national organs which presumably are published at the beginning of each month. It would probably consist at first mainly of actual news, but by degrees would include specimens of fresh faces of type, accounts of new machinery and new methods of printing. National agreements with employees would be given in full. In short, the Bulletin could be made of such vital interest to all master printers that if advertisements were taken enough of these should be obtainable to make the Bulletin self-supporting. At the beginning I would suggest that a questionnaire be issued to the various national federations asking for information.

The replies would be correlated and issued in the Bulletin.

I have endeavoured in the above paper to give a brief idea of the services which I suggest an International Bureau might render. I am not suggesting it with any idea that we need one in order to crush by some united opposition the legitimate aspirations of our employees, but mainly that we may all be placed in the best position to defend our genuine interests.

An Important Wages Principle.

Engineers in Newspaper Printing Offices.

An important principle has been established by the Industrial Court which sat recently to adjudicate upon a case placed before it by certain newspaper offices in Manchester and the Electrical Trades Union and Amalgamated Engineering Union. The employers asked for a reduction of 20s. per week during the current year in the rate of wages of men employed as engineers, fitters and turners, electrical fitters and electrical assistants in certain morning and evening newspaper offices in Manchester. The terms of reference of the Court were to decide whether this reduction or any portion thereof should apply.

The Award, which has now been issued, states that immediately prior to the outbreak of war the fitters and turners in the Manchester newspaper offices were paid a rate of 42s. per week (excepting some autoplate mechanics who were paid a higher rate), the normal working week at that time being 48 hours. During the war the wages of the men concerned were advanced concurrently with engineering trade wages. Subsequently, however, the men secured advances of wages, in common with other classes of workpeople in the printing industry, substantially higher than the advances given in the engineering trades.

In summarising the case of the employers, the Award states: A reduction of 20s. per week has been, or is being, made in the wages of practically all employees in the printing industry with a lesser reduction in the case of certain small classes of workpeople. A reduction of 20s. per week in the case of the men now concerned would, in the case of skilled men, leave the minimum day work rate at £4 17s. 6d. per week as compared with the compositors' present rate of £3 17s. 6d. per week, although their pre-war rate was only 4s. per week above the compositors' rate. In the outside engineering trade a reduction of 32s. 4d. per week has been made in the Manchester district from the maximum of 1920, giving a present district engineering rate of 56s. per week, so that, whereas the rate of fitters and turners in the Manchester newspaper offices was pre-war 3s. per week above the district engineering rate, it is now 61s. 9d. above. The information of the employers is that, outside London and Manchester, the wages of the engineers in the newspaper offices bear a close relationship to the district engineering rate. It was shown by the employers that a substantial amount of work on which the men concerned are now employed could be put out to contract at a much reduced cost.

On behalf of the men, it was contended that as the number of men involved was small, any saving that would result from the proposed reduction would be insignificant compared with the profits being made, and that the men, being "pivotal" men, were entitled to their existing rates.

The final clause of the Award, which is signed by Sir William W. MacKenzie, Mr. J. McKie Bryce and Mr. D. C. Cummings, deals with the particular principle involved in the arbitration as follows: "The claim before the Court involves among other questions the problem of the regulation of wages of a class of workpeople engaged in an industry other than that in which the class of labour concerned is in the main employed, and comprising a section comparatively small in numbers, but of vital importance, in the industry in which they are engaged. Even before the war the engineers in the newspaper printing offices in Manchester had somewhat different rates of wages and working conditions from those obtaining in the engineering industry, and although, during the war, the wages movements in the engineering trade governed the wages of the men concerned, after the war the influence of the newspaper industry reasserted itself on their wages and conditions which have since been regulated in accordance with the requirements and position of the newspaper industry. The view of the Court is that the position in the newspaper industry should be the main consideration in the determination of the present claim, and in this respect due regard should be had to the level of wages of the principal classes of workpeople in this industry, including the fact that practically the whole of the workpeople in the industry have accepted a reduction of wages of 20s. per week. The Court, having regard to all the facts, are of opinion that a claim has been made out for a reduction of the wages of the men concerned. The Court do not, however, find that the employers have substantiated their claim for the full amount of the reduction claimed, and in all the circumstances the Court decide that the rates of wages of the men concerned shall be reduced by 7s. 6d. per week on and after the first day in June, 1923, a further 5s. per week on and after the first pay day in September, 1923, and a further 5s. per week on and after the first pay day in December, 1923."

"SLOGGER" FEEDER MANUFACTURERS.—To prevent any misapprehension as to the makers of the "Slogger" feeder—the company having been referred to in our issue of June 14th as H. T. Backhouse, Ltd.—it should be mentioned that the registered title of this company is H. T. B., Ltd. The sole manufacturing and selling rights of "Slogger" feeders were acquired by Messrs. H. T. B., Ltd., in December, 1921, and the company possesses well-equipped works, with special plant and tools, making possible the production of sheet pile feeders which are absolutely reliable, fully automatic and entirely British in design and production.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

Difficulties in the Bindery.

By B. J. SANSOM

(Bookbinding Instructor, London School of Printing).

During the last few months we have heard a great deal about bookbinding being the "Cinderella" of the printing and kindred trades, and from these remarks we must assume that the binder is called upon either to rectify mistakes or to produce work in an unreasonable length of time and yet make that work look presentable for the customer.

Unfortunately the binder is the last person to receive the work, and jobs which have been delayed in other departments have to be speeded up and rushed through their final stages without giving the bindery work a chance to dry, and as paste and glue are extensively used in binding, it is important that each stage of the work should become thoroughly set before proceeding with another.

Avoiding "Rush" Binding.

Sometimes difficulties of this kind cannot be helped, but when their occurrence is continuous it becomes both annoying and embarrassing. This could certainly have been avoided by means of a better understanding between the heads of the warehouse, composing, printing, ruling and binding departments.

It is not to be expected that those in control of these departments are acquainted with the detailed technicalities or stages through which the work passes, sufficiently to enable them to gauge the time that it occupies in each branch of the business. American text books advise the different departments to consult the binder before proceeding with the work, whilst in this country in a well organised firm where there is a planning department, it is a well known fact that fewer mistakes occur, and better results are attained. We are living in an age when competition is keen, and increased production is desired, but without modern methods, combined with a perfect understanding of technical details by which mistakes can be obviated, we shall have continually increased costs, or—should an estimate be given for the work—less profits.

Importance of Paper.

Bookbinders rarely consider it necessary to have a knowledge of paper, in spite of the fact that it forms the foundation of printing, ruling and binding; and in the selecting of paper, insufficient attention is paid to see that it is suitable for the purpose required. Nothing is more unsightly than the leaves of a bound book, when opened, standing up. Such a fault might have been rectified had the weight, size and substance of the paper been taken into consideration. Instances of this kind are due either to the fact that the paper contains too much bulk, or that the grain is in the wrong direction. Thick, soft-sized papers are quite unsuitable for reading book work, also the thickness of the paper should be regulated by the size of the book. In reading book work, where printing papers are generally used, mostly in 8vo and 4to sizes, paper should be chosen which is in keeping with the size, and which will lie flat and not have to be held down with the hands by the reader whilst reading. By the use of too thick paper the life of the book is seriously impaired, owing to the fact that invariably the reader forces it open, and by so doing breaks either the paper or the back in order to make it comfortable for himself.

Repeat orders for cloth case work, usually wanted in a hurry, occasionally come into the bindery and the overseer in the department is informed that it is wanted at an early date. Owing to the short time at his disposal he is obliged to have the cases made before the paper is in the works. Naturally he expects the paper to be the same weight and substance as before, and after the books are sewn, it is observed that the groove in the cases is too small because the paper is heavier in weight or contains too much bulk. Haphazard methods have ruined many businesses and the binder is not exempt. If there is any slight variation in weight or bulk, the binder should be informed of the fact, or failing that, keep to the rule of making up a dummy copy out of the paper which is to be used for the job.

Value of Sample Sheet.

Many errors are seen after the work has been printed, which could have been avoided had a sheet of the job when making ready for printing been folded up into a section, and comments made by the binding-room overseer. He is well acquainted with the various stages of binding, through which a book passes and should be able to see ahead. If the margins are out of truth or he cannot get the correct fall of the pages, he can ear-mark them for the printer, and the trouble will be avoided. At the present time, however, the sheets are printed and sent into the bindery and the binder is expected to humour the pages so as to make the book presentable, which is at times an impossibility. It is common knowledge that sheets at times are printed on one side, and the alignment of pages is incorrect and when the other side is printed a lead is taken out of the forme to make the print fall. Practices of this kind should be discontinued, for they only create a lot of trouble during the early stages of binding. A forme may be badly imposed, or the alignment of the pages may be altered by the printer, when locking-up the forme on the printing machine. It does not follow, because a sheet is backed up and registers perfectly with the other side, that the pages when folded will fall in correct alignment with each other. The printer when ready for running the job off, should put a rule over it or, failing that, a good method of procedure is, after a sheet is printed on one side, to place it on the table of the guillotine cutting machine, the lay edge up to the back gauge, also observing that the print is in the centre of the sheet, then by the use of the side of the machine, and extending the back gauge, the sheets can be drawn in towards the front table and the platen pulled down over it. If the edge of the platen is in correct alignment with the top lines of print on each full page, and the side lines of print are square with the lay edges, also the imposition of the forme is perfectly true so that the margins are equally divided, then this should be sufficient indication that it will fold up correctly.

Folding Troubles.

The duty of the folder, whether hand or machine, is to get the top and side lines of print on a page to register with the corresponding page, and if the sheets are indifferently printed some will fall, others will not, which certainly looks very unsightly after the book is bound. The position of the pages for book work, whether type or illustration, can only be regulated by having a clear knowledge of the method of obtaining the correct setting for folding to print, of untrimmed and standard cut sizes for book work, of marginal room, sizes of paper, and of the correct alignment from the printer's lay edges.

A difficulty which very often presents itself, and is generally seen after binding, is that a leaf or a number of leaves do not clear in the cutting at the bottom of the book. One must take into consideration that the binder works to standard cut sizes, and at times cannot reduce the book under the size. Should it have to be gilt edged, it is impossible for the gilder to gild the shorter leaves, for with this work it is necessary to scrape the edges quite level, otherwise it is impossible to get good results. The printer, when working off a few reams which are shorter than the others, may not consider this to be of much importance, and does not trouble about the effect produced later, but the binder looks at the matter in quite a different direction, as it may prevent his getting good results or may entail additional time.

Size and Squareness of Paper.

The printer may get his print in the centre of the sheet, so that the margins are equal at the top and bottom and side edges, yet the paper may vary in size. One must not take it for granted that paper which comes into the warehouse from the merchant or mill is always square or of the standard size. Invariably the compositor, when making up his forme, relies on the standard size of the sheet of the paper to be used for the job, and should the reams vary in size, when they are folded up it can be seen that some of the pages are shorter in length and not clear in the cutting at the tail after the book is sewn.

Notes and News.

Trade Slow, but Outlook Healthy.

According to general report and opinion there is no improvement in the bookbinding industry to record. The unemployment figures also show no material development. June and July are customarily slack months in the trade, but when all months are slack it is merely a question of degree. The publishers' binders are perhaps experiencing a more difficult period than commercial bookbinders and we hear of much idle machinery. Even the summer season is failing us and there is so much less purchase and reading of books. Despite the present displeasing condition of affairs it must still be admitted that compared against last year there is a big improvement and that progress is actually being made. The outlook is healthier and the fact that many of the larger houses are spending money on new machinery points to a definite hopefulness and confidence in the full recovery of trade. Incidentally it is becoming clear that labour-saving machinery is going to be the fundamental factor in future competition.

Importance of Machinery.

The managements of some of the smaller

Digitized by Google

and old-established binderies would find solid food for long thought if they would make a habit of studying current machinery catalogues and trade press advertisements. They would masticate the food more thoroughly and with less internal disturbance by paving the way for digestion with a few visits to the more thoroughly equipped binding establishments. The time is ripe for a representative exhibition of printing and binding machinery. In these days it behoves the manufacturer of any sort of goods or material to have a close acquaintance with every type of machine introduced to save labour or improve efficiency in the production thereof.

Papers for Bookbinders.

A very useful booklet demonstrating papers for bookbinders has been issued by Messrs. Ibbotsons, Ltd, of 64, Goswell-road, London, E.C 1, who are also agents for Duxeen. Practically the whole range of every day patterns and colourings for end papers, linings, box covers and pattern card making is included, and there is a wealth of suggestion for the bookbinder who has realised that he is not tied to marble paper.

Fibre Boards.

From A/B No. 1 Tingstad, of Gothenburg, we have received a few specimens of portmanteau fibre boards, demonstrating an extremely high standard of quality. Various textures are shown, including grained cowhide, pigskin and crocodile, and several colourings are included which make up a very close approximation to the real thing. The great advantages of fibre board suit and attaché cases are low price and light weight, twin concessions which have operated to create a new field and a heavy demand.

The Market for Leather.

The leather market is hardening, according to experienced opinion. When the tanner speaks of a firm or rising market he is invariably speaking with special reference to pelts, kips and what we take to be his raw materials. As we understand it there is very keen competition for the better class skins, and America, *i.e.*, the United States, usually sets the buying pace. Sheepskins have the greatest value to the maker of bookbinding leathers. They also make the best appeal to the U.S.A. commissionaries whose instructions are to secure all the best material available. In America they rear cattle and very few sheep, hence their dependence on foreign sources of supply. The quality of sheepskins varies very considerably according to source of origin, *i.e.*, so far as their leather-making propensity is concerned. • Argentine sheep are reared for meat and the skins are affected by insect bites. Merino sheep are reared for wool and the skins are ridged. New Zealand sheep yield ideal skins and for these the competition is keenest. Incidentally, the difference in cost of leathers prepared from sheepskins will be the better appreciated when the conditions under which the skins are secured are better understood. The U.S.A. buyers go all out for New Zealand pelts and run the price up. If our buyers cannot face the market level they must take the inferior skins. The reputation of the best tanners will not permit this lowering of standard; hence the necessity for a selling price which will compensate cost.

Leather Prices.

One manufacturer advises that owing to the very heavy advance in the price of pelts, basils will be increased to 9d. per sq. ft. on July 1st. Good quality stout red glazed basils cannot possibly be sold at a lower figure than this. Thin basils and inferior stout skins for half and quarter binding are available at 7d. per sq. ft. Roller basils can be secured at 6½d. and 7d. per ft., skivers range from 5d. to 6½d. per ft., rough morocco best are 1s. 2d., seconds 10d., rough calf best is 1s. 2d, seconds 10d.; fair calf best is 1s. 9d., seconds 1s. 6d.; pig skins are plentiful and cheap, the first grade running out at 1s. 3d. and seconds at 1s. per ft.; Anglo hides have advanced to 1s. 10d. and 2s. per sq. ft. for selected skins, with seconds at 1s. 6d. per ft.

Prices of Boards.

Strawboards have eased very appreciably. Thin unlined boards are to-day quoted £9 5s. per ton delivered. For 1½ lb. and upwards the extra charge is £1 5s. per ton. Foreign glazed leather boards No. 1 grade are listed at £19 5s. per ton; No. 2 grade £18 10s. per ton; white wood pulp boards remain firm at £18 per ton for 60's to 350's, £19 per ton for 450's and £20 per ton for 600's; English machine-made blockboards are hard at £28 per ton and hand-made boards are quoted at £38.

Good Work by Bookbinding Students

L.C.C. Central School Exhibition.

This year's exhibition of students' work at the London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, included, as usual, much to attract and charm the lover of beautiful books. The various exhibits in bookbinding, printing, lettering, illumination, book illustration, etc., were largely the work of young students who have not yet entered, or have just entered, the several trades for which they are being trained, and this fact gave added interest and merit to the examples shown.

In regard to the bookbinding exhibits, a thing this year that somewhat limited the variety of work available for exhibition was the fact that the students had turned out many copies of the Rolls of Service for the different L.C.C. schools, all well bound in leather with gold lettering and tooling. This, though providing excellent practice in straightforward work, did not allow scope for that creative originality which it is the School's desire to foster. Nevertheless, there was an excellent range of bindings to be seen, the work including even such things as inlaid picture covers in leather, and bindings showing a panel of wood with leather borders and back. Whilst there was plenty of neatly executed work ordinary in style, there were also happy indications of the individual freedom which students are encouraged to exercise.

At the Central School stress is laid upon the art side of bookbinding, and, whilst students receive training that will fit them for entering the trade, they are encouraged to look upon bookbinding as a branch of creative art. In this they are helped by the fact that all branches of book production are carried out on the premises, the different departments being in close touch with one another, and a worker in any one department being able to watch all departments co-operating to the designing and producing of the book beautiful. Thus some of the books bound consist of illuminated manuscripts written by students of the School—perhaps by the same students that bind them—whilst others are composed and printed in the School's printing department, wood engravings and wood blocks, for illustrations, initials and the like being also cut by students. Bookbinding workers are taught to cut their own tools as well as to use them, and facilities are also provided for learning metal block making. The student, therefore, gets an insight into the art of book production as a whole, and the training given and the examples set before the learner are such that he can hardly fail to imbibe a love of finely-made books and a high criterion of craftsmanship which should make him a better worker than he would otherwise be in whatever department of book production he may later be employed.

A feature of the exhibits which could not escape the eye of the bookbinder was the presence amongst the books of an example or two of half-bound covers with marbled paper of unusual style. Such papers are rarely met with in this country, though there has been a small amount of importation of a similar kind from France. We learn that the School has of late been experimenting in marbling, and has evolved a method in which oil colours are used instead of water colours, and which is found to be simple and comparatively clean, whilst giving pleasing depths of colour in the finished sheet. Conventional designs are avoided, and students are encouraged to create designs of their own by the use of simple natural forms.

The wise printer, however much he may admire some of the work of the private presses, will not wish to have any particular style—such, for instance, as that of books emanating from the Doves Press—set up as the only ideal, to which all classes of printing should tend to approximate. Nor will the bookbinder, if he have sufficient imagination and breadth of vision, believe that there is only one right cult among the many that claim the notice of the student of bookbinding design. It would seem, however, that there can hardly be a better way of training the young craftsman than to centre his thoughts upon a few of the choicest obtainable examples of work in his own craft—bookbinding, printing, or whatever it may be—and at the same time allow him freedom to use the general principles these embody as a base upon which to build the expressions of his own individuality. Such, we gather, is the method of the Central School of Arts and Crafts, and it seems to be abundantly justified in its results, both by the dignified restraint produced by adherence to principle and by the equally pleasing variety arising from the play of individual creative faculty.

Rules for Hand Bookbinding.

An Apprentice School Summary.

One of the best bookbinding establishments of the United States is that of the R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company of Chicago.

In order that the Donnelley binding should be the best binding that can be done, an apprentice school has been established in the bindery under the direction of expert binders' of years' experience. There boys are taught to bind books according to the finest standards of earlier periods. This includes hand sewing of books, gilding and the hand tooling of fine designs on leather covers, making inlays and doing all the other things that make the craft of the bookbinder so interesting. There is technical interest in a placard that is framed and hung on the wall of the bindery school room to serve as a guide in all of the work done in the school. It reads as follows:—

"The following rules are to apply on all books to be bound at a cost of six dollars or over.

"Sheetwork: All sheets broken at the back should be protected with a guard. All single leaves or plates should be guarded around adjoining sections. Folded plates should be guarded with linen at the folds. No pasting on is permitted. End papers should not be pasted on, but be made with a linen, vellum or leather joining and sewn on as a section.

"Sewing should be flexible around the bands and all along the section, preferably by kettle stitching.

"All books must be sewn on five cords. All five cords must be laced into the boards. The cords should not be reduced or frayed, but places should be sunk into the boards to receive the cords.

"Boards should be the best block millboard, and edges in the joint should be slightly rounded. Two boards should be made together for large books.

"Headbands are to be worked on cord, vellum or cat gut, set with strong paper or leather and to be frequently tied down.

"Lining up. if necessary, should be done with leather, linen or vellum; always leather if a large book.

"Full gilt books should be trimmed and gilt before sewing.

"Only English acid free leather should be used. Leather should be pared down very little. Naturally, thin skins, such as calf, should be used on small books; heavy skins, such as pig skins, on large books. Leather should not be made too wet and stretched tightly in forwarding, as it is strained too much on contraction, leaving a small margin of strength.

"French joints should be universally used.

"Hollow backs should be used only in exceptional cases.

"Less expensive or ordinary library editions may be sewed in the way practised in other binderies, but never less than four cords which must be laced in. A better way in case customer does require bands, is to sew on four linen tapes which should be pasted off on waste end paper. The end paper should be cut off about two inches from the back and inserted with tapes in the centre of board previously split. The board should be left about one-eight inch from the back of the book to form a French joint."

That good work is turned out by the students trained under these auspices is evidenced by the fact that the world-famed Grolier Club of New York has accepted with strong expressions of appreciation a handsome leather-bound copy of the recent special Franklin Bi-Centennial Number of the *American Printer*, bound at the Donnelley school and presented to the Club.

MESSRS. ERNEST HALTON, Walter Throughton and Truscott Smith, of the new firm of publishers, Messrs. Halton and Truscott Smith, Ltd, 57, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, were all until lately on the staff of the *Studio*, and have had many years' experience of book production.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 50s. 9d., 50s. 4½d. Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 23s. 9d., 23s. 6d., Defd, 8⅝, 8½, Pref., 20s. 6d., 20s.; Jos. Byrom, 11s.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 22s. 6d., 22s. 7¼d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7½, 7⅜, 8 p c Cum. Pref., 26s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 51½, 50; John Dickinson, 28s. 6d.; Ilford, Pref., 18s. 10½d.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s. 6d., 1st Deb, 60; International Linotype, 56; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 4½d., 21s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, 16s. 9d., 5¼ Pref., 17s., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s. 3d.; Edward Lloyd, 23s. 3d.; George Newnes, 17s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 1¼d.; Odhams Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 1¼d., 7s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 79s. 0¾d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 23s. 9d., 24s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 6d, Pref., 91s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15⅞ xd., Pref., 101⅛; Weldons, 36s. 10½d., Pref., 20s. 10½d.; Wyman and Sons, 26s. 3d., Pref., 18s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ODHAM'S PRESS.—Profit of Odhams Press for 1922, was £71,145, plus £21,117 brought in, making £92,262. Dividends on 10 per cent. A Preference shares to March 31st, 1922, absorbed £5,493, on 8 per cent. preference shares to June 30th, 1922, £18,931, and provision for taxation £9,299, leaving £58,538. Directors have written off consideration paid to former editor of *John Bull* £25,000, and on account of special development and advertising expenditure £22,738, leaving to be carried forward £10,800. Report states that in view of unusual position with which the company was faced during latter half of 1922 directors decided that only prudent course was to postpone payment of preference dividends until audited accounts should be available. While they have every confidence in the future, they have decided to defer payment of dividends. Need of additional working capital to meet extension of business has necessitated issue of debentures. Agreement was consequently entered into with Investment Registry, Ltd., under which that company purchased £250,000 debentures, a further £72,200 being held as security against balance of indebtedness of company to vendor of Borough Billposting Company.

"YORKSHIRE EVENING NEWS." — Final dividends at 10 per cent. per annum on preferred ordinary shares. The latter receive, in addition, a bonus of 2s. per share, making the ordinary dividend 25 per cent. for the year. A balance of £7,811 is carried forward, against £2,592 brought in.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.—Dividend at the rate of 5¼ per cent. per annum on the preference shares for half-year ending June 30th.

NEW COMPANIES.

PAKWEL, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference and participating); to acquire the business and assets of F. Shepherd and Co., Ltd., from the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of paper of all kinds and articles made from paper and pulp, including cardboard, millboards and other boards, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Ernest Wheldon and Hans Brandenburg. Registered office: 33-4, Bennett-street, Stamford street, S.E.1.

B. T. ORD, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with B. T. Ord, and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, papermakers, paper bag and account book-makers, box-makers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: B. T. Ord and J. C. Fortune.

WILLIAMS AND GOLDTHORP, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a waste paper, pulp and general merchant now carried on by S. G. Williams at 53, Gracechurch-street, E.C. Private company. First directors: S. G. Williams and C. A. Goldthorp. Registered office: 53, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

WEST NORFOLK AND KING'S LYNN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to adopt agreements with (a) the *Lynn News* and County Press Co., Ltd., and (b) F. S. Thew, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers. First directors: Sir Richard Winfrey, F. S. Thew, F. H. Partridge, J. A. Parsons, W. R. Sadler and T. Diggle.

R. P. JENSEN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £30,000, in 20,000 7½ per cent. cumulative participating preference and 9,975 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 500 management shares of 1s. each; to carry on the business of a paper, stock and general merchant as formerly carried on by R. P. Jensen, as "R. P. Jensen and Co.," at 17, Monument-street, E.C., and to carry on the business of manufacturers, agents for and dealers in paper and papermaking materials, etc. Private company. First directors: R. P. Jensen and A. B. Anderson. Registered office: 17, Monument-street, E.C.

J. AND G. INNES, LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares (15,000 ordinary, 3,000 participating preference and 7,000 cumulative preference; to acquire the businesses now carried on at Cupar and elsewhere, (1) by J. and G. Innes, newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, bookbinders and wholesale and retail stationers and (2) by A. Westwood and Son, printers, bookbinders and stationers. Private company. First directors: G. Innes, F. G. Innes, W. G. Innes, J. M. Mitchell and D. Hardie. Registered office: 20, Crossgate, Cupar, Fife.

ALAN GRAHAM AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of printers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. A. Cumming and Mrs. Lilian M. A. Cumming. Registered office: 158, Fleet-street, E.C.

CASTER AND JELLEY, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers, booksellers, stationers and dealers in fancy goods, carried on by F. Caster and A. T. Jelley at Market Place and Chapel-street, Peterborough, as "Caster and Jelley." Private company. First directors: F. Caster, A. T. Jelley, A. Swallow and E. Adams. Registered office: The Market Place, Peterborough.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

ALBERT E. REED AND CO., LTD. (Paper manufacturers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on May 31st, 1923, of debenture stock secured by trust deed dated June 18th, 1903, and deed of exchange dated November 27th, 1917, securing £100,000.

JOHN MARKS, LTD. (Photographers, papermakers, stationers, etc., London).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, dated June 12th, 1923, to secure £2,000. Holder: W. Teggin, 7, Woodbine-street, Moss Side, Manchester.

CHRISTMAS CARD ASSOCIATION, LTD. (Preston).—Deposit on June 1st, 1923, of deeds of workshop and premises in Preston, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Manchester and County Bank, Ltd.

C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd.

At the twenty-seventh annual general meeting of C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., the report and accounts were adopted confirming the payment of a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, including the interim dividend of 5 per cent. already paid. In the course of his speech, the chairman, the Right Hon. Lord Riddell, stated that during the year under review the printing works at Notting-hill had been completed and fully equipped. Practically the whole of the printing work required by Newnes and Pearson was now being executed at those works. The arrangement according to which the businesses of Newnes and Pearsons were carried on by an operating committee composed of members of the two boards had proved highly satisfactory; the two businesses were working in close unison, and the directors of that company and of George Newnes, Ltd., were fully satisfied with the arrangement made at the time when the profit-sharing agreement was entered into.

Trade Union Matters.

MR. H. SKINNER will continue to represent the Printing Group on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

THE post of secretary of the Trades Union Congress will be shortly vacated by Mr. C. W. Bowerman, and there are a number of nominations for the office, amongst those proposed being Mr. F. O. Roberts, who is nominated by the Typographical Association.

L.S.C. AND WAGE REDUCTION.—At the Trades Union Congress to be held at Plymouth in September, the London Society of Compositors will move: "That in the opinion of this Congress the persistent demand by employers for reductions of wages is not justified by economic necessity, is harmful in practice, leads to injurious unsteadiness and disturbance of trade, and saps the foundations of all social and industrial progress. This Congress therefore calls upon affiliated unions to oppose a strenuous resistance to the efforts now being made to reduce the remuneration of labour to pre-war standards, and urges upon the General Council the importance of assisting the unions in the work of organisation upon such lines as will strengthen their ranks against frequent attacks upon the standard of life."

L.S.C. JUBILEE SPORTS.—Saturday, July 7th, is the date of the London Society of Compositors' Jubilee Celebrations at the Crystal Palace. Apart from the general attractions offered by the grounds, there is to be a "Reunion" meeting with speeches, and dancing to follow. An attractive sports programme has also been prepared, under the direction of Mr. H. F. Parker (8, Albion-road, Wandsworth-road, S.W.8), to whom entries have to be sent not later than Saturday next, the 30th inst.

"T.A." AND NEW ORGANISER.—Owing to the resignation of Mr. H. Matthewman from the position of organiser the Executive Council of the Typographical Association are asking for candidates from their members for the position.

"T.A." AND INTERCHANGE OF MATRICES.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association, after a long discussion on the question of the interchange of type and matrices between different printing offices, have decided to request the employers' organisation to agree to a conference for a consideration of the points at issue. The Council at the same meeting affirmed a previous decision that at present the interchange of matrices and news matter cannot be allowed.

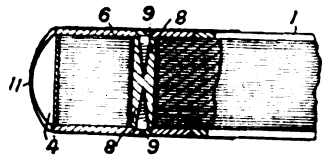
COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printing

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Binding Loose-Leaf Books.

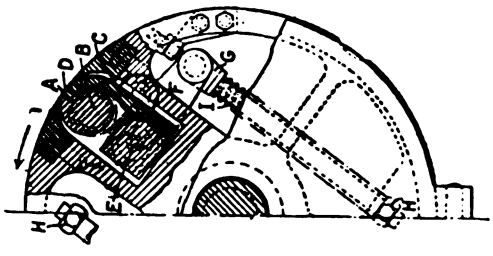
Messrs. Eden, Fisher and Co., Ltd., and Mr. F. Cavalli have patented an invention in which leaves from a loose-leaf ledger or binder are permanently bound within a cover, after their back edges have been secured by glue, by inserting glued wooden pegs 8 into the holes previously used for the loose binding and securing the leaves within the cover by screws 9. The cover or binder



comprises two strips 6, of metal, hard wood or the like, connected by a thinner rounded piece 11 and provided with holes to receive the screws passing into the wooden pegs. Additional holes are also provided to receive screws passing directly into the leaves. The strips 6 are connected to covering boards 1 of millboard or the like by hinge strips of canvas or similar material. A piece of millboard 4 is glued upon the backs of the leaves to stiffen that portion. A covering strip of leather is applied upon the strips 6 to cover the heads of the screws.

Folding Mechanism.

Messrs. T. J. Mills and E. T. Morris have patented an invention that relates to the jaw cylinder of folding mechanism employed in printing machines for folding papers of various numbers of pages. It has one of its jaws positively closed by a cam and the other spring loaded. The leading jaw A is pivoted



on a shaft B having an arm C rocked by a cam. The other jaw D is carried on a shaft E having a projecting arm F, pivoted to a rod G, slidable through an eye H and is resiliently supported by a spring I to enable products of varied numbers of pages to be folded.

An Etching and Engraving Machine.

An etching, engraving, or like machine of the kind in which a pattern is traced out by a stylus on the end of a pendulum arm adapted to cause relative universal movement on a single plane between a plate support and a tool carrier, as patented by W. S. Eaton, is provided with a rotatable circular pattern plate having circumferentially arranged characters and with a layout disc projecting beyond the plate whereby a design compiled on the disc may be traced out by successive adjustments of the plate. As shown, the invention is applied to the machine described in Specification 153,186, wherein a pendulum 18 is universally connected at one point to a bracket 20 and at its upper end to a movable table 14 carrying a tool 16 acting on the work carried by a fixed support 10. A circular disc 25 bearing letters and numerals on both sides is rotatably mounted by means of a stud 24 on a base 22 removably supported on the pattern table 21. Between the table and the disc and rotatable on the same stud is a layout disc 27 projecting beyond the disc 20. In the reproduction the characters are inverted and the sequence of the letters is reversed, and to

FIG.2.

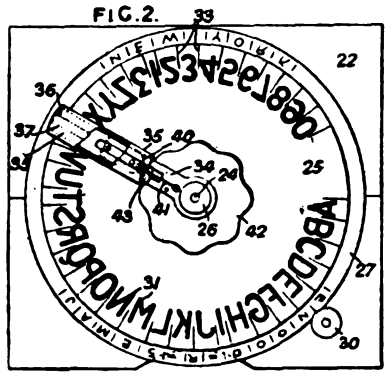


FIG.1.

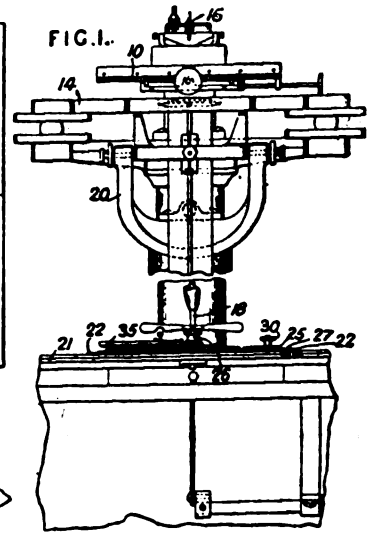


FIG.4.



allow for this the characters to be reproduced are formed on the disc 25, as shown in Fig. 2. Also, as the characters at the top of the pattern appear at the bottom in the reproduction and *vice versa*, those 31 on one side of the disc have their apices directed towards the centre 24 and are suitable for the top part of the copy, and those on the other side of the disc are oppositely directed so as to be suitable for the lower part. Circular lines to form a background or other part of the design may be formed by inserting the stylus in one of a series of depressions 36, 37 on a carriage 35 slidably mounted on a radial arm 34 rotatable on the stud 24. A spring 41 presses the carriage 35 towards the centre 24 and a fixed cam 42 engages an impact piece 40 thereon to cause the formation of wavy lines, a stop pin 43 holding the impact piece out of engagement when true circles are to be formed. Similar wavy lines may be formed by the use of a disc 44, Fig. 4, provided with guide lines as shown. In use, the required combination of characters is marked out on the disc 27 by positioning the latter to correspond with the characters 31 in turn, copying the guide lines 33, and inserting the letter in the space so formed. The disc 27 is then clamped in position by a nut 30. The disc 25 is now positioned to correspond with the design and is secured while each letter is being copied by tightening the nut 26 on the stud 24. The characters are formed by fine lines which, as also the depressions 36, 37, may be so close as to produce a solid copy.

Copying Paper.

An application for a British patent has been made by Mr. F. May relating to copying paper. According to this invention, copying paper, particularly rolled up paper for copying machines, is strengthened and protected against softening of the fibres, due, for instance, to the applied damping fluid, by the application of or impregnation with a protecting material, preferably at the borders of the paper. The material is insoluble in water, and is applied to dry copying rolls before the application of the fluid which maintains the paper damp, and to wet copying rolls before the copying operation. The quality and thickness of the paper may thus be below normal without decreased strength, whilst the edges of dry copying rolls are prevented from adhering together.

CIGARETTE paper in books, white and coloured; playing cards, and wall-paper are among the goods which are subject to a Polish Customs surtax of 899,900 per cent. (multiplier 9,000).

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

Paper Standardisation.

By RUBEN RAUSING, M.S.

By a standard we mean an easily defineable, exact unit. So a metre is the unit of length. A foot, however, in the original meaning of that word, was not a standard, as the length of a man's foot could vary. With respect to paper, we are still on the same stage as were the standards for length in the earlier Middle Ages. We define a certain size as "folio," "quarto" or other words, perhaps, in other languages, but these sizes do not mean the same number of centimetres or inches in different places, but mean in one place one thing, in another place another thing. When we are going to standardise paper, we shall try to get standards which mean exactly the same thing wherever they are mentioned.

How is a size generally arrived at? Some big consumers have formed their own standards. In the same way printers have their own private standards, which are used if the consumer does not give exact sizes. Very often the customer, when ordering letters, says that he wants "quarto" or "the general size," and so the printer takes his own size.

The average customer, however, makes his sizes from his momentary needs in each case. We can see it from the absolute disorder that anybody can find in the market.

Are there no standards at all in the market? Yes. The big publishers always have standards for their own books. Producers of card systems, files of all kinds, are obliged to keep standard sizes. On the whole, however, we can say that in very few cases paper ready for consumption is standardised with regard to size.

The goal of standardisation is to save labour as well as material in the different stages of production, which will naturally lead to a lower price. A big cost item may also be saved by the consumer indirectly, as much of the work for handling and filing different sizes of paper, as catalogues, will fall away.

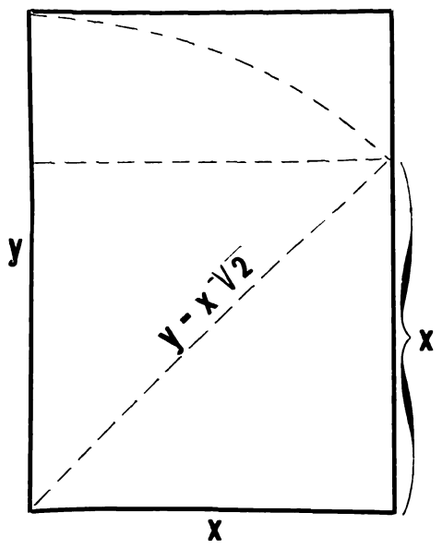
Some groups of consumers, as I mentioned before, have made their own standards. A publisher and printer, the presses of whom consume thousands of tons of paper per year, is certain to have his own standards. He may also have a paper mill and paper machines which are well fitted for those sizes. A new standard in such cases would probably not make the product cheaper, that is, it would not mean any savings whatsoever. The very same thing could be said about the big newspapers and of the biggest magazines. Thus we see that for some big needs a general standardisation is not so necessary. It is instead for the direct consumption of catalogues, circulars, pamphlets, accounting books and so on for business in general and for governments and cities that standardisation will do good. But this consumption is of the greatest importance economically.

How can we get a general standardisation? The easiest way would be to select a number of the sizes most used, make them standards, and do away with other sizes. There are many persons who would prefer to solve the question in this way, although I am afraid that the discussion about which sizes should be kept and which abandoned would take their whole life. This way would, of course, be advantageous in some respects, as it would mean only a small deviation from existing habits.

The great disadvantage of this scheme, however, would be that the paper would have to be manufactured and kept in stock in almost all the different sizes, as we could not, as a rule, cut down the small sizes from the big ones without a loss.

We have tried, therefore, to have such standard sizes as we can get by dividing a few big standard sheets, preferably two to four of them. In Sweden Mr. C. Ramström, now president of the Sveriges Litografiska Tryckerier, Ltd., many years ago introduced a standard series with the relation of 2:4 and 3:4 between the shorter and the longer side. If we divide repeatedly a paper with the relation of 2:3 between its sides, half the number of the new sizes will keep the relation of 2:3, and the rest that of 3:4.

About 1911 the German Professor and Nobel Prize-winner Ostwald proposed a series of world sizes, and I think it is fair to say that this proposition caused the general interest in the standardisation movement in this branch that now goes through the world. Professor Ostwald based his series on the fact that if a rectangular paper, the sides of which are related $1:\sqrt{2}$, that is the relation of one side to the diagonal of a square, is divided into two equal rectangular parts through the longer side, those new sizes have that same relation.



Professor Ostwald had the intention to make a series of paper sizes with that specific relation between the sides. The number of sizes should be very limited and each size should be a multiple of the original size and so it could be obtained by dividing the latter size into parts.

There seem to have been other persons in other parts of the world who were struck by the same idea as Mr. Ostwald. In the United States Mr. N. J. Werner from St. Louis later on published a series like that of Prof. Ostwald but which contained intermediate sizes in geometrical progression with the others. So he got a greater number of sizes and could thus offer greater possibilities to satisfy the taste and needs of different persons. Both Mr. Ostwald and Mr. Werner based their series on a size of 1×1.41 c/m. ($\sqrt{2} = 1.414\ldots$) Herewith I give the series proposed by Mr. Werner:—

Series A	Series B	Series C
1 x 1.41	1.06 x 1.5	1.1 x 1.56
1.18 x 1.68	1.26 x 1.78	1.31 x 1.85
1.41 x 2	1.5 x 2.13	1.56 x 2.2
1.68 x 2.37	1.78 x 2.53	1.85 x 2.62
2 x 2.83	2.13 x 3	2.2 x 3.12
2.37 x 3.37	2.53 x 3.56	2.62 x 3.71
2.83 x 4	3 x 4.25	3.12 x 4.4
3.37 x 4.75	3.56 x 5.06	3.71 x 5.25
4 x 5.66	4.25 x 6	4.4 x 6.25
4.75 x 6.75	5.06 x 7.12	5.25 x 7.4
5.66 x 8	6 x 8.5	6.25 x 8.8
6.75 x 9.5	7.12 x 10.12	7.4 x 10.5
8 x 11.3	8.5 x 12	8.8 x 12.5
9.5 x 13.5	10.12 x 14.25	10.5 x 14.9
11.3 x 16	12 x 17	12.5 x 17.7
13.5 x 19	14.25 x 20.25	14.9 x 21
16 x 22.6	17 x 24	17.7 x 25
19 x 27	20.25 x 28.5	21 x 29.7
22.6 x 32	24 x 34	25 x 35.3
27 x 38	28.5 x 40.5	29.7 x 42
32 x 45.2	34 x 48	35.3 x 50
38 x 54	40.5 x 57	42 x 59.5
45.2 x 64	48 x 68	50 x 70.7
54 x 76	57 x 81	59.5 x 84
64 x 90.5	68 x 96	70.7 x 100
76 x 108	81 x 114	84 x 119
90.5 x 128	96 x 136	100 x 141.4
108 x 152	114 x 162	119 x 168
128 x 181	136 x 192	141.4 x 200

During and after the war there has been much stress laid upon the necessity of economy all over the world. The way to economy in industry leads through standardisation and therefore there are few countries of any industrial importance, that have not their special committees for industrial standardisation. As far as I know, paper is on the list in all countries on account of its great rôle in industry.

It seems to be quite obvious that the present state of waste in paper industry will not be allowed to continue. One of the members of the Swedish Committee that was formed through the initiative of the Swedish Industries League (Sveriges Industriforbund) and the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (Stockholms Handelskammare) in order to investigate the standardisation of paper tabulated the sizes of about 7,000 forms and circulars used by the state and certain cities. Among these 7,000 sheets about 5,000 different sizes were found. It should be mentioned that for a great many functions the state has a normalised series of paper sizes.

It is necessary for the printer not only to follow the development of this question, but to master and lead it, as it is of the greatest economical importance to him. The printer should make clear to himself what he wants in this respect.

Paper is an object for foreign trade. We only need think of the exchange of letters, catalogues, circulars of all kinds, books, etc., and that foreign trade is facilitated to a great degree through the use of paper, to understand, that for the business man and for the trade in general, an international standard is desirable and almost necessary. That principle for a standardisation that I have just mentioned is, as far as I understand, the only basis on which an international agreement can be founded. On account of the natural relation between the sides, the whole series is given as soon as the first units have been formed out. The discussion—and I am sure there will be plenty of it—will have to turn about these sizes and move within certain limited circles. Should there not be a natural principle like this one, almost each recognised size would have to be discussed, and I can see no possibility that there could be obtained anything like a practical result.

For the private printer a generally recognised standardisation means less investment of capital, as the stock of paper on account of less number of sizes can be kept small. He will also be able to keep a smaller force for handling stock and even a smaller administrative and office force for buying purposes and control. He will also have much greater possibilities to standardise operations within his departments than he ever had before.

I see the great difficulties and even the losses during the first period and hardly any of them need be discussed. It is quite evident also that it will take a great number of years before there is anything like standardisation on the market.

There will be difficulties also for the consumer, but the practical business man will soon find the advantages. As far as can be seen, all sizes proposed for that purpose will suit present office machinery, such as typewriters, files, etc.

Below you will find a series proposed by a German Committee on Standards that has been recommended by the Swedish Committee just mentioned:—

Series A mm.	Series B mm.
841 x 1189	1000 x 1414
594 x 841	707 x 1000
420 x 594	500 x 707
297 x 420	353 x 500
210 x 297	250 x 353
148 x 210	176 x 250
105 x 148	125 x 176
74 x 105	88 x 125
52 x 74	62 x 88
37 x 52	44 x 62
26 x 37	31 x 44
18 x 26	22 x 31
13 x 18	15 x 22
9 x 13	11 x 15

Series C mm.	Series D mm.
917 x 1297	771 x 1090
648 x 917	545 x 771
458 x 648	385 x 545
324 x 458	272 x 385
229 x 324	192 x 272
102 x 229	136 x 192
114 x 162	96 x 136
81 x 114	68 x 96
57 x 81	48 x 68

Before I end, I just want to point out that a standardisation of paper is not in any way complete by the standardisation of sizes. There are other important factors that we must also deal with, if there shall be any real gain, viz.: quality, thickness and colour of the paper. I have not been able to find any leading proposition for standards, and that part of the problem seems not to be so well developed that there can be formed any basis for discussion.

Read at the International Congress of Printers, Gothenburg, June 4th-6th.

FROM Saturday, June 16th, the address of Mr. Halstaff Coles, papermakers' agent, paper merchant and wholesale stationer, 6, Great George-street, Leeds, he having removed from 49, Basinghall-street, Leeds. The style of the firm will in future be Halstaff Coles and Son

Digitized by Google

ROBERT WILLIAMS & SONS

(Gorton), Ltd.,

CHATSWORTH MILLS, MANCHESTER.

BOOKBINDERS!!

"COVERETTE" } Waterproof
"ART COVER" } Artistic
"DOITBETTER" } Durable

British Workers have given of their best, so you get a Maximum of Quality at a — Minimum of Cost. —

BOOKBINDERS and BOXMAKERS!

DO NOT HESITATE TO SEND — FOR FREE SAMPLES. —

Gold Inks

(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, GUNSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:
AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

Promotes Overseas Trade.

An Advertiser's experience:

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."

C. B., LTD.

Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

Stonhill & Gillis
58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

BOARDS

LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.

DEXTRINE

AND

COLD GLUES.

Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.

Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.

BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.

HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.



THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

58, Shoe Lane, London.

IT PAYS

to Advertise in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer!*

The following is a letter we have received from The Fisher Bookbinding Co. (1912) Ltd.—one of many unsolicited testimonials.

"We are sure you will be pleased to hear that through the advertisement that we have in your old-established paper—the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—we have received numerous enquiries from all parts, and have been successful in securing some very good orders, which proves conclusively that your Journal circulates amongst those who are in search of manufacturers who can carry out their orders to their satisfaction, and, of course, give their customers faith in the work they undertake to bind.

"It may also interest you to know that we are very busy, and, from what we can see of it, the whole of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades will soon be in a flourishing condition, which is much to be desired after the slack period we have all gone through for the past two years.

"We wish you continued success with your Journal."

Digitized by Google

Norwegian Strike.

Closing Down Pulp and Paper Mills.

Labour in the Norwegian pulp and paper mills has, after all, decided to strike, and plants were closed down from Sunday week.

Naturally the news of the wholesale strike has caused great perturbation in the paper and pulp markets. It is not known yet as to whether exports of stock will be permitted, but, in any case, the very existence of the strike is bound to cause an accentuation of demand, with the inevitable effect upon prices. Quotations for paper were already exhibiting a tendency to rise, not so much because of the existence of demand, but by reason of the actual costs of production, and the development of the trouble in Norway will no doubt give papermakers and paper merchants the necessary courage to insist upon prices which they regard as justifiable.

Origin of the Strike.

The strike had its origin in the sympathetic action taken by the paper and pulp mill employees in connection with a dispute which has for some time been proceeding in regard to the working conditions of a few men, said to be not more than 18, employed on the floating of timber in the Drammen district.

AN APPEAL.—Mr. R. Percy Hodder-Williams (Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd.), issues an earnest appeal on behalf of the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools at Pinner, where there are 365 orphan boys and girls. This is a trade charity and it concerns every trade employing commercial travellers. Mr. T. W. Bastin, of Messrs. Bastin, Merryfield and Cracknell, Limited, 12, Great Portland-street, London, W., who has accepted the office of President for the 1923 Appeal, is most anxious to secure the services of an active body of stewards to help in raising a sum of £24,000 which is required annually to maintain this large number of boys and girls. Subscriptions may be sent to the secretary of The Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools, 17, Cheapside, London, E.C.4.

"Bridge" Paper Mills, Ltd.

Order for Compulsory Winding Up.

In the companies winding up court last week, Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence made an order for the compulsory winding up of Bridge Paper Mills, Ltd., on the petition of the Dorland Agency, Ltd., of Regent-street, creditors for £2,933.

Paper Agent's Examination.

The public examination was held on June 15th, before Mr. Registrar Francke, at the London Bankruptcy Court, of Arthur Leopold Houghton, paper agent, late of 58, Ludgate-hill, E.C., who petitioned the court in February, 1923, with total liabilities £1,556 (unsecured £1,206) and assets valued at £25. In reply to the official receiver, debtor said a previous failure was recorded against him in May, 1916, but the proceedings were annulled in December, 1919, the debts having been paid in full. In May, 1918, with £500 capital, he commenced, and thereafter until October, 1918, successfully carried on business as a paper agent at 19, Ludgate-hill; owing to illness he then closed it, but in February, 1921, he started a similar business at 83, Upper Thames-street, removing eight months later to 58, Ludgate-hill, where he had the use of a friend's office. He traded there till May, 1922, when, owing to lack of capital, he closed down and had since been in employment with a firm of paper merchants on a commission basis only. Witness attributed his insolvency to ill-health and to depreciation in value of shares. The examination was concluded.

THE late Mr. Herbert James Austin, of Beulah House, Chorley-wood, Herts, and of Saunderton and Bledhow, Bucks, paper manufacturer, printer, and farmer, who died April 28th, left £16,174.

Waste Paper Merchant's Discharge.

An application was made to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court on June 19th for an order of discharge on behalf of Abraham Cohen, commonly known as Audrey Cohen, who formerly carried on business as a waste paper merchant. The official receiver reported that the applicant commenced business in 1914 as a waste paper merchant and traded in succession as the Gresham Wool and Metal Stores, and the Central Waste Paper Co. The business was successful until the beginning of 1921, when it fell away owing to the slump; the stock then became valueless and had to be destroyed. The official receiver opposed the application on statutory grounds, including unjustifiable extravagance in living, and his Honour suspended the discharge for two years and a half.

John Eberstein and Co., Ltd.

This private company has been registered with a capital of £21,000 in £1 shares (20,000 8 per cent. preferred ordinary and 1,000 management). The holders of the management shares shall have the right to the management of the business and the control of the company. To carry on in London or elsewhere the business of paper merchants and agents for the sale and brokers of and dealers in all kinds of paper; ship owners, ship builders, charterers of ships or other vessels, etc.

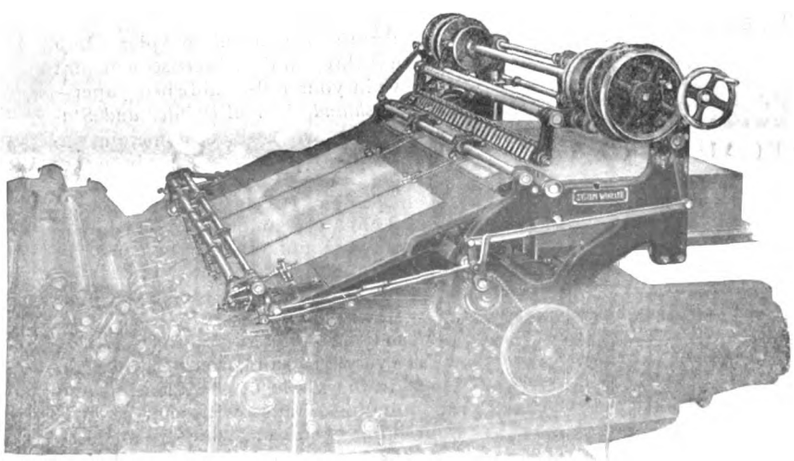
The subscribers are: F. L. Neve, 36, Upper George-street, Luton, solicitor; C. F. Butler, 21, Corporation-buildings, Avondale-square, S.E.1, clerk. The first directors are John Eberstein and Carl Eberstein.

THE Hampshire Paper Bag Manufacturing Co. have started operations at Station-street, Portsmouth, with an output of over a million bags per week. Mr. J. G. Durham is the head of the concern.

The "WINKLER" Automatic Feeder

will make an Ideal, Automatic Unit out of your Printing Machine, and will give you an output of from 25 to 60 per cent. above that of hand feeding, with better register. Particularly when feeding tissue paper the output is enormously increased.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of printing machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs, and therefore suitable for short runs.

Change to hand feed in a few minutes.

No tapes or friction wheels to mark or set-off on colour work.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to-day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.**

Digitized by Google

Latex Papers and Printing.

A question regarding latex paper seems to require clearing up. Some enterprising people who inquire of their printer for information regarding the latest development in paper-making, viz., paper made with rubber latex, are frequently informed that this paper will not print, that the ink will not dry, especially for rotary printing where quick drying is, of course, essential. This is absolutely erroneous. The printer who makes such a statement is under a serious misapprehension; therefore, the sooner he realises this, the better it will be for his business. It can be authoritatively noted, without fear of contradiction, that rubber latex in paper has *no* detrimental effects on the printing properties of paper of any description whatsoever.

Every class of paper from common "news" printing to litho, imitation art and coated art, and even tub-sized papers have been made with latex, and have been proved to give better results on the printing machines, whether flat-bed or rotary, than the same class of paper without latex.

Quite a large number of jobs have already been completed and given entire satisfaction. It can be conclusively demonstrated that the addition of rubber latex actually improves the surface of any class or description of paper, which means that, if a given surface is required, less pressure can be used with the rollers when finishing rubber latex papers than ordinary paper, resulting in *improved bulk*.

From the point of view of the consumer, this is a very important point, as it actually means a *saving in cost*, seeing that the lighter weight paper handles as well as a heavier non-latex paper.

When it is remembered that latex paper has so many other advantages, it is only a question of time before a very large number, if not all mills, will, of their own volition, use latex in their manufactures.

The invention is only in its infancy, and like all inventions has had to face a certain amount of opposition, due very largely to the rooted conservatism of manufacturers. Paper-makers are, as a class, more jealous of their trade secrets than perhaps some manufacturers of other commodities. As a rule their "finish" is not divulged, and therefore they resent being ordered to make their paper with this or that composition. This is due to the old traditions of the trade, but modern enlightenment is gradually reducing the reluctancy to work a formula, within certain limits, where necessary. Practically all latex paper so far made has been made specially to the order of paper merchants or consumers, but, as before mentioned, mills will increasingly recognise the improvements to be obtained by making under Kaye's patent, and without disclosing the fact make a lot of their products to include a percentage of rubber latex.

In conclusion of this article, let us once more reassure printers that they need have no fear about the printing properties of latex papers, as the drying properties, which is the printer's concern, are not governed alone by the latex in the paper, but by the combination of size and latex. These constituents can, of course, be graded to suit the work for which the paper is required in exactly the same way as size by itself is added in making paper without latex; in other words, it is just as practicable to make even, quick-drying paper, such as waterleaf duplicators, with latex as it is without.—*Bulletin of the Rubber Growers' Association.*

MESSRS. LORILLEUX AND BOLTON, LTD., have issued specimen books illustrating the use respectively of their cover inks and of inks supplied in tubes. Users of printing inks will find both these books of practical interest, the cover specimens being of a striking character and the inks in tubes being a line that makes special appeal to the very small printer.

THE issue of the *Linotype Record*, dated April, 1923, is of special interest in view of its contents besides being a striking example of linotype typography. One of the articles contained therein tells a little of the story of the Vatican Polyglot Printing Office and shows the up-to-date linotypes installed at this establishment.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Paper Box and Bag Wages.

Changes in Minimum Rates.

The "cost of living" index figure having fallen to 70, the minimum rates of wages effective from June 1st, 1923, are those applicable during the period when the "cost of living" figure falls within the limits specified by the respective trade boards. These rates will remain in operation so long as the "cost of living" figure remains within the limits so specified.

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

The rates applicable, per week of 48 hours are those set out in the Board's Notice P. (9) for the period when the "cost of living" figure is less than 71 but not less than 61.

General minimum time rates: (A) male workers (i.) Machine tacklers, 23 years of age and over, 66s., with lower rates for younger workers; (ii.) paper-bag cutters 23 years and over, 60s,, with lower rates for younger workers; (iii.) hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers, of 21 years of age and over 52s. 6d., 53 6d., 55s., 57s. during the first, second and third twelve months and subsequent employment in the same occupation respectively; (iv.) all other workers, other than learners, 52s. 6d., with lower rates for learners. (B) Female workers, including home workers, 29s., with lower rates for learners. Piece-work basis time-rate for all female workers, 31s.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

The rates applicable, per week of 48 hours, are those set out in the Board's Notice B. (10) for the period when the "cost of living" figure is less than 71 but not less than 61.

General minimum time rates: (A) Male workers (i.) Machine minders, die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and guillotine) and head stock-keepers of 23 years of age and over, 66s., with lower rates for younger workers; (ii.) all other male workers, other than learners, 49s, with lower rates for learners. (B) Female workers, other than learners, 29s. 6d, with lower rates for learners. Piece-work basis time rates:—(i.) Male workers, other than those specified in (A) (i.) above, 54s. 6d.; (ii.) female workers, 31s. 6d.

3/3 D.

On receipt of this small sum the

Monthly

Bookbinding Issues

- of -

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

will be regularly posted for ONE YEAR.

These issues contain special up-to-date information of interest to Bookbinders, illustrated descriptions of new inventions, etc.

Become a subscriber to-day by sending a remittance to the publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

Nickerson Bros.
(ESTABL'SHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.2,
AND
Alscot Road, Bermondsey, S.E. 1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, WORSHIP ST., LONDON, E.C.

PAPER EXPORTS
Papermakers should Advertise their Specialities, Watermarks, etc., in the Quarterly Export Issues of the——
"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."
Rates on application to the Publishers:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

NO CHARGE FOR DIES! EMBOSSED LABELS & SEALS
Prices from **12/9** Per 5,000
Special Discount to the Trade.
BROWNE, FRENCH CO.
109, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: VICTORIA 5,500.

Digitized by Google

Australian Notes.

Skilled Engravers Wanted — British Goods Favoured—New Companies Registered—New Government Printer—Book Censorship.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent)

DURING a recent hearing in a Sydney Arbitration Court, when application was made by the Process Engravers (Cumberland and Newcastle) for a variation of an award in the direction of increasing the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, and to alter the age from 16 years to 17 years, reference was made to the shortage of skilled labour. A witness said that for four or five years there had been a shortage of skilled labour in some of the departments of the process engraving trade. Advertisements inserted in Australian and New Zealand newspapers produced only four answers. There was a great shortage because the newspapers had taken all the available men.

THE City Council of Sydney has passed a resolution that for the requirements of the Council British goods should have preference when those requirements could not be obtained in the Commonwealth.

AN important new registration is that of Shepherd and Newman, Ltd., with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares. The company is to take over a going concern, the business of printers, bookbinders and stationers at present carried on by Charles Arthur Shepherd, Arnold Leslie Newman and F. E. Young Shepherd, trading as Shepherd and Newman, at Commonwealth-street, Sydney. First directors are: C. A. Shepherd, A. S. Newman, F. E. Y. Shepherd. Subscribers to the memorandum also include Christinel Shepherd, O. H. Collings, Nellie Shepherd, Jeanis Freda Newman.

A COMPANY has been registered as the Australian Newspapers, Ltd., capital £20,000 in 200 "A" shares and 1,800 "B" shares of £1 each, to carry on the business of general printers, lithographers, engravers and advertising agents and generally to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, printers and publishers. First directors are: K. M. Gelder, T. Mackey and D. Van Hinloopen Tatterton. Subscribers to the memorandum are: G. W. Dempster, T. A. Mazel, L. W. Burt, T. Davidson, G. A. Hart, M. R. St. John and J. J. Mulligan.

UNDER the title of The Better Business Bureau, Ltd., in 2,000 shares of £1, a company has been registered as publicity agents and propagandists, news representatives, advertising agents, etc. The names of J. H. Catts and P. C. Evans appear as directors. Others subscribing to the memorandum include Amy Catts, Alma Maud Evans, Minnie Harriet Jardine, R. H. Venables, P. R Hayward.

SINCE the death of Mr. W. A. Gullick, the post of Government Printer has not been formally filled. The Treasurer, Mr. Cocks, decided to re-organise the printing office, and appointed Mr. Spence to act as supervisor in carrying out the scheme. With the transfer of Mr. Spence to the post of Under-Secretary to the Treasury, it became necessary to appoint a new Government Printer in his place. This has recently been done by the appointment of Alfred James Kent to that important position. The appointment is an acting one for the time being, to be made permanent later.

MR. KENT entered the public service in 1885 and has passed through all the different departments of the Government Printing Office. For a time he was attached to the Treasury in the accountancy department. Mr. Kent has been associated with Mr. Spence in carrying out the re-organisation of the printing office, and the Government has expressed great satisfaction at the results achieved. Mr. Campbell has been many years in the service, and has worked his way up from compositor to overseer, and latterly, superintendent.

THE question of the censorship of books is exciting much discussion in Melbourne as it is also in New York. Whilst in New York censorial action originates chiefly from private sources or societies, in Melbourne initiative is taken by the Customs. Besides banning a number of other books and periodicals, including the English *Photo Fun* and *Photo Bits*, the Customs department has aroused much criticism by prohibiting the importation of "The Decameron" under the section of the Customs Act that declares thnt all blasphemous, indecent, or obscene works and articles shall be automatically prohibited entry into Australia.

IT was explained by the authorities that it was found that recent editions of "The Decameron" had been highly "spiced" by departures from the text, so as to make the narratives still more "risqué." They were cheap editions, intended for general sale, and where books were imported to pander to the taste for salacious literature the department refused to deliver the classic. Editions in good binding and formation, of course, would be permitted, also editions in the original Italian.

THOMAS BROWN,
English Gold Leaf.
Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.
Brown and White Blocking Powder.
Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.
BEST PRICES GIVEN.
7, ALBION STREET, MANCHESTER

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd.
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
ORIGINAL DESIGNS & SKETCHES
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

The Printing Art.
An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.
Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.
PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.
Can now Supply
PRINTING INKS
OF
PRE-WAR QUALITY
AT
POST-WAR PRICES
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,
PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS' BINDERS.
ESTD. 1840. Phone CENTRAL 716.
LOOSE LEAF BINDING ...a... Speciality.
Send us your enquiries for
LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.
11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C. 4,
and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E. 1.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.



T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,
17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.
PRINTER,
Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer
TO THE TRADE.
2 LONDON ADDRESSES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.,
Manager: E. L. MARLER.
CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover iv.

PAPER BAG MAKING MACHINERY.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.,
Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
OASH & OLARE, 78, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY).
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.
President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.
Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.
A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.
Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.
Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.
DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,600
London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 38, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Press Cutting
And
General Advertising Agency.
WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,
12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.
INFORMATION on any subject at the lowest possible terms.
SUPPLIED
All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

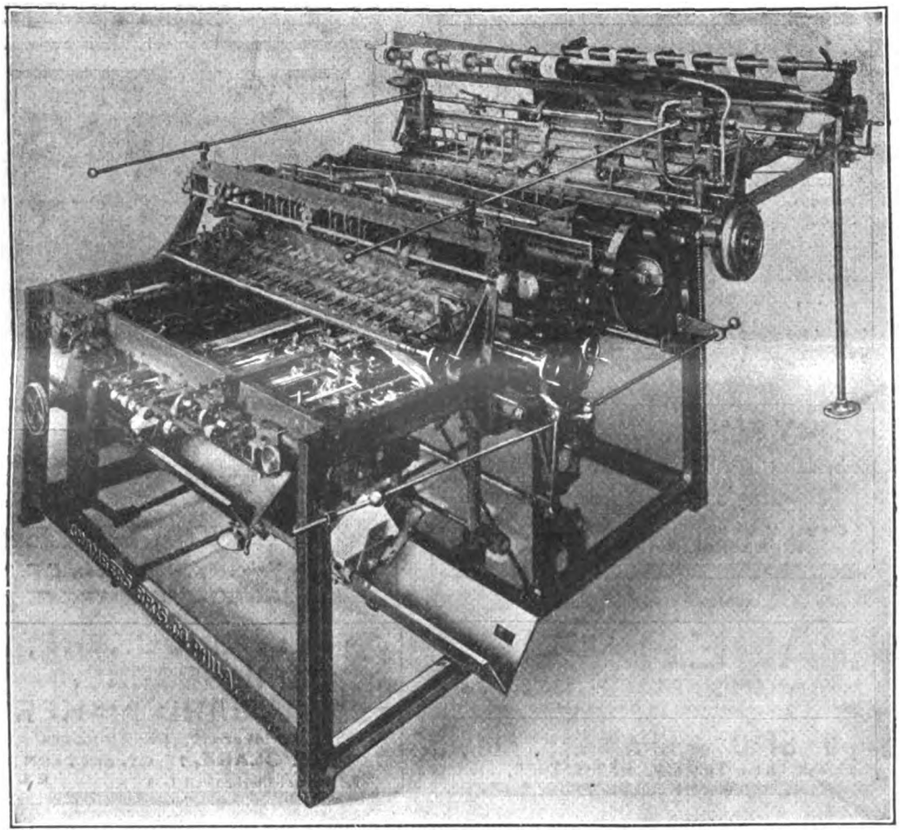
MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
ESTABLISHED 1776.
PERRY'S Trade Protection Offices.
(W. R. PERRY, LTD.).
12, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.
PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.
DEBTS RECOVERED & PAID OVER PROMPTLY
Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possesses at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.
TERMS from £1 1s. upwards, according to requirements.
PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

STILL ON THEIR METAL.

Stereotype, Linotype, Monotype, Typograph & Intertype Metals for all USES and conditions of SERVICE.

T. G. & J. JUBB
JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.
Telegrams: "Metals." Telephone: 25620

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Representative for Scotland:
WILLIAM GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
Edinburgh.

LEADS, CLUMPS and FURNITURE a SPECIALITY

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.
London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER"—"FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—June 28, 1923

Digitized by Google

1923

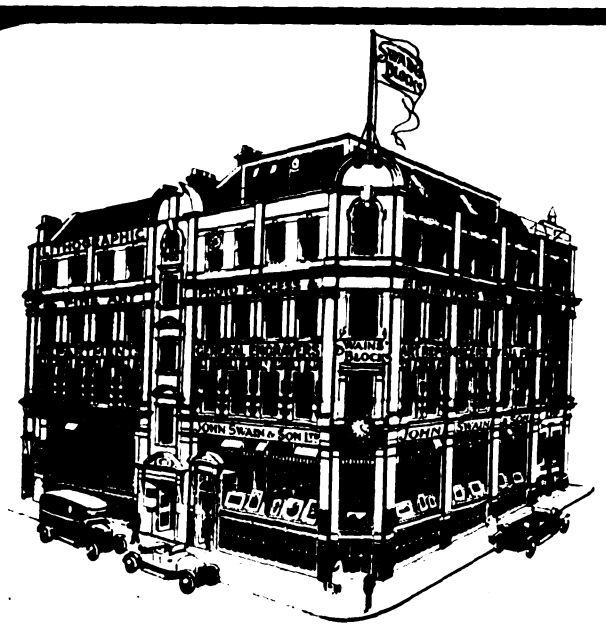
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 1. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 5, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



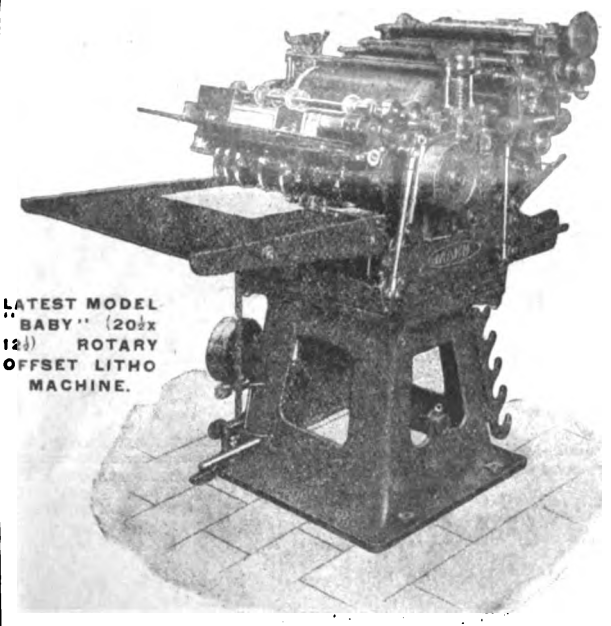
Three complete engraving plants —fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works: 89 — 92 SHOE LANE, E.C.4 And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet



LATEST MODEL "BABY" (20½x 12½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

One Firm installed **SIX** of these Machines, turning out **FOURTEEN FLAT-BEDS** and effecting a saving of some **THOUSANDS OF POUNDS** a year.

USE

MANN

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.

THEY PRODUCE THE FINEST COLOUR AND COMMERCIAL WORK, AND GIVE EFFICIENCY — SERVICE — ECONOMY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON. Cables: LITHOMAN, LONDON. Codes: WESTERN UNION (Five Letter) and ABC (5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—R. COLLIE, & CO., (PTY.,) Ltd., 194-196 Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box 86, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-color Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

SP SP

S&P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 1.

WHEN YOUR **POSTER INK** OR **JOBBING INK** IS A TRIFLE TOO TACKY FOR THE NEW OR CHEAP PAPER, A SMALL PALETTE KNIFE OF **SUPER SOLID SOLVENT** STIRRED INTO THE DUCT & THE TROUBLE IS OVERCOME.

IT IS A WONDERFUL TIME SAVER AND ECONOMISER.

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 1. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 5, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography."; City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist in Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes.

INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE.

Rise and Progress of Lithography — Assailants of the Craft—Starting Point of Offset—Senefelder and Rotary Lithography—Relation of the Litho Stone to Photo-Mechanical Developments — Stone *versus* Metal Plates.

Some thirty years ago the major portion of the world of printerdom was keenly contemplating the conjoint decadence of chromo-lithography, and its gradual usurpation by the half-tone screen, tri-colour, typographic method—then in the prime of its development. Many others gleefully predicted the speedy downfall of this century-old, pictorial stone craft of lithography, and its entire effacement from the realm of the graphic crafts. Though thirty years may be a big slice out of the lifetime of an individual, it is a mere nothing in the lifetime of a craft such as printing. Thus these gratuitous prognostications and sinister wishes of soothsayers of these bygone periods did not always mature; and so we are enabled to-day to record a tale very different from that which was being prepared for us then.

It was indeed an eventful epoch in the history of art-crafts, which grateful humanity will ever recall, that period—just a century and a quarter ago which ushered into the productive world of the "art preservative of all arts," that new member of its sphere, the profluent graphic art of lithography.

A Humble Beginning.

From an obscure garret in an old world alley-way at Munich, came the man and the genius whose "child of the brain" has evolved to us of the present day, the potent printing process, offset lithography. The magnitude of the modern developments, and the still possible future conquest of the pictorial crafts, both prompt and justify our narrating the circumstances of its humble origin, as related by its talented inventor, Alois Senefelder, as affording a mental purview of how small individual beginnings may lead to such mighty world-wide attainments as are now being realised, and yield us the connecting link right through.

He says: "I had just succeeded in my little laboratory in polishing a stone plate, which I intended to cover with etching ground, in order to continue my exercises in writing backwards, when my mother entered the room and desired me to write her a bill for the washerwoman, who was waiting for the linen. I happened not to have even the smallest slip of paper at hand, as my little stock had been entirely exhausted by taking proof impressions from the stones; nor was there even a drop of ink in the inkstand. As the matter would not admit of delay, and we had nobody in the house to send for a supply of the deficient materials, I resolved to write the list with my ink prepared with wax, soap and lampblack, on the stone which I had just polished, and from which I could copy it at leisure.

"Some time after this I was just going to wipe this writing from the stone, when the idea all at one struck me, to try what would be the effect of such a writing with my prepared ink, if I were to bite in the stone with aqua fortis; and whether, perhaps, it might not be possible to apply printing ink to it, in the same way as to wood engravings, and so take impressions from it.

Epoch-Making Experiment.

"I immediately hastened to put this idea into execution. . . . On examining the effect of this experiment I found the writing elevated about the 10th part of a line. I now proceeded to apply the printing ink to the stone, for which purpose I found that a thin board covered with fine cloth communicated the ink in a more equal manner than any other material. Thus the new art was invented; but in order to gain a livelihood by it, capital was indispensable to construct a press, purchase stones, paper, etc., but I could not afford even this trifling expense, and so saw myself obliged to relinquish all my fond hopes, unless I could devise an expedient to obtain the necessary money.

"At length I hit upon one, which was to enlist as a private in the artillery, as a substitute for a friend of mine, who promised me a premium of 200 florins. I went to Ingolstadt with a party of recruits, to join my regiment; but to my great disappointment, the commander of the regiment discovered that I was not a native of Bavaria and therefore, according to a recent order of the Elector, could not serve in the army. Thus my last hope failed me, and I left Ingolstadt in a state of mind bordering on despair. As I passed the great bridge over the Danube and looked at the majestic river, in which I had been twice nearly drowned whilst bathing, I could not suppress the wish that I had not been then saved, as misfortune seemed to persecute me with the utmost rigour, and to deny me even the last prospect of gaining an honest subsistence in the military career."

Such were some of the inception difficulties of this lithography which was later destined to evolve to the universal metalithographic offset procedure of to-day.

The Revolution Effected.

Prior to this epoch, industries and manufactures moved but slowly and with limited ambition. Merchandise possessed but little colour printing to enhance its attractiveness, and to establish standard characteristics of trade mark brands of commercial merit. Lithography, with its artistic colour possibilities, had not yet been born.

Slow and cumbrous methods of hand engraving upon wood and metal were the only media by which advertisement proclamations could be made, or the art masterpieces of genius portrayed to the multitude. Famous works of art were locked up in the few art galleries, or in the mansions of the opulent. Ecclesiastical missals, with their beautiful hand-coloured illustrations, were virtually chained in the churches and abbeys.

Had lithography depended upon its stone-age period solely, then it could not have risen to the triumphs that have rewarded it to-day. Despite this fact we must not abuse the good old stone, as through its agency, practically all the vital developments and agencies that have made lithography the power that it is to-day were evolved.

Evolution of Lithography.

Screen images were first tried upon stone, long before the half-tone ruled-screen of photo-process work was inspired. Photo-lithography direct upon stone was the

Digitized by Google

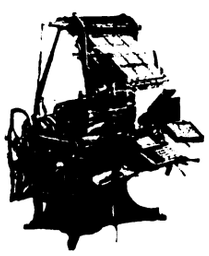
Display Composition Costs.

NO PRINTER CAN TO-DAY AFFORD TO SET HIS DISPLAY BY HAND.

All type composition from 5-point to 36-point is essentially work for mechanical composition, and the most profitable machine for such work is the Linotype. (This machine sets type faces up to 60-point, but beyond 36-point the faces are of a more or less condensed character.)

The Linotype slug—recognised throughout the world as the best unit for type composition—has many additional advantages in the jobbing department.

Let us tell you about them.



Linotype and Machinery Limited

HEAD OFFICE: 9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

MANCHESTER: 4 Cannon Street | BRISTOL: 51 Broad Street | GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street | DUBLIN: 15 Sackville Place

3/3 D.

On receipt of this small sum the

Monthly

Bookbinding Issues

- *of* -

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

will be regularly posted for ONE YEAR.

These issues contain special up-to-date information of interest to Bookbinders, illustrated descriptions of new inventions, etc.

Become a subscriber to-day by sending a remittance to the publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

PAPER EXPORTS

Papermakers should Advertise their Specialities, Watermarks, etc., in the Quarterly Export Issues of the——

"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Rates on application to the Publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S

ZINC PLATES

ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR

Circular Finish

BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

pioneer of line engraving upon zinc by photo-mechanical means. Gradated ruled shading upon lithographic images by means of single lined ruled copperplate transfers to stone was a practical method decades before it was later applied to photography and photo-mechanical images.

Rotary lithography is as old as Senefelder days, as, in company with an Englishmen, Mr. Thornton, the old master tried printing from stone cylinders, and specimens of calico printing were produced by lithography at Offenbach, which were declared to be so perfect that the best English cotton prints by the orthodox methods of textile printing did not surpass them.

The Offset Principle.

Again, the principle of offset as applied to printing upon tin sheets and iron plates was first tried out, and successfully attained from lithographic stone upon a flat-bed litho machine, and commercially carried on for approximately a quarter of a century before its offset adoption for paper printing from metal plates.

Zinc plates were not unknown to Senefelder, as he actually tried them for printing purposes as printing surfaces in lithography, and left records for their treatment and etching, etc., but despite that, the progressive developments of the craft were negotiated by and through the agency of the litho stone.

Engraving upon stone or intaglio etching of images was likewise a primary stone procedure, much beautiful work being done by this means, and equal to the finest hand-engraving upon copperplates, resist grounds being prepared upon stone for chemical etching methods. The litho stone was also the medium for the earliest form of photo-litho transfer paper work long before such methods were applied to zinc plates. Prior to the adoption of photo zinc engraving, transfers used to be taken from litho stone and retransferred down to thick zinc plates for etching into relief blocks for type-high images in letterpress printing.

Screenless and irregular grain photo-litho processes were first evolved upon lithographic stone both for pictorial and commercial purposes, and thus the way was made clear for modern photo-mechanical processes upon zinc and copper.

It will thus be seen that the Solenhofen limestone has played its part as a craft milestone upon the road of photo-mechanical progress, and, although it is too cumbersome to allow of further developments upon the lines of modern requirements, we must nevertheless accord it its rightful place in history as the medium from which the first offset print in lithography had its inception and being.

BRITISH FILTER PAPER SUPPLIES.—The Council of the Institute of Chemistry have appointed a sub-committee to consider the production and supply of filter paper in this country. Chemists who wish to offer criticism or to lay complaints before the sub-committee are requested to communicate with the Registrar.

THE Dockyard at Northfleet, writes a correspondent, is again the subject of rumours as to parties associated with the paper trade being likely purchasers of the site. Among names freely mentioned locally is that of Becker and Co. Further, it is stated that a representative of Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., has lately been in the neighbourhood, and that the Dockyard was being surveyed.

The Book Industry in Belgium.

The Commercial Secretary at Brussels reports that according to the *Pro Belgica* for June 13th, there are in Belgium about 10,000 workers employed in the various branches of the book trade: printing, lithography, binding and their sub-divisions. This broad classification includes all forms of work connected with the production of books, from the most artistic to the most ordinary.

The workers are grouped into two corporations: Onze Vakbelangen (Our Professional Interests) and the Commission Syndicale Belge, with which are affiliated the Federation Typographique and the Central Organisations of the Bookbinders and Lithographers. The number of workers in the book industry who are members of Onze Vakbelangen is estimated at 750. The remaining 90 per cent. belong to the Commission Syndicale. This includes 2,000 women members. Some of these organisations are very old, such as the Association Typographique de Bruxelles, a section of the printers' federation. This association was founded 80 years ago.

An agreement exists between the masters and workmen of the book industry, but it is not general. However, it applies to about 8,000 of the workers. This agreement is for three years' duration, but is subject to revision, as regards wages, every three months.

Argentine Market for Printing Inks.

According to the American Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, the United States supply 80 per cent. of Argentina's requirements of printing and lithographic inks. The business is largely in the hands of a few houses (branches of American and European factories) which import the ink in barrels and rework it in local shops. Formerly, the slow drying European inks were preferred in the Republic, but the largest consumers now use the American standards, but in many of the smaller shops, slow drying inks are preferred.

The total import of printing inks into Argentina in 1921 amounted to 406,645 kilos. Of this quantity the United States takes the leading place as the biggest supplier, followed by Germany and Great Britain. Consignments from France have decreased from 110,467 kilos to 13,041 kilos.

About half of the ink imported is "news" ink, the remainder being job and lithographic inks.

STATIONERS' COMPANY.—The Master of the Stationers' Company (Mr. H. J. Fitch) and the wardens (Mr. E. P. Vicher and Mr. R. Bentley) visited Hendon last week and there carried out most faithfully the wishes of an old-time stationer, Richard Johnson, who is buried in the churchyard. He left moneys to provide that once a year his tomb should be inspected, and, if necessary, repairs carried out; and that on the occasion of the visit a sermon should be preached on the text, "Human life is a bubble," which is found upon the gravestone. The Vicar of Hendon gets a guinea for the sermon.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Bullock, C. A. H. Automatic feeding of paper. 15,407.

Bullock, C. A. H. Typesetting apparatus. 15,477.

Cakebread, W. L. Loose-leaf binders. 14,891, 14,904.

Drake, T., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Typographical composing machines. 15,034

Gillet, P. Envelopes, etc. 14,857

Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Means for washing lithographic printing surfaces. 15,500.

Green, D. G. Envelope. 15,290.

Hunter, E. K. Photographic printing. 14,706, 14,707, 14,708.

Independent Paper Mills, Inc. Holders for sheets in piles. 14,917.

Independent Paper Mills, Inc. Holders for stacks of sheets. 14,918.

Independent Paper Mills, Inc. Paper folding machines. 14,919.

Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., and Pierpont, F. H. Production of type matrices. 15,650.

Leonard, E. G. Gauge for type-setting machines. 15,554.

MacDonald, D. J., MacDonald, W. R., and MacDonald, Ltd., D. J. Bag printing machinery, etc. 14,970.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Alexander, A. E. (Stokes, J. S.). Manufacture of printing plate matrices. 198,410.

Barman, L. M., and Roneo, Ltd. Addressing or like printing machines. 198,442, 198,751.

Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., and Roberts, F. Ink or colour supplying devices for printing machines. 198,864.

Guhl, R. Rolling stamp with counting mechanism for various printing purposes. 198,394.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd. (Mergenthaler Setzmaschinen Fabrik Ges.). Stereotype casting apparatus. 198,505.

Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Parker, T. R. G. Sheet gripping devices of printing machines. 198,873.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Matrices for use in typographical line-casting machines, and the manufacture thereof. 184,146.

Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Mfg. Co.). Paper cup. 198,599.

Soc. Godefroy Freres. Apparatus for enabling a pre-determined adjustable duration of illumination to be obtained in photographic printing processes. 190,440.

Soc. Anon. des Anciens Establissements Braunstein Frers. Devices for interfolding sheets of paper. 184,156.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Carpenter, H. L. Containers. 198,677, 198,678.

Dennison Manufacturing Co. Tags and method of making same. 198,988, 198,989.

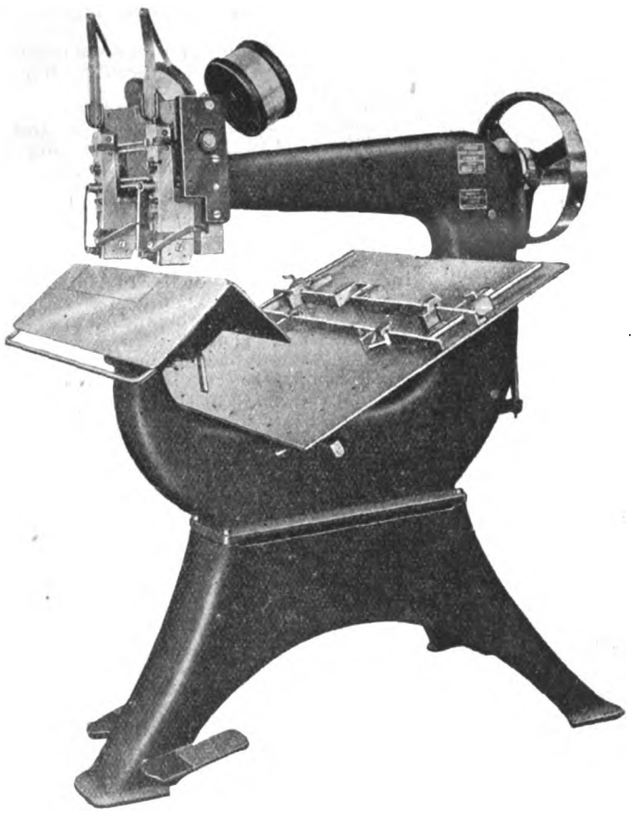
Peirce, J. R. Method of and apparatus for printing and perforating record sheets. 199,028.

Soc. la Rototype. Method of and apparatus for recording a set-up line on a machine for casting and setting movable type. 199,011.

TRADE TWO WORK ONLY
CLERKENWELL 6993
WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES
LITHO GRAPHIC
WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD. 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.
SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC., ETC.
COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET A SPECIALITY
PRINTING
BEST WORK — QUICK DELIVERY

Digitized by Google

The BOSTON Multi-Wire Stitcher



THIS machine has been made especially for calendar and pamphlet work. It has an 18" crosshead to which can be fitted any number of heads up to ten as desired.

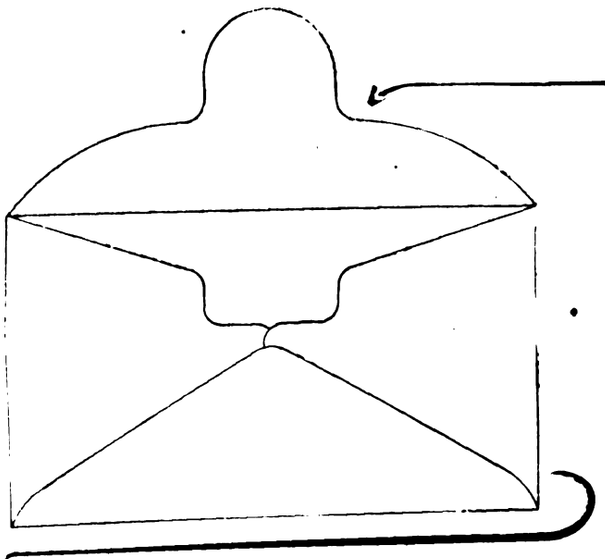
These can be operated simultaneously by touching the foot treadle. It works at a speed of 200 stitches per minute, and its capacity is from one sheet to ¼" thickness.

Prices and further particulars can be obtained from

The Lanston Monotype Corporation,
Limited,
PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
43/44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

Are you planning for the new Postal Regulations?

After December the Post Office will not accept envelopes with tucked in flaps when they exceed 4½" in width. This will mean a large demand for commercial and pocket shapes with tongue flaps.



We can supply you with
"LEADER" Envelope Machines
without drying chain which will produce these shapes at a h gh speed.
The output being more than
50,000 per day.

DAVID CARLAW & SONS, LTD.
Makers of
"LEADER" ENVELOPE
FOLDING & GUMMING MACHINES
31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.
London Representatives:—
DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd.,
Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

UNDER the title of "Making the Super-Printer," Mr. W. Howard Hazell contributes to *John o' London's Weekly* of June 30th an article commendatory of the work of the London School of Printing.

THE British Industries Fair for 1924, organised by the Department of Overseas Trade, will be held at the White City, but instead of taking place at the end of February, as is usually the case, it will be held from April 28th to May 9th.

ALREADY ten leading newspapers have expressed their willingness to compete in the fancy dress competition on the occasion of the London Society of Compositors jubilee celebrations on Saturday next at the Crystal Palace. The prizes offered in this competition are for the best three fancy dresses (ladies only) representing some phase of printing or newspaper production or any particular newspaper or periodical.

THE N.U.P.B.M.R. AND PAPER WORKERS' GALA DAY.—The second annual gala day of the Paper Workers' Union is to be held on Saturday, August 25th, at the London County Athletic Grounds, Herne-hill, S.E.24. Besides a number of trade events, the programme of sports is to include many diverting gala attractions. The Union's London Central Band will play selections of music during the proceedings.

IN our report last week of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association at Stamford Bridge, we gave the London Society of Compositors as having secured second place in the Trade Societies' One Mile Relay Race. This credit should have been given to "B" team of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling, and Paper Workers.

BERRY UNITED SPORTS.—The second annual sports meeting of the Berry United Sports Club—an institution embracing members of the staffs of the *Financial Times*, the *Sunday Times*, the *Graphic*, Kelly's Directories, St. Clement's Press, Suttley and Silverlock, etc., was held on Saturday at Preston-road, Harrow, and among those present were Sir William E. Berry, Bart., and Miss Sheila Berry, who distributed the prizes.

"CHAPEL" OUTING.—The summer outing of the composing-room chapel of Messrs. Stonhill and Gillis was held on Saturday. Starting from Farringdon-street soon after nine o'clock, the party was conveyed by charabanc through some delightful scenery to Aylesbury, where an excellent dinner, at the Bell Hotel, was presided over by Mr. Geo. Smith, father of the chapel. "The Firm" was enthusiastically honoured, and the opportunity was taken of wishing farewell to Mr. Chas. Rivers, who this week retires on superannuation. The return journey was made *via* St. Alban's, where tea was taken, London being reached soon after 8.30 p.m., after a most successful and enjoyable day.

EDWARD RABAN, PRINTER.—The Master Printers' Guild of Aberdeen recently issued as a well printed cloth-bound quarto a "Record of the Celebration of the Tercentenary of the Introduction of the Art of Printing into Aberdeen by Edward Raban in the Year 1622." In addition to an interesting permanent record of last year's celebrations the book provides also an article on "The Beginnings of Printing in Aberdeen" by G. M. Fraser, Librarian of the Public Library, and a comprehensive "Census of Raban's Books" by P. J. Anderson, LL.B., University Librarian. The book is printed by the University Press, Aberdeen.

STATE OF TRADE.—In spite of the unseasonable weather, business in the printing group of trades has maintained the slight improvement of last month, and the tone all round seems more hopeful, although business is by no means good—states the weekly report of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce. In letterpress, small orders are still ruling, and competition is getting keener, although most firms in this district are keeping on full time. With regard to lithographic printing, although in some instances large firms are fairly busy, in the majority of cases printers are finding it difficult to carry on full time. In bookbinding, etc., improvement has been less marked than in the letterpress and litho, but it is difficult to state any improvement has occurred during the last four or five weeks; the position is about the same.

THE *Alnwick and County Gazette* and the *Alnwick Guardian*, two weekly newspapers published in the town of Alnwick, Northumberland, have been amalgamated.

NEXT Saturday will be the sixty-eighth anniversary of the publication of the first number of the *Bury Times*.

MR. FRANCIS HAMAR OATES, C.B., J.P., of Besthorpe, Newark, chairman of the *Newark Advertiser*, Ltd., who died on May 9th, aged 57, left estate of the gross value of £15,908, with net personalty £12,344.

JUDGMENT was entered for Odhams' Press, Ltd., in the King's Bench Division on Friday in the case in which Mr. Ernest Chapman Wray, journalist, of Kensington, sued them for alleged wrongful dismissal, claiming six months' notice instead of three months.

APART from very attractive fiction, *Pearson's Magazine* for July has some good topical articles, including one on tennis by Miss McKane.

THE whole of the awards in Tuck's Post Card Postage Prize Competition have now been made, and cheques and prizes posted to all prize-winners. Details of the list of prizes, amounting to £5,000, can be inspected at leading stationery and art stores throughout the kingdom.

"A WEEK'S pay for a night's work" was Sir John Baddeley's comment at the Guildhall on Thursday in sentencing to a month's imprisonment Frederick Harris, a compositor, for obtaining the unemployment dole by means of a false declaration. Harris received £1 19s. 6d. for seven hours' work on Saturday evenings in a weekly newspaper office.

MR. GEORGE D. ROBEY, who for 50 years has been connected with the firm of Worrall and Robey, printers and export stationers, Fenchurch-street, London, died with painful suddenness on Monday at Eastbourne. He was climbing the slopes towards Beachy Head when he was seen to fall forward and was dead when visitors reached him. Mr. Robey was identified by papers in his pockets, the contents of which included a return ticket to Eastbourne issued that day.

MR. ARTHUR WILLIAMS MARCHMONT, the novelist, who died at Bath in his sleep on Sunday night, was in his early life a journalist and edited successively the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* and the *Lancashire Daily Post*. In 1894 he abandoned journalism for fiction, and produced altogether some 35 novels.

AMALGAMATED PRESS WAR MEMORIAL.—Sir George Sutton on Friday afternoon unveiled a war memorial which has been erected in the entrance hall of Fleetway House, the headquarters of the Amalgamated Press, to the memory of the 142 officers and men who gave their lives for their country in the Great War. Sir George Sutton mentioned that 1,270 members of the staff served in the army and navy. Of that number, 213 were wounded, and on the tablet, which he had the solemn duty of unveiling, were the names of those who had passed over but whose memory would for ever remain sacred.

THE late Mr. Walter Montgomery Jackson, Fairfield, Connecticut, United States of America, the eminent publisher, who as a boy started in a booksellers' and publishers' business at Boston, working his way up to the general managership and eventually becoming a partner, and who, when he came to England to take up the campaign of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," revolutionised the book trade by his introduction of the subscription book business, and is said to have made £500,000 out of one popular issue alone, died at Gibraltar in March, leaving property of the value of £18,084 in this country.

DR. JOSE CARLOS RODRIGUES, the eminent Brazilian journalist, and until recently proprietor of the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro, has just passed away, at the age of 80, after an operation.

MESSRS. MARTIN AND CLARKE, The Paper House, Joiners' Hall Buildings, E.C.4, have issued with their summer list printed samples of a good intermediate quality cream wove bond at an attractive price, and a superior tub-sized bond water-marked "Purley Linen." There is also an interesting feature in the shape of a sample blotter indicating that both the paper and the firm are available for best service.

CIGARETTE papers in great and attractive variety are made by Messrs. Schoeller and Hoesch, Gernsbach, for whom Mr. Geo. W. Turner, College Hill Chambers, College-hill, E.C.4, is the sole agent for the United Kingdom and Colonies. The resources of the manufacturers are very extensive, and their products cover a wide range, both as to substance and tints, while watermarking is a feature. In addition to cigarette papers, Messrs. Schoeller and Hoesch's fine tissues are invaluable for a variety of purposes.

A LIBEL action, brought by Sir Percy Coleman Simmons, who was chairman of the L.C.C. last year, against the *Saturday Review*, was settled in the High Court on Friday. The case arose out of an article headed "The Battle of Edwardes Square" (Kensington). It was said that the defendants had wholeheartedly apologised and had paid substantial sums to charities in which Sir Percy was interested.

THE funeral took place last week at Newcastle, of Mr. Thomas William Large, who was well-known in Tyneside printing circles. Forty-four years of age, he served his apprenticeship to the printing trade in his late father's business, and carried on the business later with his brothers. At the funeral Mr. John English, represented the North-Eastern Master Printers' Alliance and the Newcastle and District Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association.

AN inquest has been held at Walkerith, near Gainsborough, on the body of Charles Benjamin Godfrey, a foreman printer, whose body was recovered from the river Trent.

THE American Photo-Engravers' Association holds its 27th annual convention in Chicago on July 19th, 20th and 21st.

The Late Mr. W. D. Kay.

We regret to record the death of Mr. William Dutton Kay, which occurred at Lytham in Lancashire on June 7th. Mr. Kay was well known to the older generation of papermakers and merchants, especially in the Midlands and Manchester, where he was much esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends in the trade.

By his death Messrs. Smith, Stone and Knight, Ltd., of Birmingham, have lost one of their oldest and most valued representatives, Mr. Kay having represented them with conspicuous ability and success for upwards of forty-three years, at one time covering a great part of England and touching Scotland and Ireland. Previous to Mr. Kay's connection with Smith, Stone and Knight he had, after serving an apprenticeship to the trade, become manager to a paper mill at Shiplake, Henley-on-Thames. Mr. Kay was born at Chester on May 28th, 1842, and was consequently 81 years of age at the time of his death. In 1916 he relinquished his most arduous work, but kept up his connection with the firm as their Manchester representative until 1919, when he finally retired, though he still kept in touch with many of his old customers. On his retirement Mr. Kay was the recipient of many handsome presents from the directors and the staff of Smith, Stone and Knight in remembrance of his long and pleasant association with that firm. He retained to the end a wonderful youthfulness, and he will long be remembered for his genial and kindly disposition. He died at Lytham, and was interred at the Manchester Southern Cemetery on Saturday, June 9th, the service being taken by his son-in-law, the Rev. T. Bingley Boss, Vicar of Goosnargh (Preston), and Rural Dean of Garstang. Mr. Kay had a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him. Mrs. Kay, who came of an old papermaking family, died in 1918, shortly after celebrating their golden wedding.

JOSEPH GOODMAN
SUPERB LITHOGRAPHIC OFFSET
AND
LETTERPRESS PRINTING INKS.
Printing Machinery and Requisites of every description.
12, CRANE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4.
'Phone: CENTRAL 8881.

Digitized by Google

Efficiency and the Technical School.

East and North-East London Master Printers Visit London School of Printing.

At the invitation of the Principal, Mr. J. R. Riddell, the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association met at the London School of Printing on Wednesday of last week, when there was a record attendance of members who enjoyed an interesting and instructive evening. The visitors made a tour of the School premises, and afterwards listened to a stimulating address on "Efficiency" by the Principal, which was followed by a lively discussion of various efficiency problems appertaining to the printing office. A start was made at 6.30, but so absorbing did the proceedings prove that it was not until well past 9 o'clock that the party dispersed.

Practical Tuition and Good Equipment.

The company, which numbered between 20 and 30, were first welcomed by the Principal in the School's commodious board room, Mr. Riddell giving a short account of the work of the School. Of the 1,600 or 1,700 students, he said, about half attended during the day at their employers' expense. He laid emphasis upon the discipline of the School in respect of punctuality and honest work, it being regarded as the School's function to develop character as well as to teach. Attention was drawn to the practical workaday character of the instruction given, and it was stated that the School had been successful in turning out students who had made good in responsible and remunerative positions not only at home but also abroad.

Next came a thorough inspection of the premises, the Principal taking the lead and commenting on the equipment and work of the various departments, including those devoted to chemistry and the testing of materials, bookbinding, lithography, photo litho, machine typesetting, hand composition, machining, stereo and electrotyping, etc.

An Address on "Efficiency."

The tour of inspection completed, the visitors seated themselves again in the board room, Mr. C. H. Ward (chairman of the Association) and Mr. T. D. Hawkins (secretary) accompaning Mr. Riddell at the top of the table. It was decided to postpone the ordinary business of the Association until the next meeting and to proceed at once with the discussion on the subject of "Efficiency."

Mr. Riddell opened the discussion with an address which contained many practical ideas and suggestions of interest to those in charge of printing businesses. He said efficiency at the present time is probably the hardest worked word in the English language. It is heard in every direction, and is frequently used by those whose experience is limited to a theoretical knowledge of the subject on which they were expatiating, making the statement that principals and head-teachers of technical schools, form no exception to the rule, but he might claim that his past industrial experience gave him some right to comment on the need for efficiency in the printing business. Giving several definitions of efficiency, he submitted that it meant the elimination of regret, worry and fear, and the application of skill and knowledge which produced results with the minimum expenditure of time, energy and money. In respect of conditions making for efficiency, he stressed cleanliness in the printing works, and the economising of labour by the right placing of materials and provision of proper supplies. In regard to machinery and other apparatus the main point insisted upon was the danger of over-equipment, some drastic remarks being made about the white elephants that adorn some printing establishments. Special interest was aroused by a suggestion that the time is upon us when the movement towards efficiency must mean the splitting up of the printing trade into distinct areas—printers agreeing to pool their resources and arrange that firms in certain areas should agree amongst themselves to specialise in the various classes of work, and thereby reduce unnecessary duplication of plant in a district. Due emphasis was laid on the aid which scientific costing can render in the attainment of efficiency, but the opinion was expressed that 75 per cent. of the dockets written to-day are not worth the paper they are written on, and over-elaboration of costing methods was deprecated. In regard to the selling side of the business, which the speaker said cost as much as, if not more than, the productive side, it was urged that salesmen should be encouraged and trained to give genuine service to the customer by suggesting and advising as to the best way of achieving what the customer required. To ensure efficiency in the selling department, said the speaker, the salesman should be judged not by turnover, which was no criterion, but by profit on sales effected. On the labour side of the business, efficiency was largely a matter of training. Stress was laid on the value of giving apprentices as complete a training as possible, and inculcating in them the pride of craft.

Efficiency Problems Discussed.

The chairman having declared the meeting open for discussion, many of those present participated.

In reply to a question, Mr. Riddell stated that students of all ages were admitted to the School, and there were quite a number over fifty.

Mr. V. Pitman, in an interesting contribution to the discussion, dealt mainly with the suggestion of sectionalising the printing trade. He thought that although the proposal involved difficulties it was a reasonable one and he instanced the production of paper bags and printed packets, a line of work to which he had been paying special attention. Every printer, he said, should endeavour to specialise in some direction and should also find out what equipment his neighbours had.

There was some discussion as to the relative importance of locality and printing facilities, and it seemed to be generally agreed that facilities for special service would bring in the work whether or not the locality were favourable.

General agreement was expressed as to loss of efficiency resulting from trade union restrictions whereby a man is confined to one particular class of work and forbidden to do other work. Mr. Riddell thought the trade unions were now awakened to the desirability of a boy gaining a general knowledge of the trade, and he was optimistic that the position in the workshop would eventually be greatly improved.

The chairman, in winding up the discussion, referred particularly to the limited training obtained by lads in the printing offices of to-day, and spoke with satisfaction of the facilities for wider tuition offered by the London School of Printing. He thought the School was doing a remarkably fine work for the craft as a whole. He expressed on behalf of the visitors their great pleasure in having the opportunity of being present, and thanked Mr. Riddell for the privilege accorded.

Mr. Hawkins, junr., seconded the expression of thanks. He assured Mr. Riddell that in respect of numbers this was a record meeting for their Association—and that was the highest compliment the Association could pay him. The meeting was also the most interesting that the Association, in his recollection, had ever held.

Mr. Hawkins, senr., also associated himself with the thanks expressed, the meeting showing its cordial approval.

Mr. Riddell, in responding, suggested that the Association should make an annual event of a visit to the School, and he invited the members to look in at any time and see the work in progress.

In order to encourage ability in industrial design, the Royal Society of Arts has decided to hold an annual competition, one class open to students or Schools of Arts and the other open to all. The subjects so far arranged include book production.

The late Mr. James Pope, Bristol, a director of the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, Ltd., and for some years advertising manager of that paper, died March 18th, aged 85, left £17,310, and the late Mr. Walter Reid Warton, Bristol, chairman of Messrs. Walter Reid and Son, proprietors of the *Western Daily Press* and associated newspapers, died December 10th, 1921, aged 43, left £12,618.

Messrs. Ernest Stuart and Co, paper agents and merchants, 11, Queen Victoria-street, London, have had an experience of postal charges which demonstrates the absurdity and unfairness of the present regulations. They had occasion to post a packet of samples to some friends abroad and the postage was 3d. An exactly similar pocket posted to the provinces cost 8d. "There is nothing new in this," they write," but what a handicap to trade, as even the large and wealthy houses must think twice before embarking on any great outlay."

Odhams Press, Ltd.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in Odhams Press, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at the Hotel Cecil, W.C., Lieut.-Col. W. Grant Morden, J.P., M.P. (the chairman of the company) presiding.

After referring to the progress of *John Bull*, the chairman dealt with other sections of the firm's business. He said the machines in the printing department were busier than they had been for some years past; a 10 years' contract had been secured for printing *The People*, and contracts for 10 other publications had been secured. The Borough Bill Posting section of the business had been considerably developed. Special attention had been paid to Illuminated Signs, and the company held the key positions suitable for electric advertising. The purchase of the share capital of Messrs. Dean and Son, owners of "Debrett's Peerage" and of the well-famed toy books, was made at the end of 1921, and all indications pointed to a satisfactory year for that branch, while the earnings of the *Sporting Life* continued to be satisfactory.

Mr. W. J. B. Odhams (deputy chairman) seconded the motion, and after some discussion the report and accounts were adopted.

Rare Book Prices.

In the sale of the late Earl of Carysfort's 19 special books at Sotheby's on Monday, Mr. P. Rosenbach, of New York, gave £9,500 for a first example of the Bible, printed about 1455, by Gutenberg at Mainz. He also obtained another Bible, printed on vellum in 1462 by Gutenberg's successors, Fust and Schoiffer, for £4,800. A "First Folio" of Shakespeare realised £6,100, and the total obtained at the sale for 19 books was £35,550.

Reviews of Sample Books, etc.

We have received a batch of samples of fibre and portmanteau boards from A/B Nol-Tingstad, of Gothenburg, which demonstrates very effectively the high degree of efficiency that has been attained by our friends in the production of this specialised line of goods. Ordinary and standard qualities are shown in a range of substances, grainings and colours. Perfect leather facsimiles have been secured, so much so that it would require an expert to detect the imitation on made-up goods. The strength of the boards is well above the average and ensures a long life, even under rough usage, for attache cases, portmanteaux and similar goods. The grains before us represent pigskin, crocodile, long-grained cowhide, levant grain and straight grained hide. The colours include dark green and various tones of brown. Boards may be supplied varnished or otherwise. Users of this class of board are well advised to investigate the claims of superiority, which, we believe, are accurately made by the manufacturers. The London agents are Messrs. George Harrison's Agencies, Ltd., 32, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

President Harding has sold his newspaper the *Marion* (Ohio) *Star* to two Ohio publishers. He will continue as stockholder of and editorial contributor to the paper.



Digitized by Google

Thomas De La Rue and Co.

Debenture Stockholders' Amendments.

The adjourned meeting of the debenture stockholders of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. took place on Friday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, to deal with resolutions postponed from the previous meeting for further consideration. Resolution No. 1 relates to such modification of the guarantee given by J. A. Weir as shall enable that company to borrow £200,000. The debenture stockholders committee has tabled an amendment that the charge shall be limited to £150,000 (not £200,000 as originally asked for), subject to certain further provisions.

The debenture holders' committee states that in order to carry out its functions properly it has been deemed necessary to frame a resolution giving it a formal constitution, and for the purpose of ensuring its recognition by the company and giving it the necessary authority counsel has advised that the trust deed should be amended in that sense. An amendment by way of addition to resolution No. 4 has accordingly been settled by counsel with this end in view. The committee explains that the purpose in mind is to safeguard the interests of the debenture stockholders by ensuring to them full control during such time as interest and sinking fund payments are not being fully discharged in cash by the company.

Fight Over News-Print Price.

Canadian Appeal Heard in London.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 26th ult. heard an appeal arising out of an action brought by a number of newspaper proprietors and publishers in Western Canada against the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., Ontario, to recover excess payments made by the plaintiffs for news-print paper supplied by the defendants during the war, when the supply and price of paper were under Government control. The Supreme Court of Ontario gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, and it was from this judgment that the paper company now appealed.

According to the case as presented to their Lordships, the Paper Controller, acting under the authority of various war-time Acts and Orders in Council, fixed the price of news-print at $73 per ton in rolls in car-load lots, and those prices were paid by the respondents to the appellant during July, August and September of the year concerned. Both publishers and manufacturers appealed against this order, and the Paper Control Tribunal, in August, 1919, reduced the price to $66, and directed the respondents to apply to the Controller for an order for a refund of the price paid in excess. The Controller directed the appellant to account to the respondents for the excess paid. He also revised his orders for the first half of 1918 and the whole of 1919, and directed the respondents to account to the appellant for the differences between the prices actually paid and the revised controlled prices. Both parties then appealed against this order, and the Control Tribunal again revised the prices for the first half of 1918 and the year 1919, and ordered the appellant to refund all excess received by it over the prices then fixed. The respondents then brought an action against the appellant to recover the sums directed to be refunded. The appellant defended on the ground that all the orders were *ultra vires*, and counter-claimed for the difference between the ordinary market price of news-print at the time and the prices fixed by the orders.

The appellant now repeated these contentions and urged that the War Measures Act of 1914 did not authorise the fixing of news-print prices. They also alleged that all deliveries of paper to the respondent were made under duress.

On the other hand, the respondents contended that the appellant acquiesced in the proceedings of the Controller and contracted to sell paper to the respondents at such prices as would be fixed by him.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

WHEN a man insists on proving the truthfulness of his remarks always let him do it.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

PRINTERS' REPRESENTATIVE, with connection in London, required by firm in the North doing First-class Colour and Half-Tone Work.—Write, in confidence, with full particulars, Box 14188.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

COMPOSITOR, Good Jobbing, Display, Commercial, Book, Posters, Stone, seeks situation anywhere; good references.—Jones, 25, Vale Farm-road, Woking, Surrey. 14196

CUTTER (Binders and Printers), good all-round man, requires permanency; T.U. rates.—Box 14168.

DESIRED to APPRENTICE SMART LAD (age 15 years) to learn Linotype Operating; no premium.—Fredk. Warden, 129, Linkfield-road, Isleworth, Middlesex. 14197

FOLDING BOXES.—PRESS PRINTING OVERSEER, 20 years' experience in producing Folding and Cigarette Boxes in Three and Four Colours; all classes of Machines, Stereo, Electro, Colour Making; situation abroad not objected to.—Write P., Box 14186.

JOURNALIST, home, foreign experience, seeks Position; preferably descriptive or political writer.—Apply, Box 14175.

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge.—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Tenders.

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Tenders for Books, Printing and Stationery.

THE Town Council invite TENDERS for the PRINTING and STATIONERY required for a period of Three Years.

Samples may be seen at the Town Hall during office hours by arrangement with the undersigned at any date up to, and including, July 18th, 1923.

Tenders on the prescribed form, which sets out the conditions, etc., of the Contracts, may be had upon application.

The Corporation reserve the right to divide the Contracts in any way they may think fit, and do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. H. SALMON,
Borough Accountant.

Town Hall,
Stockton-on-Tees.
June 28th, 1923. 14195

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL firm of Paper and Printing Machinery Manufacturers desires to GET INTO TOUCH with British firm who could handle their production in England, either as Sole Agents or Merchants buying for own account.—Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 14160.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Business for Sale.

PARIS.

TO BE SOLD AT ONCE, on account of leaving, PRINTING WORKS, in full working order, including Colour Luxe Typo, 14 Modern Machines, with possession of Cottage, three floors, total area 1,200 square metres. Very interesting Real Estate Business. Very low price. Offers invited.—Write at once to Gutenberg Publicité, 56, Rue de Paradis, Paris. 14194

The Value of a Small Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

We have received the following letter, dated April 5th, 1923:—

Re my Advertisement in your paper "Newspaper Engineer and Machine Overseer desires change," will you please cancel same, as I have secured a splendid appointment through your valuable paper. Wishing you and your journal every success.

U.S. News-Print Production.

Information received by the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, shows that the average production of total news-print and standard news, based upon the total combined production for the years 1918 to 1922, inclusive, amounted to 111,450 tons for total news-print, and 101,400 tons for standard news for a period corresponding to April. The actual production for April, 1923, amounted to 116,719 tons of total news-print and 107,023 tons of standard news, which was 5 per cent. above the average for the five-year period for news-print and 6 per cent. above for standard news.

The production of news-print for April, 1923, compared with April, 1922, shows an increase of 4 per cent. for total news-print and 2 per cent. for standard news. The production of total news-print for April, 1923, compared with April, 1920, shows a decrease of 9 per cent. for total news-print, and 11 per cent. for standard news.

Average Prices Paid by Publishers.

The weighted average price on contract deliveries from domestic mills to publishers during April, 1923, f.o.b. mill, in car load lots, for standard news in rolls was $3.827 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon April deliveries of about 87,000 tons on contracts involving a total tonnage of approximately 686,000 tons of undelivered paper manufactured in the United States.

The weighted average contract price based on deliveries from Canadian mills of about 47,000 tons of standard roll news in car load lots, f.o.b. mill, in April, 1923, was $3.791 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon the April deliveries on contracts involving about 249,000 tons of undelivered Canadian paper.

The weighted average market price for April, 1923, of standard roll news in car load lots f.o.b. mill, based upon domestic purchases totalling about 9,000 tons, was $3.852 per 100 pounds.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2 Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1923.

Lithographic Progress.

THE importance of the lithographic section of the printing industry deserves rather more attention than it has been accustomed to. Those engaged in it are enthusiastic enough, but their activities deserve more of the light of day to illuminate them. In recent years great developments have been made and still more are foreshadowed. The possibilities of extending the art are enormous if only the opportunities are accepted. In the past the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* has given useful information concerning lithography and the activities of those engaged in it. We hope to do more in the future, and it is proposed to devote a section of the first issue each month to the subject. This week the special article by Mr. Joseph Goodman gives a good start with a historical basis and some notes on page 9 record current trade movements. It is hoped to extend these features and to give an uplift to lithography.

* * *

State Printing.

MASTER printers have every justification for being amazed that the Stationery Office, just when an inquiry is to be opened into the question of State printing, should take the work of printing the *London Gazette* away from a private firm. For the 250 years the *Gazette* has been issued, it has been printed by private firms under contracts obtained by tender. In a statement by the Federation of Master Printers it is pointed out that questions asked in the House of Commons prove that the Stationery Office cannot promise any reduction in the cost of production, and it is certain that the works under their control are not better fitted for the work than those of very many private firms throughout the country. Following the precedent set up of late in other cases, the Stationery Office has transferred this contract without obtaining competitive prices from private firms. The proportion to which printing in Government works has now attained is causing considerable alarm, particularly in view of the fact that the financial statement so far issued in respect of the State works shows that a considerable loss has been made. "It is significant," the statement concludes, "that the Prime Minister, speaking at the Hotel Cecil, referred to the growth of State trading that had taken place during the war period. He added, 'There is a tendency to-day among the people of this country to lose sight for the time being of that initiative and that individuality which alone has made this country what it is.'" As the Federation observe, it is indeed strange that with a Prime Minister holding such views on the eve of this inquiry commencing its labours important contracts should be removed to State establishments.

* * *

Printers' Wage Reduction.

IN accordance with the National Wage Settlement made in July last, the last reduction in wages to take place this year becomes operative on the pay-day in the week ending July 7th. The reductions from the male members of the Binders' and Rulers' Unions are 2s. 6d. per week; from the women and male junior members of the Binders' Rulers' and Paper Workers' Unions and the N.S.O.P. and A., 1s. per week, and from learners 6d. per week. With regard to the members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, etc., an agreement has been arrived at with these two societies whereby London is included in the National Wage Agreement. It has been agreed that the minimum rate for London shall be 5s. above the rate for Grade 1, and that this arrangement shall come into operation on the pay-day in the week ending July 7th. This will, therefore, mean that no alteration in the wages of members of these two unions will be made on the above-mentioned pay-day.

Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd.

Students Visit Famous Printing Ink Factory.

The students of the London School of Printing Course for the sons of master printers paid a visit to the factories of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., on the June 26th, 1923. The party was received at Cursitor-street by Mr. H. C. Bolton, who, on behalf of the firm, extended a hearty welcome to the students. A tour of the various departments was made, the visitors being much impressed by the scientific thoroughness everywhere apparent, even in the smallest details. They evinced particular interest in the demonstration of the "Frequentia" Lamp for testing the permanency of coloured inks.

From Cursitor-street the party was conducted by charabanc to the extensive factories at Stratford. Here, by the hospitality of the firm, the students partook of tea, and each was presented with a souvenir portfolio of specimens representing some of the inks manufactured. The factories were then thoroughly toured—oil sheds, varnish-rooms, laboratory, grinding and mixing, engineering shops and printing department—and all proved of entrancing interest to the students. They were greatly indebted to the guides for the courtesy and attention shown; their lucid explanations making the visit one of exceptional educational value.

The visit was much appreciated, and the students came away with a greater insight into the care which must be exercised in the manufacture of printing inks suitable for modern requirements.

THE Newspaper Society was responsible for a collection of £1,593 to the special Diamond Jubilee effort of the Newspaper Press Fund.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

THE Honorary Freedom and Livery of the Worshipful Company of Stationers was conferred upon Sir Israel Gollancz, Litt.D., F.B.A., at a Court held on Tuesday, in recognition of his services on the occasion of the First Folio Tercentenary Commemoration.

SIR JOHN LE SAGE, who retired on Saturday from the editorship of the *Daily Telegraph*, after a service with the paper of 60 years, contributed an interesting article of recollections to Saturday's issue. A leader also appears full of gratitude and admiration of unique service.

THE Institute of Journalists has invited Sir John to a complimentary luncheon on the occasion of his retirement from active journalistic work.

MR. FRANK LLOYD has sent a cheque for £250 towards the £20,000 required by the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital.

THE name of Pomeroy Burton, well-known in newspaper circles, appeared in the list of Knights in Saturday's Birthday Honours.

MR. THOMAS MOLES, who is a member of the editorial staff of the *Belfast Telegraph* and the first working journalist to be appointed to the Privy Council in Ulster is Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

MR. GEORGE C. CURNOCK, for many years associated with the *Daily Mail* has been appointed editor of the *Referee*, and is now responsible for the direction and policy of the paper.

MR. FRANK COLEBROOK, F.A.I., will give an address on "Points to Watch in Wear and Tear" at the meeting of the North London Branch of the L. M. P. A. at the Central Library Hall, 89, Holloway-road, N., this (Thursday) evening.

SIR ALBERT SPICER was recently presented by the Rev. Sidney Berry, chairman, on behalf of the trustees of the Mansfield College, with a handsome address in recognition of his services as treasurer since 1890 until his resignation last year.

SIR ALBERT, in reply, drew attention to the fact that it was through a remark of his to Dr. Dale in 1883 or 1884 that the college was removed from Spring Hill, Birmingham, to Oxford.

MR. JAMES CRANE has just completed his 56th year with John Tod and Son, Ltd., St. Leonard's Mill, Lasswade, Midlothian. Eighty years of age, he has worked under three generations—Mr. John Tod, his father and his grand-father—and is still in active employment.

MR. J. H. FREEMAN, an assistant editor of the *Yorkshire Observer*, who is leaving Bradford to take up an appointment in London on the *Daily Graphic*, has been presented with a silver-plated tea service by his colleagues.

MR. A. T. HALE, who is relinquishing the position of editor of the *Bradford Daily Argus*, a post he has held for many years, has received from his colleagues on the staff a case of cutlery suitably inscribed.

MR. EUGENE E. MEURER, millionaire paper manufacturer, of Muskegon, Michigan, has married Miss Margaret Wasserman, his "40,000 dollar cook," whose specially-prepared dishes Meurer repeatedly declared meant "life itself" to him.

MR. MEURER gave his age as 62, and that of his bride as 42. Efforts have been made to keep the marriage a secret. The millionaire's fondness for the woman's cooking led to a break between Meurer and his family. Meurer is suffering from a chronic stomach ailment and declares his new wife's cooking is indispensable if he is to live.

The Lithographic Trade.

Notes and News.

SOME interesting movements are on foot on the lithographic side of the printing industry. To begin with, it is good to learn that a slight improvement in trade has been experienced among members of the section during the past week or two, and at the same time a satisfactory lessening of unemployment has been notified.

WE understand that an agreement for a common understanding has been arrived at between the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists all over the country. The understanding thus effected is believed to be for the mutual benefit of both associations. Although amalgamation is not yet a practical proposition, it is thought that the agreement now existing between the two organisations can be looked upon as an important step in that direction.

Mr. Thomas Sproat, in the report of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers for the half-year ending 1922, speaks with enthusiasm of the efforts which are being brought to a conclusion to bring artists and process workers into closer connection with the Society.

The report shows a membership of 6,318, which is a loss of 342 members compared with a year ago. Business during that period was so slack that 1,786 members received out-of-work benefit. The total amount paid out is given at £9,699 18s. The sum paid to sick members amounted to £1,080 9s. 11d. Superannuated members received in benefits the amount of £3,391 3s. 6d., whilst death claims amounted to £419 1s. 11d. The total funds of the Society at the end of the year showed the sum of £59,755 13s. 2d.

WE learn that the agreement in reference to the wages of lithographers has been ratified by the London branch of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographers and the Master Printers' Federation. This provides that no further reduction in wages shall take place, and means that the reduction which was to take effect at the end of this week, has been cancelled, while no further demands for a reduction can be put forward during the existence of the present agreement.

EFFORTS are well in hand with regard to the Lithographers' Auxiliary concerts to take place in the autumn, and Mr. J. Mynott, the untiring auxiliary secretary, and his committee, are working hard to secure a full programme for the coming session.

THE current number of the *Modern Lithographer* marks an epoch in trade history, being the first printing journal in the world to be produced entirely by photo-litho offset. We congratulate the publishers and proprietors on their very excellent venture.

PRINTED books, papers and music imported into New Zealand during the eleven months ended November were of the value of £362,000. This figure compares with £370,000 in the eleven months of the preceding year, and £476,000 during January to November, 1920.

PRINTED books entering British South Africa in the eleven months ended November were of the value of £315,000, contrasted with £336,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year, and £400,000 in the eleven months of 1920.

FOUR VICIOUS CIRCLES.—Mr. Arthur Balfour, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, speaking at Wolverhampton, said we were still moving in four vicious circles—high taxation, excessive expenditure, bad trade, and international debt. The most urgent problem of to-day was that of reparations and the occupation of the Ruhr which it involved. This country had undergone a terrible strain, and we were still suffering, but we had cleared up our troubles better than any other nation in the world.

YOUR reputation will outlast your riches. Put reputation first.

Trade Union Matters.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION AND PIECEWORK.—The general secretary of the Typographical Association (Mr. H. Skinner), in reply to a communication from the secretary of the Yeovil Branch, stating that it was proposed to institute a system of piecework in that branch, states that such an alteration is against the rules of the Association ordered by the Aberystwith delegate meeting, and that no extension of piecework can be permitted. The Executive Council have given approval to the reply.

THE DE LA RUE DISPUTE.—Negotiations for a settlement have been opened between the London Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation and Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., and we understand, from information that has reached us, that a speedy settlement is imminent.

T.A. AND WAGES INCREASE.—The South-Western Group of the Typographical Association have passed unanimously a resolution that the Executive Council of the Association be urged to make immediate preparations for a wages increase movement, with a view to such becoming operative at the expiration of the present agreement. The mover of the resolution stated that the best way to counter-attack any agitation by the employers to reduce wages was to ask for an increase.

L.S.C. UNEMPLOYMENT AND OVERTIME.—According to the unemployment returns published in the *L.T.J.* the number of L.S.C. members signing the out-of-work book on the week ending June 23rd stood at 769, against 762 on June 16th, 756 on June 9th, and 781 for the week ending June 2nd. The members signing-on on June 23rd, 1922, represented 1,041, whereas in the corresponding week of 1921 the number stood at 1,169. The total number of hours worked during June in the general printing trade amounted to 58,544 (divided amongst 5,464 men), while the total number of hours worked in the news section reached 11,565, for which 1,191 men were responsible.

Paper Workers' Agreement.

Conference in Manchester.

The Joint Negotiating Committees of the two unions met the Employers' Committee at the Midland Hotel, Manchester.

The matter of the entirely unauthorised lightning strike of a section of the workers at Ramsbottom mill on the 19th ult. was raised by the employers and reports were given by the manager and Mr. W. Ross, general secretary papermaking section of the N.U.P.B. and P.W.

It was agreed that a notice be put up at the mill intimating that the case had been dealt with by the management and union representatives and that the mill would re-open on the Monday and that immediately after resumption of work full investigations by the union officials of the members' grievances would take place at the mill along with the management.

Certain points relating to the terms arrived at in the Valleyfield strike settlement were also ventilated by the National Union representatives.

The conference then took up consideration of the first two paragraphs of the employers' proposals, which were as follows:—

"Insert in the proposed new Agreement a provision that no prejudice or disability shall attach to membership or non-membership of a trade union."

"DISPUTES.—A dispute in a paper mill or allied business shall not be made the ground of interference with the normal business of another mill or establishment."

The meaning of these were defined by Mr. C. R. Seddon, president of Employers' Federation, and one or two other employers, and in reply Mr. G. Harraway, as chairman of the Joint Committee, intimated that the proposals were very objectionable to the unions, and were entirely unnecessary in the members' opinion. He had most definite instructions that unless they were withdrawn the union representatives could not proceed to consider any new agreement of which any such proposals formed part.

The conference was adjourned.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 49s. 9d., 50s., Pref., 25s. 6d xd.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 23s. 3d., Defd, $8\frac{5}{32}$, $8\frac{1}{8}$, Pref., 19s. 6d., 20s.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 22s. 7½d., 23s.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Ptg. Pref., 4s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, $7\frac{1}{4}$, $7\frac{9}{32}$, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 26s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 39, $42\frac{1}{2}$; John Dickinson, 28s. 3d.; *Financial News*, 10s. 3d.; *Financial Times*, 27s. 6d.; Ilford, 21s. 7½d., Pref., 18s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 9s.; International Linotype, 55, $55\frac{1}{2}$; Kelly's Directories, $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 4½d., 21s. 6d., Pref., 19s. 9d., 20s. 6d. xd.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 9d., $5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. Pref., 17s.; Linotype A Deb, 69, $69\frac{1}{2}$; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 9d., 24s. 6d.; George Newnes, 17s. 6d., Pref., 15s. 9d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 108; Odhams Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 6s. 3d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 4s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 77s., 77s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 87s. 6d., 86s. 3d., Pref., 23s. 9d., 24s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 9d; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16, $15\frac{7}{8}$, Pref., $10\frac{3}{4}$; Weldons, 36s. 10½d. Pref., 20s. 9d. xd.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 18s. 3d., 17s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES.—Directors of this London publishing firm announce final dividend of 1s. per share and bonus of 1s. per share. Total distribution for year 15 per cent. (same as previous year).

BURY PAPERMAKING CO.—For half-year ended May 26th gross profit on trading account of £4,462. After charging that account with interest and depreciation, amounting to £4,040, there is credit balance of £443 for half-year. Deducting this from debit balance from last account amounting to £33,627, there remains debit balance of £33,204.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS. — Interim dividend on deferred shares for quarter ended June 30th, 1923, of 2s. per share (at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum), less tax.

NEW COMPANIES.

BRISTOW, WADLEY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares: to acquire the businesses of plate and sheet glass, paint, oil, varnish, wall-paper manufacturers, paper merchants, etc., now carried on by F. J. Bristow, C. E. Wadley and W. H. Bryant at 5, 6, 7 and 8, Mill-lane, Cardiff, as "Bristow, Wadley and Co." Private company. Permanent directors: F. J. Bristow, C. E. Wadley, W. H. Bryant and C. F. Bristow. Registered office: 6, Mill-lane, Cardiff.

MONOTANIA, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of manufacturers of vessels and containers made of cardboard and other materials carried on at 28-34, Fortess-road, Kentish Town, N.W., and to enter into an agreement with W. E. Crossby and J. Mellor. Private company. Permanent directors: W. E. Jacobs, J. Mellor, E. Wardle and B. Foulds. Registered office: 28-34, Fortess-road, Kentish Town, N.W.

ALFRED ROUTLEFF AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the undertaking and all or any of the assets or liabilities of *Uxbridge Recorder* newspaper and printing business now owned and carried on by Alfred Routleff, trading as "Alfred Thomas Routleff and Co." at Uxbridge, Middlesex. Private company. First directors: A. T. Routleff and E.E. Barber. Registered office: 31B, High-street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

TRADE JOURNALS, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. First directors: B. C. Edwards and D. Edwards. Registered office: 8, Baldwin's-gardens, E.C.

READER PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (2,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference); to carry on the business of a letterpress, lithographic and colour printer and stationer, carried on by F. Reader at 86, Rutland-street, Leicester. Private company. First directors: F. Reader and J. Buxton. Registered office: 86, Rutland-st., Leicester.

MALCOLM PENNOCK, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 10s. shares; to carry on the business of canvas, paper bag, rope, twine and tape manufacturers, printers, lithographers, stationers, importers and exporters of all kinds of papers and papermakers' materials, etc. Private company. Subscribers: M. Pennock and B. S. Taylor. M. Pennock is the first director.

DISPLAY CRAFT, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of experts in display work and window dressing of all kinds, etc. Private company. Permanent joint managing directors: H. A. Down and C. H. Riches.

ARTISTIC ADVERTS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of advertisement contractors, billposters, general publicity specialists, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Alice E. Holloway and Rosa E. Steele.

E. W. STOCKHAM, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in lamp, gas, candle and electric light shades of paper, etc. Private company. First directors: W. H. Stockham and Mabel C. Smythe. Registered office: 78, High-street, Birmingham.

FIRTH, BLAKELEY (LEEDS), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers and publishers, now carried on by A. W. Firth and F. Bartliff at 6, Bankside-street, Roundhay-road, Leeds, as "A. W. Firth and Co." Private company. Permanent directors: A. W. Firth, F. Bartliff, J. Blakeley and H. W. Connell. Registered office: 4, St. Alban's-place, Leeds.

F. W. LONG (LONDON), LTD. — Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturer's agents for the buying and selling of tin boxes of all kinds, and printed matter by all processes, etc., and to adopt an agreement with F. W. Long, F. G. King and V. A. F. Rolandi. Private company. First directors: F. W. Long, F. G. King and V. A. Rolandi. Registered office: 7, Poultry, E.C.2.

COPELAND'S COLLEGE, LTD. — Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to acquire (1) the business now carried on at 33-4, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, as "Copeland's College," and (2) the undertaking of the Bankers' Publications and College, Ltd., and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. First directors: T. E. Copeland and H. H. W. Davidson. Registered office: 33-4, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN STATIONERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares (500 10 per cent. preference); to carry on business as indicated by the title. Private company. First directors: H. B. Knell and J. Sloan.

RUSSIAN NEWS, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to acquire, print, publish and circulate newspapers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Rothstein and Emile V. Burns. Registered office: 68, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.6.

ACADEMY ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in 1s. shares; to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, general printers, newspaper proprietors, photographers, stereotypers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. H. A. Winfield and E. Cain. Registered office: 26, Litchfield-street, W.C.2.

GEE AND SON, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of booksellers, printers, bookbinders and stationers now carried on by Gee and Son, Ltd., at Denbigh, including the goodwill of the said business and the copyright, etc., of the *North Wales Times*. Private company. First directors: W. Aston, J. L. Williams, D. Williams, J. R. Owen, R. L. Jones, J. T. Lloyd and H. M. Jones. Registered office: Chapel-street, Denbigh.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

BURRUP, MATHIESON AND CO., LTD. (Printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated June 15th, 1923, to secure £25,000, charged on certain leasehold premises in Southwark-street and Throgmorton-street, London, and the company's undertaking and other property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Lloyds Bank City Office Nominees, Ltd.

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on October 31st, 1921 (a) of mortgage by way of trust deed dated November 7th, 1907, securing £6,000 debenture stock; and (b) of Land Registry charge of same date pursuant to above trust deed. (Notice filed June 19th, 1923).

VICKERY, KYRLE AND CO., LTD. (Publishers, printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £2,450 debentures authorised May 31st, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

VICKERY, KYRLE AND CO., LTD.—Issues from April 4th to August 4th, 1921, of £1,875 debentures, parts of series already registered.

VICKERY, KYRLE AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on June 7th, 1923, of debentures dated from March 15th to August 4th, 1921, securing £2,500.

A. YOUNG AND SONS, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £4,500 debentures authorised June 12th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any), the whole amount being now issued.

A. YOUNG AND SONS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on June 12th, 1923, of debentures dated March 5th, 1923, securing £300.

LINCOLNSHIRE CHRONICLE, LTD.—Particulars filed of £7,500 second debentures authorised May 9th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £5,000.

SOUTHERN POST, LTD.—Mortgage on freehold land and premises known as Bognor Post Offices and works at London-road, Bognor, etc., dated June 19th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

EDSON (PRINTERS), LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on June 18th, 1923, of mortgage and debenture, both dated December 24th, 1921, securing £6,040.

FLEETWAY PRESS, LTD.—Second mortgage debenture dated June 15th, 1923, to secure £6,000 charged on real, leasehold and other property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: J. S. Phillips, 25, Ludgate-hill, E.C.4, and W. H. Gillett, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

BACUP TIMES, LTD. — Satisfaction to the extent of (a) £100 on September 29th, 1922, and (b) £100 on December 29th, 1922, of debenture dated May 22nd, 1922, securing £1,300.

JOSEPH TOWN AND SONS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, Keighley).—Satisfaction in full between October 1st, 1917, and February 9th, 1923, of trust deed dated April 11th, 1900, securing £24,000 debenture stock.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

Digitized by Google

MECHANICAL ADS, LTD. (London).—Debenture dated June 15th, 1923, to secure £1,900, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Major J. L. Willcocks, D.S.O., M.C., Stock Lodge, Stock, Essex.

FERRESTONE PRESS, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on June 5th, 1923, of debentures dated January 26th, 1910, and February 6th, 1911, securing £300 and £200 respectively.

FERRESTONE PRESS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £8,500 debentures authorised June 15th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present ssue being £4,500.

GOLDSCHMIDT, HAYES, AND SMITH, LTD. (Stationers, etc., Nottingham).—Satisfaction in full on May 17th, 1923, of debentures dated April 24th, 1902, securing £3,000.

NEW LEADER, LTD. (London).—Issue on May 28th, 1923, of £1,250 debentures, part of a series already registered.

PASCALL'S, LTD. (Billposters and advertising contractors, London).—Satisfaction in full between October 6th, 1903, and March 2nd, 1922, of debentures dated May 11th, 1903, securing £1,500. (Notice filed June 14th, 1923).

ENOCH AND SONS, LTD. (Music publishers, London).—Particulars filed of £25,000 debentures (entitled to 5 per cent. bonus on redemption), authorised June 6th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to mortgage on leasehold premises), the amount of the present issue being £9,500.

LIBRACO, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £1,500 second debentures authorised June 1st, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to £2,500 prior mortgage debentures), the whole amount being now issued.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re BRUCE OSWALD CHAPMAN, 37, Essex-street, Strand, printer, publisher and general merchant.—This bankrupt, who failed last January, applied on June 27th at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. The official receiver reported that the applicant in November, 1920, purchased for £190 the stock, furniture and effects of the above business, which he continued under the style of the "Commercial Typewriter Exchange" and "B. A. Chapman and Co." until November, 1922, when it was acquired by a company, which discharged the existing liabilities and of which he acted as a director, without remuneration. He attributed his failure to having given acceptances for £500, without receiving any consideration, that being his only liability. The assets were not expected to realise more than £15. Mr. Registrar Hope granted a discharge subject to a judgment for £35, to be satisfied by an immediate cash payment.

Re T. HEAD AND CO., LTD., manufacturers of cardboard boxes, 4, Regent-street, S.W. Under the compulsory liquidation of this company accounts have been lodged showing liabilities £764 against assets valued at £142 and a deficiency of £3,022 as regards contributories, the issued capital being 20,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, and 1,400 preference shares of £1 each. Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, official receiver, reports that the company was formed in October, 1921, with a nominal capital of £3,000, to acquire as a going concern and carry on the business of cardboard box and fancy goods manufacturers carried on by R. Shaw and W. Popkin, trading as T. Head and Co., at 322, Upper-street, Islington. The purchase price was agreed at £2,439. The failure is attributed to lack of sufficient capital, inability to obtain credit and the general depression in trade. The liquidation remains in the hands of the official receiver.

Re SKINNER, BRIERLEY AND CO. (George Francis Skinner and Henry Walter Brierley, trading as), wholesale stationers and paper merchants, 22, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.—This firm failed in March, 1922, and on Tuesday the partners applied to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court for orders of discharge. Mr. Armstrong, official receiver, reported that the provable debts amounted to £1,007, and the only asset recovered was 14s. 2d., the proceeds of unused cheques. The bankrupts entered into partnership on March 12th, 1920, and traded at 176, Fleet-street; the debtor Skinner provided a cash capital of £950, and Brierley contributed £100 and his connection and experience. In September, 1920, they removed to Great James-street. Brierley fell ill in May, 1921, and was unable properly to attend to the business, and in February, 1922, the landlord seized and sold the stock and furniture, whereupon the trade ceased. The failure was attributed to depreciation in the value of stock, slump in trade, illness of the debtor Brierley, and insufficiency of capital. The offences reported were insufficiency of assets to equal 10s. in the £ on the amount of the liabilities, and trading with knowledge of insolvency. The discharge of Brierley was suspended for two years, and that of Skinner for two years and six months, a previous arrangement with creditors being also reported against that bankrupt.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Sapt and D. Berry, under the style of Berry's Advertising Agency, 24, Essex-street, Strand, London.

R. S. Allwood and L. Wain, under the style of Allwood and Wain, printers, Bradgate-road, Anstey, Leicester.

Ernest S. Cook and Thomas A. Godfrey, wholesale stationers, 82, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

John Halstead, sen., Angus Halstead, and John Halstead, jun., under the style of Halstead and Sons, printers, 37, Castle-street, Carlisle, so far as concerns John Halstead, sen.

Arthur Maule, and Thomas C. Smith, printers, bookbinders, etc., 36a, Clarence-street, Kingston-on-Thames.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

J. A. Sykes, 29, Malpas-road, Wallasey, rope, twine and paper dealer.

Norwegian Strike.

Serious Threat by Employers.

The strike in the Norwegian pulp and paper mills continues, and 14,000 persons are idle. It does not appear to be yet understood how serious the crisis is. Opinion is equally divided between those who believe that the stoppage will be of short duration and those who take the opposite view.

An important principle is at stake. Although it arose out of the action of but 19 wood floaters who had been on strike for two years, it threatens to involve many industries in Norway. These men, it appears, refused to recognise a Government arbitrator's award, and if they, with the assistance of the pulp and paper workers, should gain their point, there would be no virtue in any arbitration in the future.

An attempt to force the matter to an issue is being made by the employers in other industries, who threaten, unless the sympathetic strike is settled by July 6th, to declare a lock-out in saw mills, textile works, chemical plants, etc., affecting a similar number of men to those out in the paper industry.

If a settlement should be reached by July 6th the effect of the stoppage will not be so serious. But there is no evidence that there will be so prompt an arrangement. With a continuance of the strike after that date, the position in the pulp and paper market will become serious.

In the meantime it is stated that the authorities are endeavouring to bring the parties together.

Involved with the sympathetic strike is the question of the wages agreement which terminates in August. The employers agreed to take this matter into consideration now, but the workpeople declined and, instead, decided upon the strike.

Negotiations Re-opened.

A wire from Norway on Thursday morning stated that negotiations were resumed on Wednesday afternoon, and mills seem optimistic that a settlement may be reached.

Albert E. Mallandain, Ltd.

Important Paper Amalgamation.

Albert E. Mallandain, Ltd., was registered as a private company on June 23rd with a nominal capital of £150,000, in £1 shares (40,000 "A" cumulative 6 per cent. preference, 40,000 "B" cumulative 10 per cent. preference, 68,000 ordinary and 2 000 employees'), to acquire (1) the business of a paper manufacturer and dealer, etc., now carried on by A. E. Mallandain, of Park Royal Paper Mills, Park Royal, Middlesex, and King's House, King-street, E.C.; and (2) the business of paper manufacturers and merchants formerly carried on by the Forester Paper Co. (1917), Ltd., at Victoria-road, Acton, W., Foresters' Hall-place, Clerkenwell, and King's House, E.C.

The permanent directors are A. E. Mallandain (managing director), 4, Whitehall-court, S.W., and S. Farrow (general manager), The Red Cottage, Slough, Bucks. The registered office is at King's House, King-street, E.C.

Wm. Tod, Junr., and Co. (1923).

William Tod, Junr., and Co. (1923), Ltd., was registered in Edinburgh on June 14th as a public company with a nominal capital of £190,000 in 120,000 preference and 70,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper and paper goods of all kinds.

The first directors are: W. L Tod, Glenesk, Polton, Midlothian, paper manufacturer; A. K. Tod, St. Ann's Mount, Polton, Midlothian, paper manufacturer; J. A. Hood, Midfield, Lasswade, Midlothian, colliery owner; J. W. F. Lowson, Quarwood, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, managing director of Hendon Paper Works; A. H. Lymn, Abbot's-court, Kensington-square, London, W.8, chemical engineer; and W. Hunter, Breezehill, Roslin, Midlothian, engineer.

The registered office is at Springfield Mill, Polton, Midlothian.

Continental Paper Companies.

FRANCE.

Papeteries de l'Ouest.—Profits for the past year 264,119 francs, against 263,160 in 1921; dividend of 15 francs per share proposed.

BELGIUM.

Papeteries Anversoises.—The account for 1922-23 closed with a profit of 3,023,372 francs, against 2,281,862 francs in 1921-22; dividend 31·16 francs.

Papeteries Navarre.—Profits for 1922, 3,093,572 francs, against a loss of 2,283,821 francs in the previous year.

PAPETERIES DE SAVENTHEM, Belgium, realised profits last year of about 28,111,063 francs, whereas there was a loss of 1,215,656 francs in 1921. A dividend of 30 per cent. is to be paid.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

Harold Spalding and Co.

Important Addition to Their Mill Agencies.

Messrs. Harold Spalding and Co., of 56, Ludgate-hill, are to be congratulated upon having been appointed sole London agents for Messrs. Y. Trotter and Son, Ltd., Chirnside Bridge Paper Mills, the well-known manufacturers of esparto papers. In transferring their London representation to Messrs. Harold Spalding and Co., Messrs. Trotter have selected a firm which has confined its business to *bona fide* mill agency without trying to attach to it the somewhat conflicting interests of merchants.

Both Mr. Harold Spalding and his partner, Mr. William Sommerville, have from their earliest days been closely associated with paper mills in this country, and their sympathies are naturally with the manufacturers.

This new acquisition gives Messrs. Spalding command of a very wide range of papers. Through their agency for the Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., they are able to offer mechanical M.F. and super-calendered printings, tinted papers, folding middles for boxes and parchment papers. The Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., another of their representations, produces wood free printings and cream laids, banks and cartridges and their old speciality, genuine black papers. The Golden Valley Paper Mills, for whom they also act, are noted for tub-sized, air-dried writing papers, and high-class E.S. writing papers. Messrs. P. Garnett and Sons, Ltd., whom they have represented for many years, provide them with M.G. papers, especially those suitable for envelopes, tinted papers, M.G. and glazed, tinted covers, label manillas, buff-tinted and other grades. They have also added to their agencies Messrs. Wm. Harvey and Son, of Romsey, who turn out a sound quality of brown. Now, to complete a very excellent assortment, they have added to their representations a mill which makes the highest quality of esparto papers at Chirnside.

Since Mr. Harold Spalding started in business for himself in 1901, he has made continual progress. Within the first six months he had acquired the representation of three mills, and in 1903 he was joined by his partner, Mr. William Sommerville, a director of W. and J. Sommerville, Ltd., who owned the Golden Valley Paper Mills before they were taken over by Mr. Charles King Smith.

The business was originally started at 101, Fleet-street, with quite modest premises, but they soon had to take larger offices at 12, St. Bride-street. These in turn the business outgrew, and in 1919 the firm went into 56, Ludgate-hill, where their well-arranged offices permit of the rapid discharge of their manifold activities.

Last year they celebrated their twenty-first anniversary, when the staff, several of whom have been with the firm for 16 years, were entertained for a day on the river, the affection and esteem in which Mr. Harold Spalding and Mr. William Sommerville are held being demonstrated by gifts as mementos of an interesting occasion.

The acquisition of the agency of the Chirnside Bridge Paper Mills indicates that there is no diminution in the enterprise of Harold Spalding and Co., who still adhere very rigidly to their paper mill agency business, and it is to his strict attitude in confining himself to the wholesale trade that Mr. Harold Spalding attributes his success.

Reed and Smith's Developments.

Messrs. Reed and Smith, Ltd., the well-known paper manufacturers, of Cullompton, Devon, have added to their group of mills the Stoke Canon Paper Works, near Exeter, the firm having obtained a controlling interest in Messrs. Fredk. Tremlett and Co., Ltd. Messrs. Reed and Smith's London offices are at 4, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.4, and in future the sales of the output of Stoke Canon Paper Works will be conducted through this office. It may be mentioned that Mr. Chas. Tremlett will still take an active interest in the company, and the manufacture will be under his direct supervision as heretofore.

AN Advertisement is always working.

East Lancs Paper Mills.

Recreation Club Gala and Opening of Sports Pavilion.

The second annual gala was held on the 23rd ult., when the handsome new sports Pavilion, which has been so generously erected by the directors of the firm for the benefit of the employees, was formally opened by Mrs. C. R. Seddon. The grounds were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and the arrangements made by the club officials were all that could be desired. An interesting sports programme had been arranged and great amusement was caused by the side shows, the lady palmist being specially well patronised. The Radcliffe Brass Band was also in attendance and gave selections during the afternoon, and played for dancing in the evening. The sports commenced at 2 p.m. and at 3.45 p.m. there was an interval, during which the ceremony of opening the new pavilion took place.

Description of the Building.

The pavilion is 76 ft. in length and 47 ft. wide, with a verandah in front, which projects 9 ft. out from the main building. The walls are built of stock bricks and the roof is covered with red asbestos tiles. A pleasing effect is secured by two small half-timbered gables at the ends, and a small gable placed centrally on the front of the building. The verandah, which is one of the chief features, is 45 ft. long by 11 ft. wide at its widest point, and is supported by wood pillars surmounted by a moulded cornice. A wood balustrade is formed along the front and sides. The outside of the building is painted in black and white. The inside is divided into three portions. The central portion forms a large hall 43 ft. by 38 ft., which has a maple boarded floor, and can be used for dancing or parties. This large room is further divided into three separate rooms (by means of panelled partitions which are movable), ladies' room, gentlemen's room and club room. The two ends of the building are divided into ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms, bath rooms, lavatories, billiard room, bowl house, kitchen, and pantry. The rooms have panelled walls and ceilings, and a boarded dado is carried around the large room and billiard room to about 4 ft. high. All the inside woodwork is stained and varnished. The floors and walls in the bath-rooms and lavatories are tiled. An efficient system of heating and ventilation is installed, and the building is lighted throughout with electric light. The photograph of the gathering at the opening ceremony was taken in front of the pavilion

Alderman T. S. Collinge, J.P. (chairman of the board of directors) presided at the opening gathering and the following ladies and gentlemen were present:—Mr. C. R. Seddon, J.P. and Mrs. Seddon, Mr. and Mrs. John Seddon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kirkham, Mrs. Wood Collinge and Master Tom Collinge, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ogden and the Misses Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prestwich, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kirkham, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Leigh (Liverpool), Mr. R. Smith (Hyde), Mr. and Mrs. E. Baguley (Macclesfield), Mr. and Mrs. R. Monks, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Balshaw, Mr. John Kirkham, Mr. W. Ross (National Union of Printing and Paper Workers), Mrs. Bridge (organiser of the Women's National Union) and Mr. J. Pearson.

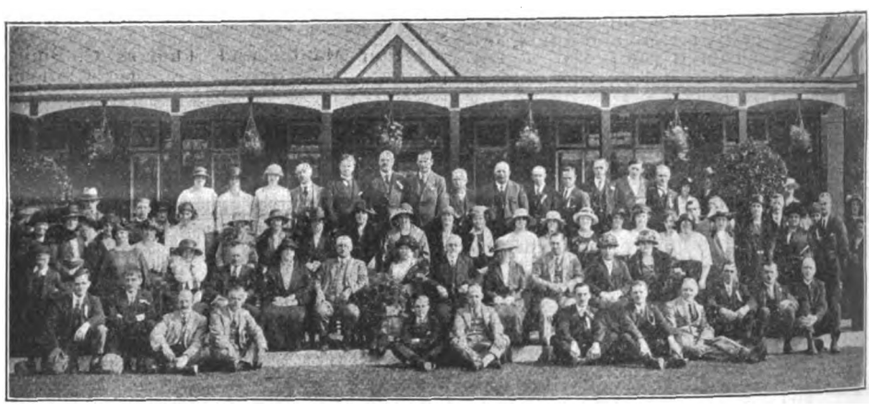


Photo: F. Danby, Radcliffe, Lancs.

OPENING OF THE EAST LANCS MILL SPORTS PAVILION.

North v. South.

Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, late captain of the Paper Trade Golfing Society, took a team North at the invitation of Mr. E. W. Allen, to play a friendly match against a team representing the paper trade in the North, captained by the latter.

Mr. C. R. Seddon very kindly entertained both teams and the match took place on the Birkdale links, which, together with Formby, rank almost equal in importance to the famous Hoylake course.

Singles were played in the morning and foursomes in the afternoon. Scores:—

SINGLES.

North.		South.	
E. W. Allen (2 and 1)	1	A. Dykes Spicer	0
F. Marshall	0	A. S. Duff (1 up)	1
Norman Duxbury	0	Harrison Savory (3 and 1)	1
R. K. Kirkpatrick	½	R. G. Harvey Greenham	½
J. Seddon (2 and 1)	1	F. A. Skerratt	0
A. Lucas	0	R. G. Varcoe (5 and 4)	1
H. B. Brindle	0	G. Buchanan (8 and 7)	1
T. A. Colclough Leete (7 and 6)	1	G. W. Shilcock	0
	3½		4½

FOURSOMES.

Allen and Duxbury	½	Spicer and Savory	½
Leete and Marshall (4 and 3)	1	Duff and Shilcock	0
Seddon and Kirkpatrick (1 up)	1	Greenham and Varcoe	0
Brindle and Lucas	0	Skerratt & Buchanan (4 and 3)	1
	2½		1½

The teams thus had a total of 6 points each to their credit, and were all square on the day's play, which was of the most enjoyable nature.

New Zealand Customs Decisions.

Cardboard Box-Making Machinery, etc.

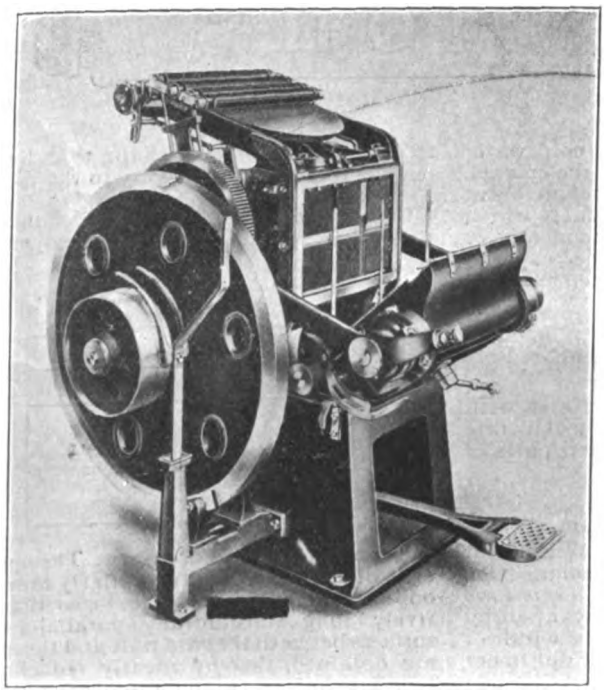
Customs decisions regarding the classification of certain articles under the New Zealand Customs Tariff have been issued by the Minister of Customs. The rates of duty on cardboard box-making machinery specified below are as follows: British Preferential Tariff, free; Intermediate Tariff, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; General Tariff, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The machinery specifically concerned is thus described: Corrugating roll glueing machine, for glueing paper wrappers used in box-making; lacing and fly-leafing machines for attaching paper lace, etc., to cardboard and other boxes; wrapping machine for use in making loose-wrapped lids.

Under the heading of educational apparatus, blackboards, silicate, being paper pulp boards with a coating of specially prepared paint on each side, bear the following rates: British Preferential Tariff, free; Intermediate, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; General, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Serviettes or d'oyleys of paper, unprinted, or printed only with floral or similar designs: British Preferential Tariff, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; Intermediate, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; General, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

PRICES of Austrian paper make it almost impossible to compete in the world's markets.

Digitized by Google



BUILT IN FIVE SIZES.

The SUPERIORITY
of the
TIP-TOP PLATEN MACHINE
is in the
Perfect Impression and Register.

The platen and the base and vertical bed are cast in one solid piece.
Superior inking apparatus of newest type.
High speed and light and noiseless running.
Adjustable runners and **camless drive of roller carriage.**
Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.
Automatic chase-locking hook.
Central adjustment of impression.

It enables you to tackle anything from a hand-bill to the best class of half-tone and three-colour work.

Sole Agents:

Can be seen in London and Provinces.

William J. Light & Co., Ltd., 36-38, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: **3839 Central.** *Telegrams:* **Winkolight, Fleet, London.**

Radium



Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

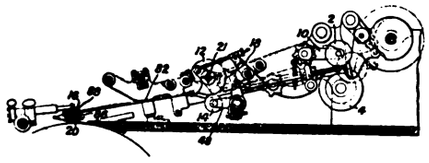
ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Feeding Sheet.

In an invention by the Cross Paper Feeder Co. sheets are fed to printing and like machines by forwarding devices moving at a constant high speed which is maintained until the front stops are nearly reached, the sheets are then slowed down quickly and released before the stops are reached, the sheets being grasped by their front edge and drawn against the stops. The sheets are separated by known means, such as combing rollers, forwarded by constantly driven rollers 4 coacting with drop rollers 2 mounted in lever arms 10, and are finally fed by rollers 12, 14 driven at the same speed as the rollers 2, 4. The rollers 14 are mounted in resilient arms 48 which can be depressed by cam,



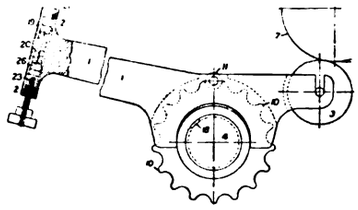
lever-and-link mechanism to release the sheet. There are two rollers 12 symmetrically arranged on a constantly driven shaft 21 provided with hubs about which segment rolls 18 are freely mounted, and oscillated by cam and lever mechanism. The rolls 18 also co-operate with the pressure rolls 14, and are of larger diameters than the rolls 12, so that when the sheets are gripped between the segments 18 and rolls 14, the rolls 12 are out of action. The rolls 18 are given a variable motion and soon decrease the speed of the sheet, until it is nearly at rest. The sheet is then seized by grippers 20 carried by a reciprocating rod 82, and is carried by the grippers against the front stops 16. The grippers are opened to take the sheet by pins 86 on the front stops acting on arms 88 projecting from the upper jaws of the grippers.

Printing Surfaces.

An invention by Mr. A. R. Trist relates to printing surfaces of the kind having ink-repelling areas of mercury or mercury amalgam, and consists in applying gold or other metal having a greater affinity for mercury than the metal of which the printing surface is composed, to prevent diffusion and evaporation of the mercury. A sheet of metal to which mercury will adhere or with which it will amalgamate, or a sheet of material coated with such a metal, is provided with a coating of bichromated fish glue enamel, exposed behind a positive transparency of the required design, and washed with cold water to remove the unaffected parts of the enamel. The remaining parts of the enamel are burnt in, and a layer of iron or other metal to which mercury will not adhere is chemically or electrolytically deposited on the exposed metal. The burnt-in enamel is then removed by caustic alkali, and the metal thereby exposed is treated with mercury with which gold is afterwards associated by applying a solution of a salt of gold. According to the Provisional Specification, a sheet of copper, or of iron coated with copper, is printed with the design in a resist, and a solution of nitrate of mercury applied to the unprinted parts of the surface of the sheet.

Paper Cutting Mechanism.

In an invention by Mr. H. W. V. Wilson and the Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., rotary disk cutters 3 held on levers 1 are pressed against a cylinder 7 by a spring device 2 and are adjusted over the width of the web by wheels 10 threaded for adjustment on a screwed shaft 4. The lever 1 is formed to engage the boss of the wheel, which latter

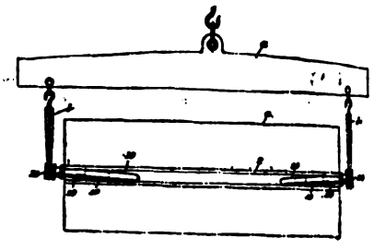


is locked in adjusted position by a roller 11 carried on the lever. A scale 18 on the shaft facilitates the adjustment. The spring device 2 comprises a cylinder 19 containing two keyed pistons 21, 26, separated by a spring 20, the pressure on the piston 21 being adjusted by a screw 23 with a serrated end. A number of the arms 1 with cutters 3 are mounted on the shaft 4 and their spring devices are engaged by a cam bar extending across the machine. In place of the cutting disks 3 perforating tools may be used.

Moving Rolls of Paper.

In moving heavy rolls of paper by means of a crane, it is customary to insert bars suspended from the crane into the ends of the openings in the paper rolls. Owing to the weight of the rolls and the leverage exerted, these bars frequently mutilate the paper about the openings, or break down the cores. The object of a device by Mr. Howard Parker is to provide bars of such shape that the rolls may be lifted without injury to the paper or the core.

Each of the bars is provided with a relatively long spindle 10 entering the opening of



the core x of the roll of paper. The opposite ends of each spindle are similarly tapered in opposite directions, as at 20, 30, so that relatively long substantially parallel bearing surfaces between the core wall and the spindle are obtained, thereby greatly reducing the likelihood of cracking or breaking down the wall of the opening.

New Colour-Testing Lamp.

Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., the well-known printing ink firm, have invented a new lamp (patent applied for No. 31,713), which is now manufactured by Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd., for testing the fastness of coloured pigments to sunlight. This lamp, which is known as the "Frequentia," should prove invaluable, not only to printers and printing ink makers, but also to the paint trades and textile manufacturers and all other industries interested in coloured pigments.

The object of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., in producing this lamp was to obviate the difficulty of heat radiation, to retain natural atmospheric conditions as nearly as possible, and to evolve constant light. They have obtained this result after extensive experiments in using an arc lamp of very high candle power, enclosed in a cylinder with a dial thermometer. The material to be exposed is fixed in small frames or windows inserted in the cylinder and air-cooled by a fan of variable speed.

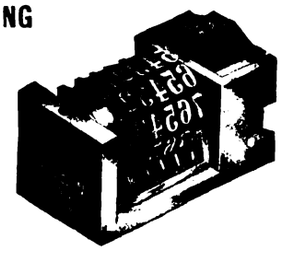
An exhibition lamp is now used daily at the premises of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., and demonstrations will be gladly given.



654321
Impression of Figures.

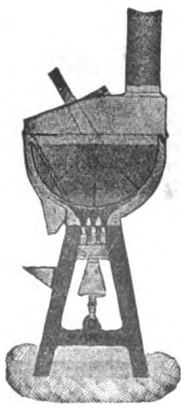
AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES
Model 30 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0
Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No. 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE
The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.
NO VALVE CLEAN METAL NO LADLING
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL NO LEAKS
SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.
VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

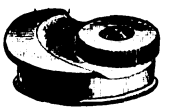
Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST.,
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338 E.C.2.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

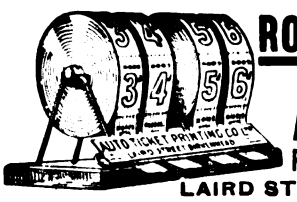
SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens,
Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.



ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.
ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

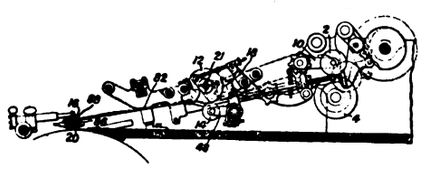
When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Feeding Sheet.

In an invention by the Cross Paper Feeder Co. sheets are fed to printing and like machines by forwarding devices moving at a constant high speed which is maintained until the front stops are nearly reached, the sheets are then slowed down quickly and released before the stops are reached, the sheets being grasped by their front edge and drawn against the stops. The sheets are separated by known means, such as combing rollers, forwarded by constantly driven rollers 4 coacting with drop rollers 2 mounted in lever arms 10, and are finally fed by rollers 12, 14 driven at the same speed as the rollers 2, 4. The rollers 14 are mounted in resilient arms 48 which can be depressed by cam,



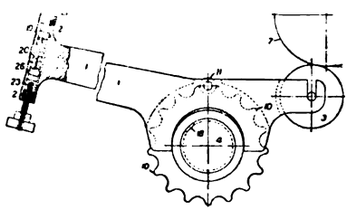
lever-and-link mechanism to release the sheet. There are two rollers 12 symmetrically arranged on a constantly driven shaft 21 provided with hubs about which segment rolls 18 are freely mounted, and oscillated by cam and lever mechanism. The rolls 18 also co-operate with the pressure rolls 14, and are of larger diameters than the rolls 12, so that when the sheets are gripped between the segments 18 and rolls 14, the rolls 12 are out of action. The rolls 18 are given a variable motion and soon decrease the speed of the sheet, until it is nearly at rest. The sheet is then seized by grippers 20 carried by a reciprocating rod 82, and is carried by the grippers against the front stops 16. The grippers are opened to take the sheet by pins 86 on the front stops acting on arms 88 projecting from the upper jaws of the grippers.

Printing Surfaces.

An invention by Mr. A. R. Trist relates to printing surfaces of the kind having ink-repelling areas of mercury or mercury amalgam, and consists in applying gold or other metal having a greater affinity for mercury than the metal of which the printing surface is composed, to prevent diffusion and evaporation of the mercury. A sheet of metal to which mercury will adhere or with which it will amalgamate, or a sheet of material coated with such a metal, is provided with a coating of bichromated fish glue enamel, exposed behind a positive transparency of the required design, and washed with cold water to remove the unaffected parts of the enamel. The remaining parts of the enamel are burnt in, and a layer of iron or other metal to which mercury will not adhere is chemically or electrolytically deposited on the exposed metal. The burnt-in enamel is then removed by caustic alkali, and the metal thereby exposed is treated with mercury with which gold is afterwards associated by applying a solution of a salt of gold. According to the Provisional Specification, a sheet of copper, or of iron coated with copper, is printed with the design in a resist, and a solution of nitrate of mercury applied to the unprinted parts of the surface of the sheet.

Paper Cutting Mechanism.

In an invention by Mr. H. W. V. Wilson and the Victory Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., rotary disk cutters 3 held on levers 1 are pressed against a cylinder 7 by a spring device 2 and are adjusted over the width of the web by wheels 10 threaded for adjustment on a screwed shaft 4. The lever 1 is formed to engage the boss of the wheel, which latter

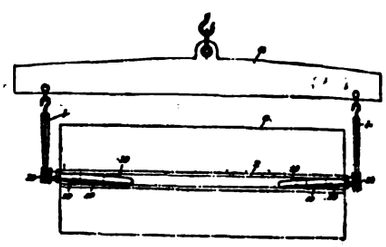


is locked in adjusted position by a roller 11 carried on the lever. A scale 18 on the shaft facilitates the adjustment. The spring device 2 comprises a cylinder 19 containing two keyed pistons 21, 26, separated by a spring 20, the pressure on the piston 21 being adjusted by a screw 23 with a serrated end. A number of the arms 1 with cutters 3 are mounted on the shaft 4 and their spring devices are engaged by a cam bar extending across the machine. In place of the cutting disks 3 perforating tools may be used.

Moving Rolls of Paper.

In moving heavy rolls of paper by means of a crane, it is customary to insert bars suspended from the crane into the ends of the openings in the paper rolls. Owing to the weight of the rolls and the leverage exerted, these bars frequently mutilate the paper about the openings, or break down the cores. The object of a device by Mr. Howard Parker is to provide bars of such shape that the rolls may be lifted without injury to the paper or the core.

Each of the bars is provided with a relatively long spindle 10 entering the opening of



the core *x* of the roll of paper. The opposite ends of each spindle are similarly tapered in opposite directions, as at 20, 30, so that relatively long substantially parallel bearing surfaces between the core wall and the spindle are obtained, thereby greatly reducing the likelihood of cracking or breaking down the wall of the opening.

New Colour-Testing Lamp.

Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., the well-known printing ink firm, have invented a new lamp (patent applied for No. 31,713), which is now manufactured by Messrs. A. W. Penrose and Co., Ltd., for testing the fastness of coloured pigments to sunlight. This lamp, which is known as the "Frequentia," should prove invaluable, not only to printers and printing ink makers, but also to the paint trades and textile manufacturers and all other industries interested in coloured pigments.

The object of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., in producing this lamp was to obviate the difficulty of heat radiation, to retain natural atmospheric conditions as nearly as possible, and to evolve constant light. They have obtained this result after extensive experiments in using an arc lamp of very high candle power, enclosed in a cylinder with a dial thermometer. The material to be exposed is fixed in small frames or windows inserted in the cylinder and air-cooled by a fan of variable speed.

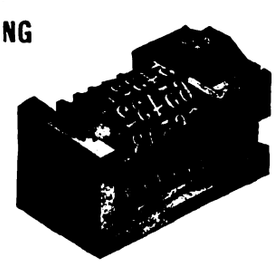
An exhibition lamp is now used daily at the premises of Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., and demonstrations will be gladly given.



654321
Impression of Figures.

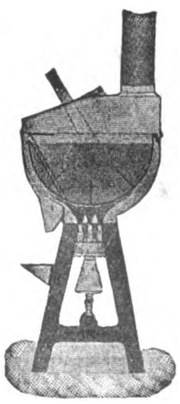
AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES
Model 30 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0
Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE
The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.
NO VALVE CLEAN METAL NO LADLING
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL NO LEAKS
SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD
VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1890. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

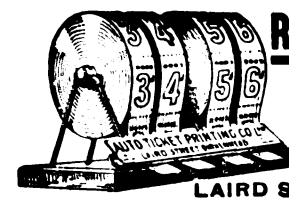
SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and — Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.



ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.
ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

Digitized by Google

Burnell, Hardy and Bradly.

A New Force in the Paper Trade.

A new force of some potentiality entered the paper trade of this country as from July 2nd, when Mr. H. G. Bradly, C.B.E., joined in partnership with Mr. Harold H. Hardy under the style of Burnell, Hardy and Bradly, paper mill agents. Perhaps the adjective "new" is not quite correct, because both these gentlemen have for many years been powers in the trade, only they have been acting apart. Now they are joining their exceptional knowledge and experience for the common good.

The firm of Burnell, Hardy and Co., which was established over 30 years ago, had created a high reputation and to this reputation Mr. Hardy, who has been directing the original firm since 1903, has largely contributed. He had previously been a director of Spicer Bros., and during these years he has greatly developed his expert knowledge in all classes of paper and boards. There are few people with such an intimate knowledge of the board side of the industry as is possessed by Mr. Hardy, who has made a special study of the subject.

Mr. Bradly was a director of Lepard and Smiths, Ltd., and in 1916, by reason of his experience, he was appointed technical advisor to the Royal Commission on Paper, acting in the same capacity to the Paper Controllor when he took charge of the department. The remark of a well-known manufacturer voices the universal opinion of Mr. Bradly's regimé: "Mr. Bradly acted with conspicuous ability and fairness without fear or favour in a time of extreme difficulty; always approachable, without red tape or officiousness, sympathetically helping all and sundry with common sense and good judgment." Latterly, of course, Mr. Bradly was a director of Charles Marsden and Sons and some of their associated companies, thus adding "paper manufacture" to his vast experience.

Thus the two partners, who have been acquainted for many years, having had a thorough training in every department of the paper industry, are able to offer to all buyers a service which is something unique. The policy of the old firm will be continued from 106, Queen Victoria-street, where additional accommodation has been secured.

In the main the bulk of the mills for which the firm act produce specialities, which of necessity have to be imported. All the pre-war agencies have been renewed, additions have been made, and in the future there will probably be extensions at home.

With an increased range of paper goods, however, the policy of distributing them through reliable channels will not be disturbed, while more perfect organisation will emanate from the knowledge of what wholesale buyers and exporters require.

Messrs. Burnell, Hardy and Bradly represent not only the Finnish Union of Board Mills, but several other large concerns producing every grade of paper, including "news," printings, writings, wrappings, cover papers, manillas, tissues and copyings, etc.

With the worst of the trade depression over, a joining of the trained knowledge and experience of Mr. Hardy and Mr. Bradly will find plenty of scope. Both have shared in the developments which have taken place in the paper trade during recent years, and they are fully alive to the trend of affairs in the future. Movements are on foot which will mean a still greater use of paper—in the hygienic wrapping of food stuffs, for instance—and in these developments the advice and service which the new firm of Burnell, Hardy and Bradly are able to offer will be of inestimable value.

Scottish Notes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PAPER business is a difficult and irksome problem nowadays. Consumers are very sceptical when one introduces the subject of market conditions. Such is their temper that they are not to be moved in the direction of larger purchases by the argument that prices have an upward tendency. Practically the only answer they vouchsafe to such a proposition is a significant and somewhat irritating smile.

THE influence at work is not so much that buyers doubt the value of the gloomy prognostication. Scarcity of money and intense competition among printers account a great deal for their timidity at the present time. With uncertainty at home and abroad, perhaps the reluctance to enter into commitments is reasonable.

NEVERTHELESS, the tendency of prices is undoubtedly to harden. The higher cost of raw materials is now coming into manufacture, and there is a disposition on the part of papermakers to hold out for a better return for their product.

ON the other hand, consumers are inclined to argue that prices are taking a general trend downwards. They forget such incidents as the Swedish pulp dispute, the strike trouble in Norway, and the larger consumption of pulp and raw materials over a wider area. Or, if they don't forget, at least they are not going to take upon their shoulders more of the burden than they can help.

TO MANY people the mill prices of paper are a puzzle, especially those of wood-free papers. For instance, there is easy bleaching pulp at round about £17 a ton c.i.f. and the selling price of wood-free papers is not higher than 3½d. per lb., and in some cases, 3d. per lb.

IT is common knowledge that in Scotland most firms trading as wholesale stationers hold practically no stock of this class of paper, and, as a matter of fact, are hanging on to the coat-tails of mills carrying stock. These latter mills, on their part, are only able to keep moving by reason of export demand, which has been the saving grace of the paper industry for many months.

THE paper salesman, therefore, is having an anxious if not a lean time at present. There is probably some truth in the belief that the gloomy weather is having its effect upon the trade. It certainly is in other directions of commerce, and the effect is doubtless reflected in paper business. Warm, genial weather might perhaps open the hearts and the pockets of paper buyers and consumers.

SEVERAL of the large London stores have installed machinery for wrapping bread, for which there is a steadily increasing demand.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.

President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.

Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.

DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,600

London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

NO CHARGE FOR DIES! EMBOSSED LABELS & SEALS
Prices from 12/9 Per 5,000
Special Discount to the Trade.
BROWNE, FRENCH CO.
109, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: VICTORIA 5,500.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **CHINA.** **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, Sept. 6th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, 5% *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Book your special position now. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **JAPAN.** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

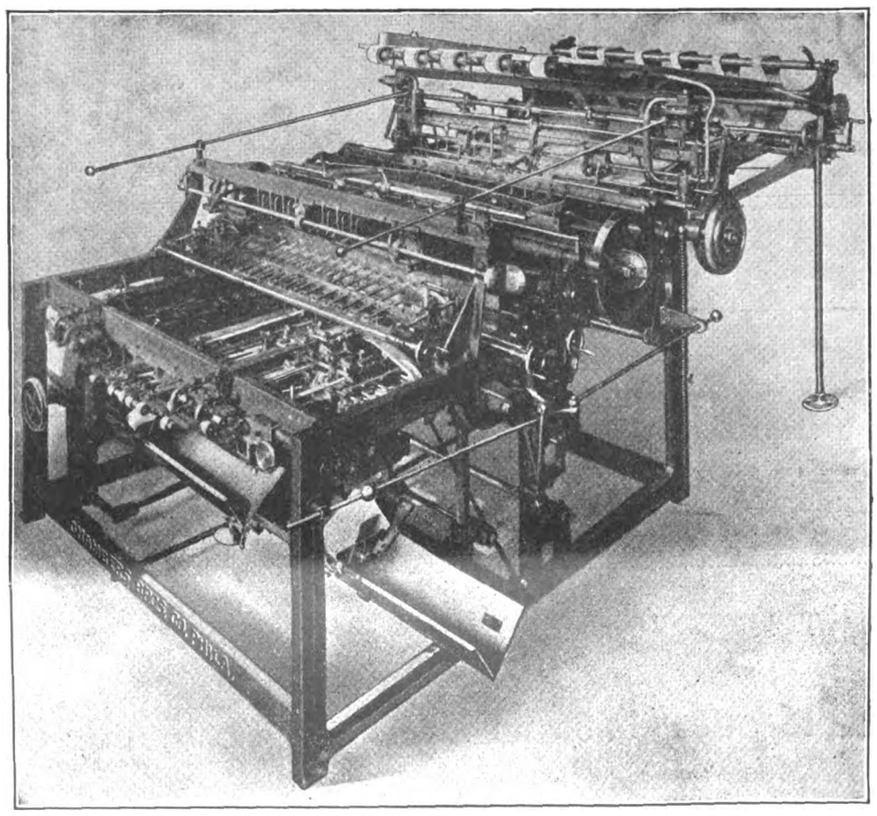
For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—July 5, 1923.

Digitized by Google

JUL 25 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 63. NUMBER 2. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 12, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

AN APPRECIATION OF

"SLOGGER"

Automatic Sheet Feeder

(*From letter received by H. T. B., Ltd.*)

"I wish to compliment your Company on the new model 'Slogger' recently fitted to a Quad Demy Two-Revolution Machine.

"During the past week on a 40,000 run the press with the 'Slogger' ran thoroughout at a steady and uniform speed of 1,850 copies per hour in perfect register, and on a test for some hours ran at 2,100 copies per hour, and the only labour required was half an hour's loading up each morning for the day's run.

"The job was an ordinary Magazine, Demy 8vo., 32 pp., machine set type, and the paper Quad Demy, mill finish, 76lb.

"It is only since the 'Slogger' was fitted that I have been enabled to obtain the full productive capacity of a Two-Revolution Machine, and I do not exaggerate when I state that on longish runs of Quad Demy size sheets the output is fully 50 per cent. above that of hand feeding with better register. On very thin paper, and also on larger size sheets the output percentage would be much higher.

"I am convinced that for speed, reliability, accuracy, and labour saving there is no Automatic Feeder on the Market at present to equal the 'Slogger' for Magazine and Book work, both for long and short runs."

YOU WILL HAVE SIMILAR RESULTS WHEN YOU INSTALL "SLOGGER" PILE FEEDER.

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-color Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

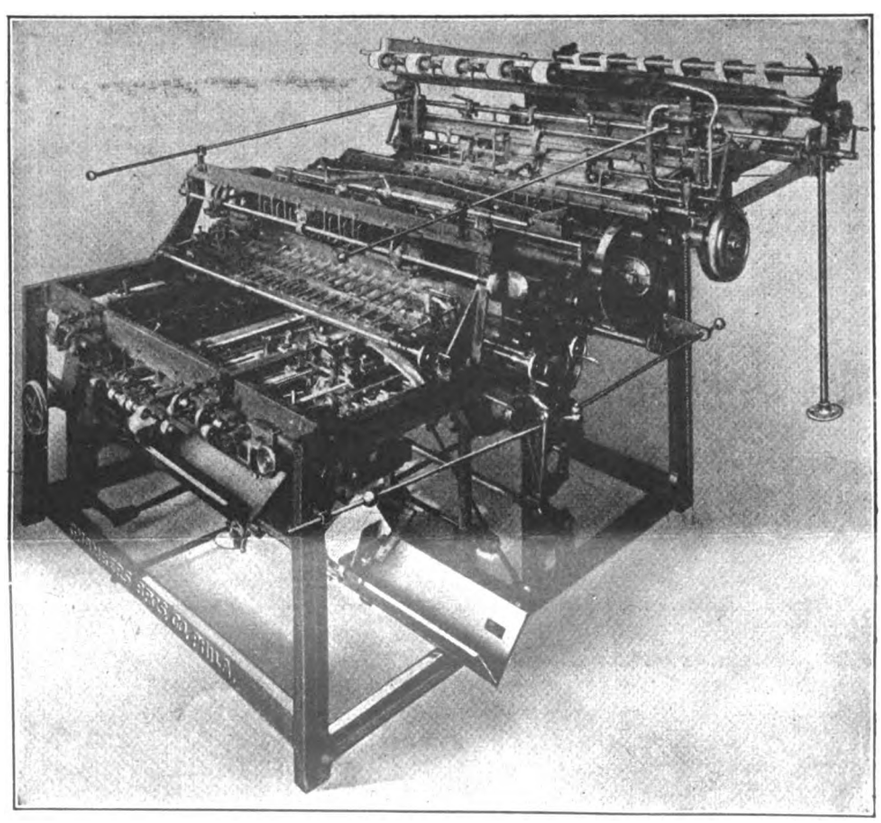
Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 2. [*REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.*] LONDON: JULY 12, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Peculiarities and Pitfalls of the Craft.

Mr. E. H. Atkinson talks to Master Printers from the Blockmaker's Point of View.

Frankly I don't like that word "pitfalls." If craft means *printing craft*, it almost looks as though blockmaking is one of the pits the craft falls into, and I have been invited here by the judge (Mr. Cole), with you as jury, to answer for the supposed sins of the crafty process man.

Do you agree that once a printer always a printer? If so, I will claim companionship. I spent eight years of my callow youth in printing. My father was a printer, my grandfather also, who in his youth, long before the time of railways, tramped the long road from the north to London, worked at his craft, and, returning to his distant native town, succeeded in gathering together a modest competence. But I fancy only a comparatively smaller portion was made by printing and its allied trades. And this rouses the thought: How few wealthy men have gained their wealth by printing or fewer still by blockmaking and is there any reason why printing or blockmaking should not provide profits? Is there any reason why other trades should be profitable and not printing?

I am glad to note that your Federation is making the effort to improve the status of the craft. It does not seem sensible that the craft that is the most important to civilisation should be starved of the means to progress.

Advantages for the Printer.

But to return to the pitfalls. How few realise now—if they indeed have had experience of the days before process—the advantages process engraving has placed at the service of the letterpress printer? In my young days, and before we published many books, some of quite important size, they were illustrated, but all those illustrations had to be done out of the firm, either by lithography or by the Woodbury process, and I believe I was the first in that remote district to use either line blocks (or later) half-tone blocks for illustration purposes; and though they cost 1s. 6d. per inch for line and 2s. 6d. per inch for half-tone on zinc, and were very screeny at that, they were, even at that early day, a big improvement in convenience and accuracy in illustration and placed a power in the hands of the letterpress printer which at that time he did not possess at all.

The coming of half-tone gave cheaper illustrating with the added advantage that they were photographic and therefore more accurate. Another very considerable advantage accrued to us, in that we were able to print the illustrations in our own office instead of, as hitherto, sending the work to be lithoed. I wish to stress this latter point very strongly. The process engraver has been and is of the greatest importance to the modern letterpress craft, and what he has done for letterpress the last 35 years is apt to be forgotten, or, perhaps, in the case of the younger generation, never realised by them at all.

Address given at meeting of South-West London Master Printers' Association.

An Elaborate Process.

Of the troubles (or pitfalls) of the process engraver I take it you are not particularly interested and of descriptions of the methods I expect you are surfeited; but for the purpose of showing you what a large amount of detail work goes into the making of a one-colour half-tone block, I may say that it goes through seven or eight sets of hands.

First, then, the office—and most frequently each half-tone block has something different from every other one—where the instructions are carefully read, and, if not clear in any particular, queried with the customer. Entered and sent to the artist's room for spotting retouching or alteration or addition, then to the studio, where a glass negative is made through a lined glass screen, ruled with the requisite degree of fineness or coarseness required.

This negative is for technical reasons usually made by wet plate process — that is, a plain glass is coated by hand with collodion (a solution of gun cotton or pyroxyline in ether) and the coated plate bathed in silver nitrate and exposed in the camera whilst wet. This exposure, if the block is to be first class, must be just right in regard to length of time, and varies within narrow limits according to the size and colour of the original photograph. There is, therefore, possibility of even highly experienced men not judging the exposure correctly the first time and he may have to expose a second negative, varying the time in accordance with the first trial.

When correct, this negative goes to the printer on metal, who coats a piece of copper of the requisite size with a solution of fish glue and bichromate of potash, dries it, places the coated plate in contact with the negative in a heavy pressure frame with an inch plate glass front and exposes this to a powerful arc fight. This time of exposure has also to be correct. The plate is taken out and washed and where the light has acted the glue remains, but where the negative has protected the glue film from the light, it is washed clear, leaving bare copper. The copper plate then goes to the etching-room, where it is placed in an etching machine which sprays a solution of iron perchloride at it; this acid eats away the bare copper, leaving the glue-protected parts or dots in relief. A hand press prover takes a rough proof and returns the plate and proof to the fine etcher

The Quality of Half-Tone.

Now the brightness and sparkle of a half-tone block depends largely on the size of the dot. Obviously a large dot prints darker than a small one and the first etching very probably leaves the dots too big in the light parts of the picture; yet if they were etched further without stopping the shadows, the shadows would also etch lighter and a gray flat picture result: so it is the duty of the fine etcher to paint out with an acid-resist those parts which are sufficiently etched and re-etch those parts which would be better if lighter: this is hand work and needs some considerable skill to do with judgment and artistic success.

From him the plate, after a further proof to see that it is right, is sent to the router who cuts away the waste edge, either by bevelling or by routing with a fast revolving steel cutter; then to the engraver to hand finish the edges, etc. A finished proof is then taken, the plate mounted, and sent home.

All this as I have said is for the purpose of making clear to you the amount of detail work involved in the making of a block. Now I want you to accept another statement, and that is that, in all good products and especially those to which "mass production" cannot apply, yet even to those also in a less degree, the quality of the product depends on the throwing out of less than standard and doing any operation over again correctly as the job is in progress.

Therefore, I ask you to give enough time on the preparation of the blocks if you want the best results when you come to print.

Another thing I ask of you is definite and clear instructions; and perhaps the most common pitfall the engraver has to endeavour to skip *is that of size*. Many customers don't give any size at all. Possibly it may be because they want the photographs reproduced same size; but on the other hand, it may have been an oversight. The engraver cannot tell without asking.

Give the size required in inches, the narrow way or the long way, or both.

Question of Screen.

The screen can safely be left to the engraver if you tell him the purpose. My advice is to use the coarse if possible. For instance, of 175 and 150 for art paper, I would always use 150, and even then on a fairly large or large detailed subject would prefer 133. There are 22,500 dots in a square inch of 150 screen half-tone and if one dot is missing it can be de-

Digitized by Google

Economise by Installing

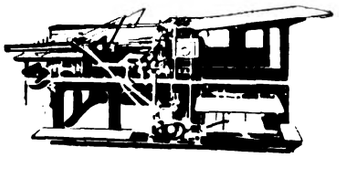
The Miehle

WHEN next you are in the market for letter-press printing machinery, fully consider the Miehle.

It may be a long time before you are again in a position to bring your press equipment up to date.

And when considering the Miehle, make a special note of the rapidity with which any job can be made ready for printing. In some cases this feature alone makes the Miehle worth two ordinary presses in actual production, but it does not cost the price of two.

Let us tell you how to economise by installing a Miehle.



LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 9 KINGSWAY, LONDON.

MANCHESTER: 4 Cannon Street.
BRISTOL: 51 Broad Street.
GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street.
DUBLIN: 15 Sackville Place

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

3/3 D.

On receipt of this small sum the

Monthly

Bookbinding Issues

- of -

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

will be regularly posted for ONE YEAR.

These issues contain special up-to-date information of interest to Bookbinders, illustrated descriptions of new inventions, etc.

Become a subscriber to-day by sending a remittance to the publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

TRADE LINO and MONO SETTING

We have a large and up-to-date plant to place at your disposal

HIGH-GRADE WORK
PROMISES KEPT
STRICT CONFIDENCE

SMITH'S PRINTING CO.
(London & St. Albans), LTD.,
22, 23 & 24, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4

Phone: HOLBORN 4645 & 4646.
Telegraphic Address: Printable, London.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. BARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

tected with the naked eye. So we have a few million dots to look after in the process engraving business.

The finer the screen the more dots there are to the sq. in.; but no matter how fine the screen, each single dot can only be etched to a certain smallness. That is the 133 dot can be etched just as small in itself as the 150 or 175 or 200. Therefore, in a sky or high light the 17,689 dots in a sq. in. of 133 screen obscure less white paper than the 22,500 dots in a sq. in. of 150 screen. Therefore, the 133 screen gives you a brighter picture than the 150 screen, and is also easier to print as it is deeper.

This reasoning applies to still coarser screen, but other factors also apply, one being that below 133 the coarseness of the screen becomes unpleasantly noticeable to the eye, and the smaller details of the picture are cut up by the course screen and lost.

So to sum up I recommend you to use as coarse a screen as the job will stand in view of (1) paper to be used (2) speed at which you want to print, and (3) also to some extent the smallness or largeness of the detail of the picture.

In regard to instructions generally: I expect you have seen that little book, "Printing Gets Things Done," published by the Hammermill people. Boiled down, the gist of the argument is that, having a printed form (instead of odd pieces of paper or an old envelope back) and putting your instructions in writing not only clears your own ideas and makes them definite, but also ensures that the one who receives the written instruction in a neat systematic form does not forget or overlook, and you get your wants done smoothly and according to plan.

I believe it is quite sound reasoning. Anyway, like most systems, it brings grist to the printer for the forms. For they are applicable to any kind of business.

Suitability of Copy.

In many cases you are helpless; that is, you have just to use what the customer brings; but start right if by any means you can. Be chary of accepting for reproduction photographs, etc., with which your customer is already dissatisfied, for it is extremely likely that his dislike will be continued to the reproduction. Although the engraver can generally improve matters, yet these improvements are costly, and a little trouble taken in getting a new photograph, if this is at all possible, is by far the more satisfactory for all concerned; it makes sure of pleasing the customer and costs less.

The best prints for reproduction are those known as glossy bromide prints. This kind brings up all the detail there is, and, being grey, that is, in tones of black, copy well and also give a fair comparison when your customer sees his proof, which is also in black. Sometimes a reddish or sepia or other brown-toned photograph is supplied, and the proof being *in black* shows somewhat unfavourably in comparison with the more pleasing colour of the original. These brown-toned photographs if at all reddish or yellowish take longer to expose in copying and require more handwork to reproduce well.

Line Work Copies.

Reproductions from most kinds of copies can be made nowadays, even manuscript letters written in blue black ink. One dodge we use is to hold them in the fumes of ammonia which turns the ink black if there is sufficient ink in the paper; but they and also purple typewriting can be copied with colour filters and a line block got that way.

Ordinary pen and ink drawings should be drawn in quite black ink, a fixed ink preferably, and care should be taken that the light lines are fine but black; not thickish and grey, which is much the same to look at with the eye only; but as, in line work, we can only deal with *black or white*, these *grey* lines either photograph into thick black ones, which spoils the effect of the reproduction, or, if the grey is a very light grey, they won't photograph at all, as they are so nearly the same value as the paper on which they are drawn.

In this regard it is convenient to have a pocket magnifier which enables you to see the effect I mean. It is also useful to examine art paper, and if it is powerful enough you will be astounded to see the pits, miniature Etnas, there are even on the best arts. In buying art papers there is nothing so good as a proof on the papers from the same block with the same ink as a test of their respective suitabilities for half-tone work, but the pocket magnifier is quite a help also.

In the earlier days of process a very general complaint of half-tone blocks was "its shallow"; but one does not hear that complaint nowadays, probably because most engravers give all plates their full deepening bath in the machine so that depth is always as ample as the screen used will permit.

Wood mounts are another pitfall that is always with us. It will be as great a day for the engraver as for the printer when a material comes along that will be as light as wood, as easily worked, and as reasonable in price yet will stay flat. Probably the plywood mounts are as good as anything yet, but they will come apart if the blocks are washed with lye. One printer who had been doing so with a small block sent us the pieces back and reproached us severely for mounting our blocks on riglets. Until the perfect material comes along all we can do is use every care in selecting the wood and store it as long as possible indoors, so as to send it out thoroughly seasoned. Should you then have occasional trouble from warp, get the engraver to remount them for you.

Growing Use of Illustration.

Earlier in my paper I stressed the value of the engravers product to you as letterpress printers; but you may say, "we don't care much for the trouble of buying them and the cash profit is insufficient." Indirectly, however, I believe that more and more printing will be illustrated printing and probably you will agree that most jobs with long runs are illustrated jobs. Certainly for advertising and catalogue work blocks are essential and I have no hesitation in saying that you will be increasing your turnover by cultivating illustrated work.

Now probably the best way to cultivate illustrated work is to specialise on one particular kind or trade. We most of us have some hobby or study apart from our business, and that hobby or study we are likely to be expert in or at anyrate know a lot about, which knowledge can be readily added to. A printer who knows the details of that hobby or study or trade obviously can do the printing requirements of that hobby, study or trade better than a printer who has not that knowledge. I think specialisation in this way is the trend of present-day printing.

Well, gentlemen, that is all; I have left out much. I have not touched on colour, for instance, on which I could say a good deal, and no doubt many other engraving matters will occur to you. I have endeavoured to convey to you that the engraver values your help. He and you are inseparably connected and mutual goodwill smooths out the difficulties in both crafts.

Australian Preference.

It seems that exporters of British paper to Australia are not taking full advantage of the measure of preference which has been granted to them by the Australian Government. Under Section 9 of the Australian Industries Preservation Act, a duty is leviable upon foreign paper representing the difference between the fair market value in the United Kingdom and the export price of the foreign goods concerned, but in order that this might be made effective it is necessary for exporters of paper to Australia to make out a case to the Australian Minister of Trade and Commerce. Apparently British exporters have not done this. With trade at a low ebb and even exporters complaining, it is obviously unwise to neglect a helpful provision such as the Australians have put in our way. Perhaps it only requires attention to be drawn to this fact to induce British exporters to take the necessary action.

AN improvement in esparto paper prices is noted, the increase all round being about ½d. Apparently there is little difficulty in getting the higher figures.

CHAS. MORGAN AND CO., LTD.—A varied selection of papers and boards is offered by Chas. Morgan and Co., Ltd. English writings are available in nine art shades and tinted banks in eight. A new series of linen-faced bond papers is issued in cream azure and ivorine tints. There are also some attractive boards, etc. An advantage of the Charles Morgan service is that stocks are available not only in London, but in Leeds, Glasgow and Manchester warehouses.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Summer Meeting.

Some excellent scores were returned at the Summer Meeting of the Paper Trade Golfing Society, which was held at Temple Golf Club, Maidenhead, on Saturday, June 30th, the following members taking part in the competitions:—Major F. H. Bowater, Captain Noël V. Bowater, G. Buchanan, J. E. Harmer Dalton, W. A. Dewsnap, O. Dixon, Major A. J. Evans, E. B. Fiske, R. G. Harvey Greenham, B. J. Hall, C. E. Higgins, R. Hubble, D. Hayden Kentish, E. C. Lait, N. H. Leander, J. Macnaughton, W. V. Marchant, K. S. Mason, A. J. Mitchell, Captain C. R. Mullings, E. H. Raynham, G. C. Robertson, J. Seddon, G. W. Shilcock, F. A. Skerratt, A. Dykes Spicer, R. J. Triggs, Major H. S. Wescott, E. Lewis Winn, J. Woodhouse.

In the Stroke Competition, which took place in the morning for the President's Cup, Major H. S. Wescott was successful with a score of 68 net, Mr. N. H. Leander being the runner-up with a score of 69 net, and Mr. George Buchanan third with a net score of 71; the next best scores being:—Captain Noël V. Bowater (74 net), Captain C. R. Mullings (74 net), Mr. W. A. Dewsnap (75 net). Major H. S. Wescott therefore becomes the holder of the President's Cup for the current year.

The Summer Foursomes Competition against bogey for Society spoons was held in the afternoon, Major A. J. Evans and Major H. S. Wescott being the winners with a score of 2 down. Mr. C. E. Higgins and Mr. W. A. Dewsnap were second with a score of 3 down; Mr. F. A. Skerratt and Mr. G. Buchanan being 4 down.

The following members qualified at this meeting to enter the competition for the "Spicer Challenge Cup" to be competed for annually under match play conditions:—N. H. Leander (69 net), Captain Noël V. Bowater (74 net), W. A. Dewsnap (75 net), Major A. J. Evans (76 net), E. C. Lait (76 net), D. H. Kentish (76 net), J. Woodhouse (76 net). J. Seddon and E. B. Fiske tied for 8th place with 77 net.

In addition to providing an excellent day's golf, the meeting was of a thoroughly enjoyable nature, and its great success was much enhanced by the delightful weather with which it was favoured.

Wedding of Miss Hilda Raynham.

At All Souls Church, Langham-place, W., on July 4th, Hilda, the elder daughter of Mr. E. H. Raynham, the managing director of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., was married to Mr. Frederick Lyne Pascoe, the service being conducted by the Rev. Henry Must, Vicar of St. David's, Barnsbury.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the Langham Hotel, where the many beautiful presents were on view.

About 150 guests attended, amongst whom the following are well known in the allied trade: Mr. Frank Lloyd, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. John R. Garwood, the Rt. Hon. Lord Dalziel of Kirkaldy, Sir Howard and Lady Spicer, Mr. Dykes Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cousins, Mr. E. S. Lendrum, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Fifoot, Mr. and Mrs. Denis Odhams, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Jeremiah, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Denson, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Miller, Mr. Herbert Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Denson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Gooding, Mr. and Mrs. Featherstone, Mr. and Mrs. William Whyte, and others.

The happy couple left amid the hearty good wishes and congratulations of all for the honeymoon, which will be spent in Paris and Switzerland.

ST. CUTHBERTS PAPER WORKS, LTD.—Messrs. Pirie, Wyatt and Co., Ltd., inform us that as their firm has been known in the United Kingdom and abroad for many years past as "St. Cuthbert's Paper Works," although the title of the firm has been "Pirie, Wyatt and Co., Ltd.," they have now decided to change the name to St. Cuthbert's Paper Works, Ltd., as from July 1st. There is no change whatever in the firm itself, or in the management of the business.

Digitized by Google

Gold Inks

(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

ESTABLISHED 1874

Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm

G. H. MADDIN & CO.'S
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks

10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON PASTE CO.,
Arlington Street Works,
NEW NORTH ROAD,
LONDON, N.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

SP SP

S&P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 2.

WHEN INK WILL NOT DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OR PICKS THE PAPER, SIMPLY SPRINKLE A FEW DROPS OF S & P's PALMINK ON THE SLAB AND ROLLERS AND YOU CAN GO AHEAD WITHOUT DELAY. IT CAUSES STIFF INKS TO WORK CLEAN AND FREE AND HAS AN AFFINITY FOR ALL PAPERS.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT.

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

WE understand that the first meeting of the Government Committee to inquire into the State Printing Works has been held this week. Evidence will be takenfrom next Wednesday. It has been decided to sit in private until the report stage, which will not be reached for some time.

ACCOUNTS and balance-sheets relating to the trading of Government Departments for the period ended March 31st, 1922, show a loss on the Harrow Printing Works of £21,093.

THE council meeting of the London Master Printers' Association, which is due to be held to-day (Thursday), will discuss a number of important matters relating to the organisation. The Association has issued a new prospectus tracing its history and giving an outline of the valuable work which has been and is still being undertaken.

AMONG those who were killed in the regrettable train disaster near Diggle, Yorks, last week, were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Keyser. Mr. Keyser was a representative of Messrs. Ford, Shapland and Co., Ltd., printers and lithographers, High Holborn, London.

THE Leicester Chamber of Commerce report that the printing trade maintains a slight improvement, and the tone all round is more hopeful, but competition is becoming keener.

ESTABLISHED on July 8th, 1723, the *Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette* last week-end celebrated its bicentenary, and in connection with the event the proprietors issued an historical supplement. With the supplement there is a facsimile reproduction of "Vol. I, Numb. I" of the *Reading Mercury or Weekly Entertainer*, as the paper was then called. It was to be continued weekly at the price of 1½d. The supplement and facsimile are well produced.

THE summer meeting of the Kent district of the Institute of Journalists at Folkestone was a very enjoyable and successful function. Mr. A. J. Crowhurst, the chairman of the district, presided.

A BOWLING competition organised by the East Anglian Alliance is to be held on Saturday at Ipswich. Mr. H. Hanson, as the new president, is offering a cup, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. A. E. Holmes are to attend.

THE North-Eastern Alliance of Master Printers is to hold a special summer outing on the 19th inst. at Hexham.

THE employees of Messrs. Ernest Davies and Co. (1919), Ltd., printers and stationers, Swansea, held their annual outing at Weston-super-Mare.

THE Glasgow Printers' Rowing Club held its confined regattas on the last two Saturdays on the upper reaches of the Clyde. Crews from prominent printeries in the district took part.

ON the invitation of Mr. J. W. Hindson senior partner of the firm of Messrs. J. W Hindson, printers and stationers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the employees had an outing to Ponteland on Saturday afternoon. A programme of sports was carried out.

ANOTHER excellent piece of printing comes from the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades and represents the stationer's craft lectures which have been arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, and which were held at the Stationers' Hall during the session 1922-23. Embellished with a coloured portrait of Mr. Herbert Fitch, the master of the Company, the lectures themselves cover a wide range and are of very great interest to the printing industry. Their value, however, is enhanced by various diagrams and tables, all of which are the work of the Printing School. This practical illustration of the excellent work which is being done by the London School of Printing speaks for itself.

A SETTLEMENT was announced of the two libel actions brought by Mr. Winston Churchill against the Associated Newspapers Ltd. and the Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd., with regard to allegations made in the *Evening News* and *Daily Herald* relating to an official mission which Mr. Churchill paid to Egypt when Secretary of State for the Colonies. All imputations were unreservedly withdrawn, and defendants apologised for having made them.

MR. ARTHUR WADHAM, founder and editor of the *Machinery Market*, has died in a nursing home in Carlisle, aged 71.

A CORRESPONDENT in *The Times* says he has just received a circular from Holland advertising bulbs, which has been posted in Austria. The Postmaster-General's new Bill, he adds, fails entirely to touch an issue of this kind, and illustrates the unfairness of the Bill as proposed.

THE *Pillar Box* is the title of a new monthly shilling magazine, published under the editorship of Mr. George Middleton, M.P., the contents of which are entirely written by members of the Union of Post Office Workers.

MR. W. ROE, for many years acting editor of the *Eastern Morning News*, Hull, died suddenly on Monday night while writing a leading article.

MR. A. EDMUND SPENDER, editor of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, died in a Shrewsbury nursing home early on Friday morning, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Spender was a well-known journalist and was appointed a member of the committee of management of the Press Association in 1914, and elected chairman in 1917. In 1919 he passed by rotation to the Consultative Board of the Association, of which he was still a member at the time of his death. Mr. Spender was formerly on the editorial staff of the *Western Morning News*, Plymouth, a newspaper founded by his father. He was a cousin of Mr. E. Harold Spender and Mr. J. A. Spender.

IN introducing the fourth of the series, "Coats of Many Colours," that is "The Lady in the Green Cloak," Messrs. Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd., point out that quality inks are not necessarily high-priced inks. This is a case in point, the coat having been produced with their satin green lake letterpress ink at 4s. 6d. per lb., a very clean, attractive colour, and a useful ink for the quality printer to have in stock.

SMITHS' PRINTING CO., LTD., 22 to 24, Fetter-lane, E.C.4, although claiming not to be infallible, assert that they know what the printer actually wants. To this end the firm direct our attention to a comprehensive list of lino and mono faces they have ready suitable for all kinds of printing.

THE late Mr. Philip Alexander Rodyk Knight (54), of Cromwell-mansions, Kensington, journalist, left £15,024.

COLONEL LAWSON, of the *Daily Telegraph*' who has just returned from attending the advertising convention in America, took the opportunity of paying a visit to the Chicoutimi Pulp Mills in Canada.

CONSUL T. T. SCHJELDERUP, of the Jarlsberg Paper Mills, Gulskogen, Norway, is on a visit to London, and reports satisfactory business.

MR. HAROLD H. HARDY and Mr. H. G. Bradly, C.B.E., have received a very large number of letters of congratulation on their new venture, widespread interest being evinced.

MR. W. MONKHOUSE, the president, and other members of the council of the Drawing Office Materials Manufacturers and Dealers' Association, at the invitation of Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co., recently paid a visit to the Glory Mill at Wooburn, to inspect the manufacture of photographic paper.

MR. RICHARD COOPER, cashier at the Orchard Mill branch of the Wall-paper Manufacturers, Ltd., Darwen, was married last week at Darwen to Miss Florence M. Muir.

THE virtues of paper bag cookery are commented upon by a writer on domestic economy.

MESSRS. F. A. MARSDEN (formerly Anglo-Norse Paper Agencies, Ltd), 56, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4, has been appointed sole agent in the United Kingdom for Albion Paper Mills, Mjondalen, Norway (Anth. B. Nilsen and Co.), makers of wood tissue, sulphite tissue and acid free tissue and thin printings. The agency came into force on July 1st.

MEMBERS of the Bowling Section of the Stationers' Social Society spent a very pleasant evening on Wednesday, June 17th, at the Walthamstow grounds of Messrs. Waterlow's. The visitors were agreeably entertained, tea being served before the match took place. Play was of a very keen and interesting character, the visitors winning one rink and the home team the other. The total scores showed a difference of two points in favour of the Stationers. Mr. H. J. Burholt and Mr. A. Ling were the skips for the visitors.

Trade Union Matters.

WE learn that as a result of negotiations held on Monday at the Charterhouse Schools between Messrs. De La Rue and the executive of the London Printing and Kindred Trades Federation relating to the paper workers' strike at that firm, a ballot is being taken by those affected on the suggestions put forward by the employers.

A QUESTION OF OVERTIME CHARGES.—A printing firm at Harpenden have recently commenced a two-shift per day system, the first from 6 a.m. to 2.30 p.m., and the second 3.30 p.m. to 1 a.m. Negotiations with the Typographical Association as to the charges to be made for overtime have resulted in an agreement that overtime rates be paid for all hours outside the scheduled day hours of the branch.

NEWSPAPER WORKERS AND A SEPARATE SECTION.—Mr. F. Dunn, the National "Father" of the News and Operators' Guild, writing in the official circular of the Guild on the question of forming a separate section of the Typographical Association for newspaper workers, says that while the dominating note of the Guild is one of unfailing loyalty to the T.A., and one of complete confidence in the sense of justice of the jobbers and machinemen, it is urged that on all matters affecting news workers only their special representatives and the newspaper proprietors can have a complete understanding of the strenuous work appertaining to present-day daily newspaper production. He adds that the profits of the newspaper industry to-day are capable of a much more substantial wage bill than the present conditions carry.

THE executive of the N.A.T.S.O.P.A. have considered the question of the appointment of an organiser especially charged to deal with the Clerical Section of that organisation. At a recent meeting it was decided by 10 votes to 4 that the time had arrived for the appointment of an organiser to deal especially and exclusively with the work of organising clerical workers. The recommendation is to be placed before the governing body of the N.A.T.S.O.P.A.

CONFERENCE FOR NEWS WORKERS.—The National News and Operators' Guild, which embraces the newspaper workers of the Typographical Association, have arranged a conference with representatives of the Newspaper Society, for July 17th in London. The outstanding features of the Guild proposals are a 44-hour week for day workers and 40 for night workers (a wage rate basis 25 per cent. above the corresponding rates for night work), a half-day off per week for members on evening papers and a night off per fortnight for members on morning papers, without loss of pay.

The Joint Industrial Council.

A meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Industry was held on Wednesday, and as the first business on the agenda, General Bemrose was unanimously appointed chairman.

The annual report for the year, which was adopted, showed that useful work had been done by the Organisation Committee, the Conciliation Committee and the Health Committee in particular. Discussion took place on the Organisation Committee's report, showing that some difficulty had arisen in Scotland, which, it was hoped, would soon be removed.

An interesting booklet, which is to be widely circulated and entitled "The Great Opportunity," was distributed.

It is gratifying to learn that in the Lancashire and Cheshire area steps are now being taken to organise district committees.

The Health Committee reported that they are hoping that experiments conducted by the British Ink manufacturers will be successful in producing a substitute for bronze in the lithographic section of the industry. It was intimated that in the letterpress section the substitute was working very satisfactorily.

THE whole of the awards in Tuck's Post Cards' Postage Prize Competition have now been made, and cheques and prizes posted to all prize-winners.

Digitized by Google

London Society of Compositors.

Celebration of the 75th Anniversary at the Crystal Palace.

The Jubilee Celebrations of the London Society of Compositors, held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, constitute another important epoch in the history of this important organisation. The afternoon's proceedings, carried out in typical summer weather, were taken up with enthusiasm by a large gathering. From the field sports in the early part of the afternoon to the dancing which lasted until 10 o'clock at night, there was at all times prevalent an atmosphere of good fellowship.

The field sports were not only well attended by many members of the rank and file of the trade, but by several representatives whose names figure prominently in other branches of the industry. Among those present at this stage of the proceedings were: Messrs. C. W. Bowerman, M.P.; T. E. Naylor; T. Timberlake; C. J. Drummond, M.B.E.: S. W. Newcombe; D. Pointing; F. A. Davies; A. E. Holmes; W. Vandy; J. Beck; W. H. Christopher; H. F. Parker; A. G. Wills; G. Isaacs; and W. Stevens. Two interesting visitors were Mr. S. Marks and Mr. McHugh, Vice-Presidents of the Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, who had come straight from Southampton in order to be present.

Field Events—Results.

Notwithstanding a thermometer showing of close upon 130 degrees in the sun, some very excellent sporting events were witnessed. The following are the principal results :—

TUG-OF-WAR. — Victoria House, 1; Odham's Press, 2.

100 YARDS HANDICAP.—H. C. Dowie (H.M.S.O.), won 3 yds. 10 3-10th sec.

880 YARDS HANDICAP.—A. H. Carter (St. Luke's P. Works), 8 yds. 2 min. 13 1-5th sec.

80 YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP.—E. Gordon (Belgrave H.), 1; A. J. Robinson (Unattached), 2; W. H. Chegwidden (E.C. & C.), 3. 9 3-10th sec.

ONE LAP (QUARTER MILE) LADIES' WALK.—Miss Naylor, 2 min. 19 2-5th sec.

ONE MILE HANDICAP.—T. F. Goodman (Elstree A.C.), 1; C. Street (Unattached), 2; H. J. Messer (Wigmore H.), 3. 4 min. 58.5 sec.

300 YARDS HANDICAP.—A. Tyler (St. Luke's), 1; H. H. Prestidge (Avenue Press A.C.), 2; W. Burge (St. Luke's), 3. 33 2-5th sec.

MILE RELAY RACE.—H.M.S.O., Harrow (T. Goodman, A. Dowie, T. Dunn, E. Pitt).

The Re-Union Meeting.

Soon after five o'clock a large gathering assembled in the spacious theatre inside the Palace buildings. Many inspiring addresses were delivered, the prevailing note of the speeches being expressive of deep gratitude, not only to those whose names now only live in the memory, but to those who are still in the forefront of the Society's activities. The audience, too—which consisted of many veteran "typos" whose memories take them back to the early struggles of the Society—was quickly responsive to any reference to what the Society had done during its seventy-five years of existence, and also to what it might accomplish in the future.

Mr. T. Timberlake, who opened the proceedings, referred to the celebrations that day as marking a great event in the history of the London Society of Compositors. They had several members there, he said, who, though not at the inception of the Society, had very vivid recollection of those old stalwarts who started the organisation. When one thought of the efforts of the founders one was bound to express admiration for the stamina in the hearts of those men. He thought they to-day should follow in their footsteps, and be determined to uphold the spirit that permeated the minds of their old friends in days gone by. This was their seventy-fifth anniversary, and it would not be so very long when they would celebrate their centenary; he hoped to live to see that day. (Cheers.)

Mr. Robert Dent, who spoke as one of the oldest members, having joined the Society 60 years ago, remembered the time when Mr. Self was the secretary, whom, he thought, had not been beaten in the office. Mr. Self was a diplomat, and a man who knew what to do and the way to do it. The speaker's own memory went back to the time when he was an apprentice and the journeyman compositor worked for 66 hours at 22s. a week. When they compared the wages and hours prevailing then with what they were to-day, they could realise what the promoters of the Society had to contend against in order to secure the great concessions they now enjoyed.



Scenes on the Ground: 1. Mr. Drummond and Mr. Naylor watching the Events; 2. Mr. H. F. Parker; 3. Three Familiar Figures and two American Friends.

Mr. Naylor's Speech.

Mr. T. E. Naylor (General Secretary) said he was delighted to hear Mr. Dent, because the first year after he came out of his time he (Mr Dent) was always in his mind as one of the most prominent speakers the Society had. They were there that day to celebrate their seventy-fifth anniversary—to reflect upon the past and to look forward to the future. They were proud of the past achievements, and they hoped also to be proud of events that are yet to take place. Looking round at the present moment, continued Mr. Naylor, no member had cause to be ashamed of the position the Society occupied to-day. They would agree with him that under the leadership of other men in the past, it has been recognised in the trade union movement that the L.S.C. was always expected to be found in the forefront. The reason for this was to be found in the fact that they had such men as Mr. Drummond and Mr. Bowerman, who had held the responsible position of secretary for many years, and whose records are looked upon with thankfulness. During the past seventy-five years, as the Chairman pointed out, there had been some remarkable changes. In the year 1848, when the Society was founded, the total income was not more than £1,000. To-day, the yearly income easily reached £100,000. From a membership of 1,500 to 1,600 they had grown to 15,000. With regard to benefits in those early days, unemployment benefit was about 6s. per week, funeral benefit possibly did not amount to more than £10, superannuation did not start until 1872, and was then up to 8s. a week. Now, the sum paid for unemployment was 36s. a week, that for funeral benefit was £25, and, as the result of a ballot quite recently taken of the members, when a man reaches the age of 60 and feels his tide of life is flowing out, the L.S.C. provide him with an income of £2 a week to enable him to take a rest.

The Need of Sacrifice.

However, all these things, proceeded Mr. Naylor, were not done without sacrifice, and the sacrifice was being made by their members. One of the greatest tests of loyalty a man could show to an organisation such as theirs was for him to pay for benefits that possibly he might never enjoy. That occasion was not his show, however; the stars of the programme that night were Mr. Drummond, Mr. Vandy, and Mr. Dent. They were the men who represent what had taken place during the past seventy-five years.

Mr. Bowerman, referring to Mr. Naylor's allusion to men over sixty as being in their declining years, said he would like to mention one or two of them. There was Charlie Drummond, who had turned sixty long ago, and no one would say he was declining. Then there was "Young Vandy," who was nearer eighty than sixty. Again, there was treasurer Jones, who, he believed, had reached his eighty-second year. There was a secret that kept these men young, and that was to be found in the fact that they had held cards ever since it was possible for them to do so. (Applause.) After all, when one looked back on what the L.S.C. had done in taking the lead in trades union movements, and in creating a high standard so far as membership was concerned, they were delighted, whether below sixty or over it, to participate in the glorious function being held that day. Referring to their

Digitized by Google

15,000 members, Mr. Bowerman dwelt on the fact that the huge sums of money coming into the Society came not from the pockets of the employers; every farthing was provided by the workmen themselves. When the record of the Society was written—and he hoped by his literary friend, Mr. Naylor—he was sure they would feel proud to have been members of the London Society of Compositors. Finally, he wished God-speed to the work.

Mr. C. J. Drummond, a former secretary, after referring to the Ipswich branch of the Typographical Association, which he founded and of which he was still a member, went on to speak of the introduction of the Linotype machine in this country. No industry ever had such a revolution in its ranks as was caused by the introduction of typesetting machinery.

Mr. Vandy spoke of men well-known in the Society's history, and referred to them as the pioneers, the foundation-makers, of the Society. They sowed the seed, and to-day we reap the benefit. Splendid men they were. They fought a good fight. "Ne'er shall their memory fade." He was going to take that favourable opportunity of naming three of the great men of the Society—Mr. Drummond, Mr. Bowerman, and Mr. Naylor. (Cheers.) They are giants of men, and they did not know what they owed them. At that festival they thought of the worth of these men and their consummate ability in guiding that ship of theirs through troubled waters. Mr. Vandy concluded by saying that the members had a heritage which they should keep unstained.

Mr. S. W. Newcombe (Chairman of the News Department) described the news section as the strongest arm of trade unionism in the world. He wished other sections of the Society were as strong. He would like to tell them that the news section had been recruited from the general trade. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. A. Davies (Assistant Secretary) thought the members should be unstinted in their admiration for the pioneers and veterans who had gone before them. It should be their duty to concentrate unceasingly on getting the apprentices who were coming out of their time to become members of the Society. (Cheers.)

At 7.30 p.m. a Jubilee Dance took place in the Australian Exhibition Building. Those taking part in the costume competition for ladies represented various newspapers and trade houses. So good were the costumes that the judging was rendered very difficult, and in the end the prizes, presented by Miss N. Naylor, were awarded to Miss Smith—who entered as "Miss Print"—(Messrs. Suttley & Silverlock), 1; Miss Elliott (Linotype & Machinery, Ltd), 2; Miss Young (*Daily Mail*), 3; Miss Henderson (*The Times*), consolation.

The proceedings throughout the day were carried through with commendable ability by the stewards. It should be added that the L.S.C. Military Band, under the able direction of Mr. Wm. Avery, enhanced the success of the Festival with its musical selections during the sports and at the dance.

European Paper Markets.

Describing the condition of the pulp and paper market, *Svensk Pappers-tidning*, after stating that England is the principal buyer of sulphite, says: The French and Belgian paper mills are practically working at full capacity, but owing to the political and financial situation on the Continent the manufacturers must proceed with the greatest caution, and as a rule they only buy for prompt delivery. The Italian manufacturers have also been in the market, but they take example from France and only fill their supplies from hand to mouth. The sales to Spain, on the contrary, are reduced to a minimum, as the paper industry in that country is going through a severe crisis at present.

With regard to the sulphate market, the sales to European countries have been rather limited and reduced to small parcels for prompt delivery.

Sales of sulphite and sulphate to U.S.A. during this year already represent a considerable quantity, and although they have been somewhat reduced during the last weeks, rather large quantities are still being placed.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

COMPOSITOR, Good Jobbing, Display, Commercial, Book, Posters, Stone, seeks situation anywhere; good references.—Jones, 25, Vale Farm-road, Woking, Surrey. 14196

CUTTER (Binders and Printers), good all-round man, requires permanency; T.U. rates.—Box 14168.

FOLDING BOXES.—L'PRESS PRINTING OVERSEER, 20 years' experience in producing Folding and Cigarette Boxes in Three and Four Colours; all classes of Machines, Stereo, Electro, Colour Making; situation abroad not objected to.—Write P., Box 14186.

OVERSEER LETTERPRESS MACHINE (38) seeks change; London or South of England; keen, practical and progressive; costing.—Reply, M., Box 14199.

PAPER BUYER and ORGANISER, open to re-engagement; thorough knowledge of buying all classes of paper; versed in factory management; up-to-date methods of organisation.—G., 195, Eversleigh-road, S.W.11. 14198

THOROUGHLY Experienced PRINTERS' FOREWOMAN, disengaged; highly recommended; hardworking and persevering.—R. Levy, 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14200

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL firm of Paper and Printing Machinery Manufacturers desires to GET INTO TOUCH with British firm who could handle their production in England, either as Sole Agents or Merchants buying for own account.—Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 14160.

Tenders.

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

Tenders for Books, Printing and Stationery.

THE Town Council invite TENDERS for the PRINTING and STATIONERY required for a period of Three Years.

Samples may be seen at the Town Hall during office hours by arrangement with the undersigned at any date up to, and including, July 18th, 1923.

Tenders on the prescribed form, which sets out the conditions, etc., of the Contracts, may be had upon application.

The Corporation reserve the right to divide the Contracts in any way they may think fit, and do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. H. SALMON,
Borough Accountant.

Town Hall,
Stockton-on-Tees.
June 28th, 1923. 14195

Legal.

In the Matter of the ALDINE PUBLISHING CO Limited and Reduced
and
In the Matter of the COMPANIES (Consolidation) ACT, 1908, ss. 46-56.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated the 26th day of June, 1923, confirming the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from £126,500 to £35,575 and the Minute (approved by the Court) showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 6th day of July, 1923.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The capital of the Aldine Publishing Company Limited and Reduced henceforth is £35,575 divided into 65,000 Preference Shares of Ten Shillings each, 60,000 Ordinary Shares of One Shilling each and 1,500 Management Shares of One Shilling each, instead of the original capital of £126,500 divided into 65,000 Preference Shares of £1 each, 60,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 1,500 Management Shares of £1 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute the whole of the said 65,000 Preference Shares of Ten Shillings each, 60,000 Ordinary Shares of One Shilling each and 1,500 Management Shares of One Shilling each have been issued and upon each of the said Preference Shares the full amount of Ten Shillings has been and is to be deemed to have been paid up and upon each of the said Ordinary Shares and Management Shares the full amount of One Shilling has been and is to be deemed paid up."

Dated the 9th day of July, 1923.

TURNER & CO.,
of 89, Chancery-lane, W.C.2,
14203 Solicitors for the Company.

Machinery for Sale.

LITHO MACHINE (Double Crown), splendid condition, "Newsum," will be sold very cheap to clear. Apply, Box 14202.

LITHO PRESS, Double Crown (Power), also Demy (Hand), and a number of good quality Litho Stones (Demy and Demy Folio); low prices for immediate clearance.—Langley and Sons, Ltd., 8, Euston Buildings, N.W. 14201

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Albert E. Reed and Co., Ltd.

In order to qualify for dealings on the Stock Exchange, particulars have been published of an issue of £300,000 6 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock by Albert E. Reed and Co. The firm is one of the best known in the papermaking trade, and has an authorised capital of £525,000, of which £300,000 is in 6½ per cent. Cumulative Preference and £225,000 in ordinary shares, all the latter and £240,000 of the former being issued.

The debenture stock has a specific charge over the freehold Aylesford, Tovil, Bridge and Farncombe mills, and a floating charge over all the other assets. The company has power to borrow up to the amount of its issued capital for the time being, but the sum raised on debenture or debenture stock is limited to £300,000. The stock now introduced to the market is redeemable at par by July 1st, 1966, through the operation of a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent., beginning July 1st, 1927, and operating in drawings at par or in purchases below that figure.

The company, however, reserves the right to pay off the whole or any part of the stock at any time on six months' notice, but if it exercises this option before July 1st, 1933, the redemption price up to June 30th, 1928, will be 105 subsequently 102½. Thereafter the figure will be par, as under the regular drawings. The stock has been sold at 95½, less a brokerage charge of ½ per cent.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England

Numbering Machines

HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH

23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

'Phone— Holborn 5016.

Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2 Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1923.

Out of Print.

READERS of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* who are not already on the subscription list are advised to remedy that defect. We are induced to give this warning by the fact that on several occasions lately the current week's issue has been out of print soon after publication. Gratifying as is this evidence of appreciation, we must regret the disappointment of those who desired to secure copies. The only way to ensure obtaining the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is to give an order by means of the subscription form on page 27. Our publication is more widely read than ever, and the special issues make a particular appeal. Last week saw the first of the numbers devoted to lithography and offset, and since the issue has been out of print there has been a big demand for copies. Apart from the special issues, which also, of course, include bookbinding and export, the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is full every week of live matter of real interest to all concerned with printing and the allied trades.

* * *

L.S.C. Jubilee.

THE L.S.C. has a wonderful record. In spite of its 75 years, it is still as big a fighting force as it ever was. In order to celebrate the 75th anniversary the officials of the Society organised a wonderful series of events at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. A striking feature of the occasion was the presence of several former secretaries of the Society, including Mr. Drummond and Mr. Bowerman. In addition, there were many other old adherents who are well advanced in years and yet who have all the vivacity of youth. There are surely few societies which can claim so many "old-young" men who are still keenly interested in the trade union movement. Mr. T. E. Naylor, the present general secretary, carries on the traditions with great ability and the record he presented on Saturday was one of which any one might be proud. He was able to show for instance, that during its 75 years the membership of the Society had increased from 1,500 to 15,000, and the income from £1,000 to £100,000. Fine as the past record of the Society has been, it is still performing a valuable service to its members, as our report of the proceedings will show, and the fact that all the funds, as was pointed out by Mr. Bowerman, come from the payments of the members themselves is a remarkable achievement in one section of the great printing industry.

* * *

Foreign Paper on Offer.

THERE is an amount of foreign paper of various kinds on offer at prices well below the market level. White bank papers at 3½d. per lb., krafts at £24 per ton, manillas at less than 3d. per lb., are a few among others. Such papers can only be of German origin and nothing but the abnormal condition of the rate of exchange is responsible for their presence in our market. It is a rank injustice to manufacturers not only in England but also in the countries where attemps are being made to re-establish financial soundness, that five years after the war they should find themselves suffering from the effects of an endeavour to make Germany pay. Entirely from a selfish point of view so far as we are concerned the only thing that can help the situation is to make Germany recover her money standard. Then there would be a greater incentive for her manufacturers to cater to home requirements. Under existing conditions the only business worth entertaining by them is that for export.

* * *

Esparto Paper.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the paper mills up North informs us that the esparto mills are actually busy and that the order books contain a good sprinkling of Colonial business. From another direction we learn that profit margins on papers made in the esparto mills are a somewhat variable factor. Certain lines pay their way, others show a slight loss and some come out at change for a shilling. Over the whole production there accrues a profit, small but real and as much as can reasonably be expected in trading times like these.

* * *

The Old Personal Touch.

SOME few years ago it was the habit of certain mill and wholesale merchant managements to keep in personal touch with their representatives at branch depôts or out on the road. We recollect the letters which were sent down every week from the head of one of the biggest houses in London to his provincial salesmen, and we remember clearly the good relationship which they created. It is doubtful if the more scientific co-operation promulgated as a post-war fashion or development produces a better result or anything like the same feeling that came as the result of the old personal interest. Not that it has altogether died out (although amalgamations, conversions and absorptions have pretty nearly stifled it), for we know of cases which still exist to demonstrate the spirit. Mostly they are confined now to the mills. In one particular case with which we are well acquainted, the mill representatives are in constant direct personal touch with the head, who keeps his men posted up with all the moves in the market, the trend of trade, and events of importance or interest.

A GREEK Legislative Decree imposes the following duties (per 100 okes) in metallic currency: — Lithographs, engravings on copper or wood, chromo lithographs, chromo-photographs and various other prints (1) on paper, General Tariff, 300 drs., Conventional Tariff, 250 drs.; (2) on pasteboard or paper stuck on pasteboard, General Tariff, 120 drs., Conventional Tariff, 100 drs.; (3) on metal, General Tariff, 60 drs., Conventional Tariff, 50 drs.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

THE Federation of Master Printers has decided to recognise the invaluable and long-continued services of their retiring president, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, the proposal being to present him with his portrait. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of two guineas, the Council being anxious that the list should embrace as many names as possible.

MR. AUSTEN-LEIGH is one of the original members of the Federation Costing Committee and was president of the London Master Printers' Association, 1920-22. In these capacities, as well as representative of the Federation to many conferences on the Continent and in America and by his visits to every corner of the United Kingdom, he has done yeoman service to the industry.

SIR MEREDITH T. WHITTAKER was entertained to lunch at the Connaught Rooms on Wednesday in recognition of his services to the newspaper and printing industries during his official association with the Linotype Users' Association from its inception from May, 1902, until its natural incorporation with the Newspaper Society in May last year.

MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH presided, and occasion was taken to present Sir Meredith with his portrait in oils, and a gift was bestowed upon Lady Whittaker.

MR. C. A. BATES (Johnson, Riddle and Co. Ltd.), returned from America on Monday after attending the advertising convention in that country. He speaks warmly of the hospitality offered in the States.

LORD ASKWITH is suffering from a sprain o the cartilage of the knee, caused by a fal down a short flight of steps. He was com pelled to take complete rest for a few days.

SIR W. E. BERRY has intimated that the donation of £1,200 on behalf of his sister, Mrs. Berry Jones, his brother, Mr. Gomer Berry, and himself for the endowment of a bed at Merthyr General Hospital is in commemoration of the freedom of the borough conferred on Mr. Seymour Berry on Friday. The bed is to be named after their mother the late Mrs. J. M. Berry.

MR. R. ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE, son of the King's Printer, is to be married on July 18th to Miss Iris F. Watson.

MR. E. H. ATKINSON, who delighted the South-West London Master Printers with the address on blockmaking which appears on another page, is the proprietor of Messrs. Garratt and Atkinson, process engravers, Ealing.

MR. E. G. COLE, the president of the local association, was in the chair, and warmly thanked Mr. Atkinson for his instructive discourse.

MR. SIMNETT, the vice-president, made a valuable addition to the discussion from his experience of three-colour process work.

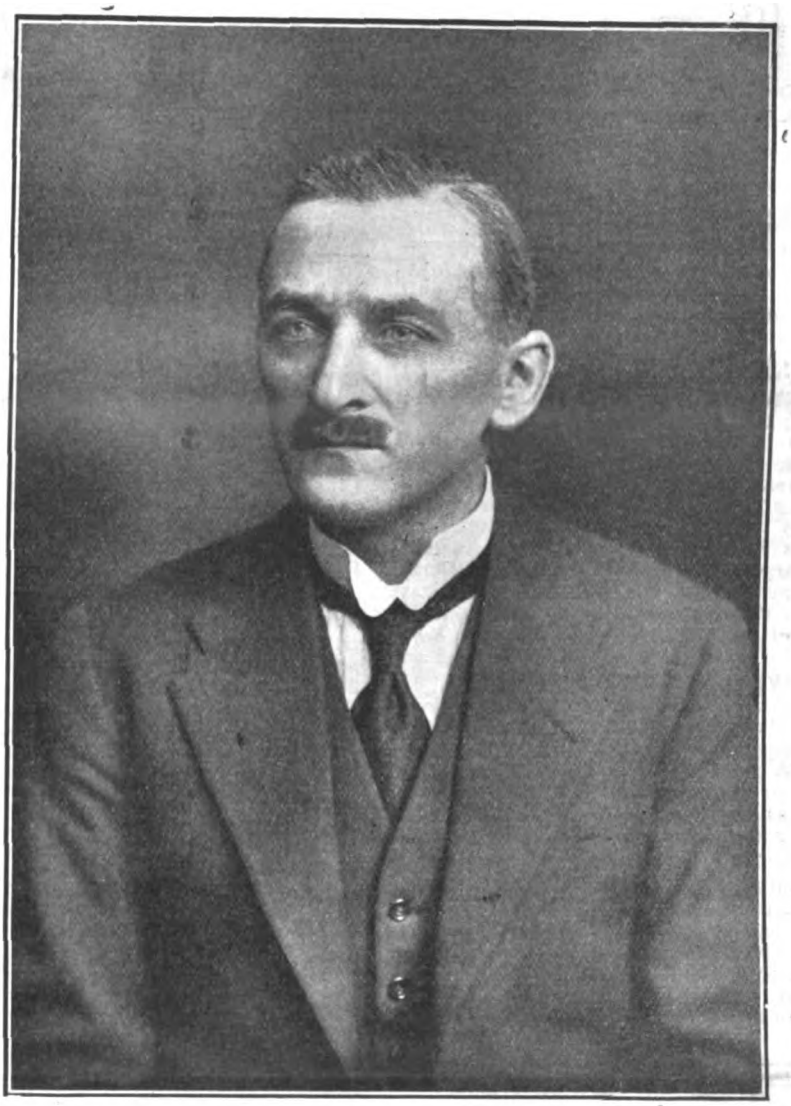
LADY VEZEY STRONG is making excellent recovery after her recent operation, and would like to thank her friends for the many very kind messages and beautiful flowers that have been sent to her.

MR. T. E. GREENHOUGH, the manager of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's wholesale branch, 61, Dale-street, Liverpool, retired on June 30th, after 55 years' service with the firm. He and Mrs. Greenhough were entertained to dinner, and received gifts from the staff.

MISS NAYLOR, daughter of Mr. T. E. Naylor, was successful in winning the one-lap (quarter-mile) ladies' walk at the sports held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday in connection with the Jubilee celebrations of the London Society of Compositors.

THE wedding has taken place at Bradford of Mr. W. E. Riley, of the staff of the *Bradford Daily Argus*, to Miss Elsie Price, of the *Bradford Daily Telegraph*. Mr. H. C. Derwent made a presentation on behalf of the combined staffs.

Mr. W. LINTS SMITH.



Mr. W. Lints Smith, the President of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, has always taken a keen interest in the charities of the printing trade. He identified himself very early with the Caxton Home, and through his efforts one of the beds was endowed. Last year he succeeded in raising £1,005 for the Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation. The staff of *The Times* has always been able to enlist his sympathies in any domestic financial hardships.

He is one of the few managers of newspapers throughout the world who has had extensive experience on the editorial side. He began his career as a reporter in Aberdeen and occupied a similar position in Bradford. At twenty-one years of age he was editor of a Lancashire weekly paper, and for some years he occupied the position of chief of the reporting staff of the Central News Agency; he was subsequently news editor of the *St. James's Gazette* and the *Evening Standard*, and was for seven years Lobby correspondent of the latter paper. After filling the chair of the *Sporting Life* for three and a half years, he was invited by Lord Northcliffe to become the associate manager of *The Times*, and was appointed general manager in December, 1920.

Master Printers' Federation.

Council Meeting.

A meeting of the council of the Federation of Master Printers was held on Tuesday at the Holborn Restaurant, and a number of important matters relating to the organisation were discussed.

The British Delegation to the Gothenburg International Conference presented their report, and Mr. C. A. Bates gave a brief message as to his trip to America, where he attended the Advertising Convention.

The report of the Labour Committee was of an interesting character, giving details of the conferences with the T.A., the lithographic unions and the binders' union. It was intimated that further conferences were to take place with the T.A. on the question of their rules and also with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation regarding certain decisions of the Hours and Holidays Committee and in regard to the use of time-checking devices.

The Organisation Committee reported on the steps that were being taken to increase the membership and to revise the rules of associations and alliances.

The secretary stated that he had visited the North Wales and South Western Alliances, and encouraging results were anticipated from the efforts of the new presidents of these bodies.

The chairman of the Legislation Committee outlined the activities of this committee, and considerable interest was taken in the questions which had been asked in Parliament regarding State printing.

Mr. A. F. Blades made a stirring appeal on behalf of the War Orphans Fund organised by the Printers' Pension Corporation, and stated that unless immediate help was forthcoming they would not be able to carry out their programme of helping all the orphans on their list.

PRESIDING over the third annual congress of the Empire Press Union, on Monday, Viscount Burnham stressed the importance of wireless telegraphy, and insisted that the Government should show business capacity in dealing with the problem.

F. NEWMAN AND CO., of 56, Ludgate-hill E.C.4, will, on Monday, July 9th, vacate their present offices for more convenient and commodious premises on the ground floor at the same address. This change, which has long been necessary, will enable this firm to cope successfully with their rapidly increasing business.

A GOOD salesman never undertakes to make a prospective buyer feel that he doesn't know what he needs.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 45s. 9d., 46s. 10½d., Pref., 25s. 6d ; Associated Newspapers, Ord. (7 p.c. Cum., 23s. 3d.), Defd, 8 1/16, 8; Jos. Byrom, 9s. 6d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Ptg. Pref., 3s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6 3/16, 6 1/16; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 44; John Dickinson, 1st Pref., 86; Ilford, 21s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s. 3d., 14s. 6d.; International Linotype, 55½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref, 20s. 3d., 20s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, 15s., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 24s. 10½d ; George Newnes, 17s. 6d.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 78s. 9d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 82s. 6d., 85s., Pref., 24s., 23s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15 3/16, 15 5/16, 4 p c Pref., 7½.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

R. W. CRABTREE AND SONS.—Profit for 1922 was £32,137, and, after charging interest payable, directors and auditors' fees, depreciation, reserve for taxation, and crediting profit on estates and other receipts, net profit was £12,476, which reduces debit balance brought in of £406,789 to £394,313.

"EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS."—Report states that balance at credit of profit and loss account at end May last was £68,413. Directors recommend final dividend on ordinary shares at rate of 25 per cent., free of tax, making 20 per cent. for year (against 15 per cent. previous year), carrying forward £48,413.

NEW COMPANIES.

LINTON AND BURLEIGH, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of advertising agents and business brokers, carried on by Linton and Burleigh at 13, Old Burlington-street, W. Private company. First directors: R. Alfred and J. W. Bush. Registered office: 13, Old Burlington-street, W.1.

HULBERT PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares; publishers, booksellers, bookbinders, letterpress printers, stereotypers, electrotypers, copper plate printers, newspaper proprietors, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Tytler, P. H. Hulbert, S. Gemmel and J. Caddis. Registered office: 130, Renfield-street, Glasgow.

TURF PUBLISHERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to carry on the business of turf advisers, commission agents and accountants, racing specialists and correspondents, proprietors, printers, publishers and distributors of newspapers, circulars, journals, typewritten or printed matter and other documents relating to betting, horse, steeplechasing and other racing, football and other matches, and in general sports, games, amusements, recreations and pastimes, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. C. Squire and P. F. Money. Registered office: 42, Albemarle-street, W.1.

JOHN SEWELL, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, stationer and dealers in fancy goods and toys now carried on by J. H. Sewell at 166, Victoria-street, Westminster, as "John Sewell. Private company. First directors: J. H. Sewell and Mrs. Annie B. Sewell. Registered office: 166, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

JOHN CORAH AND SON, LTD.—Capital £20,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a printer, stationer, publisher, etc., carried on by H. Corah at Wood-gate, Loughborough, and at 329, High Holborn, W.C., as John Corah and Son. Private company. Subscribers: H. Corah and H. F. Speight. Registered office: 59 and 60, Woodgate, Loughborough.

HORACE T. POINTER, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a paper and cardboard manufacturer and merchant, carried on at 29, Pomeroy-street, New Cross, S.E., as "Horace T. Pointer." Private company. First directors: H. T. Pointer and Mrs. M. Pointer. Registered office: 29, Pomeroy-street, New Cross, S E.14.

EBORALL PRESS, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, artists, designers, stationers, paper and board manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: E. P. Booth and A. E. Oakley. Registered office: 81, Parade, Birmingham.

POOL'S ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, press and newspaper cutting agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Murray, R. J. Hawkins and A. Rothery. Registered office: 180-1, Fleet-street, E.C.

MOUNTJOYS (PRINTERS), LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with R. G. Mountjoy, and to carry on the business of printers and stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. G. Mountjoy, Mrs. Florence C. Mountjoy and J. Fitzgerald. Registered office: Lawrance House, Rephidim street, Tower Bridge-road, S.E.

"WIMBLEDON ADVERTISER," LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, publishers and distributors of newspapers, jornals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. First directors: J. B. Blackmore, A. W. Love, H. W. Smith and J. E. Roberts. Registered office: 85, Merton High street, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

J. SIMMONS AND CO., LTD. (manufacturing and fancy stationers, etc.).—Satisfaction in full on February 28th, 1923, of debentures dated July 1st, 1892, securing £2,500.

BRITTAINS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, Leek, Staffs.).—Issue on June 26th, 1923, of £20,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

ST. STEPHEN'S ADVERTISING AND GENERAL AGENCY, LTD.—Debenture dated June 15th, 1923, to secure £250, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: E. R. B. Graham, 222, Strand, W.C., and others.

H. CORMACEY AND CO., LTD. (paper and board merchants, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £7,000 debentures authorised June 7th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital if any; the whole amount being now issued.

JOHN BROWN (PRINTERS), LTD.—First mortgage debenture, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated June 23rd, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclay's Bank.

CARBON PAPER SUPPLY CO., LTD.—Mortgage, dated June 22nd, 1923, to secure all sums due or to become due, not exceeding £4,000 in addition to existing indebtedness of £750, charged on 4, Lambeth-hill, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. (subject to mortgage dated November 2nd, 1921) and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to debentures already issued). Holders: Kee Lox Manufacturing Co., Rochester, New York, U.S.A.

GRIMSBY TIMES AND TELEGRAM CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on February 27th, 1923 (a) of mortgage debenture dated May 12th, 1905, securing £1,000 and (b) Memorandum of Deposit, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Trust dated March 30th, 1914, in favour of Barclays Bank, securing all moneys due or to become due.

ALBERT E. REED AND CO., LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc.).—Trust deed dated June 28th, 1923, to secure £300,000 6 per cent. first mortage debenture stock, charged on paper mills and lands, etc., at Aylesford and Tovil, Kent, and Farncombe, Surrey, and company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Trustees: Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.

J. W. MARSHALL AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in paper, pulp, chemicals, etc., Bolton).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000 on February 12th, 1917, and £1,000 on June 8th, 1923, of debentures dated May 19th, 1916, securing £3,000.

RICHARDSON AND CO., TIN PRINTERS, LTD. (Birkenhead).—First mortgage debenture dated June 13th, 1923, to secure £10,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: J. S. Stubbs, 21, Albert Drive, Aintree, Liverpool.

ENOCH AND SONS, LTD. (music publishers, etc., London).—Issue on June 11th, 1923, of £100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

EDSON (PRINTERS), LTD. (London).—Debenture dated June 23rd, 1923, to secure £4,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.—Issue on June 5th, 1923, of £25,000 debentures part of a series already registered.

SOPER AND WHEELER, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Brighton).—Particulars filed of £750 debentures authorised May 28th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, except uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £500.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re JOHN RISSEN, LTD., Stationers, Printers, etc., Clerkenwell House, Clerkenwell-green, E.C.—The report of Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, official receiver, upon the affairs of this company (in liquidation), under date June 14th, 1923, states that up to that date the assets had realised a gross sum of £7,110, and the outstanding assets may realise £1,842, making a total of £8,592. That sum will be insufficient to meet all the claims of the debenture holders, consequently there is no prospect of funds becoming available for the unsecured creditors and no return can be made to the shareholders. The senior official receiver remains liquidator of the company.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. Catchpole, E. W. Coney, and A. T. Boyden, stationers, leather goods manufacturers, 5, Ave Maria-lane, London, under the style of Erano Hallewell and Co.

B. Weall and W. W. Weall, under the style of Weall and Son, printers and booksellers, bill posters, carting agents, shipping agents and fire insurance agents, at 8, Silver street, Gainsborough, Lincoln.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

J. C. Rees, 27, Richard-street, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, carrying on business at 17, Market-street, Llanelly, retail stationer and tobacconist.

J. McClelland Grey, Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge, Surrey, advertising agent.

N. N. Thomas, 9, Egerton-street, Wrexham, Denbigh, stationer, tobacconist, and dealer in fancy goods.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printers

Digitized by Google

Birmingham Printeries, Ltd.

Twenty-First Anniversary Wayzgoose.

A stylishly printed programme was prepared for the 21st anniversary wayzgoose of the Birmingham Printeries, Ltd. This event was celebrated on June 30th by a trip to Tewkesbury. Enclosed in a cover of delicate grey, the pages of the programme are artistically ornamented and the body matter, in a narrow column flanked by a panel, neatly displayed.

The party left Birmingham at 8.0 a.m. and a happy day was spent at the historic city, with a trip on the River Severn during the afternoon. Dinner and tea was served at the Lower Lode Hotel, and music was provided for dancing on the green.

Interest was added to the occasion by the historic account of Tewkesbury, its abbey and its battles which appeared on the programme, the panel which added so much to the appearance of each page, containing the title for the letterpress and an appropriate caption.

Barnet Printers at Southend.

The male members of the Stellar Press, accompanied by their genial manager, Mr. H. W. Clark, celebrated the third anniversary of the firm by an outing to Southend by charabanc. Starting from the works soon after 8 o'clock, the party arrived at their destination at 11.30. The rest of the morning was taken up with promenades, and, for those with athletic inclination, swimming. A five-course luncheon awaited the party at the "Ship" Hotel, and the repast was thoroughly enjoyed. After the usual toasts were drunk, interspersed by short speeches, a pleasant brake drive was arranged to Shoeburyness and surrounding neighbourhood. High tea having been served, a delightful charabanc ride home in the evening brought the day regretfully to a close. The success of the outing was to a large extent due to the able efforts of the stewards—Messrs. E. S. Watts and A. J. Southam. Every member was presented with a tasteful souvenir to commemorate the occasion.

Additional U.S. Duty on Paper.

United States Customs collectors have been advised to assess an additional duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* (under Sec. 304, Tariff Act of 1922), on all paper imported from Canada "not properly marked, branded or stamped," on and after April 15th, 1923. The question arose on the importation of "so-called mill wrappers, a low grade of paper imported in rolls."

French Customs Decisions.

Some decisions have recently been made by the French Customs Department with regard to the classification of certain articles under the French Customs Tariff. Accordingly apparatus for verifying the dryness, fineness or purity of paper pulp is classified for duty as "apparatus, etc., for experiments and instruction, etc. (No. 634 quat.") Ordinary paper, pasteboard or cardboard reinforced with a sheet of cork has the same duty as "manufactured cork in sheets (No. 633)."

Manchester College of Technology.

Coming of Age Celebration.

The Manchester College of Technology celebrated its 21st birthday with fitting ceremony on Thursday last week.

Viscount Burnham attended and delivered two appropriate addresses. Speaking in the evening at a conversazione over which the Lord Mayor presided, His Lordship had some arresting observations to make concerning vocational education.

The College did well, he said, to look to all that was developing in the educational systems of the world. For the last two years he had been much involved in international questions touching trade and industry, as president of the International Labour Conference, and he found that the intense and ardent desire to make the best of all the educational values that we had was not confined to this country nor to the English-speaking countries, but was common to the whole of the civilised world. In nearly every country intense interest was felt in two new lines of educational activity—vocational guidance and vocational selection. Experience had shown that quite a number of young people of both sexes were obliged after a time to change their trades, because they had not the ability to follow them successfully. Such changes were as injurious to the employers in an industry as to workers themselves. Vocational guidance, he believed, was going to be a great and urgent problem in our national education in the next few years. The elimination of the misfit in industry and in the application of science was a matter of vital importance. What should be aimed at, of course, was the distribution of young people among occupations according to their abilities and inclinations, so that each might enter an occupation in which he could give his best and have real joy in his work.

For the evening conversazione an interesting demonstration and exhibition of the College activities were made. In papermaking technology the institution has long taken a prominent place. Visitors, therefore, saw paper being made by hand and on the Fourdrinier machine which does such good practical service in training the students.

Again on the printing side, there was evidence of the College's fine equipment. Thus the composing rooms in printing and photographic technology contained excellent examples of work in typography produced by the press of that department, and printing presses were shown in operation. Lithography, offset printing and photo engraving were also demonstrated.

French Paper Developments.

The profits of Papeteries de France for the year ending December 31st, 1922, amounted to 3,824,853 francs.

Fabrique de Pâte à Papiers de St. Rivalain has been formed principally to undertake the alteration of the St. Rivalain Paper Mill, France, with a view to the use of straw, alfa and other plants for cellulose. Capital 2,500,000 francs.

Société pour l'Exploitation des Procédés Vains has been formed for the manufacture of cellulose by the de Vains process in France and French colonies. Capital 1,000,000 francs.

THE British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, this year celebrates its Jubilee, having been established in 1873.

New British Patents.

Applications.

August, J. R. C., and Hunter, E. K. Photographic composing machines. 16,881.
August, J. R. C., and Hunter, E. K. Photographic printing. 17,015.
Chadwick, C. Printing machines. 16,786.
Demel, F., and Leighton, R. T. Manufacture of gold leaf. 16,721.
Elliott, R. C., and Lanston Monotype Corporation Ltd. Production of justified lines of single type. 15,762.
Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Means for washing lithographic printing surfaces. 15,998.
Hamlett, H. W., and Vickers, Ltd. Loose-leaf binders. 16,843.
Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 16,919.
Ingham, J., and Ingham and Sons, Ltd., J. E. Folding boxes. 16,803.
Jakeman, J. W. Sheet delivery mechanism of printing machines. 15,995.
Jones, P. H., and Stone, H. B. Loose-leaf ledgers, etc. 15,883.
Linotype and Machinery Ltd. Sheet-delivery mechanism of printing machines. 15,995.
Maffuniades, E. Carton, show box. 16,682.
Mann, A. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 16,142, 16,465.
Mansell, E. Post card. 16,503.
Milner, D. Cardboard toys. 16,418.
Moore, W. G., and Philip, R. Paper towels. 16,090.
Owen, M., and Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W. Offset printing. 16,358.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Burkart, A. Process for the transfer of drawings on to lithographic stones. 177,523.
Carpenter, H. L. Containers. 178,097.
Chapman, Ltd., H. W., and Battson, H. Collapsible boxes, cartons or the like. 199,484.
Crawshaw, E., and Stuart, W. Securing of printing rollers or their mandrels. 199,155.
Halley, J. Printing machines. 199,493.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. (Hoe and Co., R.). Inking mechanism for printing machines. 199,536.
Jackson, W. H. Paper feeding or projection device for stationery racks, cabinets and the like. 199,452.
Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Side register mechanism for printing presses. 199,518.
Moore, Jun., C. F. Construction of machine for use in the manufacture of printers rules. 199,595.
Stockall, A. H., Caslon, S. H., and Burch, W. I. Galleys for use on type casting and composing machines. 199,282.
Strawn, E. E. Address printing machines. 199,448.
Strawn, E. E. Machines for printing complete form letters. 199,454.
Walker, A. J. N. Apparatus for the manufacture of printing plates or surfaces for printing from. 199,438.

1923.

Addressograph, Ltd. Manufacture of printing plates. 194,669.
Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Manufacturing Co.). Paper cup. 199,334.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Mainguet, H. Rotary web book-making machines. 199,376.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

.....*19*...

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers
(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

Adoption of Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

The July meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday of last week at the headquarters, the "Old Bell," Holborn, E.C. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. M. Bateman (president), and though the meeting was not a large one, considerable interest was shown by those present in the matters that came up for consideration. The principal items on the agenda were reports from the delegates who had attended the Leicester conference and the presentation of the annual report and balance sheet.

Report of the Delegates.

The delegates from the London (Parent) Centre to the Leicester Conference were Messrs. S. M. Bateman, A. E. Jarvis, J. C. Pugh, and E. W. Whittle, general secretary.

Mr. Bateman, who spoke first, referred in eulogistic terms to the manner in which the Leicester Conference had entertained the delegates and their friends. Small though that Centre was, it had succeeded in doing everything possible for the comfort and enjoyment of those who had attended the conference. So far as concerned himself and the general secretary, they were treated in the most friendly spirit.

Mr. Whittle, who followed, dealt with the resolutions put forward by the various centres. The first question considered by the Conference, said Mr. Whittle, was the *Managing Printer*, and after some discussion it was agreed that £10 be allotted to each centre, and that the balance be devoted to the general fund. Around the discussion of the Notice Question points were raised as to what constituted a "working overseer," and what should be the duty of the overseer in the event of a trade dispute. Regarding the Unemployed Benefit, Manchester brought forward a resolution similar to the London one, but it was more clearly worded, and would be put before their own members in September. A resolution on superannuation, introduced by the Liverpool Centre, was referred back to that Centre to be eventually presented to the Parent Body. Another matter of importance that came before the delegates was the venue of the 1924 united gathering. Though Edinburgh might be happy to entertain them, the question of expense was thought to be the drawback. A recommendation was made that a grant of £20 be made from the general funds to any Centre in whose area the united gathering was held.

Mr. Pugh spoke chiefly on the question of the difficulty of smaller centres entertaining the larger ones at the annual gatherings. Leicester with 35 members had gone to a great expense in entertaining over 100 people, and every local member had pledged himself to the extent of £1 towards the expenses, and he thought it only right and proper that the smaller Centres should be entitled to apply to the General Fund for assistance. The Conference was carried on from start to finish in the most harmonious manner and it was the most friendly gathering he had ever attended.

Mr. Jarvis said he thoroughly endorsed every word said by Mr. Pugh regarding the harmonious proceedings at the conference. The president had carried out his duties in a very able manner. Mr. Pugh had argued the case of the "Managing Printer" with as much tact as any lawyer, and in the end the delegates all came to the conclusion that London's finding regarding it was the correct one. At the conference there was a desire amongst all the delegates to find a solution to their difficulties and they found it.

Annual Report.

The annual report, in the hands of the members, was next considered. In it the Council state that they have had to deal with a period of general depression in the printing trade, difficulties being accentuated by the uncertain position of the wages question during part of the time under review. While these events, continues the report, have not seriously affected the Association, they have influenced in a degree the Association's advancement in funds and membership.

Under the heading of membership, the report states that there has been a net gain of 35 in the year. During the year the membership for the 10 centres stood at 1,381, as against 1,346 in the preceding year and 1,320 during 1920–21.

In considering the general fund, the report states that as compared with last year the balance to the credit of this fund shows a decrease of £23 14s. 6d. It also mentions the fact that continued prevalence of unemployment had materially contributed to this result, and that failing some alleviation of the position, it may be necessary to consider the re-adjustment of the present scale of payments.

Losses by death during the year numbered 11, and considering the Association have many members past middle age, the mortality was not considered excessive. Amongst those who have departed were several members well known in London and Provincial Centres and to the memory of one and all the Council tender a tribute of sincere regret.

Passing to technical education, the Association continues to take an active part in all matters appertaining to this subject, and special mention is made with regard to the first payment towards establishing the new Printing School.

The total value of the Association's assets are shown to be £4,150 3s. 4d., as against £3,572 2s. 10d. in the previous year.

Regarding the social side of the Association's activities the report states: With other kindred associations they were recovering from the depressing influences of the Great War and its aftermath, and social meetings were again assuming their rightful position in all centres. The recent gathering at the King's Hall, London, was a pleasant indication of this, and the gathering at Leicester provided ample opportunity for the renewal of old friendships and the formation of new ones.

In conclusion, it is stated that the success of the Association in the future, as in the past, mainly depends upon the activities of the members, with due regard to efficient and careful management in all centres. The necessary introduction of suitable candidates for membership is a need that is always present, and the Council rely upon the missionary efforts of members and friends, so that progress may be continuous and prosperity unfailing.

The chairman drew attention to each item of the report separately and invited discussion upon any of the points it contained. None being forthcoming, the report was formally carried *nem. con.*

The Balance Sheet.

The balance sheet was next considered, and as an inducement to the members to comment upon it the president read each item of the accounts separately.

Coming to the account dealing with expenditure on unemployment Mr. S. A. Dawson asked what was the amount paid out under this heading in the previous year.

The general secretary, replying, informed Mr. Dawson what the respective sum paid in 1920-22 to Centres had amounted to, and said the total figure for all the Centres for that year stood at £417, as against the £402 for last year.

Mr. Dawson expressed agreeable surprise at the small sum paid out for unemployment during the year, because he had expected something larger regarding the umemployment account.

A member asked if it was necessary to issue a new list of members every year.

The general secretary said it was necessary because of a lot of changes that took place during the twelve months. It had always been the custom to issue a new list every year.

Coming to the consideration of the Benevolent Fund account, Mr. Bateman said the Scottish delegates had suggested that the balance from the *Managing Printer* should go to that Fund. It had been pointed out to them, he said, that not one member who made application to that fund had been refused.

Mr. Whittle explained that Scotland's idea was that any member applying for benefit under that fund should receive a much larger amount than the rules at present allowed.

Regarding the Death Benefit Fund, Mr. Whittle stated that there had been an increase of £161 compared with the previous year.

A discussion then ensued on the question of the *Managing Printer*, introduced by Mr. Dawson, who asked for fuller details concerning management expenses and commission.

Replies were made by Mr. Whittle and Mr. Pugh.

On the same question Mr. Lloyd then moved that the meeting endorses the action of the Council. This was seconded by Mr. J. A. B. Reed and earried.

Mr. J. French and C. H. Blenkins (auditors) both bore testimony to the efficient way in which the books of the Association had been kept, and the full command possessed by the general secretary over all matters contained in them.

The balance sheet was then put to the meeting and formally passed as printed.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred
TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The July general meeting of the Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C., on Tuesday, 3rd inst. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Milton (president), who was supported by Mr. J. Fleming (vice-president).

After the reading of the minutes of the previous general meeting which were duly confirmed, the general secretary submitted correspondence, which included an appeal from Mr. F. C. Peacock for a donation toward the Machine Rulers and Vellum Binders Pensioners' Annual Outing, with the result that a donation of £3 3s. was voted from the funds of the Association.

Mr. Peacock, being present, thanked the meeting for the donation, which, he assured all present, would be much appreciated by the "Old Folk" and all those who had their interest and welfare at heart.

A letter from Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, was read. It was a reply sent him by the general secretary to criticism of the Binding Section of the School as expressed at the last general meeting, a report of which appeared in our issue of June 14th.

After the reading of the letter a further discussion took place.

New Member.

A candidate for membership came before the meeting—Mr. Geo. A. Elbra, of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Fetter-lane, E.C.—and was duly elected to membership.

Next ensued a general discussion of items, as they appeared on the agenda. These dealt with various affairs of the Association. Keen interest was displayed throughout, tempered with that feeling of good fellowship which characterises all such discussions whenever they arise.

The members were evidently under the influence of the holiday season, but eventually "other business" was exhausted and a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

MR. LOW WARREN, the founder of the *Cinema*, and formerly managing editor of the *Cinematograph Weekly*, has been elected by the Council of the Institute of Journalists a Fellow of that body in recognition of his trade press activities and his recently published book on "Journalism."

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

A Business Hustle.

Scouring the Country in a Motor Car.

Mr. A. L. Sharpe, managing director of Backhouse and Coppock, Ltd., is now in the midst of his annual summer tour of the principal business centres of England and Scotland. It has become Mr. Sharpe's practice to make the visit once a year by road in his own car, accompanied by Mrs. Sharpe, who relieves him at the wheel from time to time.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe left Surbiton on Saturday, June 30th, at 2.15 p.m. for Leeds. After a splendid run along the Great North-road (which is in excellent condition) they reached Stamford at 7.15 and stayed the night at the George, a most comfortable hotel.

On Sunday morning they started off again just before 11 o'clock, and, pausing at East Retford for lunch, reached Leeds just before 4 o'clock—a very pleasant run.

On Monday Mr. Sharpe started in earnest with an early morning visit to Bradford, returning to Leeds, where he spent the rest of the day. Towards evening the car was to leave for York, where Tuesday was to be spent.

The journey North was to be interrupted on Tuesday evening at West Hartlepool, with a visit to some relations of Mrs. Sharpe's.

Early Wednesday morning the tourists were due to leave for Newcastle, and after visiting some business friends in this important centre, soon after lunch the start for Edinburgh was to be made, it being aimed to arrive there in time for dinner on Wednesday night.

After Thursday morning in Edinburgh, a visit to a paper mill in Fifeshire was projected, and it was hoped to reach Glasgow in the evening.

All day Friday was booked for Glasgow; thence in the evening on to Carlisle for the night. In order to enable Mr. Sharpe to keep to his time table, friends in Carlisle have kindly consented to see him on Saturday morning, and after lunch the car starts South again, Saturday night and Sunday being set apart for Liverpool.

A busy Monday morning was projected for Liverpool, with the afternoon in Warrington, and the evening, it was hoped, would find Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe resting at Manchester for the night.

All day Tuesday was to be devoted to Manchester, and the whole of Wednesday at the mills at Macclesfield. With a bit of luck, Wednesday night should be spent at Derby. Thursday is to be occupied with visits to business friends in Derby and Nottingham, Birmingham being the objective in the evening.

The whole of the following (Friday) morning will be spent in "Brum," and at two p.m. precisely Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe hope to start on the last lap home to Surbiton. With any luck they expect to be back soon after six p.m.

This is a nice little tour of something over 1,000 miles, in the course of which Mr. Sharpe hopes to renew that personal touch with his business friends which is so helpful mutually in conducting affairs to day.

Mrs. Sharpe is certainly of great assistance in carrying out this annual programme, as without her Mr. Sharpe could not possibly crowd this tour into such a short space of time. While he is making calls close at hand his wife gets the luggage aboard and the car ready for the next journey or for use locally.

British Marble Paper.

What is known as the real marble paper, used in the bookbinding and boxmaking industries and imported from Belgium and Germany, is one of the products for which a thoroughly efficient British substitute has been found. This is not a new discovery; printed marble paper took the place of the hand-marbled variety during the war and high wages abroad put the foreign paper out of the running when the war was over. The reason for mentioning these known facts is that they are not known sufficiently. Although imports have ceased to figure to any large extent there is still an amount of foreign marble paper being sold to users. Partly this is due to antipathy, partly to a failure to push the English variety and mainly because some of the home productions are not good. We have seen specimens direct from our best mills in this line and at not much over half the price of the foreign variety the value is all on our side.

Scottish Notes.

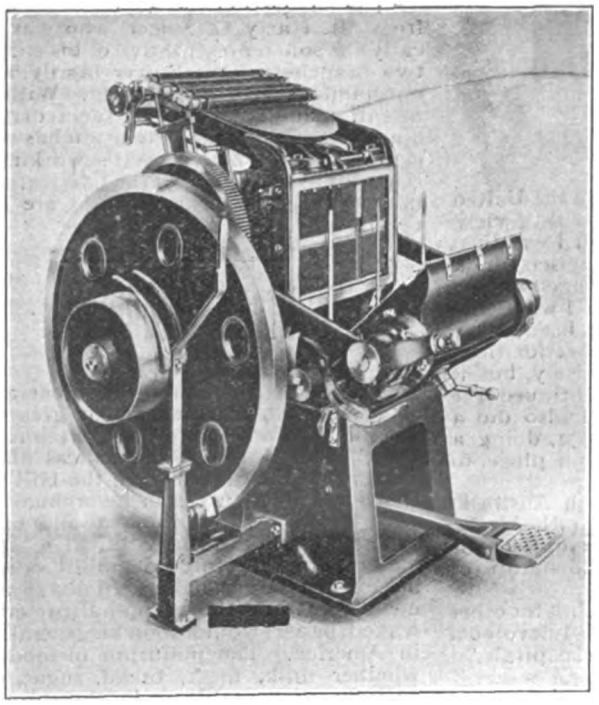
(By Our Own Correspondent.)

THE upward tendency in prices of raw materials instead of making a speculative demand for paper, as it did a few years ago, seems to intensify the trade depression which has now existed for over two years. Undoubtedly some mills still hold pretty heavy stocks of paper, which can only be sold at a remunerative price by being retailed in small quantities. "Making orders" are few and far between and the usual falling off in business at this time of the year is more accentuated than ever.

UNDOUBTEDLY there is a general hardening in prices of paper, and to put papermaking on business lines higher rates are imperative; but if higher prices cannot be obtained and buyers of raw materials refuse to pay the advances asked, the cost of these will necessarily have to come down again, unless, of course, some other countries are willing to take the material that we refuse.

IT is difficult at the moment to see from what source a revival in trade will come, but it looks as if lower prices are more likely to be a stimulant than higher rates. In spite of the upward tendency in home-made supplies, we have quotations from foreign countries with which it is impossible for home mills to compete, and yet there is comparatively little business to be done in these papers.

STATIONERY and paper offered to the public by the retail shops are not yet so cheap as to induce people to lay in a stock, and in many cases the prices asked show an almost unwarranted excess on the prices charged to such retail dealers. Trade revival must come in the first place from the public. Can the retailers not do something to stimulate business?



BUILT IN FIVE SIZES.

The SUPERIORITY
of the
TIP-TOP PLATEN MACHINE
is in the
Perfect Impression and Register.

The platen and the base and vertical bed are cast in one solid piece.
Superior inking apparatus of newest type.
High speed and light and noiseless running.
Adjustable runners and **camless drive of roller carriage.**
Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.
Automatic chase-locking hook.
Central adjustment of impression.

It enables you to tackle anything from a hand-bill to the best class of half-tone and three-colour work.

Sole Agents:

Can be seen in London and Provinces.

William J. Light & Co., Ltd., 36-38, Whitefriars St., Fleet St., LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: **3839 Central.** *Telegrams:* **Winkolight, Fleet, London.**

Digitized by Google

Fifty-Eight Years a Wholesale Stationer.

Some Interesting Recollections by Sir Albert Spicer.

The announcement of the retirement of Sir Albert Spicer from the chairmanship of Spicers Ltd. induced a representative of the *British and Colonial Printer* to seek an interview with him in order to obtain some of his recollections of the paper trade. Entering it 58 years ago, Sir Albert has witnessed all the wonderful developments which have taken place during that period. His career almost links up with the abolition of the duty on paper, and indeed he remembers the discussions which took place on this very burning subject. When he entered the business the firm of James Spicer and Sons gave employment to about eight people. Now the amalgamated house of Spicers Ltd. has a staff running into thousands, with branches all over this country and in various parts of the world.

"In looking back," said Sir Albert, "I seem to have outlived all the seniors, who were a fine lot of men, who led the trade in 1865 as well as their sons. I am not sure whether I am the oldest member of the trade at the present time. I have an impression that Mr. Herring is my senior.

"I knew all the heads of the different firms who were our competitors, and personally as a trade we have been very fortunate in the leaders of the distributing trade and the papermakers, as well as our customers, the printers and stationers all over the country, who are a splendid set of men and women."

During the past 58 years there has not been much in the paper trade in which Sir Albert has not taken a part. He is a keen and alert business man, and still continues to take a great interest in his company, attending at 19, New Bridge-street regularly. With justifiable pride he recalls that "I have written my own letters and my own orders."

He has never been averse to putting his shoulder to the wheel when necessary, and recalls that he has helped in his earlier days in transferring stock from one warehouse to another when they were moving from Upper Thames-street, during re-building, to Cannon-street, and afterwards from Cannon-street back to Upper Thames-street.

Branching Out.

Important changes in the system of country travelling were introduced by Messrs. Spicer and Sons.

"Fifty-eight years ago," said Sir Albert, "it was the custom in our trade for most travellers to cover the whole country, and they were often away from their homes for months at a time. This appeared to us unreasonable, so we divided the country into spheres of influence and put different travellers down in various centres so that they might be at home three or four nights a week. As they were successful in their different localities, we provided them with small rooms in a convenient centre and afterwards with stock.

"This was the origin of our branch house system. The only business we bought was that in Birmingham, all the others growing up naturally from the system we had adopted of putting down travellers in the various centres.

"The establishment of branch houses had another advantage, in that they enabled us to give better positions to some of those who had served us well, and whom we felt were worthy of promotion."

Influence of the Education Act.

Sir Albert's period in the paper trade has been an interesting one, because he saw the introduction and the carrying out of the Education Act of 1870, and served 15 years on the School Board of the district where he resided.

"It was that Act and the education that was the result of it," he observed, "that has enabled the circulation of newspapers not only in the great centres but all over England, to increase from thousands to millions, and the same remark applies to books and the uses of writing paper.

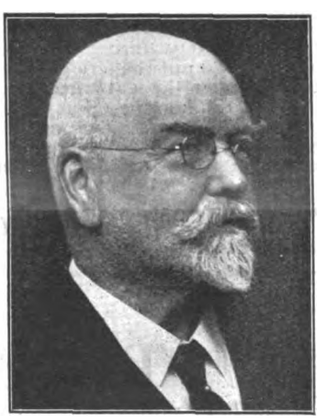
"In my earlier days we used to supply the newspapers with a certain quantity of stamped paper, the paper for which had to be taken to Somerset House, where it was stamped, and then re-collected and forwarded into the country, naturally a slow process, and only suitable for small circulations.

"During this period, with the enormously increased number of readers, the improvements in printing have been very great, and it has been the constant object of houses like our own to point out the needs of the printers to the papermakers, who, on their part, have been constantly improving their qualities, their finish, and so on, to enable them the better to meet the requirements of the printer."

Travels Abroad.

During his career, and especially in his early days, Sir Albert has acted as a pioneer of paper commerce in travels abroad. Speaking of his journeys overseas, he says:

"I toured Canada and the United States as far as San Francisco in 1869, when the new railway had only been opened four months, and when the countries west of the Rocky Mountains, though belonging to the United States, would not accept the currencies of the Eastern States. Accordingly we had to carry 20-dollar gold pieces, a very inconvenient



SIR ALBERT SPICER.

form of currency. In Canada and the United States the journeys were made with a view to opening up business, although I was then but 22 years of age. In San Francisco I took one of the largest orders that we had handled at that time, and I confess that I wondered during the next night, having been away from close touch with the market for three months, whether I had acted wisely, but it turned out all right and we continued the business for about two years. I also did a winter journey in Canada 1870–71, doing a town a day and travelling from place to place during the night.

"I have also travelled through Australia and New Zealand as well as South Africa, but my visits to these countries and the calls on customers were more in the nature of courtesy calls.

"I went through India in 1882, but for other than business purposes, although I devoted a little time to business in the chief capitals."

Parliamentary Contests.

Of the public activities of Sir Albert Spicer, which cover so vast a field, it is impossible to speak in detail here.

It may be mentioned, however, that simultaneously with an active business career, he has fought eight Parliamentary contests, five of them successfully and three unsuccessfully.

"My first in 1886," he says, "was undertaken almost at the command of my father, who was very anxious that there should not be a walkover in the constituency of Walthamstow, and he not only issued his orders, but he paid the bulk of the bill of costs in that first contest. In all the other seven I had to bear the full burden myself.

"My father was a strong senior, and always backed us when in his absence we had acted. It was his desire that I should undertake a certain amount of public work outside my business career. My journeys to the Colonies, as they were then called, were also undertaken not only with his consent, but the earlier ones at his instigation, for he had long taken an interest in the Colonies in connection with the Congregational churches of those countries."

Loyal Co-operation.

Sir Albert then went on: "You are asking me to speak about myself and some of the successes I have had. I should like to state very clearly that had it not been for the loyalty and the co-operation, first of my father and brothers, and later of my nephews and sons, I could not have carried through the public work into which I have been drawn. There is, however, one advantage for a business man to undertake a certain amount of public work; it is always enlarging his outlook and enabling him to see new opportunities which, apart from wider experience given by public life, might not have occurred to him.

"I have tried to follow two rules in my business life. In the first place, I have not attempted to do what I could get somebody else to do for me, and, secondly, I have always refused to fill in blanks for those with whom I was co-operating. When consulted on any question I wanted to know first what the co-worker thought himself, and then possibly my extra knowledge and experience might be of help."

A Happy Consummation.

Sir Albert made the following interesting reference to the recent amalgamation:—

"My active career has, in the main, now come to an end with my retirement from the chair of Spicers Limited, though I remain a director, and as long as I have health and strength I shall hope to be of a little assistance. The amalgamation of the two old firms has been a great joy to me. I started on this site on January 1st, 1865; the dissolution of Spicer Bros. took place on August 1st in the same year, when I went with my father and eldest brother to 50, Upper Thames-street. I need hardly say that the competition at first was very severe, although the personal relations were soon resumed, whilst the business relations were softened by the fact that, through the advice of an old family friend, we did not take one another's employees, so that we competed with one another in the same way as we competed with other of the large houses.

"The suggestion for amalgamation came from Mr. Harry G. Spicer, who was practically the sole representative of his side of the two branches of the Spicer family, whereas our numbers were much larger. With determination and good-will, he succeeded, and I am quite sure the amalgamation has been the right thing, and after a year's working I am thankful to see how well the two teams of our fellow workers in the business are pulling together."

Bread Wrapping.

"In the distribution of food generally, but of bread in particular, much greater care should be taken to prevent contamination," Dr. Charles E. Goddard, medical officer of health to the Harrow-on-the-Hill Urban District Council, urges in his annual report. "We know now that the wrapping of bread can be undertaken as a practical scheme. It only requires the force of public opinion to induce the larger bakers to make a commencement and the wrapping (preferably in waxed paper) would soon be general, as it is in America. The pollution of foodstuffs—whether milk, meat, bread, sugar, etc.—is entirely preventable. It therefore seems foolish that more active measures are not taken, but one fears that little will be accomplished in the direction of prevention until the local authorities are granted powers to compel vendors to take ordinary precautions."

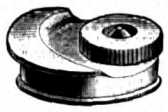
MESSRS. E. A. BRISTOW AND CO., papermakers' agents, of 23–28, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4, have opened a branch office at 1, Princess-street, Manchester, under the direction of their northern representative, Mr. B. R. Nicholson. The latter gentleman, it may be mentioned, has for the last 20 years represented the North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines.
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Laye.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and Printers to the Trade.
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.
ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

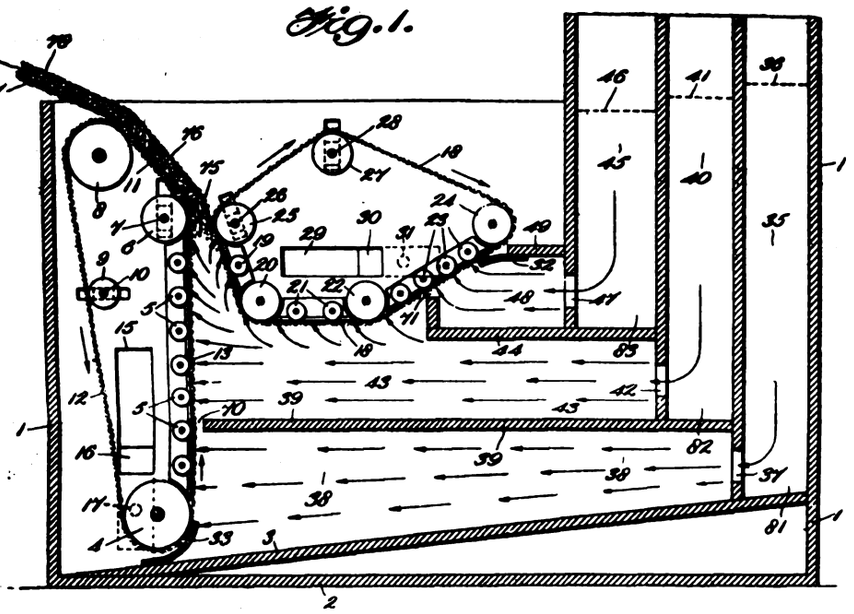
Fibre Board.

We have already referred to the invention of Mr. J. Kershaw Shaw for the production of a board in which the interlacing of the fibres is a special feature. An illustration of the apparatus suitable for making the board is given herewith.

It is preferred to use long fibres, but, of course, fibres of any usual length may be employed. By reason of the flow of the water through the restricted orifices 37, 42 and 47, the velocity of the fibres is increased while they are at the same time crowded more or less closely together.

The fibres are then liberated in the relatively very large chambers 38, 43 and 48, and moved at a slower velocity, so that they are subjected to the lateral force or pressure of the water, to separate them. The result is, long before they reach the belt 11, or surface 13, they will be brought into positions more or less parallel to each other, and more or less perpendicular to the line of travel of the surface 13, while at the same time the fibres will occupy positions more or less staggered with relation to their neighbours.

Fig. 1.



As a result of the entanglements of the various fibres, and the motion of the surfaces 13 and 18, the mass of fibres is carried through the opening 75, between the compression or compacting rolls 6 and 25, and is formed into the sheet or board 76. The fibre board resulting from the foregoing procedure will differ essentially from prior boards in that no such pronounced interlacing of the fibres had ever been accomplished. In fact, the processes producing the latter have stirred or continuously agitated the stock instead of floating it in comparatively quiet chambers, such as 38 and 43, and they have thus effectually prevented the kind of interlacing forming an important feature of this invention.

Another important feature of this invention, says the inventor, in addition to providing a board with its fibres thus interlaced or entangled throughout the body of the sheet, is had by being able to vary the kind, size and class of fibres in different portions of the sheets. That is to say, I may feed to the channel 35, one kind of fibres, which may be relatively shorter or more expensive fibres than are those fed to the channel 40; and I may feed to the channel 45 the same class of fibres as are fed to the channel 35, or I may feed to said channel waterproofed, fireproofed or a totally different class of fibres. In other words, I may provide as many channels 35, 40 and 45, as there are different characters of fibres in the finished board, and I may place in the first channel 35, and in the last channel 45, waterproofed, fireproofed, or any character of fibres I desire, whereupon the finished board will be provided with an outer layer corresponding to the fibres that are fed to the channel 35, with another outer layer corresponding to the fibres that are fed to the channel 45, and with one or more intermediate fireproofed or waterproofed layers corresponding to the character of the fibres which are fed to the channel 40 and to any other channels which may be located intermediate of the channels 35 and 45.

It will now be understood that the important feature of this invention is the fact that no matter how many kinds of fibres or how many layers of fibre that are present in the finished board, the fibres of each layer are interlaced or entangled with the fibres of its adjacent layers, or contacting layers, so that the board does not consist of separate and distinct layers somewhat like the leaves of a book that can be peeled off, as is the case with prior paper and other similar fibre boards, but its body portions consist of fibres that are firmly interwoven, and its outer layers are firmly interwoven with said body portion. I am thus enabled to produce a fibre board or sheet, having comparatively inexpensive fibres on its interior and comparatively expensive fibres on its exterior, and with all of said fibres interlaced, so that a highly ornamental appearance can be imparted the finished product of a maximum durability at a minimum of expense.

In order to provide a better board, I prefer to permit a very large proportion of the water—say 90 per cent. of the same—to escape through the opening 15, while a very much smaller proportion, say 10 per cent., escapes through the opening 29. The gates 16 and 30 are conveniently manipulated to effect this division of the water, while maintaining the proper steady flows through the surfaces 13 and 18 to produce the desired results. But, of course, the proportions of water that escape through the two openings mentioned may be widely varied according to the particular results sought in the finished board.

A further means of securing a more perfect interlacing of the fibres, than heretofore, resides in the provision of the pockets 81, 82 and 83 below their corresponding openings 37, 42 and 47. These pockets cause a sort of churning action of the stock before passing said openings, and this action loosens up any knots or lumps of fibres that may exist, thus causing them to more effectually separate after reaching the chambers 38, 43 and 48, and to therefore more effectually interlace upon reaching the surface 13 and 18.

WALTHAMSTOW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL are to erect a small tablet near the birthplace of William Morris, the Socialist poet, in Forest-road.

NO CHARGE FOR DIES! EMBOSSED LABELS & SEALS

Prices from 12/9 Per 5,000

Special Discount to the Trade.

BROWNE, FRENCH CO.

109, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: VICTORIA 5,500.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **CHINA.** **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, Sept. 6th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Book your special position now. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **JAPAN.** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

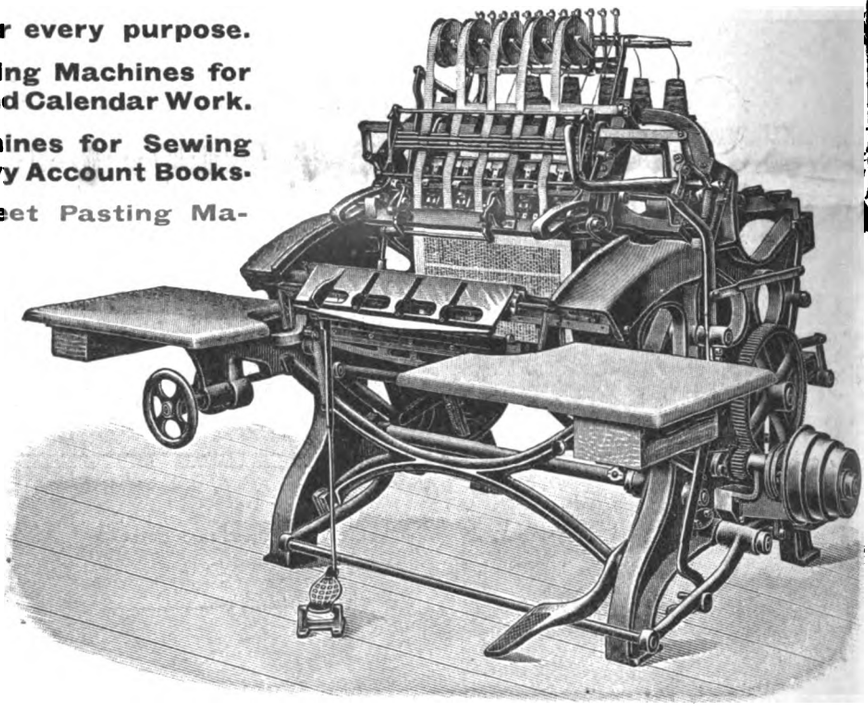
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

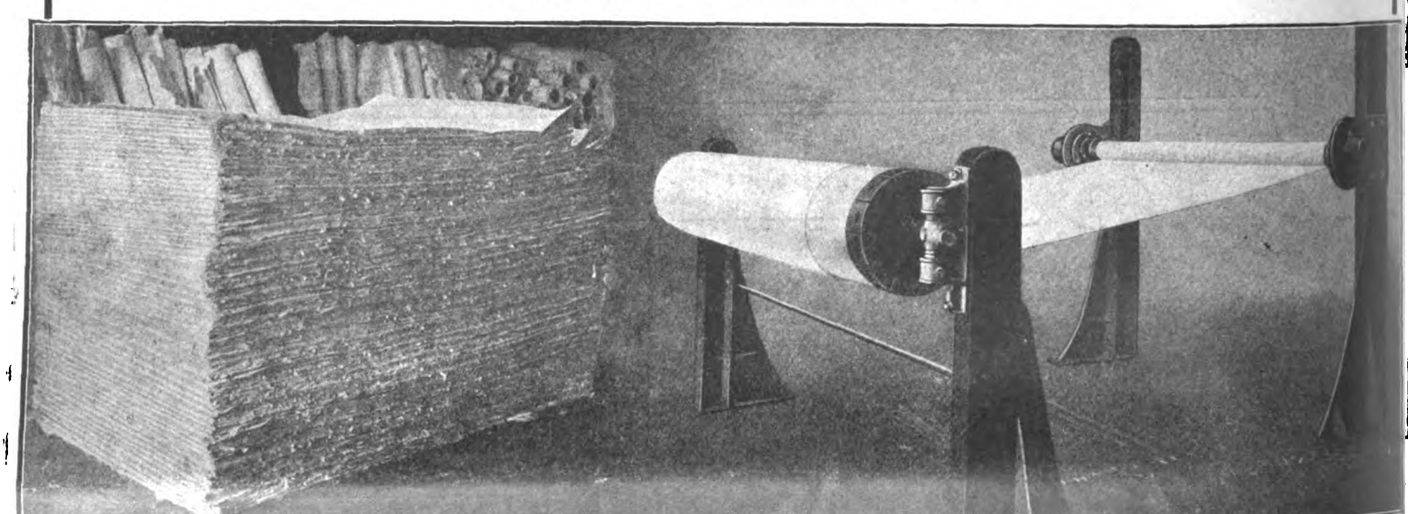
For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—July 12, 1923.

Digitized by Google

AUG 4 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

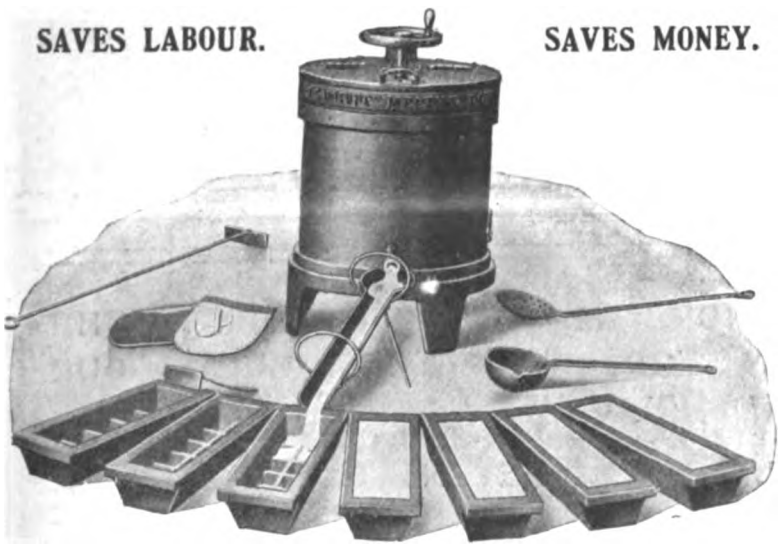
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 3. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 19. 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR. SAVES MONEY.



A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

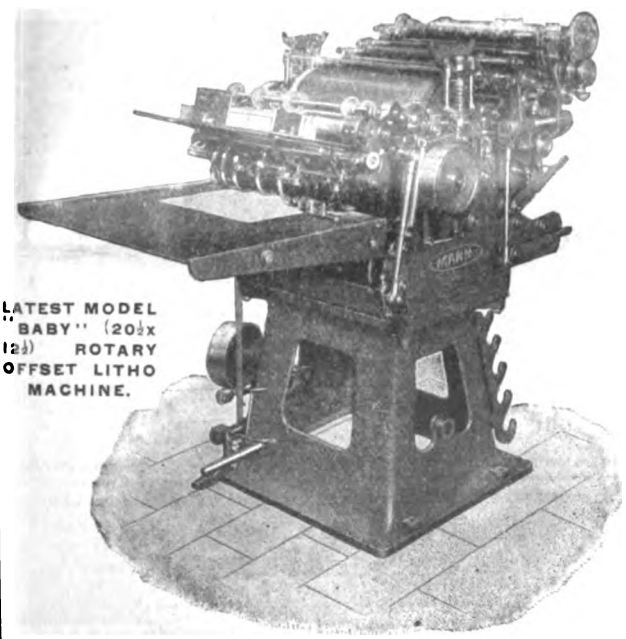
Fry's Metal Foundry

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL. DUBLIN. GLASGOW.

Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines),
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

33-9



LATEST MODEL "BABY" (20½x12½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

One Firm installed **SIX** of these Machines, turning out **FOURTEEN FLAT-BEDS** and effecting a saving of some **THOUSANDS OF POUNDS** a year.

USE

MANN

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.

THEY PRODUCE
THE FINEST COLOUR AND COMMERCIAL WORK,
AND GIVE
EFFICIENCY — SERVICE — ECONOMY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON.
Cables: LITHOMAN, LONDON.
Codes: WESTERN UNION (Five Letter) and ABC (5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—R. COLLIE, & CO., (PTY.,) Ltd., 194-196 Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box 86, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"

SP SP

S&P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 3.

TIME SAVING IS A MORE IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE MACHINE ROOM THAN EVER: HENCE THE VALUE OF OUR **WASH-UP PREVENTATIVE:** A FEW DROPS ON ROLLERS AND INK SLAB WILL PREVENT THE INK DRYING OVER THE NIGHT.

IT IS WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 3. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 19, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Over-Equipment of Printing Offices.

Major D. P. Forman Directs Attention of Master Printers to a Managerial Pitfall.

The over-equipping of our works is very like another bad habit, viz., that of not drawing trumps at bridge. That is to say, we all know we ought to draw trumps, and we all, more or less often, fall into the error of not drawing trumps when we ought, and we all pay the price for our sins Over-equipment is of a very similar nature. We all know that we are unwise to put down an over-plus of machinery, and we all do it at times, and we all have reason to regret it later on even if we don't realise it. The whole matter is really a question of arithmetic, and therefore I propose to give you certain figures from an American magazine—from the official magazine of the American Master Printers—which, as far as I can judge them from our own figures, are very accurate indeed, and apply with very nearly equal force to this country as to America.

My reason for giving you American figures is that I have no figures available for England except those of my firm, and I do not think it would be desirable to quote figures based on one office, as it might quite legitimately be argued that that office is exceptional. The American figures, on the other hand, consist of averages taken from all the members of the United Typothetæ who make returns, and I understand that nearly every member of the United Typothetæ does make his return regularly.

If I may say so, it seems to me that we have a certain amount to learn in the matter of organisation from the American master printers. The American figures for 1921 show that if 100 represents the cost of production of the product of the trade 35·71 represents the cost of materials, 33·41 represents the cost of wages, and 30·88 represents the cost of the overheads or cost of organisation.

That is as good as saying that one-third of your costs are fixed, and two-thirds only of your costs vary according to the amount of work you have, and of this two-thirds one part is material. From this, it follows that of the various costs making up the hour rates approximately one-half is a fixed amount whether the works are full of work or absolutely idle.

Permanent Organisation.

Now, on consideration, it appears those overhead costs are in direct proportion to the amount of capital you have invested in machinery, because your plant, the amount of machinery you have, governs the size of your *permanent* organisation. If you put down more machinery, you want more room; if you want more room, you have got to pay more rent; you have got to have a large organisation of people; more overseers, more office staff to cope with your busy season. You cannot create an organisation which is capable of coping with the output of ten machines, and run it economically to control the output of five machines, and you cannot improvise this organisation as quickly as you can engage extra hands to work your machine; therefore it has, in practice, *always* to be maintained. That is, it always follows that if one is putting down machinery at all, one has to create the whole organisation if one is to get any work done, and that the whole equipment consists not merely of the machine itself, which is bad enough, but also of the room in which it is placed, the departmental organisation to run it, the office organisation to control that departmental organisation; and if the plant only runs 25 per cent. of its time, the whole of the expense has to be carried by 25 per cent. of the hours of which the plant is capable instead of by the whole lot. This is only another way of saying that over-equipment of plant is always uneconomical.

One of the functions of management is to draw the line between allowing one's factory to be under-equipped and having too much plant; that is to say, between having continual difficulty in setting out work to time and having machines idle for more than a reasonable proportion of their time.

Running Machines at Cost.

In cases of the latter sort, quite a normal result is set forth in the following letter, of which I had a copy sent me by Mr. Williamson. I don't know who it is, so I must apologise if I am treading on anyone's toes. The letter reads:

"If you want to lower your production costs, read this letter; if you do not, don't bother. An up-to-date country printer recently purchased a new machine for a special purpose, which only occupied the machine for two days each week. In order to keep his capital liquid, he is now prepared to run this machine for the remainder of the week at cost only"—I should rather like to ask this printer incidentally what he considers his cost. Is it cost based on a two days' output, or the cost based on the whole output he hopes to get, or the cost based on the whole output that he actually does get eventually? Those three costs give three entirely different figures, and it will produce a very different result to the purchaser of his time.—"The machine is a quad royal with auto feeds, is installed in a first-rate printing works 100 miles from London, two hours by passenger train. A model mono, typo and lino setting equipment is at the works, so that anyone can employ the machine, and the whole is offered to you with country rates of wages at running costs for 3¾ days each week. If this unique offer means anything to you, communicate with me at the above address, and I shall be pleased to call and discuss any further details you may wish."

Lowering Trade Prosperity.

If this offer is made to the trade only, I see no very great objection to the policy of laying down the machine from the general trade's point of view; but if the printer is going further and offering to take work from customers in general at prices equivalent to his suggested rates, the effect, as I understand it, is bound to be this: That printer is short of work; and, looking at things from his own point of view, he is trying to get work to cover his overhead expenses. If even this is not successful, he will try to get work to cover *part* only of his overhead expenses, because he realises that at any rate, for the moment, he will be better off than if he did not keep that machine working.

The result is that the general prosperity of the trade is lowered; the general average value of our product is lowered, because that value is determined by the price at which any given quantity and quality of printing can be purchased on the open market, and every printer suffers in consequence.

Now this is the natural sequence that follows from the initial mistake of putting down machinery which is not required for a reasonable proportion of its time. May I say that we had a very valuable lesson in our own works in the beginning of 1919. We had any amount of work to do, we could get men to work machines, but we could not get machines for love or money, and so we started to work double shifts. Now, although I do not think that double shifts on some classes of work should be anything but an emergency measure, they are a great deal better than putting down new plant which is going to stand idle for a long time. The only effect of that is to create a demand for work which has got to be satisfied, and that is an enormous difficulty for everybody concerned.

As I said at the beginning, it is purely a matter of simple arithmetic. You have only got to calculate out what is the difference between your hour rate when you are working full time, and your hour rate when you are working short time—on the basis that your wages will vary with the number of hours you work, but that the other charges (which are as much as the wages) will not vary whether you work 100 hours a week or 50 or 25 or 10—to find out what sort of an effect it is going to have upon your costs, if you put down plant which is not likely to be used adequately.

Address delivered at Cost Congress in London, May, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE CUTTER AND CREASER

Specially designed for the accurate cutting and creasing of carton work at high speed.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Built on similar lines to the Miehle Press, and all the desirable features of the latter, ensuring dead register, smoothness of working, etc., are incorporated in it.

The tympan or cutting plate on the cylinder is held at the front and rear edges by special locating and clamping devices.

The cards are fed to the front lays in the usual manner, and are then taken by the cylinder grippers at the front edge of the tympan plate with a small amount of over-lapping gripper edge.

The cylinder with the card around the tympan plates comes into contact with the forme in the same way as on the two-revolution printing machine.

The card is taken directly off the cylinder by a special gripper delivery mechanism.

Delivery grippers and pads are adjustable.

An endless band travelling at the same surface speed as the cylinder extends from the point of take-off to beyond the point of release of the delivery grippers.

Another endless band on the delivery carriage receives the card from the first endless band.

The card is transferred from the first to the second endless band at the commencement of the outward stroke of the delivery carriage; the second band rolls away from under the card, leaving it to fall directly on to the pile delivery.

The delivered cards are jogged up so that they can be easily stripped.

There are no tapes or sticks in the pile delivery.

From the point of take-off from the cylinder until the card is deposited on the pile it is supported by endless bands.

It is easily handled, and requires no special knowledge on the part of the operator.

This Cutter and Creaser can, if desired, be supplied with a specially designed pile hoist for raising the cards to the feed board.

Manufactured by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LTD.

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

3/3 D.

On receipt of this small sum the

Monthly

Bookbinding Issues

- of -

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

will be regularly posted for ONE YEAR.

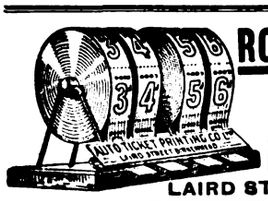
These issues contain special up-to-date information of interest to Bookbinders, illustrated descriptions of new inventions, etc.

Become a subscriber to-day by sending a remittance to the publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.



ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO - TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

We have just been passing through a period of very bad trade. We are now, we hope, coming to a period of good and better trade, and if I may presume to advise printers as a whole I should say: Do not incur overhead expenses by putting down and increasing plant immediately the first breath of decent trade comes along. You will thereby only create a source of competition which will render profit making very difficult.

A White Paper Famine.

Col. Lawson's Hint to Publishers.

Col. Lawson, of the *Daily Telegraph*, was surprised during his recent visit to the United States to note much needless waste in newsprint paper by American publishers through practices which he believes might easily be changed.

"You are creating a white paper famine," he told the publishers on the other side. "It isn't a question of sacrificing profits. Your advertising rates are much too low, according to our standards. You should get the same price for a quarter page that you now get for a full page; the advertiser would get the same results and the white paper supply would be conserved. Of course, this couldn't be done unless all the newspapers agreed to it. But the white paper situation is growing serious; newspapers are helping to make it so for themselves as well as for the rest of us. I hope when we get your advertising men to London next year we can show them some vital facts about this that will help in solving the problem."

MR. JAMES FULLAGAR, who started work at Hayle Paper Mill, Maidstone, in 1854, has passed peacefully away at the age of 88. He started to work at Lower Tovil as a boy, drawing a slice, and later at Ivy Mill was engaged on the glazing rolls. He then went as stoker to Hayle Mill, where he put in 60 years.

Norwegian Strike Settled.

Depression in Pulp Prices Follows.

News came to hand from Christiania last week that the strike in the pulp and paper mills has been settled, and work is being started again as soon as possible. We hear that some pulp mills have already got into operation.

Now that the strike is over, the effect on the pulp market is being felt very directly. While the trouble continued prices were maintained, and some consumers exhibited a certain amount of anxiety with regard to their supplies. Now, however, that peace has been restored, depression has overtaken the market.

Practically all brands of pulp have dropped several points during the week. Easy bleaching, for instance, which was selling lately at £17 c.i.f., cannot be disposed of this week for £16 15s. Strong sulphite, again, is offered at considerably less than the £15 to £15 10s. which was was current a week or so ago. Indeed, it is reported that a Swedish mill has been willing to accept £14 10s. Kraft soda pulp is also in a weak condition, and a considerable quantity has been on offer at £14 10s. Mechanical pulp likewise has been feeling the effects of the slump, and instead of selling for £5 15s, there has been some difficulty in obtaining £5 5s.

Rumours are abroad that America has been over-buying to a considerable extent, and is even anxious to cancel contracts entered into.

This fact, if true, together with the restoration of peace in the papermaking industry of Norway, is, to a large extent, accountable for the depression which has overtaken the pulp market.

MR. FRANK R. RINGROSE has severed his connection with Messrs. W. Lunnon and Co., paper merchants and mill agents, 59, Carter-lane, E.C.4, having commenced business on his own account at 16, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street.

Australian News-Print Market.

Interesting Comparisons of Imports from Various Countries.

During the twelve months ended July, 1922, "news" on rolls was imported into the Australian Commonwealth to the extent of 49,301 tons, of the value of £1,459,684. In the previous twelve months the quantity imported represented 70,454 tons, showing a value of £2,543,660.

The quantity and value of the imports of "news" on rolls from the different importing countries during the twelve months were as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the imports for the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year: United Kingdom, 7,438 tons, £283,717 (4,825 tons, £276,954); Canada, 25,056 tons, £662,268 (29,409 tons, £938,236); Finland, 216 tons, £10,633 (383 tons, £11,463); Japan, 75 tons, £2,959 (507 tons, £14,546); Netherlands, 348 tons, £8,474 (2,690 tons, £121,916); Norway, 8,240 tons, £212,955 (11,204 tons, £378,243); Sweden, 7,825 tons, £274,494 (20,877 tons, £773,838); United States, 103 tons, £4,184 (559 tons, £27,851).

The receipts of the different importing States are shown as follows, with the previous year's figures in parenthesis: New South Wales, 20,442 tons, £647,536 (33,457 tons, £1,123,098); Victoria, 17,465 tons, £532,483 (22,919 tons, $889,509); Queensland, 4,359 tons, £121,112 (5,230 tons, £189,613); South Australia, 3,531 tons, £96,194 (5,681 tons, £207,545); Western Australia, 2,269 tons, £56,353 (2,664 tons, £113,633); Tasmania, 235 tons, £6,006 (503 tons, £19,662).

THE number of persons on July 2nd recorded on the live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed was 1,191,400. This was 2,341 more than in the preceding week, but 294,478 less than on January 1st, 1923. The number working short time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment was 63,000 on July 2nd, as compared with 60,177 on June 25th and 56,261 on January 1st, 1923.

The Williams Engineering Co., Ltd.

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees of the "Nodis" and "Davis" (Williams Improved) Typecasters.

The high standard of our Typecasters, the excellence of equipment, and the integrity of our service is now becoming so well known, that you can order a Typecaster by 'phone or letter with absolute confidence in the knowledge that you are getting the last word in MONEY SAVING machinery.

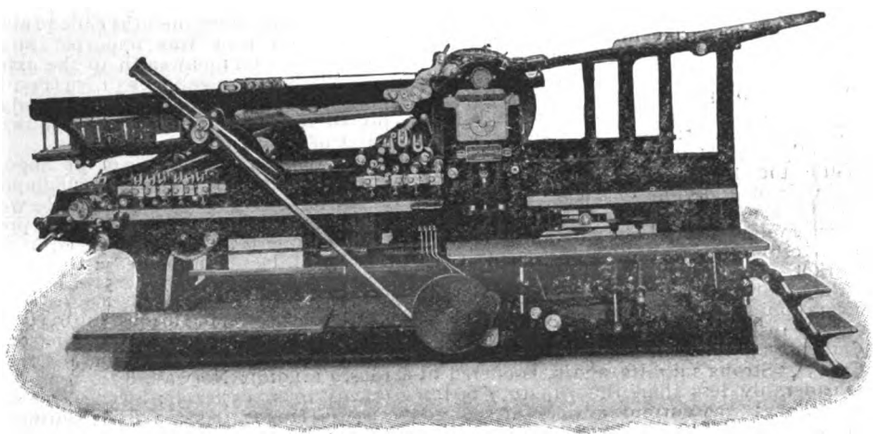
MODELS from £50 0 0!

Nodis Works, Julien Road, Ealing, London, W. 5.

'Phone: Ealing, 1864. Telegrams. "Wilnodis" Ealing.

Digitized by Google

The Latest "K. & B."
Two-Revolution Single-Sided Press.



The
Last Word in Flat-Bed Presses

It contains improvements never previously embodied in this class of press, which produce an efficiency and smooth running ——— hitherto unapproached. ———

Can be seen running in London any time by appointment.

PRINTING TRADE EXPERTS pronounce it to be the **Finest Two-Revolution Press in the World.**

Further Particulars and Full Information on application to

S.A.P. Limited, 1, Gough Square, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

HERBERT J. SALMON, Managing Director.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30	5 Wheels -	£4 0 0
Model 31,	6 Wheels -	4 10 0
Model 60,	6 Wheels -	3 10 0

Without Drop-Cyphers.



654321
Impression of Figures.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

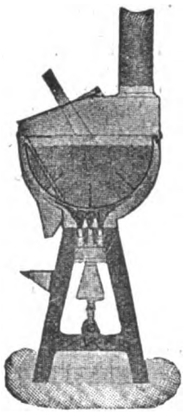
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No. 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

.....19...

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between W. A. Palmer and T. K. Rudkin, printers and stationers, 51, Granby-street, Leicester, under the style of W. A. Palmer and Co.

A FIRE in Upper Thames-street on Friday damaged the premises occupied by Messrs. D. W. Searle and Sons, Ltd., printers.

DUBLIN PRINTERS' NEW PREMISES.—Particulars published by Messrs. Cahill and Co., Limited, of their newly constructed premises, state that the work has been carried out by Messrs. J. and R. Thompson (Dublin) to the plans of Messrs. O'Callaghan and Webb (Dublin). The premises cover three acres, and the plant and equipment is said to be the last word in modern printing methods, being provided by the best manufacturers in England, Germany and America. There are two rotary presses, driven by electric motors, while the large flat bed machines are driven by chains from motors. The rotary machine is by Kœnig and Bauer, and the electrical equipment by Mr. A. G. Bruty, Dublin.

JUDGMENT was given for plaintiff with £160 damages and costs when at Durham Assizes last week Dr. Selby Wetherell Plummer, medical referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act, brought an action for libel against five officials of the Houghton Lodge of the Durham Miners' Association and against P. H. Veitch and Son, printers.

IN a case against the editors and owners of the *Drapers' Record and Men's Wear*, the Court, consisting of Justices Darling, Salter and Swift, made an order on Monday that there had been contempt, and for the payment of costs. The contempt alleged was in connection with the reporting of certain criminal proceedings against two men named Kutas and Jerichower, in which a "regrettable but honest mistake" was made by the reporter.

THE trial lasted seven days at Glasgow High Court in the case in which Lindsay Steven Carstairs and Hugh Henderson were charged with fraud and attempted fraud while professing to act as partner of and as a manager and buyer for David Carstairs and Son, wholesale stationers, etc., Dunlop-street, Glasgow. Carstairs was sentenced to four years penal servitude, Henderson being found not guilty and discharged.

THE Court of Session has fixed a date for the trial of an action at the instance of James Lang, 23, Balfour-street, Port-Glasgow, against George Outram and Co., Ltd., proprietors of the *Evening Times*, Glasgow, for payment of £500 as damages for alleged slander. The pursuer, a Parish Councillor of Port-Glasgow, complained of a paragraph published by the *Evening Times* newspaper of 8th September, 1922, in which he was described as a "recognised leader of law-breakers." The defenders contended that the paragraph referred only to the pursuer's arrest as one of those who were alleged by the authorities to be criminally answerable for the mobbing and rioting which admittedly took place in Port-Glasgow on 4th September. The Judge thought that was quite a passable construction of the language, but, in his opinion, it was not the only construction.

AT last Thursday's meeting of the Council of the London Master Printers' Association, topics discussed covered several matters broached at the annual meeting of the Association, including the question of the contribution of the L.M.P.A. to the Federation of Master Printers, and the suggested inauguration of a guarantee fund to meet occasional losses incurred by members. Full consideration was given to the position arising out of the recent conference between the London Society of Compositors and the Association in regard to linotype and monotype piece scales, particularly in view of the Society's desire to introduce compulsion in applying the scales to certain houses, in spite of the fact that the monotype piece scale received L.M.P.A. approval subject to its being entirely voluntary in its application.

THE project of what would doubtless have proved an interesting conference between the London Master Printers' Association Costing Committee and the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild has, unfortunately, not matured. The meeting, which was to have been held yesterday (Wednesday), has been postponed at the request of the Society.

COVENTRY Master Printers' Association held its annual dinner on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. A. E. Feltham. Amongst those present were Messrs. E. W. Silk and D. R. King, for the Midland Alliance, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, for Federation headquarters. An interesting point mentioned by Mr. Goodwin was the fact that Coventry holds the record of having a membership of master printers, 100 per cent. of whom are working the Federation Costing System.

AT a recent meeting of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, suggestions were made for clearing off an overdraft in connection with the fund instituted by the Printers' Pension Corporation in 1918, to assist children of printers who were killed in the Great War. At the present time 1,200 orphans are receiving weekly grants to the total of £10,000 per annum.

AT the final meeting of the annual conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis at Birmingham last week, Mr. George A. Isaacs, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, said it was now generally accepted that the prevalence of tuberculosis was relatively higher in the printing trades than any other. Some authorities believed the presence of lead in this industry to be an important factor in the causation of the disease in Great Britain. The matter was being seriously considered by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Industry and by the London newspaper proprietors.

THE annual outing of the Bookbinders' Pensioners is to take place on Saturday, August 18th. All those interested in the work carried on by this capital institution are invited to participate in the enjoyment to be given to the old folks. Further information can be obtained from the hon. secretary, at 34, Kennington-road, S.E.1.

MANY specimens of books printed before 1800, including a number produced by Wm. Caxton, were exhibited in Sion College, London, at the annual reception, by the President and Court of Governors. The exhibits also included Coverdale's Bible (1535) (the first printed in English), the first edition of the Book of Common Prayer (1549), and the Book of Solemn Prayer (1552).

THE thirty-six holes final of the London Press Golfing Society's match-play foursome tournament for the challenge shield and mementos presented by Sir George Sutton, was decided at Coombe Hill, on Thursday, when S. J. Southerton (4) and W. A. Greaves (18), representing the Cricket Reporting Agency, beat Guy L'Estrange (scratch) and Stanley Jay (10), of the Central Press, by 3 and 1.

MR. VALENTINE KNAPP, treasurer, and for three years president of the Newspaper Society, described the attitude of the provincial associations regarding Divorce Court reports, at a further sitting of the Select Committee which is considering the whole question. They had, he said, decided to consider co-operation with kindred bodies and in news agencies. It was considered that the Bill was too restrictive, although he was of opinion that there was a law which should be put into operation to exclude some matters which might be regarded as offensive, and if necessary the law should be strengthened. Mr. Knapp during his evidence stated that he was representing the views of a joint committee of the Newspaper Society, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, and the London News Agencies.

ALDERMAN DAVID JAMES DAVIES, ex-Mayor Llanelly, who has died in his 56th year, had been editor of the *South Wales Press* from 1892, and for many years was managing director of Messrs. James Davies and Co., printers and publishers, Llanelly.

NEWSPAPERDOM was largely represented at the funeral of Lady Starmer, wife of Sir Charles Starmer, managing director of the *Westminster Gazette*, at Darlington on Saturday.

WILLS.—The late Mr. Benjamin Chaffers Roberts, J.P., Chester, chairman of the *Cheshire Observer* Company, Limited, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £47,383, with net personalty £45,840. The late Mr. Frank Stephenson (67), late senior partner in A. White and Co., printers, publishers, and stationers, Hill-street, Finsbury-square (net personalty £25,525), gross value £25,618. The late Thomas Dick Morrison, retired publisher, Glasgow, left personal estate, gross £12,291.

THE late Rev. Dr. Sir William Robertson Nicoll, for many years editor of the *British Weekly*, widely known under his pen-name, "Claudius Clear," left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £52,757.

AT the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Bury Papermaking Co., Ltd., in Bury, Mr. James Preston presiding, the report was adopted, Mr. Preston was re-elected a director, and Messrs. C. M. Merchant and Son were appointed auditors.

DR. JOSE CARLOS RODRIGUES, the Brazilian journalist, has died in Paris, aged 80.

WE have received from Messrs. William J. Light and Co., Ltd., of 36-38, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4, a most attractive sample book of rubber blankets and tympan sheetings. This enterprising firm are well-known for the quality of their products, and the sample book under review is a most useful and forceful demonstration of the fact. The range offered is a unique one, and the book should be found a forceful selling agent.

MESSRS. JOHN KIDD AND CO., LTD., send us a print of the new gold and silver inks manufactured by them, which have just been placed on the market. These inks are claimed to be unique, and unlike any others on the market, inasmuch as perfectly brilliant results can be obtained with one impression only on any type of letterpress machine running at a normal speed, and the inks dry on the surface of the paper in 24 hours, so that they cannot be rubbed off, but can be handled or folded without any trouble whatever. Moreover, they do not fill up, and very fine type can be printed with as good results as heavy solids. Messrs. Kidd supply the powder and the varnish in separate containers, which enables the machine operator to mix it as required with a palette knife on the slab, or even in the ink duct itself, to whatever consistency is required to suit the particular job on hand.

MANY useful properties are claimed by Messrs. W. H. Maguire and Son, of 20, Dale-street, Hulme, Manchester, for their product "Soaplah." It is stated that "Soaplah" will make an ink distribute perfectly on the machine and a much less quantity is required than in the case of ordinary reducers. The pigment and vehicle of the ink are not separated and "Soaplah" causes the most difficult ink to run quite clean, in fact good quality inks will often run all day on half-tone work without the plates requiring to be brushed out. The effect of "Soaplah" is to clean the forme as the run proceeds instead of allowing gradual accumulation of ink. To achieve dryness without sticking and run at 3,000 impressions per hour with pile delivery and avoid set-off is stated to be possible to any pressman with discernment by the aid of "Soaplah."

WE have received from Messrs. William Sessions, Ltd., the Ebor Press, York, a copy of the second issue of "The Estimator," a careful revision having been made by the author, Mr. E. Jackson. A considerable amount of additional matter has been included in this issue. This handy little compendium is divided into four parts, which deal respectively with costs of various operations, selling prices of small work and litho costs and selling tables, selling prices of booklets, etc., and net costs of blocks, etc. The work, which is tastefully bound, is most comprehensively indexed, and should be found invaluable in estimating. The saving of time which its use ensures is obvious. The published price is 10s. 6d., post free, in cloth.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Bowling Competition.

Employers and Workers Meet.

An interesting departure was made in connection with the East Anglian Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers on Saturday last, when Mr. H. Hanson, the new president of the Alliance, arranged a bowling competition open to employers and employees from the different printing centres comprised in the Alliance. Seven teams entered, namely, Norwich, Ipswich, Cambridge, Bungay, Beccles, Colchester and Fakenham—the Fakenham representatives, however, failing to put in an appearance. The competition took place on the grounds of Messrs. W. S. Cowell, Ltd., Ipswich, which firm also entertained the competitors and visitors to an excellent tea.

After the repast Mr. Hanson explained his purpose in getting together employers and employed on a common meeting ground, and said he hoped the experiment would be followed elsewhere.

Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, president of the Federation, expressed warm appreciation of Mr. Hanson's generosity, and thanked him for presenting the handsome silver cup for the competition. He remarked upon the excellent relationship between employers and employed in the printing industry, there being a notable absence of bitterness. He said he hoped that there would be a larger number of district committees formed in the East Anglian area, and paid a tribute to the work of those already existing.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, speaking as joint secretary of the Joint Industrial Council, said that there were probably more topics on which employers and employees were in agreement than questions on which they differed, and it was of great importance that every effort to emphasise points of agreement should be encouraged. He referred to the recent international conference of printers in Sweden as an instance of how representatives of different nationalities, holding entirely different views on international topics, could yet meet in friendly conference on all questions relating to the printing industry. He spoke of the valuable work done in Norwich, Cambridge and Colchester in connection with technical education, and hoped that Ipswich would revive its district committee and take up this work in earnest.

Mr. Rushton, of the Art School, Ipswich, also spoke on the need for greater interest to be taken in technical education.

The Mayor of Ipswich was present, and expressed his pleasure at taking part in such an interesting gathering, and Mr. Ganzoni, M.P. for Ipswich, also spoke.

The result of the competition was a tie between Norwich and Beccles, there being a very keen struggle and excellent scores being made by the other teams.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A Canadian manufacturing company who are grinders of engravers' copper and zinc plates, being in a position to fill export orders, are desirous of hearing from British importers.

NETHERLANDS.

An agent in Amsterdam desires to secure the representation for the Netherlands of British manufacturers of bookbinders' calico, leather-cloth, artificial leather, etc. (Reference No. 44.)

IN consequence of an article in the *Nepszava*, by the former Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian Red Army, Boehm, the Government suspended the paper for one week. All the printing operatives and compositors accordingly struck, and no papers appeared in Budapesth on the 13th inst. Upon the Socialist Deputies' official disapproval of the offending article, however, the paper again appeared, and the strike was ended.

Poisoning Mystery.

An inquest was held at Southwark on Saturday on the body of Ernest George Wright (27), labourer, of Zoar-street, S.E., who had been employed at Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry, Holland-street, Southwark, and who died in Guy's Hospital on Thursday.

The man's mother stated that when her son came home on the previous Tuesday morning he was very yellow and was scarcely able to stand, and was sent to the hospital. He told her that the rain had got on some sacks in the foundry and caused fumes.

Dr. Thomas Rose, police divisional surgeon, thought the condition was due to poisoning by arseniuretted hydrogen.

Mr. Alfred Munday, chief metallurgist and London manager at Fry's Metal Foundry, Holland-street, Southwark, said they had bags containing printers' dross consisting of 85 per cent. of actual metal, not oxides, the remainder being oxide, *plus* any sweepings from the printers' shops, dust, etc. This was put into a furnace of 850 degs. C. and was run out into a vessel, after which it was put into bags for making small castings, not type. He did not think they could get any metal that was absolutely free from arsenic. During the storm a great quantity of water got into the foundry. Wright was probably helping the other men to put the material in bags. During the three years in which the witness had been manager the foundry had had no cases of poisoning. The employees were provided with toothbrushes, respirators, and a shower bath. The passage that was flooded contained bags of residues. Only a few of the compounds would be acted on by water. Arseniuretted hydrogen was not evolved without the presence of an acid. He could not account for the arsenic being evolved if it caused Wright's death.

The inquest was adjourned for an analysis.

Paper Enterprises in India.

(From Our Bombay Correspondent.)

AFTER many delays the Carnatic Paper Mills, Ltd., is likely to commence production in July. The mills are located at Rajahmundry, on the Godavari River to the north of Madras, in a district in which large quantities of bamboos and rice straw are available. It is a deltaic country, with many interconnecting canals, and consequently the transport of the raw materials to the mill should be extraordinarily cheap. The output is estimated at ten tons of dry pulp and five tons of paper per day during the first year; but it is anticipated that these quantities will be substantially increased later on. The capital of the company is 30 lakhs of rupees, equivalent to approximately £200,000.

A SCHEME is afoot for the erection of a paper mill at Cuttack, a town on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, about 230 miles south-west of Calcutta. The raw material will come from the immense bamboo forests in the Angul district, about 70 miles away, and it is estimated that at least 70,000 tons, and perhaps 100,000 tons, can be made available per annum at a cost, delivered at mill, of £1 per ton exclusive of royalty. A detailed scheme is being prepared by Mr. Raitt, Paper Expert to the Government of India.

ANOTHER project which promises well is situated in West Khandesh, north of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of the Tapti River. A Bombay financial group is interested in the scheme, but beyond the fact that it is proposed to utilise grasses it is impossible to extract any information. It is known, however, that the Bombay Forest Department is in sympathy with the proposal; also that a definite application for a concession has been made to the Government of Bombay.

MR. H. MURRAY MEEK and Mr. Percy C. Skelton, both of whom have had valuable experience in the paper trade, have started up in business on their own account, under the style of Meek and Skelton, paper agents and merchants, at 168, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1 ('Phone, Clerkenwell 6575). Both Mr. Meek and Mr. Skelton were formerly with Messrs. Spalding and Hodge.

Trade Union Matters.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION REPORT.—The 147th half-yearly report of the Typographical Association, now issued, covers the period from June 26th to December 30th, 1922, and consequently the serious stoppage of work of last August. The stoppage had a drastic effect on the Association finances, there being a loss on the half-year of no less than £46,401 on the general fund and a net loss of £42,560 on the combined general and superannuation funds. Strike payments amounted to £69.359, towards which the levy on those members remaining at work amounted to £22,280. Out-of-work payments totalled £29,101, and unemployment payments £20,331, the total payments, including superannuation, reaching £141,969, an increase of £73,490 on the half-year. Disbursements for superannuation totalled £74,987, an increase of £3,840. The general fund of the Association at December 30th stood at £28,938, against £75,340 in the previous half-year, and the superannuation fund at £74,987, against £71,147, the combined total of £103,926 comparing with £146,487. Fully employed members number 23,159, a decrease of 405; casually employed 3,165, an increase of 289; apprentice members £1,561, and honorary members £1,853, the total membership of 30,716 showing a decline of 175 on the half-year.

CONFERENCE FOR NEWS WORKERS.—We are informed that the paragraph we published last week with reference to a purported meeting in London between the National News and Operators Guild and representatives of the Newspaper Society is entirely inaccurate. The meeting, which is taking place on July 17th, and to which, no doubt, our correspondent intended to refer, is a meeting of the Joint Committee set up under the National Agreement between the T.A. and the employers' organisations (the Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society). The conference in question is to consider certain requests which the T.A. has made to the employers for amendments to those of their rules to which the employers are consenting parties, usually referred to as the agreed rules.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Beck, J. T. Secret writing paper. 17,580.
Dalby, W. E., and Linotype and Machinery Limited. Printing presses. 17,503.
Kohler, G. A. E. Printing presses. 17,393.
Laidler, H. F. Calendars, etc. 17,094.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Typographical or record strip composing, etc., machines. 17,152.
Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Typographical casting and composing machines. 17,153.
Linotype and Machinery Limited, and Shuttleworth, J. Printing-press cylinders. 17,502.
Palmer, H. C., and Upton, J. B. Binders for catalogues, etc. 15,369.
Palmer, H. C., and Upton, J. B. Folding boxes for electric lamps, etc. 15,569.
Parmenter, H. H. Machines for producing tag labels, etc. 15,258.
Parmenter, H. H. Guillotine cutters for machines for producing tags, labels, etc. 15,260.
Peirce, J. R. Printing and perforating record sheets. 14,938.
Rogers, H. G. Folding mechanism for printing machines. 14,843.
Salomon, E., and Salomon, F. Containers for cigarettes, etc. 15,167.
Salomon, E., and Salomon, F. Folding boxes of cardboard, etc. 15,169.
Setright, H. R. Ticket printing and issuing machines. 15,713.
Topham, C. H. Paper bags, etc 15,259.
Waight, C. H. Paper bottles for milk, etc. 17,196.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Printing machines. 199,904.

Digitized by Google

Barman, L. M., and Roneo, Ltd. Addressing or like printing machines. 199,917.
Hunt, R. Folding box or carton. 199,815.
Jackson, J. W. Mellersh-. (Alchemic Gold Co, Inc.). Inks and vehicles therefor. 199,923.
Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Operating mechanism for printing presses. 199,843.
Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Delivery table mechanism for printing presses. 199,844.
Nasmith, J. I. Cardboard or wooden containers and packing cases and the like. 199,921.
White, A. D., and Jacob, White and Co., Ltd. Forming cartons and boxes. 199,768.

1923.

Hunter, E. K. Machines for the photographic composing of letterpress and like matter. 200.046; 200,047.



THE PRINTERS OF CHIAPOLIS, by R. T. Porte. Salt Lake City, Utah: Porte Publishing Company.

Well worth reading is this little volume of short stories for printers, most of them reprinted from the *Inland Printer*, our American contemporary. Each story has a moral to point or a lesson to teach, and the facts are often driven home in a manner both forceful and amusing. This 156 page volume, 7¾ ins. by 4¾ ins, is illustrated by clever black and white drawings, and is handsomely bound in imitation leather boards. The price is $3.00

"THE TECHNOLOGY AND PRACTICE OF PAPER-MAKING," a complete text and handbook of the entire pulp manufacture. Edited by Prof. Dr. E. Heuser, of Darmstadt. Vol. II. "The Production of Cellulose from Wood —Sulphite Pulp," by Richard Dieckmann. 367 pages with 365 illustrations and two mill plans, bound in half linen. Published by Otto Elsner, Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin. Price 20s.

This is the second volume of a collection of technical works edited by Dr. Heuser under the title of "Technik und Praxis der Papierfabrikation." It is from the pen of the mill director, R. Dieckmann, and is entitled "Die Fabrikation des Zellstoffes aus Holz, Sulfitzellstoff," and deals exclusively with the manufacture of this product.

No such complete work has appeared since Prof. Kirchner issued the third part of his "Technology," and the present work performs a valuable service in bringing the subject up to date. As the author points out, this industry has experienced extraordinarily rapid development on the technical side in the last fifteen years.

The work is arranged in a methodical manner, the processes being fully described in a thoroughly practical way in their natural sequence. After an interesting and accurate history of the discovery and working out of the processes leading finally to the standardised forms bearing the names of Mitscherlich and Ritter-Kellner, the author deals very fully with the water supply necessary to such an industry, and then in considerable detail with the kinds of wood employed, their habitat, growth, diseases and insect pests, showing their effect on the finished product. The felling, transport and handling into the mill are all detailed. Then follow chapters on every single step in the manafacture—sawing, debarking, chipping, extraction of knots, dust, etc., the preparation of the digesting liquors, from sulphur, pyrites, etc., and lime, magnesia, etc., and the various burners and absorption apparatus.

After a careful and practical account of the digestion process and the methods of purifying the resulting pulp, there is an important chapter on the recovery of by-products wherein the work of Wallin, Ekstrom, Rinman and others is well described.

The closing chapter is devoted to a description of the methods of chemical analysis and control, and, finally, short notes are added to chapters 3 and 4, bringing their information quite up to date.

The illustrations are clear and helpful, and he work will rank as a standard book of eference.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three liues (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Fleet, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

APPLICATIONS invited for the position of Junior Assistant in the Stationery Section of the Council's Central Stores Department. Candidates must have a fair knowledge of scholastic stationery and allied trades. Application forms can be obtained from the Stores Manager, Cliff-lane, Wakefield. (Addressed and stamped foolscap envelope must be sent for reply.) Forms must be returned by Tuesday, August 28th. 14206

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKBINDER.—Practical man, with 20 years' experience in all branches, desires position as Foreman or Deputy Overseer; good references. —Box 14208.

COMPOSITOR, Good Jobbing, Display, Commercial, Book, Posters, Stone, seeks situation anywhere; good references.—Jones, 25, Vale Farm-road, Woking, Surrey. 14196

EXPERIENCED PRINTERS' FOREWOMAN, disengaged; very energetic; highly recommended.—R. L., 3A, Broudesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14205

FOLDING BOXES.—L'PRESS PRINTING OVERSEER, 20 years' experience in producing Folding and Cigarette Boxes in Three and Four Colours; all classes of Machines, Stereo, Electro, Colour Making; situation abroad not objected to.—Write P., Box 14186.

OVERSEER LETTERPRESS MACHINE (38) seeks change; London or South of England; keen, practical and progressive; costing.—Reply, M., Box 14199.

PAPER BUYER and ORGANISER, open to re-engagement; thorough knowledge of buying all classes of paper; versed in factory management; up-to-date methods of organisation.—G., 195, Eversleigh-road, S.W.11. 14198

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL firm of Paper and Printing Machinery Manufacturers desires to GET INTO TOUCH with British firm who could handle their production in England, either as Sole Agents or Merchants buying for own account.—Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 14160.

Machinery for Sale.

HYDRAULIC ELECTROTYING PRESSES (by Richmond); two 9 in. rams, one 6 in.; in good condition; any reasonable offer considered. —Box 14207.

LITHO MACHINE (Double Crown), splendid condition, "Newsum," will be sold very cheap to clear. Apply, Box 14202.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

THE following MACHINES, which are in good working order, are FOR DISPOSAL, and may be viewed by appointment:—

One Section Folding Machine, by Salmon. Folds one to twelve sheets up to 35½ in. by 27½ in. in one or two parallel folds.

One Seybould 18 in. by 12 in. Duplex Self-Clamp Book-Trimming Guillotine, with reversible table.

One Brehmer 12 in. End Sheet Pasting and Tipping-on Machine.

One No. 4 Smyth-Horne Power Book Sewing Machine.

Apply for any further information to Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd., the Electric Press, Leeds. 14204

American News-Print.

May Production Figures.

The 49 reporting companies produced 232,085 tons and shipped 230,503 tons during May. Production exceeded shipments by 1,582 tons. Production figures include 1,092 tons of hanging, of which 649 tons were made in Canada.

The average daily production of news-print paper by mills reporting for May amounted to 101·0 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1922, with allowances for changes in machines.

Comparing production during the first five months of 1923 with that of the same period of 1922, the United States companies reporting show an increase of 65,178 tons, or 13 per cent., the Canadian companies an increase of 85,169 tons, or 20 per cent., and the total of all the companies reporting shows an increase of 150,347 tons, or 16 per cent.

Stocks during May increased 14 tons at mill points in the United States and 1,140 tons in Canada. Total stocks of all reporting mills amounted to 29,552 tons, or 1,154 tons more on May 31st than on April 30th. These stocks were equivalent to 3·5 days' average production, about 25 per cent. of which was at British Columbia mills that ship by water.

Canadian Exports.

A special report issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association states that the exports of news-print for the month of May amounted to 98,901 tons, compared with 78,378 tons in the previous month. While this figure does not constitute a new record, it is the highest yet recorded, with the exception of the month of March, when the total exports were 113,450 tons.

Of the 98,901 tons exported in May, 98,531 tons were sent to the United States and only 370 tons to other countries, New Zealand taking 343 tons of this amount.

The first five months of this year have witnessed a large increase in our news print exports over the corresponding period of the last two years. The following figures are for the five months of the years specified: 1923, 457,913 tons; 1922, 370,861 tons; 1921, 277,571 tons.

This year's figures show an increase over last year of 87,052 tons, or 23 per cent., and over 1921 of 180,342 tons, or 65 per cent.

Of the total exports in the five months' period the quantities shipped to the United States were as follows:—1923, 446,713 tons; 1922, 345,647 tons; 1921, 252,794 tons.

Shipments to countries other than the United States were much smaller in proportion to the total this year than in either 1922 or 1921.

IMPORTS of news-print paper into the United States represented 2·3 per cent. of the total imports, wood pulp representing 2·0 per cent.

WHEN a man is worrying, he is not working. When he is working, he will have little time to worry.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
×
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone— Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 15s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2 Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1923.

The International Spirit.

ONE sees many welcome signs nowadays that British printers, and printers in other countries also, are beginning to break away from the limits of nationalism in their trade outlook and are taking a wider view of the progress and problems of the printing and allied trades. The several overseas visitors who attended the recent annual gatherings of the Federation of Master Printers of Great Britain and Ireland both gave and received pleasure and profit by rubbing shoulders with printers of another country, and the same experience fell to the lot of the printers who voyaged overseas from this and other lands to attend the recent international congress of master printers at Gothenburg. Between us and the United States of America, particularly, happy trade relationships are continually extending, and the bond of union is strengthened by the stream of individual printer visitors passing between the two countries. It is with special pleasure that we mention in another column this week the expected journey of three prominent representatives of the British printing industry to attend the October convention of the United Typothetæ. Both the private printer and the trade organisation stand to gain by strengthening the bonds of international fellowship and by comparing the views, methods and apparatus of home printers with those of printers overseas.

Paper for Offset Printing.

ANTIQUE deckled edge bookpaper scored a success in the recent production of a wonderful volume executed by the offset process throughout, including type matter, photographs, crayon drawings and sketches. There is a wide field for exploitation of offset work as applied to artistic printing on uncoated paper, and high class antique printing paper will play a very prominent part in this forthcoming development. There is no reason to fear that coated art papers will suffer from encroachment. Rather it is a case of creating a new sphere of paper consumption.

Prices of Boards.

STRAWBOARDS are easing down progressively, and we hear of one Dutch mill anxious to book business at low figures owing to very ample stocks of raw material. Agents' quotations on this side are in the region of £9 5s. per ton for unlined boards up to 1½ lbs., for which substance and heavier an extra charge of £1 5s. per ton is made. Norwegian glazed leather boards are listed at £19 per ton for first grade, £18 per ton second grade. White wood pulp boards have a very firm market at £20 per ton for 600's, £19 per ton for 450's and £18 per ton for 60's to 350's. English boxboards are steady at prices which work out favourably against imported boards when superior substance is taken into account. The white lined boards have recently been improved in colour and finish.

Some Paper Prices.

FOR making orders the following prices are at present being quoted: Pure esparto writings, 3¾d. to 4d. per lb.; esparto printings, 3½d. lb.; M F. printings, first grade, 3¼d. lb., second grade 3⅛d. lb., third grade 3d. lb.; pure S.C. printing, 3⅛d. lb.; imitation art, first quality 3½d. lb., second quality 3¼d. lb.; M.G. white poster, pure, 3⅜d. lb.; white bank, 3¾d. lb.; glazed imitation parchment, 3⅜d. lb.; tinted printings, 3¾d. lb.; tinted imitation arts, 4d. lb.; glazed coloured printings, fine quality, 3½d. lb.; coated white art, 5½d. to 6½d. lb.

Paper Export Falling Off.

THERE is a good deal of grumbling among paper people at the slowness of business Unfortunately, this has extended to export, which for some time has been the saving grace of the whole paper situation. It is difficult to account for the vagaries of the market in these times. Adverse influences arise in a curious way nowadays, and they are not all attributable to the political upheaval in Central Europe. Papermakers feel the effect of the adverse conditions without knowing how they arise or how to meet them. Commerce is an exceedingly difficult proposition at the moment, and set-backs arise continually in unexpected places. The Australian market, for example, which might be expected to remain fairly stable in view of the British preference, has fallen off. Newsprint, of course, is still in a healthy condition. It is printings and writings which are now feeling the effect of depression. Wrappings have done so for long enough, and there is no improvement in this direction so far. Complaints are still made of price competition. Even the declaration of the Norwegian strike has failed to give that strength to this aspect of business which was expected. The customary summer quietude appears to be settling on business, and perhaps this is the cause of the gloomy view to which expression is now given.

Attraction of Latex Paper.

RARELY has the introduction of any auxiliary for use in the manufacture of a staple product caught the popular imagination more than that of rubber latex in paper using circles. Of course, it may be due to well-conceived publicity rather than to any fortuitous circumstance; but the fact remains that people who had never before considered paper as anything but a product made from rags or wood are now conceiving it to be a revolutionised commodity with indiarubber as a main constituent of its composition. It may be difficult to correct the mis-conception in some cases, simply because there is less interest in understanding a thing thoroughly than in absorbing an idea superficially.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM was elected to preside at the fifth annual conference of the Association of Education in Industry and Commerce, which was held from Wednesday to Friday of last week in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street.

ALDERMAN SIR MEREDITH WHITTAKER, J.P., who was last week presented with his portrait by the Linotype Users' Association, of which he is president, has given the painting to the Corporation of Scarborough.

IT is expected that Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers-Fletcher, president of the Federation of Master Printers; Mr. W. B. Wykes, vice-president, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary, will attend the convention of the United Typothetæ, the organisation of printing employers in the United States, which is to be held at Washington next October.

ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT, BT., Deputy Master (the permanent Master being the Duke of Connaught), presided at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge of Freemasons on Wednesday of last week.

MR. W. J. D. ROBERTS, of Messrs. W. J. Pollock and Co., Ltd., printers, was installed Worshipful Master of the Helio Lodge of Freemasons on Tuesday evening, and Mr. R. Hume (Hudson and Kearns), was appointed S.W.

MR. EDWARD P. VACHER has been elected Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, with Mr. Richard Bentley as Upper Warden and Fred H. Miles as Under Warden

SIR FREDK. BECKER proposes to leave for America at the end of this month.

MR. A. CHADWELL, past president of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers' and Overseers' Association, manager of the foundry of the United Newspapers, Ltd., who has been seriously ill, is reported to be well on the way to convalescence.

MR. D. H. I. POWELL, news editor of the *Cambria Daily Leader*, has been married at Swansea to Miss May Thomas, an ex-member of the staff of that paper.

MR. THOMAS MCMULLAN, of the literary staff of the *Belfast Telegraph*, has been presented with an oak sideboard by his colleagues on the occasion of his marriage, the presentation being made by Sir Robert Baird, the proprietor.

MR. E. M. TULL, of the *Reading Mercury*, has been presented by the directors with a gold watch on the occasion of the bi-centenary of that journal.

MR. E. E. MOORE, of Messrs. Moore and Dewdney, wholesale stationers, London, was selected by the English Bowling Association to captain the English team in the international games played at Croydon on July 11, 12 and 13.

MR. NORMAN HARRIS, of the *Herald* office, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, is on a visit to this country, his headquarters being John Henry and Co., 6, Ludgate-square, London, E.C.

IT is stated that a reorganisation of the management of the British Empire Exhibition is taking place, and that in future Mr. U. F. Wintour, who has been the general manager of the Exhibition, will act as adviser and consultant to the board.

MR. BARRINGTON HOOPER, C.B.E., has been appointed Controller of Publicity to the Exhibition, in succession to Mr. W. S. Crawford, who was compelled to resign owing to the increasing call on his time by his own business.

SOME three tons of worn out Treasury notes are taken out of circulation every month and repulped.

A Notable Fancy Dress.

The Linotype Prize-Winner.

We are able to reproduce herewith a photograph showing the striking fancy dress which carried off the first prize in the Fancy Dress Competition for technical representations of the printing and allied trades at the dance in connection with the L.S.C. Jubilee Celebrations at the Crystal Palace last week.

The lady is Miss Elliott, of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited, and her costume, it will be noted, includes representations of numerous salient features of the Linotype machine.



Photo: Davey and Hackney, Wood Green.

"The Linotype."

This is, so far as we know, the first occasion on which a composing machine has been chosen as inspiration for a fancy dress design, and special interest therefore attaches to the fact that Miss Elliott achieved the distinction of winning the first prize.

Papermakers' Directory.

The Papermakers' Directory of All Nations for 1923 is published by Messrs. Dean and Son, Ltd., 29, King street, Covent-garden, W.C.2., price 21s. net. In its familiar red cover, the directory runs to 971 pages, LVI. In these days of constant changes, it is a little difficult to keep books of reference of this character up to date, but the editor of this particular work has done exceedingly well. A guide to the principal paper, pulp and board mills of the world, the several countries are classified alphabetically following those of the United Kingdom, the alphabetical system being also adopted in relation to each section. The directory also specifies the wholesale stationers, paper merchants, paper, pulp and board agents, paper bag makers, the principal cardboard and paper box manufacturers and waste paper merchants and paper stock dealers in this country. A useful section of the work is devoted to mill productions, the mills being classified according to the principal grades produced and being arranged alphabetically according to country. The Directory is a particularly easy volume to consult for the reason that it is arranged alphabetically in three main sections. The whole work forms a most useful publication for all who are interested in paper and those who handle it.

Technical Examination Successes.

A long list of prize-winners and successful candidates in the technical examinations of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry has now been issued.

In composing, the first prize, £3 3s. and silver medal, goes to W. E. Thirkettle; the second prize, £2 2s. and silver medal, to C. D. W. Palmer, and the third prize, £1 1s., to F. C. Errington. The first prize, £3 3s. and silver medal, in the machine course is carried off by N. Wills, the second prize, £2 2s. and silver medal by F. E. Stean, and the third prize, £1 1s., by C. W. Lockyer. In lithography, T. A. Miller takes the first prize, £2 2s. and silver medal, whilst E. Horne and J. G. Shedden tie for second prize, silver medal, they having obtained an equal number of marks. In binding (senior), the first prize, £1 1s., is taken by A. V. Vernum, A. E. Warren taking the second prize, 10s. 6d. In binding (junior), the first prize, £2 2s. and silver medal, goes to H. W. Collins, the second prize, £1 1s. and silver medal, going to J. W. Garnham. In the warehouse course, N. B. Fry takes the first prize, £1 1s., and H. Stone the second, 10s. 6d. In the course for order clerks, the first prize, £2 2s. is won by T. Lowe, the second prize, £1 1s. by H. A. Rose, whilst F. W. Goldsmith and T. E. Whittham tie for third prize, 10s. 6d., both obtaining an equal number of marks. The first prize, £2 2s. in estimating (winter term) is gained by E. R. Stockley and the second prize, £1 1s., by R. G. Allen; the first prize, £2 2s. (spring term) goes to W. G. Eldridge, and the second prize, £1 1s., to F. E. Godfrey. In costing (winter term), the first prize, £2 2s, is won by A. P. Pritchard, and the second prize, £1 1s., by G. A. Hughes; (spring term), first prize, £2 2s., Miss E. White, T. Lowe and T. A. Hickmore tying for second prize, with an equal number of marks; (summer term), first prize, £2 2s, Miss G. Thompson, second prize, £1 1s., A. H. Simmons. In paper, C. W. James takes the first prize, £1 1s., and T. Lowe the second, 10s. 6d. In the course for printers' assistants, the first prize, £1 1s., goes to A. Moore, and the second, 10s. 6d., to G. Trenter. In stereo and electro (senior), P. Bygrave takes the first prize, £1 1s.; (junior), A. G. Allen, first prize, £1 1s., B. W. Wood, second prize, 10s. 6d. In reading, the first prize, £1 1s., was won by H. C. Harrison.

Developing Trade with India.

Extending Trade Commissioner Service

In connection with the scheme for strengthening the Trade Commissioner Service as a means of promoting the development and expansion of inter-Imperial trade, it has been decided to establish a new Trade Commissioner post at Bombay, and to appoint a second Trade Commissioner at Calcutta to assist the Senior Trade Commissioner there.

The Bombay post, which it is hoped to open in October next, will be occupied by Major R. W. Clarke, who has been appointed H.M. Trade Commissioner and is at present serving at the Department of Overseas Trade. The Calcutta post referred to has been filled by the appintment of Mr. W. D. Montgomery Clarke,

Paper in India.

In a survey of the industries of the country, *Industrial India* observes: The paper industry presents excellent prospects for development. The annual consumption of paper and pasteboard amounts to over 75,000 tons, but at present two-thirds of this quantity is imported. There is no reason why this state of affairs should continue. The forest areas contain enormous supplies of bamboo and elephant grass, which could be utilised for the manufacture of all the paper and pastel board required for local needs.

A GENTLEMAN from Melbourne desires to purchase carton box manufacturing machinery and packing plant. British manufacturers of the types of machinery mentioned should communicate with the Official Secretary, Commercial Branch, Australia House, quoting Reference No. 412/7/1/1/138.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 47s., 48s. 6d., Pref., 25s. 3d ; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 24s., Defd, 8⅛, 8⅜, Pref., 18s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 16s. 1½d.; Jos. Byrom, 9s. 3d., 9s. 6d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 22s. 4½d., 22s.; *Country Life*, Pref, 14s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7⅛, 6⅞, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 42 43¾; John Dickinson, 26s. 3d., 4½ p c. 1st Mort., Deb., 84½, 86; Ilford, Pref., 19s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 15s.; International Linotype, 55½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s., 20s. 7½d.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 3d.; 10 p.c. Pref., 25s.; George Newnes, 16s., Pref., 15s. 9d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 108; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 5s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 7s5.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 86s. 9d., 85s., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s., 23s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 10¼, 4 p c. Pref., 7⅞; Weldons, 36s. 3d., Pref., 21s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

GEORGE OUTRAM AND CO. have declared interim dividend of 1s. per share, less tax.

YORKSHIRE LIBERAL NEWSPAPER AND PUBLISHING.—Further divided of 7½ per cent. on ordinary shares, making 15 per cent., less tax together with bonus of 10 per cent., free of tax, carrying forward £7,812.

ST. MAURICE PAPER CO., LTD.—Quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

NEW COMPANIES.

JOHNSON, POORE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of, and wholesale and retail dealers in office, shop, and household furniture of all kinds, stationers, printers, bookbinders, booksellers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. O. Johnson and A. J. Poore. Registered office: 17, Seaton-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.1.

HENRY ELWIN, LTD.—Capital £20,000, in £1 shares (10,000 ordinary and 10,000 preference); to take over the business of a printer, stationer, box manufacturer and paper merchant carried on by Henry Elwin at Plumptre-street, Nottingham. Private company. Subscribers: H. Elwin, H. Fitz A——(?) and G. V. Elwin. Registered office: Plumptre-street, Nottingham.

DALTON PAPER AND STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a manufacturing stationer, carried on by W. Kay at 22, New Brown-street, Manchester, as the "Dalton Stationery Co." Private company. First directors: W. Kay and J W. R. Scholes. Registered office: 22, New Brown-street, Manchester.

NORTHFLEET ESPARTO PLANT, LTD.—Capital £40,000. in £1 shares; manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper, cardboard, wood and other pulp and articles made of or from paper, pulp, cellulose, esparto or like substances, paper mill owners, dealers in waste materials for making paper and pulp, timber merchants and growers, sawmill proprietors, manufacturers of plain and fancy boxes, cases, tubes, bags, tickets, papier mache, envelopes, stationery, manufacturers of and dealers in cellulose, chemicals and oils, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. H. Wiseman and G. W. Waspe. First directors by subscribers.

DE VAINS' PROCESS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (4,500 "A" and 500 "B"); to acquire from A. R. de Vains et Cie, of 10, Rue Henri, Grobou Miribel (Ain), France, the benefit of certain existing patents and processes relating to the manufacture of paper pulp, cellulose and the like, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper, cardboard, wood pulp and pulp of all kinds, and articles made of paper, pulp or like substances, dealers in waste materials for making paper and pulp of all kinds, stationers, envelope manufacturers, timber merchants and growers, sawmill proprietors, chemists, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. H. Wiseman and G. W. Waspe. First directors by subscribers.

IRVING, KNIGHT AND IRVING, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; general merchants and traders, stationers, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. T. Dummer and G. H. Olley. First directors by subscribers. Registered office: 17, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

WORTEX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares: to acquire the business of a manufacturer, importer and exporter, carried on by Eugene Szekely as "The Wortex Manufacturing and Trading Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and wholesale and retail dealers in electrical apparatus, stationery and fancy goods, etc. Private company. First directors: E. Szekely and K. S. Lowe. Registered office: 62, Oxford-street, W.1.

VIDEX CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in 5s. shares; engineers, photographers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. J. Henocq and A. J. Henocq. Subscribers appoint first directors. Registered office: 22, Huntsworth-mews, Upper Baker-street, N.W.1.

JOHN WILSON AND SONS (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.—Capital £60,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a wholesale grocers and provision merchants now carried on as "John Wilson and Sons" at 50, 51 and 52, Well-street, Birmingham, and to carry on the same and the business of paper merchants, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Wilson, W. J. Wilson, W. E. Wilson and P. A. Rodway. Registered office: 50, Well-street, Birmingham.

MANTZ AND REID, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; importers and exporters of and dealers in British, Colonial, American and foreign produce, printers, newspaper owners, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Mantz, J. H. Reid and E. O. Priestley. Registered office: 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

FLICKER'S, LTD. (printers).—Debenture and as collateral security thereto a mortgage, both dated June 25th, 1923, to secure £650, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled and unpaid capital, and 84, Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E. Holder: S. Nicholson, Gothic Cottage, Walton-on-the-Naze.

PREMIER PRESS, LTD.—Two Land Registry Charges on properties in Little Surrey-street and Lancaster-street, Southwark, S.E., dated June 13th and July 2nd, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Westminster Bank respectively.

CAXTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,500 on July 5th, 1923, of debentures dated May 3rd, 1910, securing £40,000.

FARMER AND SONS, LTD. (printers and stationers, etc.).—Two Land Registry Charges on 295, Edgware-road, N.W., dated June 28th, 1923, to secure £2,500 and £790 4s. 9d. respectively. Holders: A. Batsford, 62, Seven Kings-road, Ilford, and others.

E. BARTLETT AND SONS, LTD. (printers, wholesale stationers, etc., Bristol).—Mortgage dated July 2nd, 1923, to secure £1,500, charged on land and premises in Bristol and yearly rent charges. Holder: H. Hosegood, Castle Velle Vue, Grove-road, Redland Bristol.

ADVERTISERS ELECTRO AND STEREO CO. LTD.—Debenture dated June 15th, 1923, to secure £250, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. N. Fry, 44, Park-road, South Tottenham, N.15.

SCHOFIELD AND SIMS, LTD. (publishers).—Further charge on certain land and buildings in Market-street, Huddersfield, dated June 21st, 1923, to secure £960. Holders: Huddersfield Building Society. (This mortgage has been endorsed on a mortgage dated October 7th, 1920, securing £5,572 4s. 6d and further advances).

"ENGLISH REVIEW" (1911), LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised May 8th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £1,000.

ACTON BOROUGH POST PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (Acton, W.).—Charge on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated June 17th, 1923, to secure £500. Holder: W. S. Hair, 33, Emanuel-avenue, Acton, W.

JOHN NEILL, LTD. (lithographers, etc.)—Deposit on June 18th, 1923, of deeds of 19-15, Great John street, and 5 and 7, Atherton-street, Manchester, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Union Bank of Manchester.

J. D. TODD, LTD. (printers and stationers, Sunderland).—Satisfaction in full on June 30th, 1923, of debentures dated September 24th, 1914, securing £600.

MALCOLM PENNOCK, LTD. (manufacturers of canvas, bag, paper, rope, twine and tape, etc., Bradford).—Mortgage debenture dated June 28th, 1923, to secure £125, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: M. Pennock, 36, Heaton Hill Top, Battershaw, Bradford.

PEARLITE BOX CO. (1918), LTD. (London).—Issue on July 2nd, 1923, of £100 debentures part of a series already registered.

ELLISON PARKINGTON AND CO., LTD. (manufacturing stationers, printers, etc., Blackburn).—Particulars filed of £4,000 debentures, authorised June 29th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the amount of the present issue being £2,250. Also registered mortgage of even date to secure £2,500, charged on Soho Foundry, Blackburn. Holder: A. Walch, "Wycollar," Pedders Lane, Ashton, Preston. Also registered mortgage dated June 30th, 1923, to secure £2,500, charged on above mentioned Soho Foundry. Holders: H. S. Haworth and P. Haworth, 7, Lord-street West, Blackburn.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re GEOGRAPHIA, LTD.—Meetings of creditors and shareholders were held on July 11th at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, under the compulsory winding-up order made against Geographia, Ltd., of Fleet-street, E.C., which was registered in 1910 to publish maps and guides. Mr. J. B. Thompson, official receiver, who presided, said that the company had also dealt in foreign postage stamps, and more recently had published picture and scholastic books. In November, 1919, and January, 1920, branches were established in New York and Melbourne, but they involved the company in a loss of £7,050. In 1920 the company made a profit of £17,819. During that year it had handled a contract for the publication of an atlas for the Harmsworth Press, and apparently the profit induced the managing director, Mr. Alexander Gross, to buy large quantities of raw material and produce manufactured stock on a large scale. This happened just before the industrial depression set in. On November 30th last Mr. Gross left the country, and had since taken no part in the management of the company's affairs. The official receiver added that the company presented its own petition for winding up on April 10th. A special manager was at once appointed, and he conducted the business until April 20th, when the assets were sold for £9,000. How much of that sum

Digitized by Google

would be available for distribution among the unsecured creditors, whose claims amounted to £47,070, it was at present impossible to say, as the liabilities included a large claim for income-tax, and there were other claims by preferential creditors. The gross liabilities were estimated at £56,035. The liquidation was left in the department of the official receiver.

Belgian Paper Trade.

Tracing industrial development in Belgium during 1922, the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Brussels says: The situation in the paper industry has improved during the year, and production has increased. The output of the factories affiliated to the Comité Central Industriel amounted to nearly 100,000 tons for the first 10 months of 1922. There are 15 non-affiliated factories, but it is considered that these figures can be taken as representing the position of the industry.

The import trade from the United Kingdom has been handicapped by exchange fluctuations, and orders have had to be cut down to a minimum. In papers, other than printing and wall-papers, the bulk of the trade was with Germany (8,150 tons). The Netherlands (4,100 tons), Sweden (1,970 tons), Finland (1,600 tons), the United Kingdom (1,100 tons), and Czecho-Slovakia (600 tons) were other sources of supply.

Printing paper came from the Netherlands and Germany and wall-paper from Germany (580 tons), France (250 tons), and the United Kingdom (176 tons).

Rags were procured principally from the United Kingdom (10,000) tons and France (8,200 tons).

In the printing paper export trade the shares of Germany and France amounted to 2,587 and 2,085 tons respectively. The principal buyers of other sorts of paper were the United Kingdom (4,100 tons), France (4,000 tons), Japan (3,400 tons), and the Netherlands (1,650 tons).

Exports of rags to the United States amounted to 16,500 tons.

Russia's Paper Industry.

Low Production and Consumption.

The position of the Russian paper industry naturally has an influence upon other markets, and, deeming it wise to take stock of the situation, Mr. F. T. Harris (assistant vice-president of the International Paper Co.) thus reviews matters:—

Although before the war Russian paper mills supplied only 18 per cent. of the total domestic consumption of all kinds of paper, yet it is obvious that Russia's enormous forest wealth and water powers will ultimately place the country among the great paper-producing nations of the world. This will not be realised, however, for over a decade, as the rebuilding of Russian industries must proceed by districts, and a return to normal industrial life on a national basis cannot possibly be expected within that period. Then, too, the eventual construction of paper mills can only be accomplished with the support of the Government, as the greater part of the forests is owned by the State.

During the next ten years Russia must therefore be an importer of paper on a vast scale. The latest authentic information available shows that imports of paper are consistently increasing monthly. Finland, as before the war, is again the backbone of Russia's paper supply, and Germany, Czecho Slovakia and Esthonia are shipping in paper to a very limited extent.

When one considers that before the war, in 1913, Russia produced 424,000 tons of papers of all kinds; in 1920, 40,800 tons; and in 1921, 36,000 tons, one receives a vivid picture of how Bolshevism has ruined the paper industry, in common with other industries. And the picture becomes more vivid when it is known that the average production of paper decreased from 34,668 pounds per worker per year in 1913, to 3,611 pounds per worker per year in 1920.

Russia's demoralised state can be readily gauged by its almost negligible consumption of paper. The consumption of all kinds of paper now amounts to only about one pound per capita per annum, while in the United States, for instance, the consumption is this year, more than 40 pounds per capita of news-print paper alone.

Paper in the Dutch Indies.

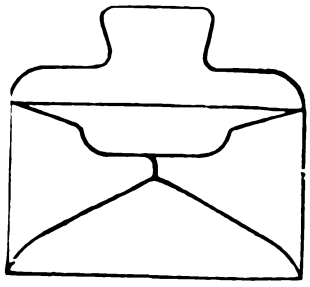
During 1921 total imports of news paper represented about 1,000,000 gulden. Of this total about 33 per cent. came from Holland, 25 per cent. from U.S.A., 20 per cent. from Scandinavia, and 10 per cent. from Japan. The value of the imports of writing paper was 2,500,000 gulden—60 per cent. from Holland, 15 per cent. United States, 4 per cent. Great Britain.

New Uses for Paper.

Although rosy accounts are given of the condition of the paper industry in America, efforts are being made there to introduce new uses for paper.

It is recalled that the introduction of paper drinking cups came as a boon to the industry, and now experiments are being made along many lines for use of paper. There has just been started the production of radio loud speaker horns, made entirely of pulp. Paper bottles for milk distribution are being successfully introduced. It may take several years for this business to develop to a profitable size, but Mr. George M. Seaman points out these as instances of the constantly expanding demand for paper products.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
Mc DERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for cut throat Printing

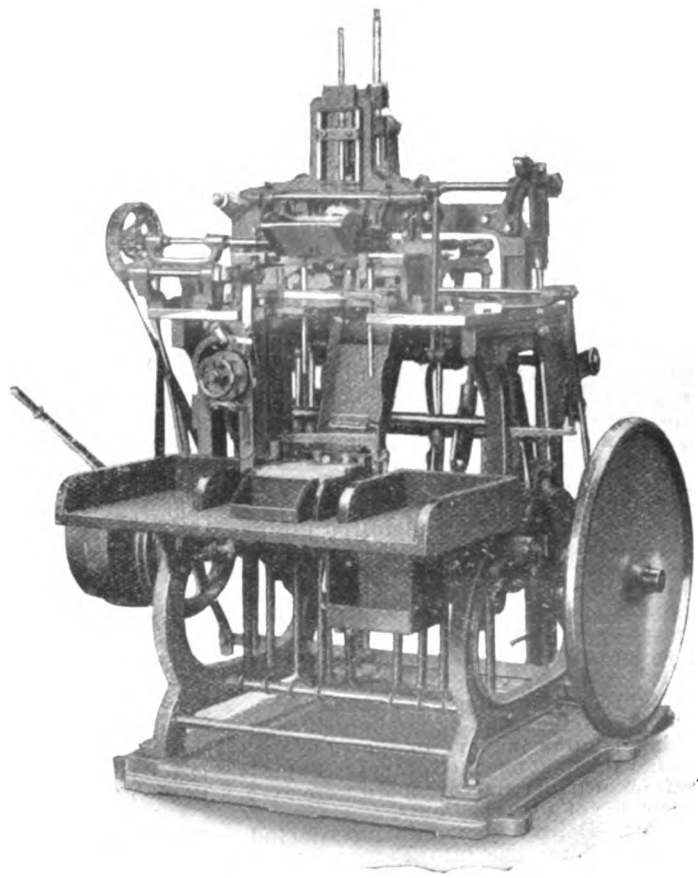


Are you planning for the new Postal Regulations?

After December the Post Office will not accept envelopes with tucked in flaps when they exceed 4½ in. in width. This will mean a larger demand for commercial and pocket shapes with tongue flaps.

We can supply you with "LEADER" envelope machines without drying chain, which will produce these shapes at a high speed, the output being more than

50,000 per day.



DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Ltd.
31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.
London Representatives:
DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd.
Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

The
TRADE "LEADER" MARK.
Envelope Machine.

Digitized by Google

Paper Trade Statistics.

Overseas Countries' Imports and Exports of Paper.

The quarterly return dealing with the figures up to March 15th, 1923, issued by the Board of Trade, gives the following interesting statistics relating to the imports and exports of paper of certain foreign countries and British Possessions:—

FINLAND.—In the twelve months ended December news-print was exported from Finland to the extent of 130,083 tonnes (of the value of 468,253,000 marks), as against 93,896 (428,658,000 marks) in the twelve months of 1921, and 90,072 (344,624,000 marks) in the twelve months of 1920. Packing paper exports in the three respective periods were: 30,618 (124,987,000 marks), 17,521 (85,756,000 marks), 27,142 (102,684,000 marks). Pasteboard figures were: 24,690 (71,428,000 marks), 12,536 (38,639,000 marks), 40,163 (78,230,000 marks). Writing paper exports stood at 11,359 in 1922 (twelve months), 6,482 in the previous year, and 8,653 in 1920. The following paper exports for the month of January for this and the two previous years were as follows: News-print, 10,546 (1923), 8,144 (1922), 6,857 (1921); packing paper, 2,467 (1923), 1,856 (1922), 590 (1921); pasteboard, 1,779 (1923), 1,725 (1922), 311 (1921).

NORWAY.—Printing paper exports during the months ended December stood at 148,416 tonnes, compared with 61,431 in the previous year and 123,154 in 1920 (twelve months). Packing paper exports represented 67,984 tonnes last year, 20,205 in the twelve months of 1921, and 60,722 during 1920. In January last 12,379 tonnes were exported, against 8,999 in the corresponding month of 1922, and 8,752 in the same month of 1921. Packing paper exports amounted to 4,508 in January this year, 3,950 last year, and 1,006 in 1920.

SWEDEN.—Paper "of all kinds" during the twelve months ended December was exported to the extent of 263,435 tonnes, contrasted with 174,627 in the twelve months of 1921 and 260,437 in the 1920 period. Under the same category, these exports for January last stood at 23,876, as against 17,394 in the corresponding month last year, and 8,329 in January, 1921.

DENMARK.—The value of the imports into Denmark of paper and paper manufactures in 1922 (twelve months) stood at 25,694,000 kr., as compared with 25,192,000 kr. in 1921, and 47,529,000 kr. in 1920 (January to December). For the month of January these imports were valued at 1,355,000 kr., as against 2,054,000 kr. in January last year, and 2,126,000 kr. in the corresponding month of the previous year.

GERMANY.—Given in 100 kilos., fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper was exported from Germany during the 12 months ended December amounted to 742,717 (of the value of 5,657,677 paper marks), as compared with 239,982 (18,790,000 gold marks) during the 12 months of 1913. Photographic paper exports stood at 14,483 (1,497,121 paper marks) last year, and 15,412 (5,573,000 gold marks) in 1913 (12 months).

NETHERLANDS.—In tonnes, the imports of printing paper (including news-print) and writing paper imported into the Netherlands during the 12 months last year amounted to 34,167 (of the value of 8,241,000 guldens), 22,305 (8,411,000 guldens) in 1921, and 33,051 (22,130,000 guldens) during 1920. Exports from the Netherlands of the same class of merchandise represented 36,308 (9,616,000 guldens) last year (12 months), 30,388 (10,980,000 guldens) in 1921, and 19,550 (13,444,000 guldens) during 1920. The exports of the class of goods just mentioned stood at 3,874 in January of the present year, 2,155 in the corresponding month last year, and 2 623 in the same month of 1921. Strawboard exports reached 171,484 tonnes last year, 92,284 in the 12 months of 1921, and 194,435 during January to December, 1920. [Gulden = 1s. 8d.]

BELGIUM.—The imports of paper and cardboard into Belgium (including Luxembourg) for the eight months ended December reached 22,058 tonnes (of the value of 39,167,000 francs). Exports of the same class of material stood at 26,683 (49,977,000 francs). Paper and cardboard imported for home consumption into the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union during January amounted to 3,318 tonnes, valued at 6,137,000 francs. Exports therefrom of paper and cardboard were 2,002, of the value of 3,577,000 francs.

FRANCE.—Paper and manufactures (including books) imported into France (in 100 kilos.) during the 12 months last year amounted to 1,445,521 (230,385,000 francs) comparing with 756,600 (221,636,000 francs) in the previous year, and 1,557,128 (578,582,000) during January to December, 1920. Exports of paper last year (12 months) stood at 342,520 tonnes, 320,745 in 1921, and 365,310 in the preceding 12 months.

SWITZERLAND.—Given in 100 kilos., the quantity of printed books imported last year reached 29,948, as against 24,122 in 1921, and 33,274 in the 12 months of 1920. Printing paper leaving Switzerland during the 12 months last year stood at 122,144 as compared with 85,609 in 1921 and 105,604 in the corresponding period of 1920.

SPAIN.—Paper for cigarettes was exported from Spain during January, 1922, to the extent of 186 tonnes, 407 in the corresponding month of 1921, and 81 in the first month of 1920.

ITALY.—Paper (white or dyed in the pulp) exported during the nine months ended September, given in 100 kilos., amounted to 21,599, as compared with 26,691 in the previous corresponding period and 38,275 during January to September, 1920.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The exports of packing paper, in 100 kilos., from Czecho-Slovakia during last year (twelve months) amounted to 190,078 as contrasted with 192,546 in 1921. The following were the other classes of paper leaving that country in 1922, the figures in parenthesis representing the twelve months of 1921: Printing paper, 101,328 (104,216); cardboard, 36,508 (56,121); writing paper, 26,895 (44,557); cigarette paper, 7,652 (17,699).

GREECE.—Printing paper imported during the six months ended June, 1922, reached 12,938 tonnes (of the value of 7,458,000 drachmas), as against 1,990 (4,259,000 drachmas) in the previous corresponding period, and 2,490 (2,605,000 drachmas) in the first six months of 1920. Writing paper imported in the three respective six monthly periods stood at 291 last year, 600 in 1921 and 765 in 1920.

EGYPT.—Imports of paper and other classes of paper goods imported into Egypt (in kilos.) during the twelve manths of 1922 were as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the amounts for the whole of the preceeding year: Wrapping, 10,480,558 (8,043,344); cardboard, 6,808,109 (4,053,278); printings, 5,814,805 (3,098,531); writings and envelopes, 1,463,036 (1,104,001); cigarette paper, 565,638 (415,880). Cigarette paper exported in the twelve months last year stood at 40 tonnes, against 100 in 1921 and 237 in 1920.

BRAZIL.—Paper and paper manufactures entering Brazil during the nine months ended September last stood at 31,191 tonnes, compared with 22,504 in the corresponding period of the previous year, and 30,781 in the nine months of 1920. The value of last year's nine months' imports amounted to 34,192,000 milreis, as against 50,370,000 milreis in the preceding year, and 40,167,000 milreis in the 1920 period. [Milreis in 1920, 15¾d.; 1921, 8¾d.; 1922, 7¼d.]

JAPAN.—Given in piculs, the imports into Japan of printing paper during the eleven months ended November stood at 429,602 (of the value of 7,979,000 yen), as contrasted with 118,421 (3,590,000 yen) in the corresponding period of 1921, and 145,343 (5,201,000 yen) in the eleven months of 1920. Packing paper imports for the three eleven-monthly periods for the respective years were as follows: 1922, 242,152 (3,963,000 yen); 1921, 116,474 (3,409,000 yen); 1920, 160,915 (5,101,000 yen). The value of paper and paper manufactures exported in the eleven months ended November amounted to 20,257,000 yen, against 23,338,000 yen in 1921, and 32,037,000 yen in the preceding year (eleven months).

SIAM.—Imports of unprinted paper during the twelve months last year reached 2,442 tonnes, compared with 1,987 in 1921, and 1,562 in the twelve months of 1920.

BRITISH INDIA.—The value of paper imports into British India during the nine months ended December, 1922, is given as 1,94,93,000 rupees, as compared with 1,56,37,000 rupees in the nine months of 1921, and 5,35,21,000 rupees in the corresponding period of 1920.

CEYLON.—Paper imports for the twelve months of last year were: Printings, 18,797 cwts.; writings, 7,364 cwts. The values of paper imports during last year (twelve months), and the two previous years were as follows: Printing, 5,44,000 rupees (1922); 4,99,000 rupees (1921); 13,39,000 (1920). Writings, 4,54,000 rupees (1922); 4,36,000 rupees (1921); 4,90,000 rupees (1920). Other paper 12,35,000 rupees (1922); 5,66,000 rupees (1921); 3,53,000 rupees (1920).

NEW ZEALAND.—Paper imported during the eleven months ended November, 1922, reached a value of £663,000, as against £1,249,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Printing paper imported into British South Africa during the eleven months ended November amounted to 257,903 cwts. (of the value of £366,000), as compared with 258,636 cwts. (£717,000) in the 1921 period, and 263,775 cwts (£803,000) in the eleven months of 1920. Wrappings imported reached 86,774 cwts. (£137,000) last year (eleven months), 66,126 cwts. (£211,000) in the preceding year, and 66,724 cwts. (£245,000) in the 1920 period. The value of other paper entering British South Africa last year stood at £122,000, compared with £124,000 in 1921, and £296,000 in the eleven months of 1920.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES,
"FILE" INDEXES,
"SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.

MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS
can have their Indexes made to their
Own Standards without delay.

EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities,
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."

Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NO CHARGE FOR DIES! EMBOSSED LABELS & SEALS
Prices from 12/9 Per 5,000
Special Discount to the Trade.
BROWNE, FRENCH CO.
109, VICTORIA ST.,
LONDON, S.W.1.
Telephone: VICTORIA 5,500.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google

The . . .

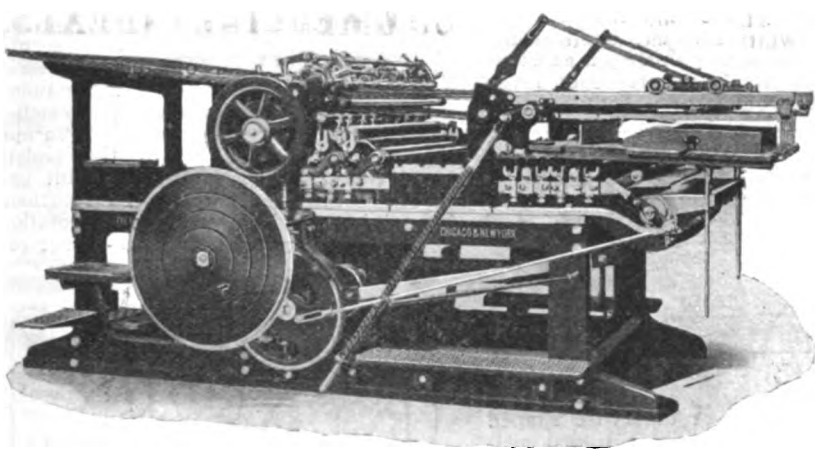
American Miehle Company's THREE-ROLLER Two-Revolution Press.

SPECIFICATION.

Type matter locked in Chase, 24 in. × 38 in.

Largest sheet which can be delivered, 26½ in. × 41½ in. (approximately Double Royal).

The Inking arrangements on this machine are adequate for all requirements. The Three-roller Press has a pyramid of eight rollers and riders over the forme, three of the rollers being inkers.



Gear side view of the American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-Revolution Press.

Over-all measurements:
Width 7 ft. 10 in.
Length with sheet delivery 12 ft. 3 in.
Practicable speed per hour 2,400.

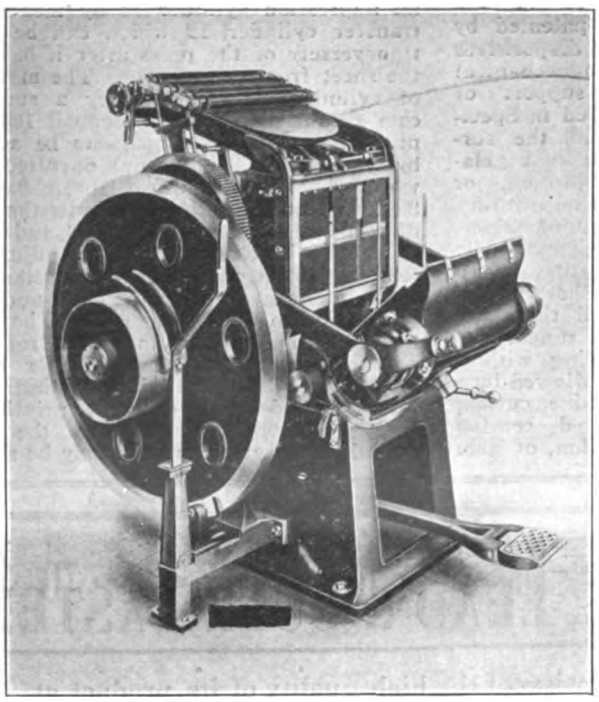
THE American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-revolution Press will handle satisfactorily every class of work undertaken by the Jobbing Printer. It will print the heaviest and lightest formes with equal ease. It registers to a hair and delivers faultlessly. It is an American Miehle Company's Press, in no way inferior to that Company's regular Four-roller machine, bearing the same high reputation, and giving the fullest satisfaction where installed.

This machine may be seen running by appointment.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 4493. Telegrams: MIEHLEPRES, FLEET, LONDON.



BUILT IN FIVE SIZES

The SUPERIORITY

of the

TIP-TOP PLATEN MACHINE

is in the

Perfect Impression and Register.

The platen and the base and vertical bed are cast in one solid piece.
Superior inking apparatus of newest type.
High speed and light and noiseless running.
Adjustable runners and **camless drive of roller carriage.**
Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.
Automatic chase-locking hook.
Central adjustment of impression.

It enables you to tackle anything from a hand-bill to the best class of half-tone and three-colour work.

Sole Agents:

Can be seen in London and Provinces.

William J. Light & Co., Ltd.,

36-38, Whitefriars St., Fleet St.
LONDON, E.C.4.

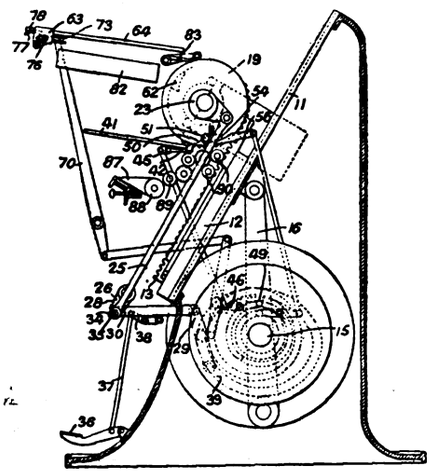
Telephone: **3839 Central.** *Telegrams:* **Winkolight, Fleet, London.**

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Cylinder Jobbing Machines.

In an invention by the American Type Founders Company, a cylinder machine of jobbing type is constructed with a bed 12, which reciprocates on ways 11 inclined to the vertical, the sheets being fed from a table 41 approximately at right-angles to the bed and delivered to a box 82 by reciprocating grippers 73, which move over a way 64 parallel to the table 41. The various operations of the press are controlled by cams on cranks on a main shaft 15 which reciprocates the bed by a crank and a pitman 16. A rack 13 on the bed gears with and oscillates an impression cylinder 19 mounted in eccentric bearings 23 which are operated by a cam 33, lever 29, link 30, hook 34, pin 35, arm 28, arms 26 and links 25, to throw the impression on and off, the hook 34 being capable of operation by a treadle 36, link 37, and lever 38, to disengage it from



the pin 35 and thus trip the throw-off mechanism. The sheets are registered by a front stop 42 which is depressed by a link 45, lever 46, and cam 49, to allow them to be taken by a gripper 50 which is opened at the sheet-receiving position by the action of a swinging cam 56 on a roller 54 on an arm on the gripper shaft 51 which is returned by a spring to close the gripper on the sheet. The printing occurs in the upward movement of the bed, and when the cylinder has made half a revolution to effect the printing, the impression is thrown off and a fixed cam 62 opens the grippers 50 and a stripper 83 strips the sheet, which is taken by the grippers 73. The grippers 73 are normally closed by a spring, and are opened to take the sheet by the rotation of a member 76 arranged between them, the member 76 having an arm 77 which engages a roller on a cam-operated lever arm to open the grippers to take the sheet, and a pin 78 to open them to release the sheet after the carrier 63 on which the grippers are mounted has been moved to the left by a cam-operated lever 70. The bed is inked by inking mechanism 87, 88, 89, 90.

Step and Repeat Printing Frame.

An invention by the Printex Process Corporation consists of a vacuum-pressure printing-frame which may be displaced step-by-step over a sensitised surface of large area, and which comprises a body portion 1 having a printing-aperture 2 and recessed at 3 to receive a negative 4 which is pressed against stops 7 on two adjacent sides of the recess by spring-controlled pivoted latches 8 on the opposite two sides. The stops, latches and the edges of the negative may be bevelled or otherwise shaped to press the negative against a lipped sealing-member 15 of leather, rubber, &c., extending round the edges of the recess 3. A similar sealing-member 18 extends round the edges of the body 1, so that when the frame is placed upon a sensitised sheet 22, the negative 4 and sheet 22 are slightly separated. Air is exhausted from the sealed recess 3 as through a nipple 24 provided with a spring-pressed ball check valve. Lugs 25 on the body permit the frame to be attached to a printing-apparatus. In the case of a step-and-repeat machine or a photo composing machine the frame is supported on a carriage displaceable horizontally and vertically with respect to a vertically disposed sensitised surface, such as a zinc plate.

FIG.2.

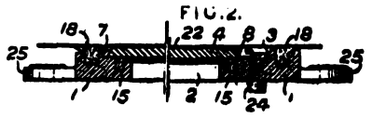


Photo-Mechanical Printing Surfaces.

In this invention, which is patented by Mr. E. Seyfferth, negatives or diapositives used in the production of photo-mechanical printing surfaces comprise a support of cellon, manufactured as described in Specifications 18189/10 and 27258/10, the surface of which is treated with a weak gelatine or chromated gelatine solution, or with glacial acetic acid or acetone in order to prepare it for the reception of letterpress printing. Illustrations, previously mounted on thin cellon sheets, may be attached to the same support. Photographic films may be so employed, and these are transferred from their original supports to the thin cellon sheets by coating with a dilute solution of caoutchouc followed by a dilute solution of cellon or gelatine, cutting round the part to be transferred, coating this part with a solution of cellon, or gum arabic, pressing a thin cellon sheet thereon, and then stripping the cellon and adhering film.

Multi-Colour Printing.

In this invention, patented by the Harris Automatic Press Company, a multi-colour printing press having the printing-members in tandem is constructed so that the sheet may be moved transversely of the press between successive impressions to secure a good lateral register of the impressions. The machine is constructed to include an impression or transfer cylinder, which can be adjusted while the machine is in operation to make part of its rotation and then be shifted laterally to an adjustable extent in either direction, and to be returned to its original position when each rotation is complete. As applied to a two-colour rotary offset press, the printed sheet is transferred from the impression cylinder 10, Fig. 1, which coacts with an offset cylinder 8, to an impression cylinder 11 by means of a transfer cylinder 12 which can be moved transversely of the press after it has taken the sheet from cylinder 10. The movement of cylinder 12 is effected by a stationary cam comprising a fixed segment 16 and a pivoted segment 18, which can be adjusted by a screw 24 and a nut operated by a worm-wheel 25 and worm 26. A fixed pin 32 in a slot 31 in the nut limits the extent of adjustment, and a pointer 34 and a scale indicates the amount of the adjustment. Rollers 21, 22, on a bracket 20 attached to the cylinder 12 embrace the cam, and transfer motion to the cylinder 12. The invention may be applied to direct rotary or cylinder presses, and the cylinder 12 may be an impression cylinder coacting at different periods with different printing-surfaces. Instead of moving the whole cylinder, the grippers only may be moved.

FIG.1.

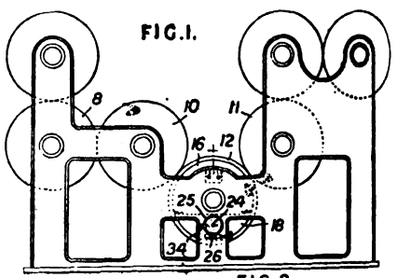
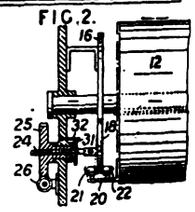
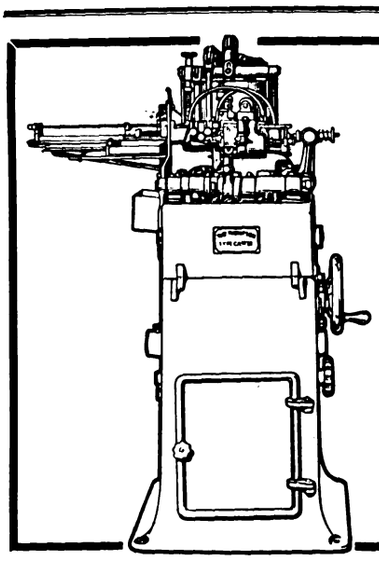


FIG.2.





THE

THOMPSON TYPE, LEAD & RULE CASTER

Reliability of a typecaster consists of the high quality of its product at a cost low enough to make non-distribution economical.

Thompson quality is a standard of accuracy not surpassed even by typefounders.

Simple, complete and compact, using Linotype, Intertype and its own matrices interchangeably, the Thompson produces more type than any other typecaster on the market and equals the out-put of two of some other makes.

Type in all languages from 5 to 48 point, leads, slugs and rule 2 to 12 point, accurate in every detail, are produced on the Thompson Type, Lead and Rule Caster.

THOMPSON TYPE MACHINE CO. 223, W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and — Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
See Advertisement in Next Week's Issue.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!
Let Us Quote You for Your
Wholesale Bookbinding
GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.
D. & E. CROSS & CO.,
51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

Digitized by Google

Paper Agent's Clerk Sentenced.

At the Central Criminal Court, before the Common Serjeant, on June 29th, Sidney Herbert Ifield, 30, a clerk, of George-lane, Hither Green, Lewisham, was charged with stealing certain sums of money, the banker's drafts in connection with such sums, and falsification of accounts, the property of his employer, Mr. Terge Valdimar Olsen, paper importer, of Lambert House, Ludgate-hill. There were further charges of forgery and theft.

Mr. Olsen's evidence was to the effect that during his periods of absence from his office he left with prisoner certain crossed and signed open cheques for use in the payment of the accounts of such consignments of paper as would be delivered from time to time, and it was the prisoner's duty to fill in the amounts, which would be checked against the bills of lading. The prisoner, however, filled in these cheques payable to cash, and received the money himself. He trusted the prisoner implicitly, and it was mentioned that Mr. Olsen had shown him much kindness. The total sum involved was a large one.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to all the charges, except that of forgery, which was withdrawn.

The Common Serjeant said that Mr. Olsen had treated the prisoner with every consideration and kindness, but his confidence had been entirely misplaced. In return prisoner had abused the confidence reposed in him. He had been wisely advised in pleading guilty, and had he persisted in the line of defence he had adopted he would have received a very severe sentence. Having regard to the fact that Ifield had been in prison for ten weeks, and had previously borne a good character, the lowest sentence that he could impose was one of six months in the second division.

Sir Richard Muir and Mr. H. W. Potter (instructed by Messrs. Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan and Vandyk, of 1, Finsbury-square, E.C.), prosecuted, whilst Mr. Norman Birkett was for the defence.

THERE can be no permanent profit without permanent service.

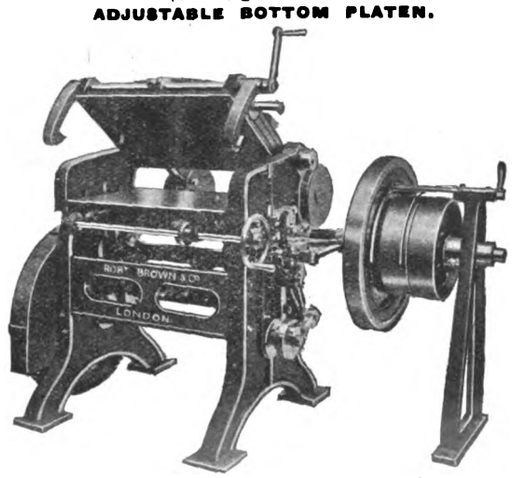
Printed Matter for Canada.

In connection with the Canadian Order-in-Council of September 21st, 1922, which provided for the marking with an indication of the country of origin of all printed or lithographed matter imported into Canada, it should be noted that an Order-in Council dated June 11th, 1923, amends the origina- Order-in-Council by exempting from the requirement of such marking, the following kinds of printed or lithographed matter, viz.:—"Seals, tickets and labels, which are not capable of being marked legibly, and each of which shall not exceed one inch in diameter, in which case the first package or covering shall be marked in compliance with the general marking regulations."

MESSRS. LIVINGSTONE, PAGE AND CO. hitherto joint agents, are now sole agents for Messrs. Edward Collins and Sons, Ltd., the well-known Scottish esparto papermakers.

TRADE TWO WORK ONLY
CLERKENWELL 6993
WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES
LITH GRAPHIC
SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC., ETC.
COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET A SPECIALITY
PRINTING
BEST WORK — QUICK DELIVERY
WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

Envelope Cutting & Label Machines
(Our Original Patent).
ADJUSTABLE BOTTOM PLATEN.



Platens 33 in. × 23 in. or 30 in. × 20 in.

THIS Machine is unequalled in the trade, well built, perfectly balanced, fitted with **Friction Clutch** and **Depth Gauge,** etc., the bottom platen remains stationary at the end of each cut, and gives the operator ample time to set cutter, the feed board is quickly removed for hand cuts, and the machine, though powerful, is easy and simple to work and capable of the highest output.

SPECIALITIES:
Envelope Folding Machines, Envelope Gumming or Cementing Machines, Patent Automatic Self-inking and Self-wiping Colour Relief Stamping Presses, and Power Plain Stamping Presses, etc., etc.

Alterations, Repairs and General Engineering Work Executed.

ROBT. BROWN & Co.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
119, OAKLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.1
Telephone: CENTRAL 13869.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.
ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **CHINA.** **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, Sept. 6th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Book your special position now. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **JAPAN.** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

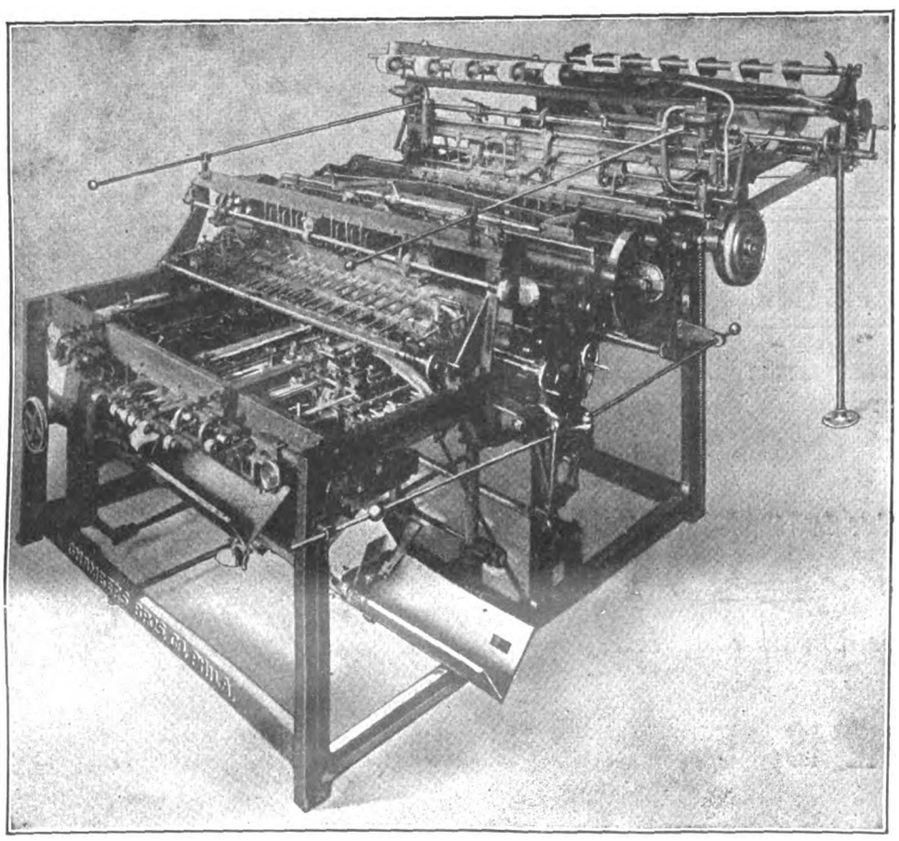
For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—July 19, 1923.

Digitized by Google

AUG 7 1923

ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

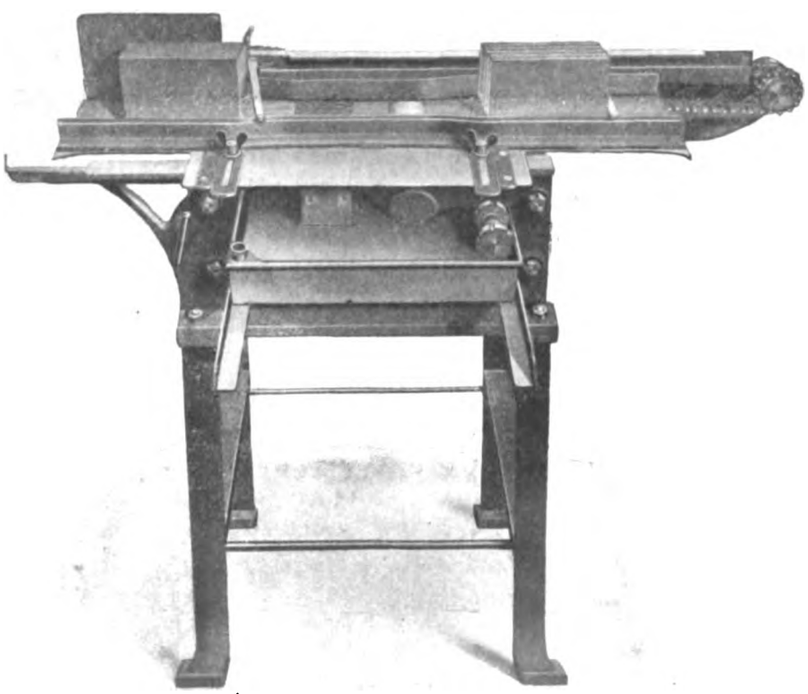
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 4. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: JULY 26. 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LT'D.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of:

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. **Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."**

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-color Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams*: SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER.

SP SP

S&P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 4.

OCCASIONS ARISE WHEN PRINTING HAS TO BE RUSHED, NO TIME FOR ORDINARY PROCESS OF DRYING; THEN IT IS THAT YOU WANT S&P's "RADIAC" PASTE DRIER ESPECIALLY FOR ART CHROMO AND ENAMEL PAPERS. HALF TO ONE OUNCE OF THE DRIER TO 1 lb. OF INK JUST GIVES THE "SPEED-UP" REQUIRED. ***TRY IT.***

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

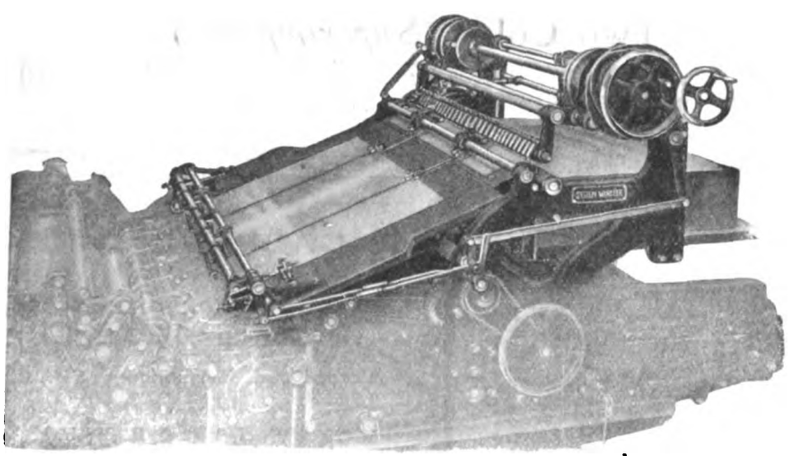
Digitized by Google

— SIMPLICITY —

The Keynote of the WINKLER Automatic Feeder.

Simplicity also means efficiency. Simplicity permits quantity production at moderate cost. The WINKLER Feeder, through its simplicity and absence of confusing adjustments has set a new standard of value, combining the utmost efficiency and reliability with a remarkably low price. Standard parts are used exclusively for the construction.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of printing machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs, and therefore suitable for short runs.

No tapes or friction wheels, and therefore no marring of colours or setting-off when working colours or backing up.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

A Specialised Trade Protection Office for Paper Makers, Merchants, Agents, Wholesale Stationers & Allied Trades.

OBJECTS AND POINTS OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

Enquiries. Precise up-to-date Status Reports furnished by this Society which operates exclusively in your trade.

Collection of Accounts. Trade protection specialisation makes it possible for this Society to render a valuable service in the connection mentioned and, through up-to-date and efficient methods, costs are reduced to a minimum.

Insolvencies. This department will be under the control of an accountant with 15 years' experience in this class of work, and fullest investigations will be conducted and Meetings of Creditors attended free of charge.

The Society will be controlled by a directorate to be elected from the principal houses in the Trade.

Managing Director, Accountant & Valuer: PARKIN S. BOOTH.

Described by the "Chemist and Druggist" as "The Live Wire of the Trade Protection World."

FORM OF MEMBERSHIP.

To MR. PARKIN S. BOOTH.

THE ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED.

LONDON OFFICE:
26, 27 & 28, KIMBERLEY HOUSE,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.1.
Telegrams: "ASMANIST," CENT. Telephone: 1TV 6942/4 (2 lines).

LIVERPOOL OFFICE:
35, 36 & 37, EXCHANGE CHAMBERS,
2, BIXTETH STREET
Telegrams: "QUORUM." Telephone: 4330 CENTRAL Private Branch Exchange)

Sir,

Kindly place our name upon the register of members of the ALLIED PAPER TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY, LIMITED, as from .....192.....to.....192..... ... and so on from year to year, until notice of discontinuance in writing be given prior to the termination of any year's Subscription, and upon the following terms and conditions:—

CONDITIONS:

The Subscription is annual, payable in advance, and may commence at any time.

All information is obtained from the most reliable sources, but it must be distinctly understood that it is furnished in strict confidence, and is for the sole use of the Subscriber, and is not to be divulged to a third party. The Subscriber will be held responsible for any loss or damage arising from the breach or non-observance of this condition.

Subscriptions are received, all Debt and Status Enquiry Books, etc., are issued, and information is given on the distinct understanding that the Office is not to be held responsible for damage or loss arising from want of sufficient or accurate information furnished to Subscribers, and it is agreed between the Subscriber and the Office that no proceedings shall be instituted against the Office by reason of any information furnished or omitted to be furnished, and the Subscriber further agrees not to give credit in sole reliance upon any information received from the Office except upon his own responsibility.

The Solicitors to whom collection of any debt is transferred by the Office shall be entitled to exercise discretion as to the form of procedure to be adopted in each case, and the Subscriber agrees to ratify all acts done by such Solicitors.

In case of discontinuance, Debt and Enquiry Forms are to be returned to the Office with written notice, before the end of the subscription term

Terms:

Subscription £2 2s. 0d. per annum, entitling the Subscriber to:—

Ten Status Enquiry Forms and ten Debt Forms free of charge.
Further Enquiry Forms during currency of Subscription at 2/- each.
Debt " " " " 1/6 "
The Collection of an unlimited number of Accounts at the following rates of Commission:—
5% on amounts recovered up to - - £20 1% on amounts over - - - £100
2½% on amounts over £20 and up to - £100 5% on amounts recovered in Ireland, Scotland and the Channel Isles.
Special terms in respect to Foreign Debt collections and enquiries.
Representation at Meetings of Creditors free of charge.
Searches of the Registers (unlimited) free of charge.
Legal Advice by the Solicitors to the Office upon ordinary business matters free.

(Signed)..... *(Address)*.....

Date..... 192 . *Business*.....

Digitized by Google

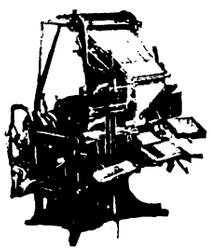
Display Composition Costs.

NO PRINTER CAN TO-DAY AFFORD TO SET HIS DISPLAY BY HAND.

All type composition from 5-point to 36-point is essentially work for mechanical composition, and the most profitable machine for such work is the Linotype. (This machine sets type faces up to 60-point, but beyond 36-point the faces are of a more or less condensed character.)

The Linotype slug—recognised throughout the world as the best unit for type composition—has many additional advantages in the jobbing department.

Let us tell you about them.



Linotype and Machinery Limited

HEAD OFFICE: 9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

MANCHESTER: 4 Cannon Street | BRISTOL: 51 Broad Street | GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street | DUBLIN: 15 Sackville Place

BOARDS

LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.

DEXTRINE

AND

COLD GLUES.

Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.

Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.

BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.

HARRY B WOOD. Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

Nickerson Bros.
(ESTABLISHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.2,
AND
Alscot Road, Bermondsey. S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S A. Bureau of Standards)
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, WORSHIP ST., LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 4. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: JULY 26, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Tuberculosis in the Printing Industry.

Abstract of Paper Read by Mr. George A. Isaacs before the Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis held in Birmingham on July 12th and 13th.

It is now generally accepted that the prevalence of tuberculosis is relatively higher in the printing trades than in any other. This opinion is held in other countries as well as in England. Available information and statistics on this point are contained in a report by the United States Department of Labour (Hygiene of the Printing Trades; Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Statistics; Industrial Accidents and Hygiene; Series No. 12). Here are figures given for England, Holland (De Vooys), France (Guignard), Austria, Italy (Carozzi), Germany (Hahn), Switzerland (Bertillon) and for the United States, with copious references, showing the same prevalence of tuberculosis amongst printers in each of those countries. The following reference to German experience is given: " . . . even in those German cities in which the death-rate among printers has been very notably lowered of late years, actually below that of the general population, yet if one takes the tuberculosis rates alone, the printers are always in the lead. For instance, in Munich, in 1907, tuberculosis caused 30·4 per cent. of all deaths among members of the general sick fund, while, among the printers, 46·3 per cent. were from this cause."

The late Professor Benjamin Moore, D.Sc., F.R.S, conducted an inquiry into the prevalence of tuberculosis in the printing industry for the Department of Applied Physiology and Hygiene Medical Research Committee. With the active co-operation of the printing trade unions and approved societies, he examined mortality tables and obtained information showing the inroads of tuberculosis amongst English printers. In an article in the *Lancet*, November 9th, 1919, he draws attention to the fact that the death-rate amongst the trade union compositors "over a period including the 35 years previous to the outbreak of the war proves that the relative death-rate from phthisis during that period fell from one death from phthisis in three total deaths to less than one death from phthisis amongst five total deaths." After commenting upon this fact, he says further: "It is commonly supposed that compositors are the most heavily hit in the printing trades by phthisis. This is not, however, the case, for amongst one unfortunate set of these workers, namely the Operative Printers and Assistants, *nearly one-half of all the deaths are due to phthisis even in the present times.*" (The italics are Prof. Moore's.)

Professor Moore amplified this point in a report (Occupation and Tuberculosis: A Study of the Incidence of Tuberculosis in the Allied Printing Trades) of his investigation, which now lies somewhere in a dusty Government pigeon-hole. He says: "This trade union, attending to machines only, has had, and now has, the worst incidence of tuberculosis in the branches engaged on printing work." He gave very full details of his inquiry, and re-stated the astonishing death rate from tuberculosis amongst printers' assistants. The records upon which his report was drafted are, I understand, in the library of the Department of Applied Physiology. Professor Moore's figures were up to, and including, 1914. I have prepared information on the same basis including the years 1915 to 1922. It is advisable, however, to make the following comments, first, that we are satisfied that there are more deaths from tuberculosis than the death certificates would indicate. It should be remembered that in a trade union such as ours we are in close contact with the great majority of members, especially in their times of sickness, and men known to have been suffering from tuberculosis have been certified to have died from collapse, hæmorrhage, and in some cases, bronchitis, etc. The second point to be mentioned is that the membership of the society has recently been extended outside machine-room workers, thereby favourably affecting our figures. For the period 1915-1922 inclusive our total deaths from all causes (excluding war deaths, suicides and accidental deaths) number 507. Of these 117 were certified as tuberculosis, showing one death from tuberculosis out of every 4·33 deaths from all causes. This, it will be seen, is a steady improvement upon the figures given by Professor Moore.

Causes of Tuberculosis.

The question arises in the mind of the layman: Why should tuberculosis be so prevalent amongst printers? and the layman cannot answer. In October, 1920, Doctors Halford Ross, Leonard Hill and Edgar Collis, who are all respected in the printing trade for their efforts in this matter, engaged in correspondence debate in *The Times* as to the cause of tuberculosis amongst printers. I do not know which of these gentlemen was right, but I hope they will argue their point to a finish so that the printers may benefit.

Some authorities believe the presence of lead in the printing industry to be an important factor in the causation of tuberculosis. The Austrian Government report on health conditions in the printing trades, published in 1909, refers to the fact that lead poisoning and tuberculosis go hand in hand in this industry. De Vooys, of Holland, regards lead as an important factor in lowering the resistance to tuberculosis. Legge and Goadby attribute the tuberculosis of printers to the vitiated air, sensitiveness to cold and fumes of gas from the linotypes. I would point out that there were more deaths from tuberculosis before linotypes were introduced than there are now that their use is quite common; also that printers' assistants do not usually work near linotypes. In America a similar view is also held, and I quote again from Hygiene of Printing Trades: "The chief injury done by lead is probably to be found, not in the production of true plumbism, but in a lowering of the resistance to other diseases, especially to certain infections. In this way is explained the high death rate from tuberculosis." Also: "The indirect effects of lead poisoning amongst printers are far more serious than its direct effects as a primary cause of death."

In Europe it is held, and some statistics are produced in support of the view that the printing industry attracts the weaklings instead of youths of average health. This point of view is rejected in America. It has been put forward in England, but there has been no inquiry and there is no information upon which accurately to base any opinion. In all countries reference is made to the sedentary nature of the occupation, the irregular hours, night work and the absence of fresh air from printing offices. The question of dust is also freely referred to, but mainly in its connection with lead poisoning. Professor Moore stresses the absence of sunlight in machine-rooms as a cause of lowered vitality and greater risk of infection.

As a layman, I submit the following as some reason for the prevalence of tuberculosis amongst machine-room workers. These men in the past had to exist upon an exceedingly low standard of living due to low wages, which allowed them but the poorest of house accommodation, unsuitable clothing, and compelled them to work long hours with insufficient and totally unsuitable food; badly ventilated rooms (generally underground); bad lighting, leading to dirty rooms and dirty habits — for no decent-minded man would indulge in spitting in clean surroundings—in addition to the loss of the tonic effects of sunshine and daylight; the very poor standard of sanitary accommodation then prevalent; the total absence very often of provision for washing and the care of wet clothing in bad weather and the absence of convenience for taking meals outside the press-room. Imagine the risk to men engaged under conditions such as these with

Digitized by Google

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

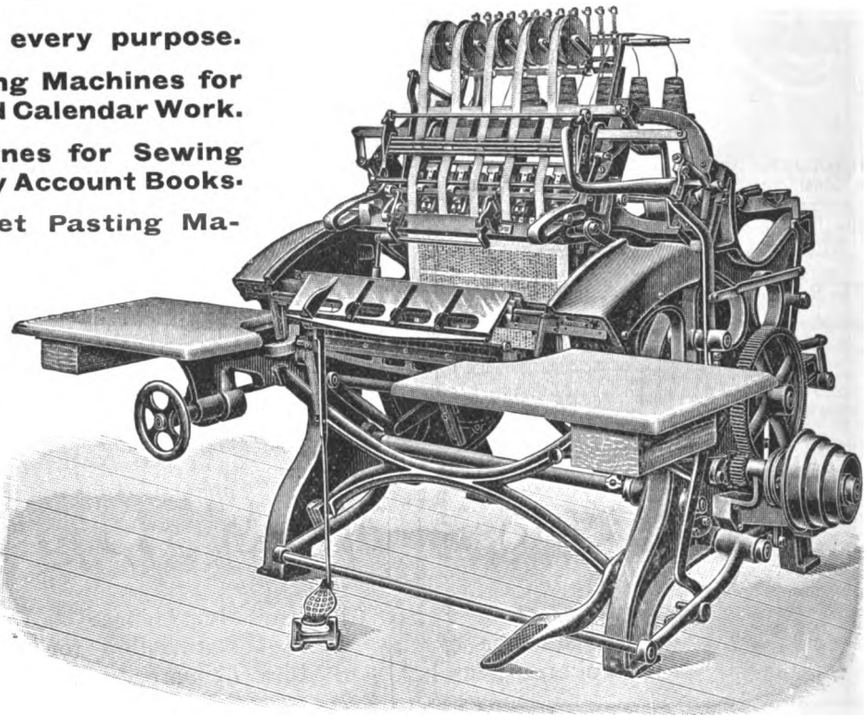
Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).

THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.



No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.



THE

"SHIP" BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS

TO THE TRADE.

32 - 38, 110 - 119, GT. SAFFRON HILL
LONDON,
E.C.1.

Telephone: 13812 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

"SUBLETHA"

THE above is the Registered name given to the only real

SUBSTITUTE FOR BOOKCLOTH FOR BOOKBINDING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

It wears equal to cloth, and the colours are fast against moisture, and rubbing and it is only about one half the price of cloth. It is being used extensively by some of the best known Bookbinders and Publishers.

For Samples and Prices apply to the Proprietors and Manufacturers:

SUBLETHA LIMITED,

53 LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Digitized by Google

numbers of their comrades in advanced stages of tuberculosis, able, by nature of their work, to continue working to within a very short period of death!

Decreasing Prevalence of the Disease.

All the indications show that the preponderance of tuberculosis is decreasing, although it is still alarmingly prevalent. The report of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics gives carefully compiled statistics on this point. Figures I have quoted of my own society are evidence of that improvement, but these are merely the unscientific statements of a layman. The American printing trades, both trade unionists and employers, through their Joint Conference Council, being alarmed at the condition of affairs are—with the co-operation and active assistance of the United States Department of Labour—inquiring into this question for themselves. Mr. F. L. Hoffman, Consulting Statistician, is in charge of the inquiry, and in a recent paper refers to the death rate from tuberculosis amongst American printers from the statistics already prepared. He says: "The experience is not sufficient for final conclusions, but suggestive of a decided improvement principally as regards the proportionate mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis during recent years." And further: "Reference to the table of the Metropolitan Assurance Corporation relating to printers 1919-1921 shows 903 deaths of which 209 or 23·1 were the result of pulmonary tuberculosis."

In a recent letter to the writer, Mr. Hoffman says—and I draw attention to his comment as to death certification—"Granting that death certification is not all that it should be . . . as far as I am at present in a position to judge, tuberculosis is less a factor with us than formerly."

In Great Britain the matter is being seriously considered by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Industry and by the London Newspaper Proprietors. It is but fair to state that the employers in the industry are keenly concerned about the matter and show a willingness to assist in remedying the state of affairs. Before the J.I.C. was established a Health Committee for the Printing Industry was brought into being mainly through the activity of the late Mr. Walter Hazell, of Hazell, Watson and Viney. The work he initiated is to-day being carried on by the Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council. This Committee has published leaflets upon various health questions, one of which specially deals with tuberculosis.

To my mind, judging from the reports and papers to which I have referred and to others I have received, the improvement in conditions is due to continuous propaganda and education. In my own section of the trade I am convinced that the improved standard of life now enjoyed by our members, the less hours worked, the abolition of a most pernicious system of 36-hour shifts, coupled with the unceasing propaganda of the Union, have considerably assisted towards the improved conditions that are now indicated. Better wages has led to an enormous improvement of the physical condition of our workers and greater resistance to disease. An understanding of the conditions leading to disease has brought about an improvement in workshop conditions and general habits and has broken down the custom (almost a ritual) of passing round the can of tea for all to partake of who wished. Machine-room conditions have improved considerably, but there are still many instances where the room is in full use the whole week round with an easing-off only on Sunday for a few hours. Hygienic conditions in machine rooms have received much attention, but we still await the introduction of the vacuum cleaner, as now so universal in American offices. These implements will clear away the paper fluff from the printing presses with a minimum of inconvenience and risk of infection to the men and a certain gain in time and efficiency to the management. There are still, in spite of tremendous improvement, many cases where accommodation for clothing is most primitive and provision for taking meals either non-existent or of such a character as to be a serious risk of infection. Even to-day the provision of drinking water is usually found only in the lavatories, and the bubble-jet fountain is almost unknown. Given more information and expert guidance, the printing industry will do its share toward improving conditions.

A Plea for Co-operation.

Having drawn attention to the problem in the past and the gradual improvement being made, I want to put in a plea for the co-operation of all concerned towards even greater improvement. The problem should surely be one of interest to the medical profession, who are generally eager to find out the cause of matters such as these. I am confident that the printing industry, employers and workpeople, will give every assistance. Already in the large printing offices wages are better, hours are shorter and machine-rooms are cleaner. After all, printers are only laymen, both employers and workmen, and we want expert assistance. We know that the Medical Research Committee enquired into the conditions of our trade. We know that the report of Professor Moore is pigeon-holed and, as an important section of the community, printers expect the co-operation of the medical fraternity and the active support and assistance of the Government to follow up that enquiry toward making the printing industry at least as healthy as other industries.

The Operative Printers and Assistants, stirred into action by addresses given to the members by the late Professor Moore, determined to make an effort to tackle this serious problem as it affects them. They are struggling to establish as a memorial to our comrades who fell victims to the disease of war a sanatorium to prevent others of our members falling victims to the disease of tuberculosis. We find this a very difficult task, although very cordially and generously supported by the employers in the trade. It is only mentioned here to show that the men who are suffering under this scourge are keenly alive to its dangers and anxious to improve the state of affairs. May we anticipate the co-operation of the Association in an effort to secure Government enquiry and research?

Points to Watch in Wear and Tear.

Address by Mr. Frank Colebrook.

Under this title, Mr. Colebrook gave an address at the Central Library, Islington, at the July meeting of the North London Master Printers' Association, Mr. G. T. Hunt presiding. The address followed a fair amount of routine business; accordingly Mr. Colebrook at the outset said that "in reward for good attendance" he would go immediately to the first pointer, and be as brief as would do justice to the subject at all.

Good lighting, by its obvious facility for noting what was gradually going wrong, was a good safeguard. Good lighting was deemed to cost only about one per cent. of the wage bill; bad lighting might cause a very large percentage. Undue vibration was another important consideration. He had known experienced printers obliged to recognise that they had made a mistake in placing machines where they had first put them, and forced to take them up and reinstal them on a sounder foundation.

Dealing with cylinders, Mr. Colebrook said it was very necessary, as with all machines, to examine bearings carefully from time to time, and see that they were properly oiled and that the oil actually got into the bearings. Where he had been at work in offices he occasionally found great heat in parts of machines, and it had been proven that they were not adequately or correctly oiled, or the oil could not get where it was wanted. Sometimes apparently there were defects in the oil holes of the machine as delivered.

If two-inch runners in their tracks lost a quarter of an inch in diameter, one must expect trouble. When flats developed on the runners and the tracks became stepped, they could no longer get good work.

Back-lash must be expected after long wear. Some corrections or compensations were possible. The stroke could not be shortened in modern wharfedale machines by the old methods, such as moving the rack and working forward correspondingly in a slot. A different method of stroke shortening was possible, however. If stroke shortening was not deemed quite the proper way of expressing what happened, one might adopt different wording, and say that a particular mechanical happening could be made to occur early or made to occur later. Let it be too early, and in workshop phrasing, "it wouldn't take." Let it be too late, and it would "take" with a knock.

A good deal might be done in certain repairings to secure better timing of bed and cylinder, provided always that what was done must be consistent with the pawl dropping into its proper place at every speed at which the machine was worked. Back-lash must be eliminated from intermediate gearing.

Over-packed cylinders got out of step with the bed. It also involved the impression cylinder's pushing the type as well as pressing it; of course, increasing the wear and tear.

The fast and loose wheels on either side of the impression cylinder might tend to be a little out of step. A new Wharfedale was being made in which both fast and loose wheels were on one side of the cylinder. Was it not possible, by the way, to combine in one new type of machine the distinctive features of the two-revolution and of the Wharfedale?

The cam and tumbler of the arm which lifft the laying-on board became worn in time. This might mean a quarter of an inch play between the end of the rod and the rocking arm. The two arms lifting the board, actuated by the rocking arm, became out of adjustment. Result, jerking instead of gliding and instant coming together and instant acting together of parts. There was "knocking" instead of easy fitting co-movement, which finally meant bad register.

To express it another way, there was jar first between the lever and the rocking arm, there was a jar next between the lifting rod and the board, thirdly there was a jar on the other side of the cylinder at the raising of the board.

Re platens, we could not always give them the size of jobs that suited them, but with a very small centre job, bearers could be set in the outer parts of the platen. Failing that, there might develop a tendency to wobble, if there was pretty continuous employment on very small work.

The stop latch, with its radial indicator, should always have most careful attention. Happy-go-lucky inattention to the stop-latch might mean unequal pressure at the two sides of the platen, and then the bar might "kick out."

When platens were being pretty continuously worked with full-sized formes for embossing or printing, one should watch the collar of the eccentric. All eccentrics, all cams, and all the mechanisms that these actuated, should be particularly carefully noted. A small failure of adjustment or contact might make all the difference.

Why was it that in one large printing works which had two factories, he found in the one, old machines, Wharfedale or other, giving admirable service, and in the other factory, machines of about the same age, which were beyond repair? Perhaps that most urgently necessary regular Saturday morning cleaning and tendance had been a practice faithfully observed in the one case and a rule dishonoured in the breach in the other case.

Guillotines were sometimes blamed for defects in their knives, and the knife edge, more than wrong thickness or thinness might be the cause of the trouble. Let the edge be ever so minutely turned inwards, and the paper through which it cut would be spread out at the base.

Speaking of knives, he said that the wear and tear of gravure cylinders appeared to be less than might be anticipated, and for this reason, that the supple steel "doctor" blade did not absolutely clear everything from the surface of the cylinder. It left a very slight film of oil, which only faintly and not at all injuriously marked the paper and which did assist lubrication.

On the wear and tear of type Mr. Colebrook had a good deal to say. In conclusion, he spoke of the wear and tear of the individual.

Mr. Mizen, secretary of the North London M.P.A., and Mr. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, were among those who contributed to the discussion. Rollers had been spoken of, and Mr. Whyte gave his experience that in very warm weather it was well to rely upon sheeting the rollers instead of wetting them.

Thanks to the Lecturer.

Mr. Whyte, too, said he hoped Mr. Colebrook would look after his own wear and tear. He took up everything in the printing world so keenly, and took up so many things, and was involved in so much travelling up and down the country, that he sometimes wondered whether the personal machine in his case might have a somewhat shorter lease of life than otherwise could be hoped for.

The chairman, in putting the vote of thanks, said they hoped to have Mr. Colebrook come again and give another talk.

Digitized by Google

DOW & LESTER

♦

BOOKBINDERS

♦

FORESTERS' HALL PLACE
CLERKENWELL ROAD
LONDON, E.C.1.
HOLBORN 430

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel
Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould)
For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams
Badoureau
Fleet, London

Telephones
Cent 246
Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

Gold Inks
(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, CURSITOR STREET,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:
AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.

Paper Bag Making Machinery

(Bumsted's Patent.)

Supplied in five standard sizes, to produce from a Tube, to contain 60 pence, up to a 28lb. Raw Sugar Bag.

Superior to Hand Made Bags.

Printing attachments if required.

½ H.P. Gas Engine drives seven machines at once.

Low upkeep cost.

The most reliable Paper Bag Making Machine on the Market.

Illustrated folder giving full particulars will be sent free on request.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.

HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE
ESTABLISHED - - - 1873
Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags, Hednesford."

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

PARTNERSHIPS dissolved, announced this week, include those between A. E. Lancashire and W. H. Clegg, letterpress printers and bookbinders, 98, Quay-street, Manchester, under the style of The Lancashire Press; W. H. Taylor, the elder, W. H. Taylor, the younger, S. R. Taylor and E. J. Dunmore, printers and wholesale stationers, 30 and 30A, Highgate-road, Kentish Town, London, under the style of William H. Taylor and Sons; F. A. South and F. Rhodes, merchants in wall-paper, paint, varnish and decorators' materials, 1, Nesfield-street, Bradford, under the style of F. A. South and Co.

BRISTOL DISPUTE.—The Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council was to meet yesterday (Wednesday) to endeavour to settle a dispute in the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers.

HULL PRINTING CONTRACT AND NON-UNION FIRM.—A deputation from the Hull Branch of the Typographical Association waited upon the Hull Corporation Tramways Committee on Monday in reference to a tender for the printing of 60 million tram tickets which had been recommended to be given to the Bell Punch and Ticket Co., Ltd. Mr. Colby, on behalf of the deputation, said this company was a non-union firm who had transferred their works from the London area to Uxbridge, about a mile beyond the London area, and instead of the London wage rate of 89s. they had to pay only 65s. 6d., whereas the Hull rate was 71s. 6d. Mr. Colby informed the chairman of the committee that the Auto Ticket Co. whose tender was second, and Messrs. Harland, of Hull, whose tender was third, were union firms, and on the motion of the chairman the committee decided to divide the contract between these firms. The tender of the Bell Punch Co. was £6,000 for three years, and the additional cost of the new contracts was stated to be £187 10s.

WE understand that a number of meetings of the Special Committee to inquire into State Printing have been held, and that the first official witness examined was Mr. W. R. Codling, Controller of the Stationery Office. The Committee is meeting twice a week, but the proceedings are being conducted in private.

CONFERENCE took place on Tuesday between the Federation of Master Printers and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, when the use of time clocks was discussed, the employers' representatives to report fully to the Federation Council. Questions relating to the hours and holidays agreement will also be reported.

A FURTHER conference was held on Monday between the London Master Printers' Association and the National Society of Operative Printers' and Assistants with regard to certain matters affecting assistants. Revised proposals were submitted by the L.M.P.A. but as the employers were unable to consider counter proposals tabled by the Society, the meeting was adjourned, both sides agreeing to report to their executives and ask for further instructions.

FURTHER conference took place on Tuesday between the Federation of Master Printers and the Wholesale Stationers' Association, the question of the supplying of paper for duplicating machines being discussed at some length.

LT.-COL. H. RIVERS FLETCHER paid a visit to the Bristol Master Printers' Association last Thursday and was entertained to lunch, Mr. W. T. Bodey presiding. Col. Fletcher gave an interesting résumé of recent activities of the Federation, emphasising the arising of many labour matters that had to be dealt with, despite the fact that wages had been stabilised until the end of the year. He was accorded hearty thanks for his address.

PRINTERS' MEDICAL AID.—The fifteenth annual report of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association (30, Fleet-street, London—secretary, Mr. Arthur O'Connor) shows an excellent year's record, with growing membership and an increase in benefits conferred. The booklet includes a statement of accounts and a long list of subscriptions (subscribers' names being arranged in not quite alphabetical order). In the extent of the Association's finances and the number of cases assisted, the year 1922 makes a fitting climax to the ever-increasing success of previous years.

PRINTERS VISIT PAPERMILL.—The members and friends of the Liverpool Letterpress Machinemen's Guild, paid a visit on Saturday, June 16th, to the North Wales Paper Company's Mills, at Oakenholt, near Flint. Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., wholesale stationers, of Liverpool, made all the necessary arrangements for the visit previous to the above date. A party of 182 ladies and gentlemen journeyed to Oakenholt via the Wirral Peninsular, arriving at the Mills at 3.30 p.m., when a thorough, educative and interesting inspection was made. On the proposition of Mr. Dodd (president), seconded by Mr. Houston (hon. secretary), a hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the Manager of the Mills and his staff, for their kindness in having them at the Mill on a Saturday afternoon, also for their hospitality in giving them tea.

THE members of the Yorkshire Newspaper Society revisited Sheffield, after a break of fifteen years, for their annual meeting on Saturday. At the business meeting in the morning, which was attended by representatives from all the leading daily and weekly papers in the county, Mr. G. E. Stembridge (*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*) was elected president for the year, and Mr. Warren, of the *Doncaster Chronicle*, was elected vice-president.

POOL'S Advertising Service Ltd. opened its City office on Monday, at 65, London Wall.

PALMER'S Publicity Service have removed their offices from 132-4, Fleet-street, to larger premises at 69, Fleet-street.

CONSEQUENT on the purchase by the United Newspapers (1918), Ltd., of the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, the site of 72-79, Fleet-street, and 2-3, Salisbury court, has come into the market.

LEWISHAM Council has defeated a motion to use the backs of rate receipts for advertisements.

THE late Mr. Aubyn B. R. Trevor-Battye, of Petersfield, Hants, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Artist*, left £4,340.

THE death has occurred of Mr. G. F. W. Brendon, London representative of Messrs. Cahill and Co., Ltd., Park Gate Printing Works, Dublin. Deceased who was known and respected in London printing and publishing circles, succumbed to an operation for appendicitis.

MR. RICHARD E. JONES, head of the famous catering firm, who died suddenly last week, was, thirty-four years ago, a compositor on the *Western Mail* at Cardiff. He begun business as a caterer in a very small way, and later founded the company of R. E. Jones and Co., which in 1920 had an authorised capital of £1,000,000.

ROCHDALE and District Printing Trades Guild have organised a knock-out competition for the cricket shield presented by the local Master Printers' Association.

PAPER EXAMINATION SUCCESSES.—The following successes were obtained in the paper examinations held by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry: First Class, C. W. James, T. Lowe, L. A. Tanner; Second Class, R. J. Baines, A. H. Cook, A. R. Emerson, F. W. Goldsmith, C. Kelleher, A. P. Pritchard, J. W. Tilley, F. Veitch, E. D. Walton.

A FEDERATION of Master Process Engravers has just been formed for Australia.

OUT of the 32,590 factories and works in New York, 3,316 are devoted to the printing and publishing industry.

ON the occasion of the annual meetings of the papermakers at Dresden, the *Papierfabrikant* has issued a special number, 23A. It is intended largely for circulation abroad and the abundant and well-displayed advertising matter shows how ready the Germans are to take advantage of such opportunities. A special feature of the issue is the advertising enterprise of the papermakers. The matter is printed on about twenty different samples of paper, each bearing a description of the paper and the name of the manufacturer. They range from a green cloudy cover through printings, writings, vellum (Japanese imitation) to deeds. This number also contains interesting and useful articles on "Raw Materials," "Bleaching with Gas and with Powder," "The Cause of Strength in Kraft Paper," "Pulp from Reeds," 'Deterioration of Pulp Wood and Its Prevention," "Straw Paper," "A Study of Machine Wires," "Heat Economy," "Electrically Heated Cylinders," etc. It is published by the Otto Elsner Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin S42, Oranienstrasse 140-42, and can be had for 1s. per copy.

Trade Union Matters.

MR. F. O. ROBERTS, M.P., at a dinner of the Midland Group branches of the Typographical Association in Nottingham, on Saturday, alluding to the grading system now in existence in the trade, said that employers would be well advised to listen to the suggestions that the men's representatives were making.

FITTERS AND LINOTYPE SLUGS.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association, after consideration of an inquiry as to whether it was permissible for a linotype fitter to cut slugs to be used in spacing out matter, have directed the branch in question that they cannot sanction such work being done by fitters.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION AND STRIKE PENALTIES.—A point of much importance as affecting the agreement of last August following the dispute in the printing trade, has arisen at Newcastle-on-Tyne. One of the clauses of the agreement was that no member of the Typographical Association should be expelled because of his action during the dispute. The Newcastle branch secretary, in a communication to the Executive Council of the Association, forwards a letter from a member raising the point whether he can be expelled for refusing to pay a fine imposed because of his action during the dispute. The Executive Council announce that, in the absence of an appeal against the fire, they see no reason to interfere with their previous warning against expulsion in the event of the fine not being paid.

PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES' FEDERATION.—This Federation has issued its annual report, for the year 1922, in a substantial pamphlet which not only reviews the Federation's work and the principal events of trade union interest during 1922, but includes also an extensive report of the Scarborough conference of April last. The report states: "The total income of the Federation for the past year, amounting to £10,455 4s., is £483 0s. 7d. less than that of the preceding year, and indicates a slightly reduced membership in several of the affiliated unions. Considering the state of trade, we congratulate affiliated unions that their membership has been so well maintained. The income over expenditure shows a gain of £4,905 11s 1d., which is less by £163 6s. 3d. than for the previous year." Following a reference to the the work of the Joint Industrial Council, comment is made upon the honour conferred upon its present chairman, Mr. H. Skinner. "At a time," it is stated, "in the affairs of the industry when relations were very strained as between the Employers' and the Workers' Panels, Mr. Skinner's name was proposed from the employers' side as the chairman for the twelve months from July last—a sure indication that both sides recognised the personal merit of our colleague, notwithstanding the pressing events with which he was officially concerned."

POST OFFICE SURPLUS.—The Postmaster General, reviewing in the House of Commons on Tuesday the year's work of his Department, stated that the Post Office had made an unexpected profit of £2,500,000, the total surplus being about £5,500,000. With regard to reductions of postage, he said it had been thought that these would be met by increased business, but this anticipation had so far been fallacious. On the reduced rate on letters it was estimated there would be an increase in volume of 10 per cent., but the actual increase was only 4 per cent. On postcards the estimated increase was 20 per cent, but the actual only 5 per cent. In printed matter the reduction in charges was estimated to lead to an increase of 20 per cent., but in this case the actual increase was 25 per cent. That increase, he said, was "due largely to a great fall in the cost of printing." Commenting on the Postmaster-General's statement, Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers) remarked that the reasons given for not making further postage reductions did not appear conclusive. The main fact, he said, would not be overlooked that there was a surplus, and, as has always been maintained, such surplus should be used for improving the postal service and should not go to the reduction of general taxation.

AT Birmingham Assizes on Friday, judgment was given for Messrs. Moody Brothers, printers, in an action for alleged libel brought by Messrs. E. and L. Bucknell.

Digitized by Google

A Printing Plant in Miniature.

The Ashlock Equipment.

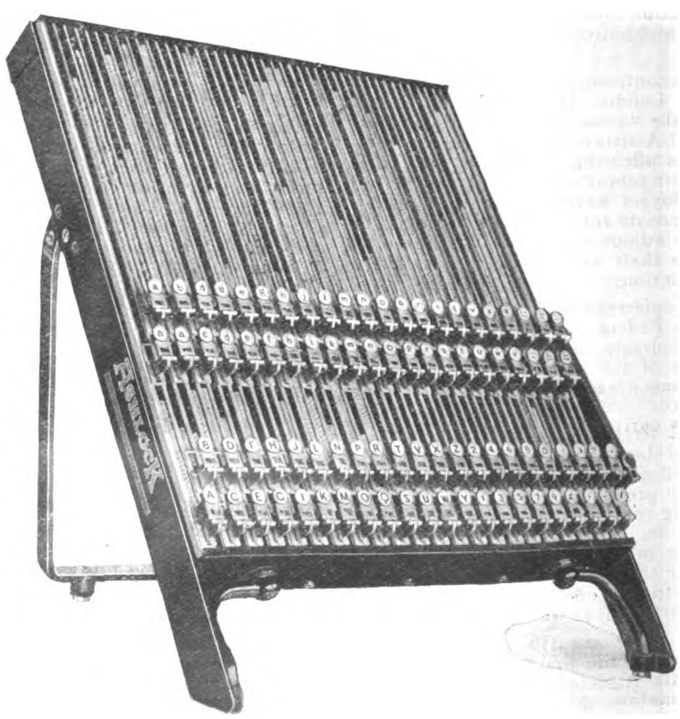
We are able to illustrate herewith one of the most interesting of recent additions to the ranks of apparatus designed primarily for home and office use in the production of printed matter. Whilst some printers regard such machinery merely as setting up competition with printing proper, other printers have taken the bull by the horns and have themselves installed machines of this class for use in small runs of memos, circulars and other matter where the customer's primary consideration is cheapness of price and the cost of printing in the ordinary way would be prohibitive. Whichever view be taken as to the proper attitude in this matter, the particular apparatus here shown is of intrinsic interest to printers as a piece of printing mechanism.



Ashlock Printing Press.

The first illustration shows the Ashlock Printing Press with forme of type in position ready for inking. After the frame-work, which folds down, has been properly erected, one can proceed to work up the ink for the job in hand. Though not all visible in our illustration, there are four inking rollers and one pressure roller, and after ink has been placed in the duct the final inking roller is properly charged with ink by the simple process of moving up and down the handle (the horizontal bar seen in front of the machine), this lifting and lowering motion, through a distance of about four inches, being repeated 15 or 20 times. Next, the chase is dropped into position as shown, and printing can be commenced forthwith. To proceed, the handle is raised to above the top of the press, and in doing so the inking roller automatically comes into place and inks the forme. At the end of the upward stroke the inking roller is tripped out of operative position and the pressure roller comes into place, so that, after the insertion of a sheet of paper, the downward stroke completes the printing. The paper is inserted under the gripper plate (bearing the name "Ashlock") at the top of the machine. This plate lifts at the completion of the upward movement of the handle, to allow a sheet to be slipped into position against guides, shutting down so as to grip the paper when the downward movement begins. The "Ashlock" press prints from type, line blocks or stereos, has a maximum type area of 7½ by 5½ ins. and takes a sheet of paper 10 by 8 ins.

Of much interest also is the special "type setter" shown in our second illustration. This apparatus is supplied with every "Ashlock" press and greatly facilitates the setting of type for use in the forme. In the vertical grooves seen in this type setter, ordinary printer's type is inserted, the various sorts being in ordinary proportions. Any piece of type required is picked up with great ease, as a touch of the finger upon the little button bearing the necessary character results in the type being projected (though the slot seen below each button) for withdrawal by finger and thumb. By inserting the supplies of type into the grooves in such fashion that the nicks face uniformily in one direction, the operator picks up each stamp in right position for quick setting.



Ashlock Type Setter.

The whole of the "Ashlock" apparatus appears to us to be well constructed and cleverly designed to facilitate rapid operation by unskilled workers. We say this after personal inspection, our inquiries in the matter having been met by a most thorough and courteous demonstration of the apparatus under ordinary working conditions.

The "Ashlock" system can be seen in practical application at the offices of Messrs. Ashlock Limited, 57, Carter-lane, London, E.C.4.

Postage of Printed Matter.

To *The Times* of Friday last the following letter was contributed by Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers Fletcher, president of the Federation of Master Printers:—

"The glaring disparity between the cost of posting printed matter from the Continent and from England was very forcibly brought to my notice yesterday. In the morning a customer handed me a circular which he had just received from a Berlin printer extolling the facilities of his press and boasting of the large contracts he has in hand for this country. I will only quote one of the advantages he offers: 'Postage for printed matter to abroad from July 1st, 1923: 50 grammes' only 160 mark. Calculate this in your currency! Such dispatch by post is not subject to Customs duty.'

"In the afternoon I was given a current 1,000 mark note on the back of which was printed an advertisement of a local flower show. Such notes had been given away in thousands, and had cost the show committee less than ¼d. each. Yet each of them would buy six 160 mark stamps—twelve circulars carried from Germany and delivered by our Post Office for ½d., which latter, as we all know, is the minimum rate of postage in this country. Surely the need is urgent for expediting the reforms which the Postmaster-General has promised to bring into force."

INCOME-TAX—TABULAR VIEW, 1842-1924.—The success which has attended the previous editions proves that the "Tabular View" meets a real and felt want. The aim is to present the income-tax and super-tax positions in an intelligible and, as far as possible, tabular form. The subject has become so complicated that it requires an expert to understand even ordinary books dealing with it. This publication is designed to remove that difficulty, and to serve the purposes of both experienced and inexperienced people. This is done by eight carefully compiled tables. All the various heads of abatement are tabulated with their conditions and money value, and in this, as in all other respects, the particulars cover all the points up to date, including this year's Budget.

Digitized by Google

Australian Notes.

Broadcasting News—Change in Directorship—Fire at Sydney—Printing Trades Union to Carry On—New Companies.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

INTERESTING proposals regarding broadcasting in Australia were made at a recent conference at Melbourne. Mr. Gibson, the Postmaster-General, in opening the conference, said that although the area of Australia was twenty-five times that of Great Britain the population was only an eighth of that of the Mother Country, this would possibly make the difficulties comparatively twenty-five times as large and the number of contributions eight times as small. Broadcasting would be used in the first place for transmitting news, the Press would, however, be adversely affected, and news would have to be safeguarded. During the subsequent discussion it was stated that a regulation will be made that news must be bought and paid for before being broadcasted.

MR. ROBERT SANDS, who has for about forty years been a director of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, has resigned owing to ill health and has been replaced by Mr. J. L. Wallace, the managing director of the Sydney and Melbourne Publishing Co., Ltd.

CONSIDERABLE damage has been caused by fire to the premises of Mr. C. Jerrom, bookbinder and manufacturing stationer, Kent-street, Sydney.

AT a recent mass meeting of the Amalgamated Printing Trades Union it was shown that although the Union has lost its registration as an industrial union it remains a live and active trade union and there has been no falling off in membership as a result. The policy of resistance to possible attacks on wages and hours or conditions was unanimously confirmed.

MESSRS. THORNTON, HAMILL AND WINTER, LTD., have been registered as a company with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as printers, publishers and stationers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. LAMSON PARAGON, LTD., have declared an interim dividend at 10 per cent. per annum for the six months ending April 30th last.

MESSRS. THE ASSOCIATED ADVERTISING SERVICES (OVERSEAS) has been registered with an authorised capital of £5,000, to carry on the business of advertising experts, writers, publishing agents, etc., at Sydney, N.S.W.

THE Cessnock Publishing Co., Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £10,000 to acquire all rights and interests of the *Cessnock Express*, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, literary works, etc., and to publish the *Cessnock Express*.

MESSRS. SMITH'S NEWSPAPERS, LTD., has been registered in N.S.W. with a nominal capital of £400,000 in £1 shares, to acquire the business now carried on by *Smith's Weekly* Publishing Co., Ltd.; to start, acquire, publish and circulate or otherwise deal with any newspaper or newspapers or other publications, etc.

THE Triad Magazine of Australia, Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £15,000 in 5,000 preference shares of £1 and 10,000 ordinary shares of £1; to purchase and continue as a going concern the *Triad Magazine* and other publications lately carried on by the Triad Magazine Ltd.

MESSRS. BERNICE AGAR, LTD., has been registered with a capital of £3,000, to acquire as a going concern, the business known as Bernice Agar, together with all assets and liabilities, and to carry on the business of photographers, photographic agents, printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.

MESSRS. W. J. CRYER AND CO., LTD., has been registered with a capital of £15,000, to acquire a certain business and carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, bookbinders, art journalists, newspaper and magazine proprietors, newsagents, etc.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investment, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers. Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

APPLICATIONS invited for the position of Junior Assistant in the Stationery Section of the Council's Central Stores Department. Candidates must have a fair knowledge of scholastic stationery and allied trades. Application forms can be obtained from the Stores Manager, Cliff-lane, Wakefield. (Addressed and stamped foolscap envelope must be sent for reply.) Forms must be returned by Tuesday, August 28th. 14206

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

ASSISTANT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, Young Man, fully qualified and experienced, desires change, or as PUBLISHER to any reputable Paper; full details.—Write, W. M. Fortescue, 26, Cardiff-road, Llandaff, Cardiff. 14216

BINDER, Loose-Leaf Account Book, wants situation; all-round hand.—J. G. S., 68, Baxter-road, N.1. 14209

BOOKBINDER.—Practical man, with 20 years' experience in all branches, desires position as Foreman or Deputy Overseer; good references.—Box 14208.

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) d sengaged; experienced, energetic and reliable; highly recommended.- R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14214

OVERSEER LETTERPRESS MACHINE (38) seeks change; London or South of England; keen, practical and progressive; costing.—Reply, M., Box 14199.

READER (n.s.) open for engagement; experienced General Jobbing, Catalogue, Government and Book Work; preference for country.—Box 14213.

S.O.S.—PRESS TELEGRAPHISTS require work (knowledge also Wireless and Postal Telegraphy).—Martin, 105, Helix-road, Brixton Hill, S.W.2. 14215

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge.—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Tenders.

BISHOP-MAYOR,
BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

THE Corporation of Folkestone invite TENDERS for PRINTING the ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the Borough for the year 1922-3.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and no Tender will be considered unless made on such form.

Tenders must reach me not later than Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1923.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. F. KIDSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office,
Folkestone.
23rd July, 1923. 14212

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL firm of Paper and Printing Machinery Manufacturers desires to GET INTO TOUCH with British firm who could handle their production in England, either as Sole Agents or Merchants buying for own account.—Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 14160.

Partnerships and Financial.

BOOKBINDERS.—Wanted, WORKING or SLEEPING PARTNER in Wholesale Cloth Bookbinders; half share "Sleeping," good interest.—Box 14211.

Machinery for Sale.

LITHO MACHINE (Double Crown), splendid condition, "Newsum," will be sold very cheap to clear. Apply, Box 14202.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

THREE Young, Energetic PRINTERS, practical, wish to TAKE OVER PLANT by arrangement; Plant must be in or near City.—Reply to "Printers," care Elldeeco Publicity Service, Pancras Chambers, 90-91, Queen-street, London, E.C.4 14210

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe lane, London, E.C.4.

Paper Market in China.

Opportunities for Outside Suppliers.

Mr. Yoko-Take, Commercial Commissioner stationed at Shanghai, has recently issued a report on the paper industry of China, and some of his conclusions are interesting. He refers to the long history of native paper manufacture and remarks that its progress is slow. This is attributed to poor material and relatively bad water supply. Moreover, the Chinese are very conservative and are reluctant to study scientific methods.

One reason for the slow progress of the Chinese paper industry is lack of capital. Supplies of rags are apparently abundant, while other countries are able to supply wood pulp.

On'y in strawboard is there a possibility of development, with supply centres all over the country. To sum up, the report states there is little possibility of development in the papermaking industry of China by machine in the near future. At the same time culture and civilisation in the country are making great strides year by year, which will naturally result in an increased demand for machine-made paper from abroad.

A VERY acceptable present of a four-valve wireless set to the Caxton Home, Limpsfield, has been made by Mr. Geo. C. Josland (trustee), on behalf of the South London Caxton Musical Society. The gift was handed to the Secretary of the Home on Saturday last, and duly installed in the afternoon. It will keep the patients in touch with daily events, and add much to their enjoyment during their term of residence.

Digitized by Google

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,
36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.
Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Writeor' Phone—Telephone No. Clerkenwell 6471

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6673.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

***Speciality:*—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.**

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2 Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Bussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1923.

The Art of the Book.

IN many directions good work is already being done to encourage the artistic side of the several crafts that are involved in book production. There is yet room, however, for further provision of incentives to excellence of artistic craftsmanship, and room also for further opportunities for the display of the products of ambitious workers in order that the ability shown may be turned into useful and remunerative channels. The Royal Society of Arts scheme, dealt with on another page, is therefore to be welcomed, and the thanks of the trade are due to those who come forward with donations of money to assist this commendable effort to improve design in respect of book production.

* * *

Art and Appreciation.

COMPETITIONS and exhibitions arranged for the encouragement of artistry are not only of use to the particular craft concerned, but must also have a beneficial effect upon public taste generally. There is a big need for more intelligent appreciation by the man in the street of the artistic qualities of books and other printed matter, and not enough is done to educate taste in this direction. Something can be achieved by the supplying of articles on craft subjects to the non-technical press, also by the use of the new medium of addresses broadcast by wireless. The first step in the use of British wireless for the dissemination of information on book production was made recently by a bookbinder, Mr. E. J. W. Zaehnsdorf, and doubtless there will be printers following suit. We learn from Kansas, U.S.A., that a college professor of that city recently gave an address by radio in which he made a commendable appeal for greater appreciation of the printer's art. In the course of his talk the professor is reported to have said: "For those who get beauty from the common things of life there is a constant source of interest in printed material. This is true because there is art in typography. A good piece of printing is more than a mere mechanical vehicle for the carrying of an advertising message or the recording of human findings. It is an artistic creation worked out by human devices. It is wrong to judge the typography of an advertisement or a job of printing by whether it grips a reader's attention. It is the easiest thing in the world to attract attention, but it takes a real typographer to create a piece of printing that will arouse a favourable response in feeling or action in those who see it."

* * *

The De La Rue Dispute.

THE recent ending of the long-drawn-out dispute in which the firm of De La Rue has been involved with the Papermakers' Union leaves us with mixed feelings. One feels the usual relief that follows settlement of a conflict which inflicts loss upon all participants without adequate benefit to any, and one cannot also but reflect that the dispute has provided, on the union side, an example of tactics which do not show due regard for the stability of the printing industry. A little more wisdom and a little less intractability would, we think, have saved the union a great deal of money, and have better served the interests of its members by settling the dispute earlier and on terms more satisfactory to the union. Credit is due to Mr. T. E. Naylor and Mr. Woodgate Stevens for the assiduity with which they sought for, and eventually secured, a settlement.

* * *

Paper to Suit Type.

PAPER merchants who make it their business to keep in touch with developments on the printing side will not fail to observe the reaction toward mediæval type faces. The best printing offices are reverting to 15th century principles in type, display and make-up, for much of their work. Naturally mediæval crudeness is replaced by present-day mechanical perfection. There is an element of weakness, however, when old style treatment is meted out on downright modern-looking paper, and that is what is happening in a good many instances. There are, of course, several types of paper on the market that fit in with the old-style character very well. But there is an opportunity for the papermaker or merchant to link himself up more closely with the better side of the printing trade by catering exactly to their requirements. Tone, texture and watermark might be studied with advantage. For real *de luxe* issues the printer need look no further than our hand-made mills. Without mentioning names, there are at least two of them at which antique deckle-edged laid printing papers are produced, with all the 15th century character embodied in them.

* * *

Vegetable Parchment Shortage.

BELGIAN mills require three months and upwards for the delivery of vegetable parchment made to order. The demand is well in excess of the supply, and prices are firm and hard in consequence. Naturally enough, the question arises: why do not English mills take up the manufacture of this specialised product? The trade is extensive, regular and remunerative. There is at least one Scottish mill that has mastered the intricacies of the parchmentising process. During and immediately after the war, when Belgian supplies were cut off, America entered the V.P. industry, and though much of the paper imported fell considerably below the required standard, there was at least one mill that made a success of the enterprise. Eventually the recovery of the Belgian mills put an end to U.S.A. participation in European business, but left the U.S.A. mills in possession of a good market at home.

Digitized by Google

Trade Wedding at Otley.

Union of Two Famous Firms.

A wedding of great interest to the printing trade was celebrated at the Otley Parish Church on Wednesday, the 18th inst., when Mr. Alec Kenneth Dawson, second son of the late Mr. W. H. Dawson and Mrs. Henry Bey, Maple Bank, Otley, and a director of the firm of Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Elliott, printers' engineers, Otley, was married to Miss Lesley Mary Waite, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Waite, Inglewood, Otley. The bridegroom is a great-grandson of the late Mr. William Dawson, the founder of the Wharfedale printing machine industry, and the bride is the great-granddaughter of the late Mr. David Payne, the inventor of the Wharfedale printing machine. Her father is head of the firm of Messrs. Waite and Saville, printers' engineers, Otley. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon R. P. Hadland, vicar of Otley.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a gown of silver tissue, embroidered with sprays of blossom, with an underskirt of silver lace. The head-dress was of silver foliage and orange blossoms, over which was worn a Brussels net veil, which hung gracefully over a train of silver tissue, lined with shell pink ninon. She carried a sheaf of Madonna lilies, which, along with a diamond and sapphire ring, the gift of the bridegroom, completed a beautiful and distinctive toilette.

There were four bridesmaids—Miss Marjorie Holroyd, Miss Kathleen Dawson (cousin of the bridegroom), Miss Phyllis and Miss Kathleen Barker (cousins of the bride). They were all dressed alike in dainty gowns of shell pink georgette, and wore hats of hand-embroidered lace with four points of lace, bearing silver streamers caught on the brim with a bunch of pink rambler roses, and trimmed with pink georgette. They carried bouquets of pink roses, and wore gold wristlet watches, the gifts of the bridegroom.

Master Billie Thompson, of Harrogate, a nephew of the bridegroom, was the page and train-bearer. He wore a suit of pink *crêpe de Chine*, and a gold wristlet watch, the gift of the bride.

The mother of the bride, Mrs. F. Waite, wore an elegant gown of heavily embroidered georgette, in tones of grey. Her crinoline picture hat was trimmed with ostrich feathers, shaded to match, and she carried a bouquet of yellow roses. Mrs. Henry Bey, the bridegroom's mother, was attired in a gown of black Milanese satin beauté, with embroidery of gold, and a wrap and hat *en suite*.

Mr. Guy Dawson, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and there were four groomsmen—Mr. Vernon Dawson (brother of the bridegroom), Mr. Allan Dawson (cousin), Mr. Rupert Payne (uncle of the bride), and Mr. Frank Whyte (cousin of the bride).

After the ceremony there was a recetipon at Inglewood, the residence of the bride's parents, after which the newly-married pair left for a motoring tour in the Lake District and Scotland.

The bride's present to the bridegroom was a fitted travelling case. The staff of Messrs. Waite and Saville gave the bride a suitably inscribed silver tea service, and the employees of the same firm presented her with a Jacobean grandmother's clock, and Mrs. Waite with a bouquet of flowers. The bridegroom was also the recipient of several presents from the staff and employees of the associated firms with which he is connected.

This wedding signifies the re-union, after the lapse of well over half a century, of the families of Dawson and Payne. The two great-grandfathers of the bride and bridegroom—Mr. David Payne and Mr. William Dawson—became associated in 1850, when Mr. Dawson, who at that time was in business as a joiner, took Mr. Payne into his employ. Together they sowed the seeds of the printing machine industry in Otley, and in 1863 Mr. Payne was taken into partnership, along with Mr. Dawson's elder son—Mr. Thomas G. Dawson—and the firm continued to flourish for three years as Dawson, Payne and Co. A division arose, however, in 1866, and the partnership was dissolved. Within recent years there has been a fusion of the two firms, along with that of Messrs. Elliott and Co., but not until last week were the direct descendants of the two families united by ties of marriage.

Personal.

LORD BURNHAM has been elected vice-president of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

LADY BADDELEY and Lady Tuck will be amongst the stallnolders at the bazaar to be held at Claridge's on November 28th and 29th, in aid of the Queen's Hospital for Children.

AMONG those who attended the annual banquet given at the Mansion House on Tuesday night to the bankers and merchants of the City of London were Alderman Sir George Truscott, Sir John and Lady Baddeley, Alderman Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Sir Percy Simmons, Sir William and Lady Waterlow, and Mr. Sheriff Killik.

TO COMMEMORATE the services of Alderman Sir John Baddeley as Lord Mayor of London in 1921-22, a massive silver rose bowl with four silver flower vases, all inscribed, have been added to the City plate at the Mansion House.

SIR WILLIAM and Lady Berry gave a garden party on Saturday at their residence, Barrow Hills, Long Cross, Chertsey, to several hundred representatives—and relatives—of the numerous departments comprised in the group of undertakings controlled by Sir William and his brother, Mr. J. Gomer Berry.

MR. WICKHAM STEED, lately editor of *The Times*, is writing his memories as a journalist. The book will appear in the autumn through Heinemann, and in America through the allied house of Doubleday.

MR JOHN WALTER, who has been on a visit to South Africa, sailed from Cape Town for England on Saturday in the s.s. "Armadale Castle."

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN M.P., is to preside at the annual meeting of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association to be held on Friday next at 7-9, St. Bride-street, at 6.30 p.m.

MR. W. R. CUMMINS, Muswell Hill, hon. treasurer of the North London Master Printers' Association, whose hobby is gardening, has secured at local flower shows this summer seven first prizes, three second, three third, a silver challenge cup for a collection of hardy flowers and an award of merit for a collection of violas, not for competition.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, although he is 75, is busy at work on plans for a new journal which he hopes to bring out in the autumn.

LEEDS University Court has decided to confer the honorary degree of master of arts on Mr. Frederick Peaker, president of the Institute of Journalists and a member of the old Leeds School Board.

THE deputation from the Empire Press Union which waited upon the Postmaster-General on Monday, at the General Post Office, to urge the importance of securing adequate Empire wireless communication included Lord Burnham, Mr. Theo. Fink (Australian Press), Mr. J. P. Collins (*Cape Times*), Mr. G. F. Hamilton (secretary, Exchange Telegraph Co.), Mr. J. B. Hobman (*Westminster Gazette*), Sir Roderick Jones (Reuter's), Mr. Thomas Marlowe (*Daily Mail*), Mr. T. W. McAra (secretary, Newspaper Proprietors' Association), Mr C. R. C. Nixon (Calcutta), Mr. Ernest Perris (*Daily Chronicle*), Mr. H. C. Robbins (Press Association), Mr. T. S. Townend (*Melbourne Argus*), and Mr. H. E. Turner (secretary, Empire Press Union).

MR. ALFRED CRABTREE, who for 14 years has been editor of the *Spalding Free Press*, and has 43 years' service with that journal, and Mr. Samuel Jepson, the chairman of the company, announce their retirement from office at the end of October. Both will continue on the board of directors.

CAPT. E. H. ROBINSON, who won the King's Prize at Bisley on Saturday afternoon, is a journalist by profession and is editor of the *N.R.A. Journal*.

A MOVEMENT is afoot by the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland to make in September a presentation to the Association's late president, Mr. H. W. Keay.

MR A. CHADWELL, who is still president of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers' Association (not past president as stated in our last issue), continues to make progress. He is now recruiting on the Norfolk Broads, and hopes to be back for the reunion meeting of the Association in September.

MR. TIMBERLAKE, the South African representative of John Dickinson and Co., has been paying a visit to Canada, and after a trip to the United States will return to Cape Town *via* England. Quite recently Mr. Timberlake had visited Australia and New Zealand.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Manchester's Annual Ladies' Day.

July 21st was the annual ladies' day of the Manchester Centre of the P. M. and O. A., when 46 members and friends travelled to St. Annes-on-Sea in glorious sunshine. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis welcomed the party on arrival and conducted them through the beautiful Ashton Gardens where luxurious roses perfumed the atmosphere.

Several professional bowlers picked up some "mugs" on whom to practice for the Seeley Cup, but the results showed that the "mugs" had mugged the professionals.

The salmon tea served in the Ball-room of the Palace Cinema and Cafes, Ltd., was a feast that made everyone contented with the world. President Robinson congratulated those present on the long journey they had undertaken to knit closer together the bonds of friendship, and he specially mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Ellis for their excellent arrangements for the pleasure of all. Vice-president Scouler, Messrs. Nuttall, McVay and Garrett also added their testimony.

On August 11th, the teams from Manchester and Liverpool meet at the Bear and Staff Hotel, Gateacre, to contest for the Seeley Cup.

On September 8th, the members' handicap will take place at the Bull's Head Hotel, Hale Barns, when prizes for the members will be presented by President Robinson and Mr. J. Clarke (Blackpool). Mrs. Robinson will give a prize for the winner in the Laides' Competition.

WEE MAC.

Printers' Managers in South Africa.

New Association Formed.

Printers' managers and overseers in this country will learn with interest of the formation—as announced in the *South African Printer and Stationer*—of a new association, "The Printing Managers', Works Managers' Overseers' and Foremen's Craft Association" in Capetown. This is the first launch of the kind in South Africa.

A meeting, consisting of printing executives, was called by Mr. F. W. Ingram, manager of the Citadel Press, who has been very keen on starting such an association in South Africa. At the meeting it was unanimously agreed to form an association on the same lines as had proved so successful in other countries.

Its objects are:

The study of the principles of the craft, and the furtherance of the best methods for the production of printed matter; the mutual improvement of the members as craftsmen; the furtherance of social intercourse amongst the members.

The following gentlemen were duly elected to control the affairs of the Association for the first year: President, Mr. G. Treadwell, Argus Co; vice-president, Mr. F. W. Ingram, Citadel Press; secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. Bell, Citadel Press; committee, Mr. F. Sparham, H. H. Taylor and Co.; Mr. W. G. Monnery, Van de Sandt de Villiers Printing Co., Ltd.; Mr. J. Drummond, Wilkinson and Co.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 47s. 9d., 47s. 4½d., Pref., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, Ord. 7 p.c. Cum., 24s. 3d., Defd, 8⅛, 8 3/16; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 15s. 1½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 6d.; *Country Life*, Pref, 13s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅞, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 6d.; Thos. De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk, 46, 44; John Dickinson, 27s. 9d., 27s.; *Financial News*, 10s. 3d., 10s. 6d., Pref., 10s. 3d., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 11s.; Ilford, 22s.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s., 4s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 6d., 14s. 3d; International Linotype, 55½; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 19s. 10½, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 1½d.; Lamson Paragon, 14s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 6s. 7½d., 7s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 5s. 1½d., 5s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 77s. 9¾d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 81s. 7½d., 81s. 10½d., Pref., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15⅝; Wyman and Sons, 28s., 27s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"FINANCIAL TIMES."—Net profits for 1922 were £30,160, and £30,807 was brought forward. Dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax (same as previous year), proposed on ordinary shares, placing £10,000 to investments depreciation account, and carrying forward £32,645.

SHANNON.—Accounts of this London firm of manufacturers of office files, etc., to February show loss on trading of £4,828, and, after providing £4,000 for loss on exchange and taking in reserve fund of £10,000, credit balance of £1,059 brought forward was increased to £1,072. No dividend previous year.

WYMAN AND SONS recommend dividend of 10 per cent., free of tax, on ordinary shares for year, placing £15,505 to general reserve, making £30,000.

NEW COMPANIES.

SUBURBAN PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers, engravers, dealers in pictures, etc. Private company. Directors: L. Wain and Mrs. M. J. Pollard.

FLEET PATENTS, LTD.—Capital £11,000, in £1 shares; to acquire from G. W. Young the benefit of a certain invention relating to improvements in bookbinding machines, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Henden and E. R. Martin. First directors: G. W. Young (permanent) and J. C. Lemon.

S. W. ROWSELL AND SON, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers and general wholesale and retail and import and export stationers and account book manufacturers now carried on by E. P. Rowsell and Jane Rowsell at Sugar Loaf-court (South), Upper Thames-street, E.C., as "S. W. Rowsell and Son." Private company. Subscribers: E. P. Rowsell, Miss A. G. Tonkin and W. J. Little.

ALFRED CRASKE, LTD.—Capital £12,000, in £1 shares; photographers, engravers, technical photographers, artists and designers, printers, stationers and block makers, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Craske, L. Dailley and A. H. Clarkson. Registered office: 5, East Harding street, E.C.4.

MAURITIUS AGENCY, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; news and advertisement agents, publishers, printers, booksellers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. P. Fearnley and J. C. Platts. Registered office: 26, Budge row, E. C.4.

A. G. REYNOLDS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £000, in £1 shares; printers, printers' agents, stationers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors; A. G. Reynolds and Mrs. M. G. Reynolds.

"FIGHTING FORCES," LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to print and publish a journal to be called the *Fighting Forces*. Private company. Subscribers: H. H. Russell and G. T. Little. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: Empire House, 175, Piccadilly, W.

T. TATTERSALL AND CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares. Wholesale and retail fancy goods and toy dealers, stationers, printers, box and cabinet makers, envelope manufacturers, papermakers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Walton and T. Tattersall. Registered office: Mutual-Chambers, St. Peter-street, Blackburn.

CROWTHERS' ADVERTISEMENTS, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares. Advertising agents or contractors, press agents, printers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. Crowther and Mrs. M. Crowther. Registered office: 128, Albion-street, Leeds.

M.A.P. COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with M. A. Pyke, and to carry on the business of general merchants, stationery, etc. Private company. Directors: M. A. Pyke, Susan Geering and E. B. Geering.

ORIENT CO, LTD.—Capital £52,757 in 6s. shares; to acquire the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the Orient Co, Ltd. (incorporated in 1890), and to carry on the business of manufacturers of vegetable products, dealers in pulp, paper and rubber warehousemen, packing case and box makers, etc. First directors: A. M. Asquith, C. E. P. Fowler, A. Bennett, A. R. Clarke and R. L. Matthews. Registered office: Orient House, 21, Budge-row, E.C.4.

ARKS PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £450 in £1 shares; commercial studio producing and dealing in artistic and literary works for all publicity purposes, etc. Private company. Directors: J. L. Karsay, G. D. Royds and C. O. Stanley. Registered office: 76, Chancery-lane, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

CLOISTER PRESS, LTD. (Heaton Mersey, near Manchester).—Issue on June 30th, 1923, of £900 debentures, part of a series already registered.

ASPLEY COLOUR PRINTING CO., LTD. (Nottingham).—Satisfaction in full on June 25th, 1923, of mortgage debentures dated September 15th, 1903, and November 29th, 1904, securing £2,500.

RICHARDSONS PRINTERS, LTD. (Grimsby).—Debenture dated July 2nd, 1923, to secure £750, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: E. B. Chapman, "Gwyhfa," Mill-road, Cleethorpes, Lincs.

SYDNEY LEE (EXETER), LTD. (calendar printers, etc.).—Particulars filed of £2,500 debentures authorised June 9th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

HENRY GARNETT AND CO., LTD. (printers, newspaper proprietors, etc., Rotherham).—Satisfaction in full on June 28th, 1923, of debentures dated December 8th, 1908, securing £1,000.

"DAILY NEWS," LTD.—Satisfaction in full on July 5th, 1923, of charge dated August 17th, 1921, securing a sum not exceeding £50,000.

DAVENPORT AND KING, LTD. (printers, bookbinders, stationers, etc., Blackburn).—Satisfaction in full on July 7th, 1923, of mortgage dated August 5th, 1920, securing £1,000.

W. H. VEALE, LTD. (printers, etc., Great Yarmouth).—Debenture dated June 30th, 1923, to secure £2,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

JACKSON, HARTLEY AND JACKSON (1922) LTD. (paper merchants, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised June 14th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

HEAD WEIR PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Mortgage dated July 2nd, 1923, to secure £22,154, charged on Head Weir Mills and Hutch Mills, Bonhay-road, Exeter, machinery and certain water rights. Holders: E. S. and A. Robinson, Ltd., 1, Redcliffe-street, Bristol.

State Printing Losses.

An Example of Waste.

The trading accounts and balance-sheets with the report of Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, Auditor-General, recently published, should have been studied more closely by those who took part in the recent debate on Socialism in the House of Commons. The number of experiments in State trading which have proved complete failures are fully set forth in this report. Special attention, however, needs to be called to the remarks of the Auditor-General on the State printing works.

There is a loss of £13,481 shown at the Hare-street Works, and a loss of £21,093 at the Harrow Printing Works, but these two amounts do not by any means represent the actual loss to the State.

The Auditor-General calls attention to an expenditure of £1,260 paid for revaluation of the plant being added to the value of the plant! But a more significant fact mentioned is that the system of competitive tendering had been abandoned, because it was likely to result in a very uncertain and irregular assignment of work to the Harrow State Printing Works—in other words, that as private firms were prepared to do the work cheaper than the State printing works, the work should therefore not be put up to competition, but assigned to Harrow in quantity sufficient to keep the works fully employed.

It must be obvious to everyone that if a works is not kept well supplied with orders it cannot show as good results as if it were always fully employed, but if any concern is allowed to charge out its work on a non-competitive basis, how is it possible to judge whether or not it is being run on sound economical lines?

The Auditor General remarks on the fact that the charges for work for certain public institutions did not cover the cost, and adds that work for outside bodies should be charged at rates sufficient to cover the cost. Surely the question arises as to why the State printing works is doing work for any outside public bodies.

Fortunately, the Government has set up an inquiry into the whole question of State printing, but until the Committee has made its report there should be no extension of activities in this direction. Mr. Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, spoke with no uncertain voice in the debate on the 16th instant on the importance of the factor of efficiency in private enterprise in keeping a business up to the highest pitch, and said that once people were in the service of the State they were subject practically to no test of efficiency.

Why, then, is the Admiralty embarking on the very doubtful experiment of starting its own printing works to produce charts, etc., which have hitherto been produced economically and efficiently by private enterprise?—*Financial Times.*

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printing

Digitized by Google

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

ROBERT WILLIAMS & SONS

(Gorton), Ltd.

BOOKBINDERS!!

Reduce expenses and increase attractiveness by ——— using ———

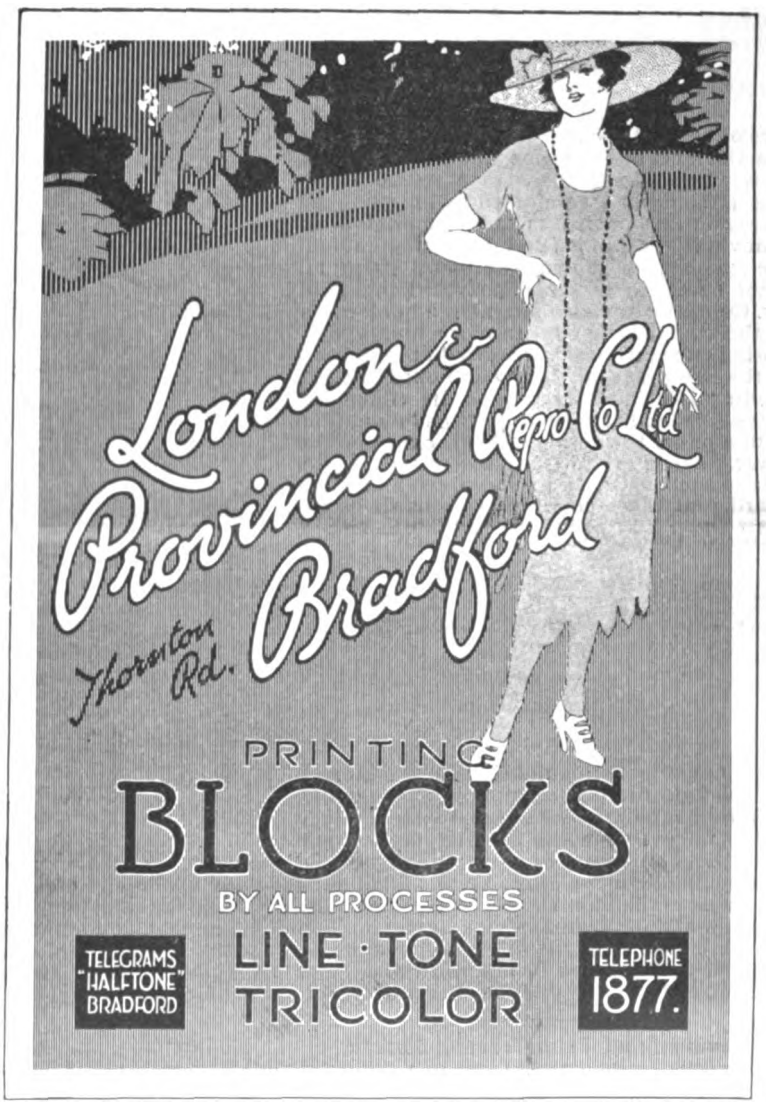
"COVERETTE"

Here we get—

Quality - Charm - Economy

Send for Free Samples.

Chatsworth Mills, Gorton, Manchester.



FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

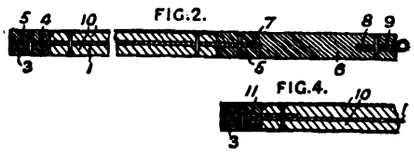
When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

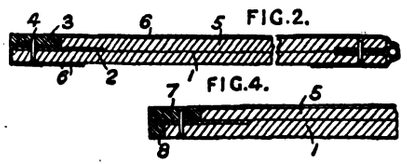
New Inventions

Book Covers.

Book covers, in an invention by Mr. J. R. Copeland, comprise a frame of tough homogeneous reinforcing material such as vulcanised fibre recessed to receive the edges of a sheet of thin tough material such as vulcanised fibre or sheet steel. A steel or fibre sheet 1, Fig. 2, is riveted in slots 4, 7 in the inner edges of the fibre frame 3, 6. The fibre strip 6 at the hinge end of the cover is provided with a hinge piece 9 secured in a groove 8. Panels 10 of millboard or other material softer than the frame 3, 6 are secured by rivets to the sheet 1 within the frame, and the outer



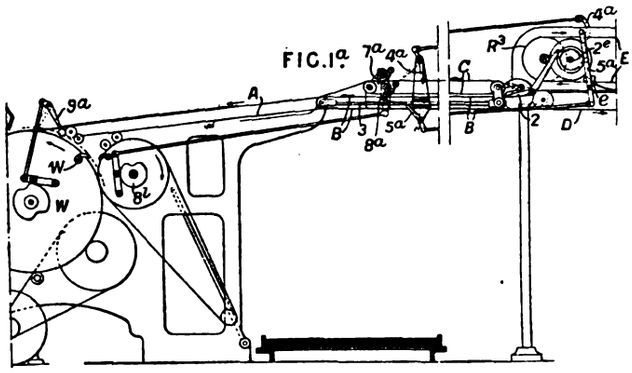
face of the outer panel may be depressed below the level of the frame and covered with a facing such as leather. In a modification, Fig. 4, the cover is reinforced by longitudinal spring metal strips 11 accommodated in grooves in the frame 3 and projecting beyond the frame 3 as shown, the metal strips 11, sheet 1 and frame 3 being riveted together. Mr. Copeland has also patented a book cover of the kind having edge reinforcements comprising edge strips of vulcanised fibre secured to the outer face of the cover board and extending continuously around its edges, the recess formed between the strips being filled with a panel to complete the thickness of the cover. Fibre strips 3, Fig 2, are secured by means such as rivets 4 to a board 1 of millboard, and the recess between the strips 3 is filled in with a millboard panel 5 having a



fabric cover 6. Strips 2 of thin sheet material, such as vulcanised fibre, and of greater width than the strips 3, may be secured to the face of the base 1 beneath the strips 3 by the rivets 4. The edges of the fabric 6 may be secured beneath the strips 3 and folded over the edges of the base 1 as shown. In a modification, Fig. 4, the fibre strips 7 are provided with a flange 8 abutting against the outer edges of the base 1 to form a protective edge over the full thickness of the cover.

Feeding and Transferring Sheets.

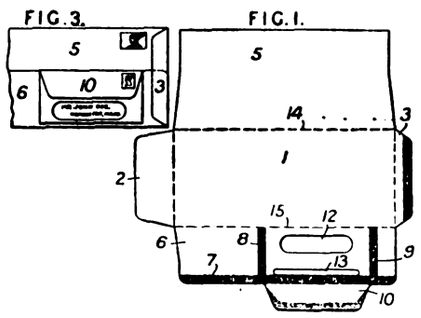
In an invention by the United Printing Machinery Company, sheets are transferred from one machine, e.g., a printing machine, to a second, e.g., a bronzing machine, by a conveyor which is driven faster than the first machine, and are passed to other conveying means whereon the sheet is first retarded, then stopped, and finally released by the action of feeler mechanism which causes the sheet to pass on to a third conveying mechanism driven slightly faster than the second machine, the sheet being again retarded and fed at the correct time. The invention is especially applicable to two machines driven independently, and the second machine is driven slightly faster than the first, so that the sheets from the first machine do not accumulate. The second machine however makes one idle revolution occasionally. The sheets pass from the impression cylinder of the printing machine to grippers e on a chain E, which finally deposits the sheets on a set of tapes D. From the tapes D the sheets pass alternately to a set of tapes C or B, being directed thereto by a cam-operated switch 2. The tapes C, B, are arranged in a pivoted frame 3 situated between the frames of the printing press and of the bronzing machine W. As the sheets are travelling along the tapes C, or B, they are acted on by retarding devices 4a, 5a, which are oscillated between the positions shown by full and dotted lines by cams on a shaft 2e driven from the shaft of a roller R^3 over which the tapes E pass. The sheets are thus retarded as they approach stops 7a, or 8a, which arrest the sheets before they pass on to the final conveying tapes A. The tapes A are driven from the bronzing machine at a slightly greater peripheral speed than this machine, and the tapes B, C, also move at the same speed. Before the sheets are taken by the grippers w of the bronzing machine, they are slowed down by an oscellating arm 9a which finally



allows the sheets to pass to the machine at the correct time. The stops 7a, 8a, which arrest the sheets on the tapes C, B, are actuated to release the sheets by feeler means controlled by the presence of the sheet. After a certain number of revolutions a sheet arrives too late to be released, and the machine W then makes an idle revolution. The stops 7a, 8a, are normally raised by arms 7a, 8a, of oscillating levers which are oscillated in unison by a cam 81 and lever-and-link mechanism. The feelers release latches 7d, or 8d, and cause fingers 7f, 8f, to engage notches on the levers 7a, 8a, and thus arms 7, 8, are rotated to raise the stops 7a, 8a.

Envelope Making.

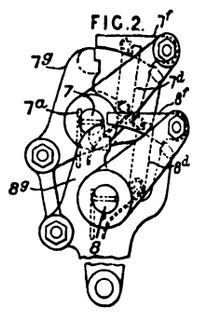
The United States Envelope Company has patented an invention in this country whereby in an envelope of the kind formed from a single blank into compartments which are provided with independent closures, two compartments of different sizes are provided, the smaller being located upon the exterior of the larger. The flap 5 of the blank, Fig. 1, is folded about the



line 14 on to the body portion 1 to form the larger compartment, the narrower flap 7 then being folded about the line 15 on to the flap 5 and secured to it by the gummed portions 7, 8, 9 which embrace the smaller compar ment. The gummed end flap 3 is folded over and secured to the flaps 5, 6, Fig. 3, to close one end of the larger compartment, the other end being closed as desired by a flap 2. A slot 13 which can be covered by a gummed flap 10 provides access to the smaller compartment, and a window 12 is provided to reveal the address upon an enclosure. In a modification the smaller compartment is made longer by arranging the gummed portions 8, 9 at the ends of the flap 6, and in addition the closing flap 2 is made an extension of the flap 5.

Photo-Mechanical Dye Printing.

An invention by Mr. W. Vobach relates to a process of producing dye-prints on paper or diapositives, of the kind in which a colloid image is coloured with aniline dye and brought into close contact with a gelatine layer, to which the dye migrates, the colloid image is produced in a sensitised colloid layer with which is incorporated finely-divided substances such as



carbon, chalk, sludge, resin, &c., which facilitate absorption of dye by the layer. The colloid layer may be of bichromated gelatine, and exposed from the rear under a negative and developed in warm water without transfer, thus producing a diapositive which may be dyed immediately and used as a printing-plate. The process may be applied to the production of multi-colour prints.

Printer's Rules.

A patent in the name of Mr. J. E. Barber refers to rule integral with interlinear spaces which are made in the form of cast metal blocks type-high and bearing on the surface a number of parallel lines or printing dotted faces, and these blocks are cut up into sectional rules of varying width and length for use with ordinary rules in building up ruled formes. The dotted rules can be used as leaders for time-tables, and preferably have different numbers of dots in alternate rows.

THE New Zealand Government proposes to restore the Penny Postage in the Dominion from October 1st.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

New British Patents.

Applications.

August, J. R. C., and Hunter, E. K. Photographic reproduction machines. 17,704.
August, J. R. C., and Hunter, E. K. Printing composing machines. 17,705.
Blunt, F. E. Bookbinding. 17,865.
Blunt, F. E. Machine for jiggering or marking up book covers. 17,866.
Drake, T., and Linotope and Machinery Limited. Matrices, etc., for typographical composing machines. 18,075.
Eagle, H. Photographic printing machines. 17,925.
Falise, F. Machine for cutting tubes of cardboard, etc., into rings. 18,190.
Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery Limited. Printing machines. 18,058, 18,065.
Haddan, R. (Postage Meters and Machines Co.). Machines for printing postage, etc., stamps. 18,086.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Paper bags, etc. 17,906.
Sharp Bros. (Printers), Ltd. Covers for fruit baskets, etc. 18,221.
Shirley, F. J. Cardboard, etc., folding boxes. 18,096.
Tiptaft, N. Holders for pads or sheets of paper. 18,222.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Moses, N. P. Catalogues or specimen books. 200,113.

1922.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Multi-colour printing machines. 200,294.
James, F. Loose-leaf ledgers, binders, and the like. 200,281.
Morgan, H. R. Means for preparing originals for the production of printing surfaces. 200,214.
Morgan, W. A. Trimmers or cutters for paper and the like. 200,442.
Morris, E. T., and Mills, T. J. Means for printing seal or edition headings and late or stop press news. 200,205.
Purdy, P. J. Printing attachments to bottle-labelling machines. 200,306.
Rose, W., and Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Apparatus for feeding strips or or webs in correct register, more especially intended for feeding printed strips to cutting devices. 200,238.
Salmon, H. J., and Smith, J. H. W. Sheet delivery mechanism of printing machines. 200,223.
Schleifenheimer, E., and Schleifenheimer, G. Laying-on devices for printing machines. 200,261.
Sperati, M. de. Process for the preparation of photo-collographic plates for printing with greasy ink. 189,123.

Norwegian Kraft.

Allegations of Dumping in U.S.A.

Evidence relating to allegations of dumping of Norwegian kraft paper in the United States was recently heard at Washington by Mr. McKenzie Moss, assistant secretary of the Treasury.

The suggestion of dumping was combatted by representatives of importing companies, who based their claim that there was no dumping on figures tending to show that Norwegian kraft paper was a minor element in the situation.

The domestic paper manufacturers, however, pointed out that they had submitted definite evidence of the sales of paper at prices which were below the current prices in Norway.

The customs authorities showed that sales of Norwegian kraft were made at 17 per cent. below the current prices in Norway, this being conclusive evidence of dumping, even when based upon the figures of the consular invoices. Later they had made special investigations, and found that the invoice prices were higher than the actual current prices in Norway, thus increasing the spread between the Norway prices and those for which imported kraft was sold.

Australian Paper Trade.

Import and Export Figures.

The values of paper and paper goods imported into and exported from the Commonwealth during the periods mentioned were as follows:—

Imports.

March	1922	1923
Cardboard and other paper boards	£12,928	£17,223
Printings	130,373	228,530
Wrappings of all colours	33,820	33,318
Writing & typewriting paper	22,480	51,072
All other paper	51,961	35,001
Directories, etc.	63,571	68,200
All other stationery	35,193	68,512
Totals	£350,193	£501,856

July to March	1921-22	1922-23
Cardboard and other paper boards	£103,464	£193,067
Printings	1,533,730	1,649,943
Wrappings of all colours	209,083	315,357
Writing & typewriting paper	247,866	493,357
All other paper	457,169	339,780
Directories, etc.	708,195	871,655
All other stationery	405,366	839,829
Totals	£3,664,872	£4,702,988

Exports.

March	1922	1923
Paper	£3,823	£4,707
Stationery	19,832	22,699
Totals	23,605	27,406

July to March	1921-22	1922-23
Paper	£38,813	£39,970
Stationery	154,024	144,894
Totals	£192,837	£184,864

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department. "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.
Can now Supply
PRINTING INKS
OF
PRE-WAR QUALITY
AT
POST-WAR PRICES
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,
PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'
ESTD. 1840. BINDERS. Phone CENTRAL 716.
LOOSE LEAF
BINDING ..a.. Speciality.
Send us your enquiries for
LOOSE LEAF
CATALOGUE COVERS.
11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C. 4,
and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E. 1.

Digitized by Google

Testing Blottings.

By J. MELROSE ARNOT.

The *Papier Fabrikant* reprints an interesting and valuable contribution to the above subject, from the Bulletin of the Materials Testing Office at Berlin.

For many years it has been customary to estimate the efficiency of a blotting paper by measuring the height to which it will suck water up in a given time. Many other methods have been tried, used and discarded and this one also was known to be subject to little understood variations which bore no definite

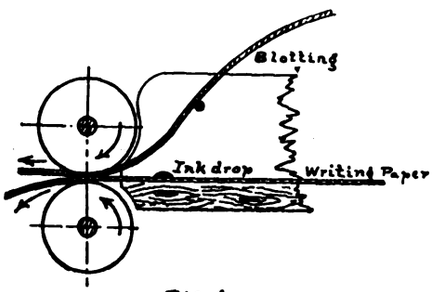


Fig. 1.

relation to the behaviour of the paper when in practical use. It was, however, the most consistent and most easily applied method so far evolved.

In scientific and technical testings, however, any unexplained irregularity cannot be tolerated, so Prof. G. Dalen has been working at the problem and, with the assistance of Herr Nickel, has obtained results which may be shortly stated as follows :—

Naturally it would appear that a true idea of the value of a blotting can be obtained only by tests applied to the surface; Beadle, Stevens and others long ago insisted on this view point. Prof. Dalen proceeded from the

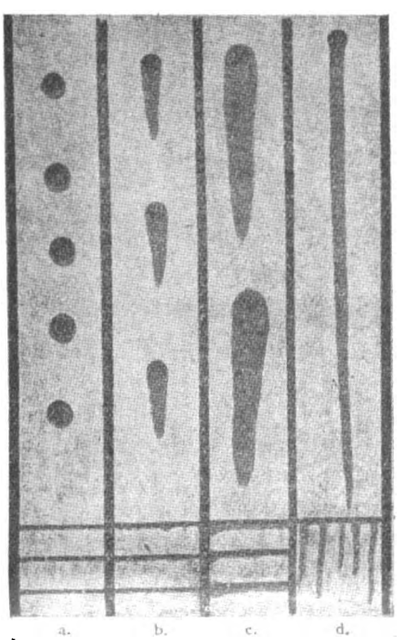


Fig. 2.

observation of various blottings when used on the ordinary semi circular spring blotter so much in vogue on the Continent. He used ruled lines of varying thickness, but it is difficult to get the ink quantity even and equal on all lines of one width, and the blurring effect of poor blottings is irregular and often indistinct. Herr Nickel suggested using ink drops instead of lines, as drops are more easily produced of exactly the same size and ink content.

At first the semi-circular blotter was mounted so that weighted levers gave it a steady turning movement at a definite speed, then a roller covered with the blotting to be tested and actuated by a modified Atwoods machine was tried, and this developed into the construction shown in Fig. 1. The bottom roller is driven and rotates the top one by friction, the paper strips are guided between the rolls by a trough. The rolls are 3.4 cm. in diameter and 3.7 cm. long, the pressure exerted by the top roller is 0.7 kg. The speed of rotation was so selected that, even with the worst papers, the ink spread should not measure more than 30 cm. and was fixed at 10 cm. per second.

In making the tests, the blotting and a writing paper in strips 3 cm. wide and about 30 cm. long were used. From a height of 2 cm. an ink drop was caused to fall from a burette on to the writing paper, which was immediately laid in the trough and drawn through the rolls along with the blotting under test, which was fed in at the top at a definite angle.

According to the absorbency and the facility with which the surface of the blotting can be wetted the ink drop will be rolled out to a more or less long spread, tailing off to a point as shown in the photo reproduction (Fig. 2), which shows, half size, the blotting spreads or figures made by drops and lines on four different papers—(*a*) a good easily wetted paper, (*b*) and (*c*) medium, (*d*) poor. The spread (*c*) is broader than the others, and this broad figure is characteristic of all very thin blottings, and is retained even when several strips are placed over one another and tested together. Accordingly one should take the breadth, as well as the length of the spread into consideration, but for simplicity the length only has been used at present.

The spread figures are at first identical on both the blotting and the writing, but on lying the figure on the blotting spreads still a little further, and for this reason it is better to use the writing paper for the measurements. The measurement is made from the lower edge of the drop to the end of the sharp point of the spread.

Provided that the ink contains no precipitate and that it is quite liquid, it matters little what kind of ink is used, and any reasonably hard-sized writing will serve for the bottom strip. The tests done were made at an air moisture of 35 per cent. to 45 per cent.; but as air moisture has a small effect on the results, all future tests will be made at 65 per cent. air moisture.

The values found refer only to the conditions under which they were obtained. They alter with the pressure of the rollers, with the angle made by the two strips as they enter the rollers, and above all with the speed. By increasing the pressure to three times its original value, the length of the spread was increased 10 per cent. and an increase of speed from 10 to 11 cm. per second increased the length of spread by 4 per cent. When the proportions of the apparatus have been finally fixed, testing will present no difficulty.

Tests were made on 38 blottings, ranging through all qualities, and tables of results are given. These contain also the figures for the capillary test and for Beadle's zone test, as well as the values estimated by practical use of the blotting papers.

The reason for the disagreement between the capillarity and the wetting characteristic is to be sought principally in the presence of fats or rosins in or on the paper, and the proofs are given; a slightly greasy drying cylinder may be a quite sufficient cause. This work shows that not only must materials free from fats and rosins be used in making blottings, but care must also be taken that the paper has no opportunity for taking up such substances on its surface.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	June.		Jan.-June.		June		Jan.-June.	
	1923.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	319,343	392,780	1,354,360	1,422,306	383,921	408,817	1,624,230	1,526,409
Packings and Wrappings	226,432	374,425	1,310,163	1,843,494	308,448	459,816	1,829,250	2,308,031
Coated Papers	6,377	10,964	42,407	57,870	26,306	38,734	190,926	209,778
Stationery	3,472	4,813	21,568	25,272	14,089	18,712	83,269	105,382
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	70,041	84,936	340,222	528,885	85,739	88,273	417,782	556,259
Strawboard	239,121	209,071	1,282,680	1,545,579	90,654	99,658	501,772	720,613
Other Sorts	36,221	51,145	235,118	254,946	103,839	147,906	693 133	756,364
Totals	901,007	1,128,134	4,586,518	5,678,352	1,012,996	1,261,916	5,340,362	6,182,836

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	43,672	34,368	190,115	212,152	42,378	33,142	251,850	212,310
Norway	58,293	52,594	266,433	241,771	56,944	51,149	292,278	250,585
Germany	4,960	19,458	58,246	80,927	5,748	21,192	58,101	87,342
Belgium	1,269	1,305	14,774	6,062	3,424	3,033	25,337	13,129
United States	752	370	63,083	6,847	4,618	1,439	77,041	22,272
Canada	8,113	143	8,317	591	8,230	390	8,673	1,794
Newfoundland	131,440	166,949	219,827	246,729	184,034	168,905	308,822	268,905
Other Countries ...	70,844	117,593	533,565	627,227	78,545	129,567	602,128	670,072

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	19,050	23,673	143,019	182,533	22,891	26,711	181,734	205,677
Sweden	86,426	131,083	439,013	621,230	110,772	158,300	593,328	751,229
Norway	61,229	65,575	294,178	353,045	75,513	80,308	390,451	431,263
Germany	25,086	115,635	217,619	480,115	32,560	126,704	263,129	550,064
Belgium	5,560	5,791	42,676	37,502	17,024	15,492	107,688	93,057
Canada	6,955	9,244	39,816	52,130	8,359	11,986	54,660	67,578
Other Countries ...	22,126	23,424	133,842	116,939	41,329	40,315	238,260	209,164

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	2,823	4,795	16,062	25,646	6,485	13,620	37,533	68,838
Belgium	1,552	1,714	11,322	9,051	6,817	5,733	51,313	32,074
France	689	1,665	6,187	8,251	4,305	8,666	44,522	45,937
United States	270	598	3,539	3,594	4,979	4,287	33,746	30,822
Other Countries ...	1,043	2,192	5,297	11,328	3,720	6,428	23,812	32,107

FEWER UNEMPLOYED.—The number of persons on July 9th recorded on the live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed was 1,189,100. This was 2,250 less than in the preceding week and 296,778 less than the figure recorded on January 1st, 1923. The number working short time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment was 63,200 on July 9th, as compared with 63,150 on July 2, and 56,261 on January 1st, 1923.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines.
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ECCENTRIC STUD GAUGE. Head turned from solid metal. Binds on Tympan.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on package denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9614. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE,
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2



"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.
Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec. of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co, Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)
Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS,
LONDON, E.C.2.
Telephone: Bank 5414-5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.
This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd, for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.
STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES
} Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.
A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

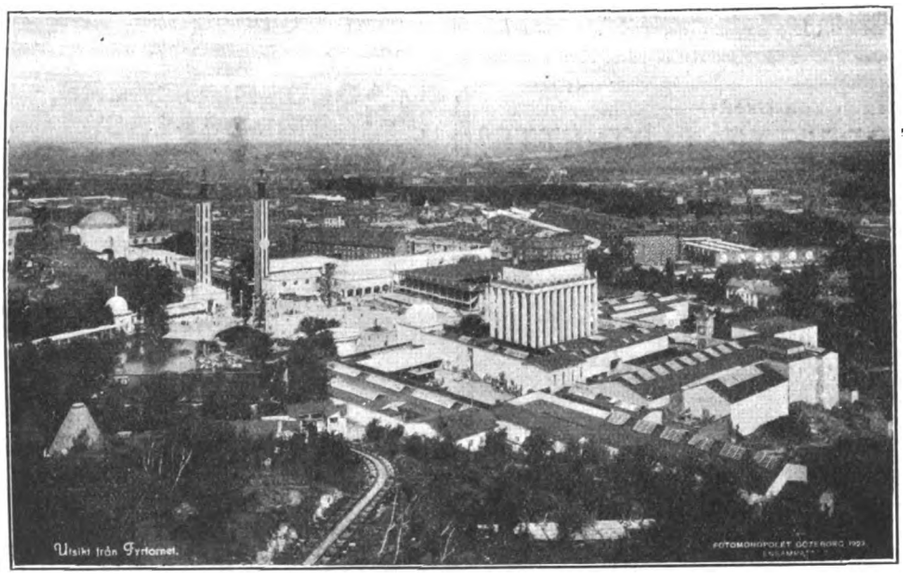
When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

Digitized by Google

Jubilee Exhibition, Gothenburg.

British Paper Traders' Visit.

Happy memories will long linger with the representatives of the British paper and wood pulp industries who visited Gothenburg at the invitation of the Swedish Cellulose and Wood Pulp Associations. Quite a large party joined the s.s. "Saga," of about 3,000 tons, one of the fleet of the Swedish-Lloyd line which maintains an excellent service between Gothenburg and London and Gothenburg and Newcastle. The vessel left Tilbury about mid-day on Saturday, the 7th inst., and the trip was made under the most ideal conditions.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition.

Naturally the Gothenburg Tercentenary Jubilee Exhibition was a strong attraction, a unique opportunity being afforded to study contemporary Swedish life in nearly all its phases. It was officially arranged for the visitors to make a round of the exhibition on the Tuesday, and a large number placed themselves under the guidance of Mr. T. Karling, publicity manager, and Mr. Edward Miltopæus, manager of the export department of the Exhibition. It may be mentioned that the party received a special invitation, which constituted a season ticket, from the Council of the Exhibition, thus allowing them to make a close study of the various exhibits at any time.

Papermakers of the younger generation from Lancashire, North Wales and Scotland were particularly keen in their inspection of the different sections, indicating a desire to be thoroughly acquainted with the progress and developments of countries outside the United Kingdom. Much could be written of the numerous attractions, but of outstanding interest to the visitors were the Great Machinery Hall and the exhibit of pulp, paper and stationery.

Pulp and Paper.

This is a collective exhibit of the members of the Swedish Cellulose and Wood Pulp Associations and the Swedish Paper Mills Association. An excellent idea is afforded of the processes for treating wood in the manufacture of different classes of pulp. The walls of the building contain many samples of pulp, the brands of which are well known to the British papermaker, and also a wide variety of papers, from news-print to the finer qualities. Coloured sketches furnished an excellent idea of the forest lands, logs and various processes leading up to the finished article. Grinders, digesters, strainers, hydraulic presses, glazing machines and so forth are to be seen. The ladies were particularly charmed with the "silk" hanks of gorgeous hues made from wood fibre. There is also an instructive collection of by-products from the pulp effluents.

An attractive exhibit is the fine model papermaking machine supplied by the A/B Karlstads Mekaniska Verkstad, of Karlstad. Although not working, it is fully equipped in every detail. It is a splendid model. The other exhibits of this firm include long log barking machines, the Spangenberg type of knot screen, and the "Record" log frame, etc.

Felt firms are well represented, also rubber firms.

A fund of information is afforded by the large-scale tables that adorn the walls, statistics being presented showing the marvellous growth of the export trade of Swedish pulp and paper.

In another part of the Exhibition is shown the process of hand-made paper manufacture.

The Banquet.

The great event of Thursday was the banquet, which took place at the Exhibition Head Restaurant in the evening.

An extra summer meeting of the Swedish associations was arranged, members of the British Papermakers' Association and the British Wood Pulp Association being officially invited. We understand that the principal subjects, upon which there was practical agreement subject to certain details, were the Contract Note and Charter Party.

Needless to say, the proceedings throughout were of the most exhilarating character. Representatives from all over the country attended, and their desire was to give their guests a good time. Although the social side was in the ascendency, the gathering gave the opportunity to business friends of meeting together, renewing former relationships, and cementing friendships of many years standing. "Skäll," uttered with sincerity, frequently punctuated the proceedings, and the British were no less in earnest in voicing "They are jolly good fellows."

A Visit to Marstrand.

The hospitality of the Swedish Associations was extended to the visitors on the following day (Friday), when arrangements were made for a visit to Marstrand.

THE NATIONAL Association of Wholesale Stationers AND PAPER MERCHANTS.

National Council Meeting.

The thirty-ninth meeting of the National Council was held at the Council Chamber on Thursday, July 12th, Mr. A. Dykes Spicer, the president, being in the chair.

The Council unanimously recorded their deep regret at the recent deaths of Mr. Arthur W. Dean and of Mr. Joseph Dewick, both of whom had been very closely connected with the Association for many years.

A full report was made on the Joint Conference which had been held recently with the Federation of Master Printers, a lengthy discussion taking place on the several points to be discussed at the next meeting of the Joint Committee to be held at an early date.

The views of the Council were obtained on the question of the collection by the English Revenue authorities of income-tax on the profits made by foreign firms in respect of their raw or partly-manufactured goods sold in this country through English agents and brokers.

Correspondence which had taken place between this Association and allied organisations on various matters was dealt with at length by the meeting.

The present position with regard to the Norwegian and Swedish General Trade Rules was reported, various subjects arising thereout receiving the full consideration of the Council.

The next meeting of the National Council will be held on Thursday, October 11th, 1923.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON E.C.4

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,
ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.
Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **CHINA.** **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, Sept. 6th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Book your special position now. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **JAPAN.** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-color Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2285. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 5. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 2, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

Offset lithography to-day is steaming ahead along the channels of commercial and mercantile printing production and trading service, rather than upon the narrow but more picturesque rivers of purely pictorial and speculative art. The compass points to the harbours of utility and merchandise as the safest ports, with occasional sailings of pleasure to the havens of fine art. This trend is not actuated by any shortcomings inherent in the offset process, but because modern business methods want the best aids that can be enlisted in their service, and likewise the economic conditions of our times demand immediate returns for capital expenditure and outlay, in contrast to the fickle and slow patronage that attends pure art ventures of to-day.

One can look back to the periods of the old direct lithography days when the whole art world turned to the stone as the best medium for translating their genius and expression to the "world and his wife." At the present time art must be sandwiched in between utility and commercial aspirations and expectations; otherwise it is of uneconomic and restrictedly philanthropic value.

Masters at the Stone.

It was in the former capacity that the world's great masters of art delineation in all spheres of expression and capacity selected lithography as the best medium for perpetuating their talent. Thus the renowned T. Sydney Cooper drew many of his famous animal studies and pastoral scenes upon the lithographic stone; largely chalk work upon a grained stone, both with and without a tint accompaniment.

Sam Prout's beautiful architectural and landmark plates were in like manner produced upon litho stone, in both "line" and "crayon" and also upon the earliest form of transfer paper by this talented English artist. Likewise Bonnington's beautiful drawings of "Picturesque Europe," which perpetuate mediæval elegance for future generations to admire. And so on through Joseph Nash's exhibition drawings and sporting plates portraying both the vices and virtues of our race for posterity to contemplate. Nor can one omit that versatile artist printer, Hullmandel, and his compatriot Ackermann, both of whom rendered colossal service to the art during a period when it had much to conquer in both method and prestige, and yet have left behind them monumental works of merit and charm.

Makers of Standards.

Following on with other times and other men, we must not omit reference to Thackeray, Wm. Strang, Whistler, William Morris and Walter Crane, who utilised lithography for all it was worth in the realm of design both for textile, illustration, and mural decorative work that have become standards of excellence and models of study for art students and manufacturers in all lands and walks of life, and for all time.

Abroad, Piloty, Strixner, Delacroix and a host of others embraced lithography with enthusiasm and labour of love, leaving behind them immortal works such as the illustrations to "Faust," the reproductions of Rembrandt, and the glowing pictorial legends such as the "Sleeping Sentinel," etc., which have created an immortal halo of fame and character around the life of the great Napoleon.

Of the moderns we need only refer to the Biggerstaffe Bros., Phil Ray, Joseph Pennell, R. Way, Bone, etc.

It was thus in this unassailable period that the litho stone yielded up

"Triumph after Triumph"

and conquest after conquest; Monarchs patronised it, Academies honoured it. When Prince Louis of Bavaria visited Senefelder's workroom, he wrote with lithographic ink upon lithographic transfer paper the following sentence: "Lithography is the most important discovery of the 18th century." This diction was at once transferred to stone and copies immediately printed off for the royal visitor.

All this was direct lithography, the method in which the inked image upon the cumbrous litho stone yielded direct from its surface the black impression upon the paper without any intermediary transfer agency whatever. The metal zinc was also used to a very limited extent, but in very thick slabs, virtually as heavy and as cumbrous as the litho stone itself, and with planished surface instead of granular.

A Persistent, Progressive Craft.

Despite the alarmist prediction with which from time to time the lithographic industry has been assailed, it is in reality the most progressive craft in printerdom; it is moreover endowed with two very powerful allies, photography and engineering, both of which are incessantly dowering it with more prolific and potent powers, peculiarly adaptable to itself alone. Accelerated speed, improved facilities, economic methods and more perfect attainments are its daily heritage.

The most potent of the modern developments of lithography is the "offset" or the "rubber transfer printing" method, a procedure which gives the most perfect and sensitive impression, with the greatest delicacy and brilliance, and upon any class of paper or flexible material, of any of the present day modes of printing. Already it is catering for very nearly every industry and manufacture. Trade after trade is utilising it, so that it is fast entering into the life utility of every citizen of civilisation. We have only to make a rough daily record of our association with lithography in our ordinary, normal pursuits of life to convince us of its ubiquity and utility.

Widespread Use of Lithography.

It greets us on arising in the morning in our bedchamber from the framed chromos decorating the walls, and from the printed texts so often associated with Christian devotions. Even the decorated toilet and trinket ware bears tribute to the craft of the lithographer, from the ceramic transfers with which it is embellished, and ornamented. And so on with the more modest and simple pomade pots of our ablution requirements.

Lithography accompanies us to the breakfast table, where our first toothsome dish of porridge is selected through the agency of the brilliantly printed carton of oats; or the inviting jam and marmalade label helps to decide our partiality for one or other of these delicacies. If our taste leans to the succulent

Digitized by Google

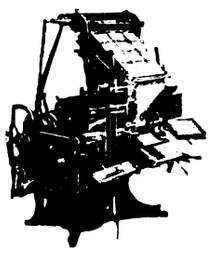
Display Composition Costs.

NO PRINTER CAN TO-DAY AFFORD TO SET HIS DISPLAY BY HAND.

All type composition from 5-point to 36-point is essentially work for mechanical composition, and the most profitable machine for such work is the Linotype. (This machine sets type faces up to 60-point, but beyond 36-point the faces are of a more or less condensed character.)

The Linotype slug—recognised throughout the world as the best unit for type composition—has many additional advantages in the jobbing department.

Let us tell you about them.



Linotype and Machinery Limited

HEAD OFFICE: 9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

MANCHESTER: 4 Cannon Street | BRISTOL: 51 Broad Street | GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street | DUBLIN: 15 Sackville Place

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.

President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.

Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.

DONATIONS TO THE BUILDING FUND WILL BE WELCOMED.

Indebtedness - £1,600

London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LITHOTEX PROCESS & PLANT (PATENTED)

Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these

TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED, 7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

LEADS AND CLUMPS. HIGH GRADE METAL

THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD. 10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON E.C.4

TRADE TWO WORK ONLY

CLERKENWELL 6993 WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES

LITHO GRAPHIC

SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC., ETC.

COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET A SPECIALITY

PRINTING

BEST WORK — QUICK DELIVERY

WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

sardine, there again the tin container is decorated with the offset tin printer's craftmanship. In respect even of our liquid sustenance, whether our choice lies with tea, coffee or cocoa, each of these will have come from a receptacle lithographically decorated and partaken of from cups and saucers rendered attractive by ceramic lithography, whether of the blue Chinese love legend design, or that of some pleasant floral pattern.

On pursuing our journey to business either by bus, tram, or train, our offset craft accompanies us on the way in one form or another. It will assert itself as a chromo litho transparency upon the windows of the bus or tram, advertising some trader's business most effectively, or it may be a chromo litho showcard affixed to the overhead panels of the train compartment, or an enamelled metal plate attached to the interior of the railway carriage doors, and further the simple inscription of the word "Smoking" upon the windows of compartments set aside for the accommodation of devotees of the fragrant weed is nothing more nor less than a lithographic transparency; and so the products of our craft never leave us.

The Unescapable Art.

Arrived at business we do not for a moment escape its attention, as facing us at the desk the lithographic coloured calendar reminds us ever of the days that come and the days that go, and the days that are still to come; even the simple office stationery, from business card to invoice and statement again assure us of the indispensable service which our versatile art craft renders us at every turn.

If we become "liverish" or out of sorts, or want to cultivate that "Kruschen" feeling, the lithographic coloured poster on every hoarding, or the appealing showcard in the chemist's store windows, directs us gratuitously to the best and most infallible remedy for our ills.

Even our morning's correspondence is unconsciously looked forward to for the emblem of lithography which it may contain in the form of a fat lithographic cheque or dividend warrant, or other acceptable scroll of financial fame.

Our midday meal table continues the story with its appealing and appetising bottles of gaily labelled sauce, pickles or wine, and its lithographically decorated dinner service. It is almost a certainty that our attention will be arrested by some mural decoration of framed picture invariably the work of the lithographer; whilst we select the dishes that please us most from a lithographic menu card tastefully and appropriately coloured for its purpose. Even the after-dinner cigar is selected from a lithographically decorated box, and the roll of tobacco leaf itself is encased in a litho cigar ring of many colours, like Joseph's coat of old.

At the end of our day's toil we select our rendezvous of pleasure or recreation through the attractive invitations offered us by the theatrical or cinema coloured poster advertisements prepared by the tireless toil of the lithographer.

MESSRS. JORDAN AND SONS, LIMITED, company registration agents, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2, have issued a summary of the company registrations at Somerset House during January 1st to June 30th, 1923. The increase in the number of new registrations recorded in 1922, over those in 1921, has been fully maintained during the half year under review. Two public Stationers' companies were registered with a combined capital of £374,700, whilst 91 private companies were registered with a combined capital of £753,320. The total registrations in regard to the stationery trade were thus 93 and the total capital involved £1,128,020.

JOSEPH GOODMAN
SUPERB LITHOGRAPHIC OFFSET
AND
LETTERPRESS PRINTING INKS.
Printing Machinery and Requisites of every description.
12, CRANE COURT, FLEET ST.,
'Phone: CENTRAL 8881. LONDON, E.C.4.

Advantages of Offset Printing.

An American Appraisal.

One of the points to be noted by the printer who wishes to make the most of the offset process is that this process, like any other, has certain outstanding advantages and is particularly adapted to certain classes of work No printing method, however, can claim to be the best for use in every case, and it is therefore important to learn what classes of work are being successfully done by offset, and what requirements the process is particularly adapted to meet.

Mr. Robert F. Salade, writing in the *American Printer* indicates directions in which offset is being applied in the States. One prominent printing concern, he states, is now operating a battery of large-sized rotary offset presses on such work as lithographed sheets for cheque books, letterheads, noteheads, calendar backs, display signs, and sheets for envelopes. Much of this variety of work, which had formerly been done on stone lithographic presses, is printed in two colours, and the sheets are as large as 45 by 65 inches. This company is making a specialty of offset product for banks, trust companies, insurance companies, etc., the principal lines being business stationery and cheque books.

As a contrast to this case, a large paper box manufacturing concern is running a number of both one-colour and two-colour offset presses on big orders for folding boxes, cartons and display containers. Among other work this company produces several millions of cigarette boxes every day, the stock for the boxes being lithographed in two or three colours. The stock for the folding boxes, cartons and display containers is lithographed in from two to four colours. A recent order was for 50,000,000 medium-size folding boxes, this job being lithographed in four colours by the offset process. As many as 250 complete designs for small-size folding boxes are sometimes lithographed in colours on a single sheet of stock. The two-colour presses print two colours at one operation.

In other cases the offset presses are being employed for the printing of street car cards, advertising specialties, pictorial calendars, greeting cards, paper box wrappers, illustrated catalogues and advertising literature. It is almost safe to say that any kind of a printing job can now be handled on a modern offset press, although reproductions of forms of type, copper half-tones or electrotypes are not to be strongly recommended, as such reproductions are not as sharp as they should be.

Proceeding to indicate the particular advantages of offset, the same writer points out that, because of the great resiliency of the rubber blanket on an offset press, it is possible to print rough stock on an offset press with the same ease as printing on smooth stock, and it matters not whether the plates contain half-tone etchings or solid detail. Thin, cheap stock can be lithographed to practically the same advantage as a smooth, expensive paper; in truth, offset work on rough stock presents a more artistic appearance than the same work done on coated paper. Bond paper, "news," book paper, kraft, linen ledger, thin box-board and plated paper are all the same to an offset press, and it will even put on to blotter stock a coloured picture without difficulty. On some makes of offset presses, box-board up to 40 points in thickness can be lithographed with no trouble at all.

And, as for make-ready, there is actually no make-ready as the work is known to the typographic pressman. After the large size zinc plate has been properly etched and treated, all that is necessary is to set the wet rollers and the inking rollers. The soft rubber blanket automatically furnishes the make-ready, and the sheets are rapidly printed to perfect register. Perfect detail in the printing depends, of course, upon perfect transfers on the metal plates. Even a greasy finger-mark made carelessly on the metal plate is apt to take ink and print, which means that the metal plates must be treated and etched with the greatest care.

In the offset process there is a considerable saving of ink over stone lithography or typographic printing. Solid colours and tints are printed with the same ease as delicately engraved designs. Four-colour process jobs are as easy as single-colour printing; that is, after the process colour plates have been properly made and registered.

"RECORD TYPE"

THIS Type is cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal, is exceptionally hard, and guaranteed True.

Compare the Prices!

	OUR PRICES.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	2/-	3/9	1/9
11 pt.	2/2	3/11	1/9
10 pt.	2/3	4/1	1/10
9 pt.	2/5	4/5	2/-
8 pt.	2/6	4/7	2/1
6 pt.	3/-	6/9	3/9

JUST ADDED:
12 pt. Typewriter Face
It is our ENDEAVOUR to ad
2/- per lb.

THE LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TYPESETTING INSTALLATION IN EUROPE.

RECORD COMPOSITION CO., LTD.,
Mono Typesetters Typecasters Lino
3, West Harding Street,
LONDON, E.C.
'Phone - HOLBORN 5826

Ask for Specimen Sheets.

"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

Digitized by Google

An Automatic "Craftsman"

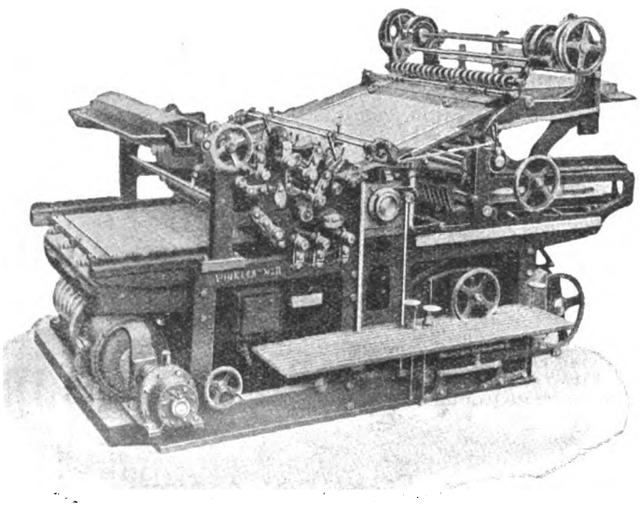
would do that platen job of yours better and faster than any other machine.

Obtain particulars from—

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION LIMITED,
PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
43/44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4.

The "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

With Oscillating Cylinder and Printed Side-Up Delivery Without Sticks.



Discriminating printers recognise it to be the ideal machine for producing Fine Half-Tone and Multi-Colour Work.

Unequalled for Dead Register, Rolling Power, Impressional Strength, Speed and Noiseless Running.

Occupies only about half the floor space of a two-revolution machine for the same size of sheet.

The middle inking roller is of smaller diameter, thus eliminating any possibility of circumference marks on solid surfaces.

The forme is supplied with **fresh** ink from **all** inking rollers both during the forward and backward space movement of the bed.

To prevent "picking" when printing difficult work on art paper **electric heating** of the bed is provided, the inking rollers being specially **water-cooled.**

Automatic Cylinder Check, Throw-off of inking rollers and Slow Motion.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telepone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

The Lithographic Trade.

Notes and News.

THERE is a strong note of optimism in the lithographic section of the trade, where good conditions continue to prevail. In many directions business is spoken of as being quite brisk. So far as unemployment is concerned the members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers signing the out-of-work books show a consistent tendency to decline. The numbers now signing amount to only about half what they were last year.

NEGOTIATIONS now being conducted with a view to bringing about amalgamation between the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists were carried a stage further on Wednesday of last week, when a meeting was held of the executive committees of both societies. The two committees, after some discussion, approved of the appointment of a sub-committee to deal with the question.

THE Conciliation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council met on Wednesday of last week at Bristol in respect of a dispute in the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers affecting the employment of 17 non-members of the union. As a result of that conference the employees concerned were met on Friday by the joint secretaries of the J.I.C., Messrs. A. E. Goodwin and A. E. Holmes. After discussion of the matter the men requested Mr. Holmes to ask the secretary of the Amalgamated Society to meet them and consider the whole position, and Mr. Holmes agreed to do so.

THE advice is reiterated by a writer in the *Inland Printer* that offset printers should arrange with a neighbouring photo-engraver to photo-print their printing jobs on the grained metal, either aluminum or zinc, and thus "save the expense and annoyance of a camera and the rest of the photo-planographic outfit." Many offset printers in several cities, it is stated, have established a profitable arrangement with photo-engravers. The latter have not been obliged to increase their outfits except in the matter of a turntable or whirler on which to fasten the thin metal when coating with the sensitising solution and whirling dry. One firm in New York and another in Philadelphia do photo-planographic business on a large scale for distant points. The plates after development are coated with gum solution, which dries and makes a protective varnish that is washed away before printing from the plate.

AMONGST fresh matter added to the new edition of that very handy little book, "The Estimator" (Ebor Press, York, 10s. 6d., post free), the most important is a series of selling tables for litho label work and letter headings (flat-bed and offset). An approximate middle cost scale is given for stone polishing and plate preparing, in sizes from crown to 60 by 40. A table is included indicating transferring costs for general work in sizes from demy 4to. to quad demy with number of transfers on sheet ranging from 1 to 100. A scale shows litho machining costs (including mixing colours and wash-up) covering both flat-bed work and rotary offset in a number of sizes. A selling scale for lithographed labels, flat-bed printed, provides a useful guide to prices per thousand in various sizes and quantities and on different papers. Prices of lithographed letter heads are also listed, and selling prices tabulated for the varnishing of lithographed labels.

THE newly-elected president of the National Association of Employing Lithographers (U.S.A.) is Mr. Joseph Deutsch, of the Edwards and Deutsch Lithographic Co., Chicago and Milwaukee.

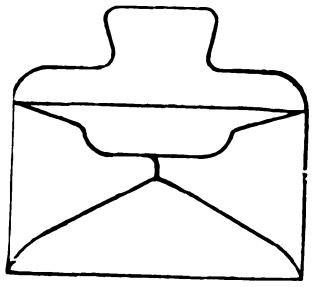
WE learn that much appreciation has been expressed in respect of the recent offset-printed number of the *Monotype Recorder*, the periodical issued by the Lanston Monotype Corporation Ltd. It called forth further praise for the capabilities of the well-known lithographers, Messrs. Blades, East and Blades, as well as being a reminder of the go-ahead character of the Monotype firm.

THE Society of Printing Ink Makers are, we understand, still proceeding with their efforts to produce an efficient substitute for bronze powders in litho. Gold ink displacing bronze powders in letterpress work is already being widely used, but the problem of a litho gold is a more difficult matter and the outcome of the ink makers' endeavours will be awaited with interest.

ONE of the minor yet vitally important details of offset printing is the question of inks, as the choice of an ink which is thoroughly reliable both for excellence and for uniformity of quality makes all the difference between success or failure in producing uniformly high-class work and doing so without unnecessary expenditure of labour. Amongst those who are giving special attention to the supplying of lithographers' needs in this direction note should be made of the house of R. A. Bartlett, Ltd. We learn that special inks from this source are being used by some of the principal offset printers both in London and the provinces, and that economy of working and superior results have brought the makers some very gratifying expressions of satisfaction from users.

A WELL-PRINTED folder received from Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., reminds us of the many items which this old-established house supplies to the requirements of the lithographic printer. Litho artists' inks, zinc plates (grained or polished), a wide range of transfer papers, blanket, felt, flannel —these are only a few of the lines in which this supply house holds good stocks of the requisite qualities. A full "Sundries Price List, 1923," is obtainable on request.

THE *Placard and Service Billposter*, the house organ of Messrs. Sheldons, Ltd., of Leeds, is interesting not only on account of its articles relating to posters and allied subjects but also because of the many reproductions of posters it contains. The magazine is well printed by Messrs. Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd.

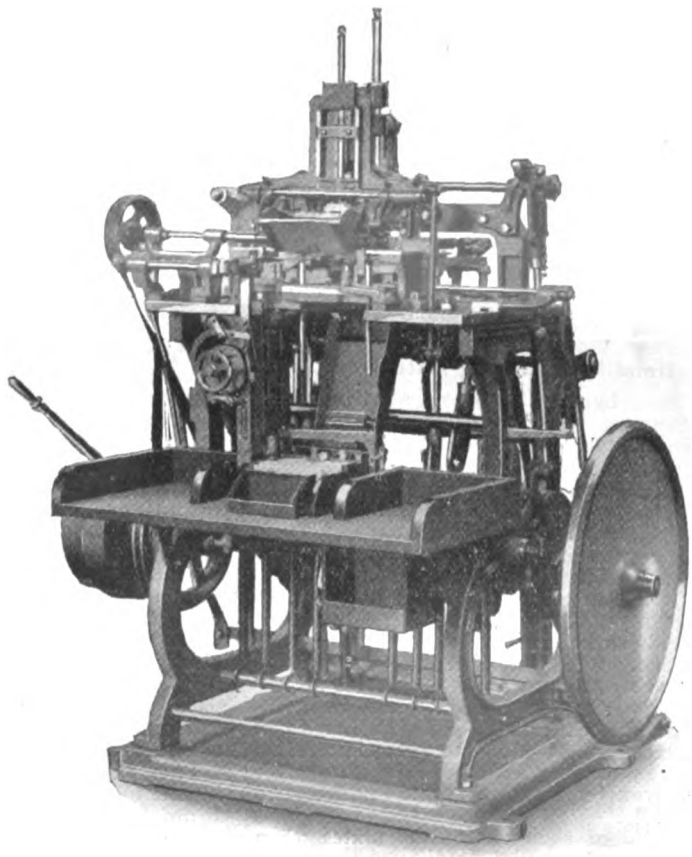


Are you planning for the new Postal Regulations ?

After December the Post Office will not accept envelopes with tucked in flaps when they exceed 4½ in. in width. This will mean a larger demand for commercial and pocket shapes with tongue flaps.

We can supply you with "LEADER" envelope machines without drying chain, which will produce these shapes at a high speed, the output being more than

50,000 per day.



DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Ltd.
31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.
London Representatives:
DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd.
Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

The TRADE "LEADER" MARK.
Envelope Machine.

Digitized by Google

Photo-Litho Printing Surface Production.

By FREDERIC T. CORKETT, F.R.P.S.

(Managing Director of Pictorial Machinery Limited.)

Let me say at first that, given a correctly made photographic negative, a suitable printing frame (which, however, must be a craftsman's appliance, not simply a loosely strung together and badly constructed experimental hoop-iron arrangement), correct and sufficiently powerful electric lamps, and, above all things, a correctly sensitised and adequately exposed metal surface (and this may be of zinc or aluminium) there is nothing at all difficult in producing a perfectly satisfactory, crisp and clean printing surface every time, a surface, too, of extreme long-life and that responds to all the familiar treatments of the lithographer. And the strange thing about this great yet simple procedure is that really there is nothing very new about much of the procedure from first to last.

Just think of the fact that it is 41 years ago since a piece of zinc was first sensitised (1872), and a photo litho plate made therefrom. And yet, on and off in all these 41 years, lithographers have worked from stone, for certain obvious advantages partly, but really because other methods were not apparent to them, and all these years these older workers have been ignoring, abusing, nay almost vilifying (if you like) work produced in other ways than that they knew of, namely, their dear German stone.

The Metal Age Dawns.

But a change comes o'er the scene. The rotary lithographic printing surface unfolds its possibilities; metal plates bearing an image photographically produced are more evidently possible—these metal printing plates placed around a cylinder, too. Hey, Presto! What have we now, and this combined with offset? Speed in printing, a new charm in print production, and combined with the greatest simplicity of manufacture of the printing surface itself. How many printers know how easy this plate production really is? Metal has superseded the Stone Age once again, just as it did in the history of this old world.

The process camera with its unerring eye, the process lens, faithfully copies the original—be it a map, a design, a piece of music, letterpress or what not—almost at a glance, for photographic exposures with the correct and fast electric arcs or mercury vapour installations are now made in a very few seconds. The negatives are very quickly made, either on wet or dry plates, dried up (and here the electric drying cupboard comes in) spotted, blocked out and ready for the printing frame. If need be, all this can be done—say, of a black-and-white design or a piece of letterpress—in 30 minutes, at any rate easily under one hour at the most, dependent always, of course, on the size of the actual negative and work involved. And then, in 30 minutes more, you can sensitise your metal, make the exposure of your negative on to the metal, roll up and wash out—all in one hour and 30 minutes, say, from the time copy was first handed you; and even this time could be materially cut down, as it will have to be when photo-offset plays a larger part, as, in my opinion, it will do, in newspaper production of the future.

Hand Transferring Outclassed.

A 31in. by 22in. multi-negative made in the Lithotex Step-and-Repeat Machine can be printed four times down within the hour, and consequently produces a 65in. by 45in. metal photo-litho printing surface all ready for the machine within an hour. As such a multi-negative may have as many as 100 repetitions of a design upon it, and as being printed down four times provides in all 400 repetitions, or 400-up as the printer says, it will be readily clear that no hand transferrer can compete with such repetition. A Lithotex stepped-up negative of a very well-known label was made five years ago, and, as the job comes in at intervals and involves 200,000 runs or so, a new plate 65in. by 45in. can always be relied on to be made in one hour. No transferrer could transfer such a plate under two days! ! !

The life of such photo-litho plates when correctly made—and I emphasise this point most advisedly—is astounding. A quarter of a million runs can be relied on; in fact, the plates properly treated stand up to all sorts of treatment, but the printing of such plates must be well understood and the machinery itself of the requisite qualification. The printing of such surfaces is not my business—one must stop somewhere—and it is here that the lithographic craftsman must bring all his skill to bear; but let it be said no technical difficulties need be anticipated. All sorts of opposition from printers, however, has in the past been met with. All sorts of dopes used to prevent the satisfactory plate being demonstrated, and I am told this on the authority of some of our greatest printers, both at home and abroad. It all comes down to this, that the lithographic pressman who cannot print a photo-litho zinc or aluminium plate does not know his job, is not intelligent enough to be a litho pressman, and his employer had better tell him to seek a job elsewhere.

Supposed Difficulties in Practice.

It is a fact, however, that the photo-litho operator, that is, the camera man, the negative producer and maker of photo-litho printing plates, is in advance of the litho pressman. Many of these latter men "can't see the wood for the trees," and think only of stones and of stone manipulation. The master printer who finds an old craftsman of this type is in a quandary. Sentiment, of course, must come in, but progress always goes forward ruthlessly, and we cannot live on sentiment, much as one might prefer to do so. One of the largest lithographic printing establishments in Great Britain to-day, has never, so they say, been able to get a satisfactory run from a photo-litho surface! Why, is beyond me. I can only come to one conclusion, and that very reluctantly.

Dopes, mystic solutions, etc., etc., may play some part so far as I know in the actual printing of a lithographic surface, but certainly beyond adjustments of the sensitiser to the lighting and other more or less well-known and tried out formulæ, there are no secret dopes or miraculous liquids (or solids either) in photo-litho plate making. But here do not mistake me. Certainly there are refinements in negative making and plate making also, known to the few, the result of years of practice, little dodges, if you like, that experience has taught are advisable either to secure a given effect, a longer life to the plate or to aid the production of a plate in which a certain type of screen or granulation is required.

So much depends upon understanding what exactly to do to produce just the effect wanted, and this simply means experience which can only be gained by personal practice or from older workers who know by their own experience and who alone are able to impart information which may be time-saving and valuable. Too much value must not be put on this sort of thing, often much enlarged upon by someone who has either something to sell or who wants a job.

Photo-Litho an Open Path.

Photo-litho, generally speaking, is an open easy path for those who can see what it means. The energetic intelligent craftsman can be relied on to see the way, as also the go-ahead master man, but there will always be those who cannot, and so there will continue to be more room for the man who ventures. It was always this way, and always will be, and perhaps one ought not to grumble at that. The printer adventurer, however, is not dead in Britain. I know many printers who are forging ahead, deserving full well all their progress, and are producing wonderful work; others, great names too, are slowly receding, mainly due to their failing to keep pace with the times, or, most probably, having no one in their establishment capable or even desirous of leading the way.

This article is a general one. I do not intend to give formulæ for sensitising, etc. I am not going to say that the plant of the concern I control is the only practical plant, for, of course, I cannot say that, and the editor would not allow me to do so, but let me say it is important to have correct appliances, to use them properly and to adjust your method very often to your job. Consequently, when installing plant for photo-litho, it is most advisable, indeed necessary, to do this under competent advice. I say this, recognising the full importance of technical direction and practice, and knowing a good deal of certain unsatisfactory installations that have been made and the consequent disappointment and loss of time and money involved.

Printing is a very varied craft, and in photo-litho a very good all-round man may know a very great deal, but only in the union of craft practice by varied workers can a safeguard be found against the possibility of failure of the individual. Photo-litho plate production, it is true, is a real game of chess, with many openings and many agreeable surprises, but it must equally be borne in mind, simple as photo-litho plate production in itself undoubtedly is, that, like chess also, the master printer may have some disagreeable surprises; and unprepared endings and disappointment may result.

Printers' Misconceptions.

It is rather strange at times to receive reports from master printers, who have visited the Continent or the States or elsewhere, to see the latest things in printerdom These reports show that many master printers have a somewhat limited knowledge of photography and the graphic arts; also, I sometimes think that our British folk are greater "believers," shall I say, than other nationalities. For instance, a gentleman just returned from the States tells me they have discovered over there a means of making lithographic plates without photographic cameras at all. He, therefore, says with a confident air that he considers, now having seen this done, he needs no camera, lens and so on. He saw an exhibition where a plate maker took a piece of music, or a piece of letterpress printed on one side of the paper, and printed from this original itself down directly on to the metal and then by a reversal process obtained a lithographic printing surface. Of course, this is well known, and is being done all the time by a number of lithographic houses here, but he came away firmly convinced that he would now want no camera nor lens, and that all the messy operations of photography were now superseded!

Then again, another would-be installer has a strong conviction about photo-litho book work. He has seen the Manul or similar process, by which a negative is made direct from the original by exposure, the black portions of the original in contact with the paper or gelatine or sensitised surface reflecting no light, so that it is possible to produce a negative in this way direct from copy. Here again, while the Manul procedure may be new and subject for patent, anyone can take a piece of bromide paper and make quite a good negative that way, and this has been done times out of number. This is very well, however, where a reproduction of type matter or music, etc., is required same size. Of course, when reduction or enlargement comes in, this process is of no value, and the production of a photographic negative in the camera can by no means be always dispensed with.

All these different procedures and their applications in practical work help instead of hindering the photo-litho photographic operator. They are useful accessories to the camera man, practices that, when used with discretion, all lead to better work being produced and at a cost less than hitherto possible.

The Monotype Users' Association.

We have received a copy of the Rules (1923-4) of the West of England and South Wales Monotype Users' Association, together with a brief report of the annual meeting of the Association, held at Bristol on July 10th. The list of officers elected is as follows: President, J. Corrigan (Bristol); vice-presidents, C. E. Brendon (Plymouth), R. J. Webber (Cardiff), S. A. Penney (Southampton); committee, R. S. Johns (Newport, Mon.), R. C. Conyers (Bristol), J. A. Arrowsmith Brown (Bristol), H. Harmer (Gloucester), C. C. Botwright (Bath), E. Davies (Swansea). The hon. secretary and treasurer is Mr. Howard Rankin, Trenchard-street, Bristol.

Digitized by Google

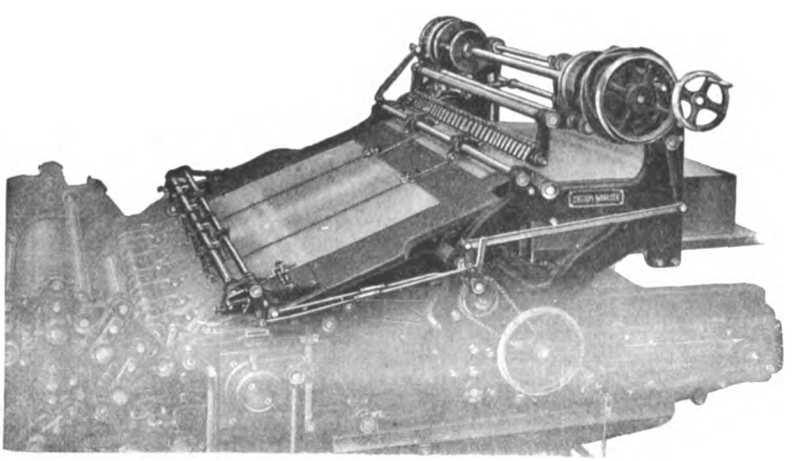
Sheet Feeder Economy.

Claims of the "Winkler."

The question of the feeding of sheets to printing machines is one of those minor matters which are nevertheless of the utmost importance in connection with economy of running. Indeed, on a given job, the substitution of automatic for hand feeding may well mean all the difference between a loss and a profit. Automatic feeders are used much more extensively in other industrial countries than in England, and this is one of the reasons why, in a great many cases, foreign printers are able to produce the same quantity and quality of work at lower cost than British firms. It would be untrue to say that this fact is altogether due to lack of judiciousness or enterprise of the British printer, for it cannot be denied that he was for a long time unsuccessfully on the look-out for a good automatic feeder suitable for both long and short runs. With the introduction of automatic feeders upon the British market, however, this excuse for lack of progress no longer holds good, and it is up to every enterprising firm to consider carefully the economics of modern methods of sheet feeding.

In particulars sent us by Messrs. W. J. Light and Co., Ltd., of 36-38, Whitefriars-street, London, E.C.4, emphasis is laid on the following five claims which Messrs. Light make on behalf of the "Winkler" feeder, for which they are the sole agents. This feeder, they state: (1) Permits rapid change from one job to another, and is therefore suitable for short runs; (2) feeds to register any stock from tissue to board; (3) does not increase the length or affect the accessibility of the printing machine; (4) is being supplied at a price within the financial reach of practically every printer; and (5) increases the productive capacity of the printing machine by 25 to 50 per cent. as compared with hand feeding, when feeding large sheets of very thin paper the percentage being even higher.

In this connection it should be remembered that it is more profitable to a printing business to work with a restricted number of fast-running automatically fed printing machines than to run a larger number of hand-fed presses. Messrs. Light point out that every Winkler feeder installed saves the wages of one girl feeder. Less unskilled labour means less overseers and less administrative work to control that labour. Considering that about 33 per cent. of the productive cost of print consists of wages, it follows that a Winkler feeder contributes considerably towards a reduction in the cost of production.



The "Winkler" Sheet Feeder.

Another important consideration in respect of the installation of automatic feeders is the question of "overhead." Overhead costs represent about 33 per cent. of the cost of production of print, and are always in direct proportion to the amount of capital invested in machinery and plant, because the amount of plant installed governs the size of the permanent organisation. If a printer works with 15 hand-fed presses instead of with 10 automatically fed machines, he wants more room, which means more rent, and he requires more labour, which entails more administrative work. He has, in practice, always to maintain an organisation capable of coping with the output of 15 machines, no matter whether he is working full time or short time; and if the plant only runs half time the whole of the overhead costs are carried by one-half of the hours during which the plant is capable of production, instead of by the full number of hours. Overhead expenses will therefore work out at double the usual amount for each hour worked, and wages will be the same. A printer with 10 automatically fed machines will therefore obviously suffer less than his fellow craftsmen when he is working short time, because the overhead costs for 10 machines are correspondingly less than those for 15 presses.

THE latest issue of the *Monotype Recorder* (Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.) contains a number of items of interest to printers, including an article "Tests for Types," by Mr. Francis Meynell. The design and production of this issue have been admirably carried out by Messrs. Silk and Terry, Ltd., Birmingham.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER (Stationery and Letterpress), with knowledge of Finishing, just completed seven years' apprenticeship, seeks situation; good refs.—T. Gee, 25, Ripon-terrace, Akroydon, Halifax. 14218

BOOKBINDER.—Practical man, with 20 years' experience in all branches, desires position as Foreman or Deputy Overseer; good references.—Box 14208.

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) experienced; disengaged; highly recommended; very energetic.—R. L., 31, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14221

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER, shortly at liberty, seeks re-engagement.—Cox, 4, Geary-road, N.W.10. 14219

READER (n.s.) open for engagement; experienced General Jobbing, Catalogue, Government and Book Work; preference for country.—Box 14213.

S.O.S.—PRESS TELEGRAPHISTS require work (knowledge also Wireless and Postal Telegraphy).—Martin, 105, Helix road, Brixton Hill, S.W.2. 14215

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

WAREHOUSEMAN and CUTTER offers quick reliable services.—Box 14220.

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Agencies.

CONTINENTAL firm of Paper and Printing Machinery Manufacturers desires to GET INTO TOUCH with British firm who could handle their production in England, either as Sole Agents or Merchants buying for own account.—Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 14160.

Machinery for Sale.

QUAD ROYAL "RELIANCE" WHARFEDALE, bargain; must be cleared quickly, room required.—Full particulars, "Echo," Brighouse. 14217

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

NEW ZEALAND.

A New Zealand business man, who has had 25 years' experience with one of the largest firms of import and export merchants in the Dominion, is starting in business on his own account, and desires to obtain agencies of British manufacturers of paper, etc., on a commission or consignment basis, for the whole of New Zealand. (Reference No. 64.)

U.S.A.

An agent in New York, in constant touch with manufacturers of typewriter ribbons, whishes to communicate with British manufacturers of typewriter ribbon fabrics, carbonising tissue and machinery for making carbon paper and typewriter ribbons, with a view to obtaining agencies, on a commission basis, for the United States. (Reference No. 82.)

A firm of manufacturers' agents in San Francisco wish to communicate with British manufacturers of coal tar products, lithopone, zinc oxide, whiting—lump or ground—barium carbonate and barium sulphate, and with producers of china clay, with a view to obtaining agencies for the Pacific Coast of the United States. They are prepared to act on a commission basis or would finance own stocks. (Reference No. 83.)

PANAMA.

A commission agent of Panama City is desirous of securing the representation, on a commission basis, of British manufacturers of wrapping paper, millinery paper bags, paper bags (grocery), etc. (Reference No. 91.)

THE man who limits himself to being strictly, rigidly just, misses life's finest flavours.

Digitized by Google

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium
or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.
Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.
Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded
£460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD

DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2 Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1923.

That Post Office Surplus.

THE printing trade's hopes of further concessions in the direction of cheaper postal facilities should not suffer extinction because of the Postmaster-General's recent statement in the House of Commons. The fact that the reduced postage on printed matter has been more than justified—an estimated 20 per cent. increase of business having materialised as 25 per cent.—suggests that still further cheapening of the printed matter rate might pay for itself as well as acting as a tonic to trade. If the increased use of letters and postcards has not been as great as anticipated, this is not necessarily an argument against the reductions granted. What was wanted when the rates were revised, and what is wanted still, is a reversion to the old penny stamp for letters and the halfpenny stamp for post cards. Half measures are often ineffectual where a bold policy abundantly succeeds. The Postmaster-General has now a comfortable surplus of £5,500,000. Let him use it to make further reductions in the prices of his services, and he will not only have linked his name with a popular reform but will also have made a step which must—eventually if not immediately—prove financially justified.

* * *

Foreign Printing Presses Busy on British Work.

WHAT is the reason of so much British work going to foreign countries? The consumer of paper and print no doubt could give a ready answer to the effect that it is solely a question of £ s. d. With complaints on the part of British papermakers and printers of poor orders, which naturally affect full employment, the condition of affairs is, to say the least, serious. A correspondent, who has lately been visiting Germany and Belgium says "it was most interesting to see the enormous amount of English compositions in type running through their printing machines." He goes on to say that printers, papermakers and the allied trades are enjoying a steady business, without fuss, and with a broad smile on their faces owing to trading in sterling. This must mean loss of business to British firms, and extra demands in the way of doles.

* * *

Competition in Chromo Boards.

STILL another example of severe foreign competition is brought to our notice. This time it relates to chromo boards. Samples of German goods of this class have been offered at 3⅛d. per lb. for white boards coated one side and 3¾d. per lb. coated both sides. For chrome yellow or other light tints the quotations have been respectively 3½d. and 4d., and for intense colours 3¾d. and 4½d. These prices are quoted net f.o.b. Hamburg, plus 3 per cent. for packing. When it is stated that the actual price of the body paper in this country is 3½d. per lb., it will be seen that there is no room for the British chromo board when it comes to a question of cost. Indeed, as a papermaker puts it, at this rate the British coated maker is helplessly and hopelessly beaten. Unless something is done to check the unrestricted free importation at prices very much below the actual cost of production in this country, it is suggested that the home manufacturer might as well close down altogether. The situation certainly places British concerns in a very disadvantageous position to say the least of it. In fact, the process, if continued, would be one of slow but inevitable strangulation.

* * *

Paper Substitutes.

A GOOD deal of attention is being centred on other uses to which paper is and may be put, all of which mean economy and health. Serviettes of paper are already very familiar. Paper handkerchiefs would be another means of avoiding infection from colds. Generally paper "textiles" appear to be coming into more popular employment, and the prejudice against them is steadily wearing down. Paper blinds have long been in use, and a new type, with a fabric edge to prevent tearing, is being introduced. On the grounds of convenience and price, there should be a great vogue for them. These are but a few of the more recent departures which paper substitutes are taking, but they indicate an ever-growing utilisation of paper, with reacting benefit upon the allied industries.

* * *

Keeping Its End Up.

COMPARED with industry generally, papermaking in this country is keeping its end up fairly well. Several influences are at work in depressing business—political and seasonal—but they are bearing more heavily on other industries than paper. For some time the percentages of unemployment have borne this out, and it is still the fact that papermaking has some 6·7 per cent. of its people out of work compared with a general figure of 11 per cent. Since April there has been a slight improvement in employment in the paper industry, although May and June were stationary. A similar state of things has existed in manufactured stationery and in printing. But for the set-back which other branches of activity have experienced, those engaged in the manufacture and commerce of paper would have enjoyed a larger measure of prosperity. Now the holiday season is full upon us and little improvement can be expected until the autumn. It is, however, some satisfaction to know that the basis of trade is regarded as sound, that we have passed the trough of the depression, and that the later months of the year must bring a brighter state of affairs.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates all over the world.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

WHEN the Prince of Wales, as President of the British Empire Exhibition, entertained a small party to luncheon on Friday at the exhibition grounds at Wembley, a large number of newspaper proprietors were amongst those who had the honour to receive invitations.

SIR ISREAL GOLLANCZ, Litt.D., F.B.A., has received the honorary freedom and livery of the Stationers' Company, in recognition of his services on the occasion of the First Folio Tercentenary.

SIR ROBERT BRUCE, editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, has been recommended for the presidency of the Burns Federation. Dr. M'Naught will continue to act as editor of the *Burns Chronicle* for another year.

SIR EVAN SPICER, a former chairman of the London County Council, and Lady Spicer celebrated their golden wedding on July 31st by giving a reception at their house in Gallery-road, Dulwich.

MR. H. SEYMOUR BERRY has been appointed by the King a Knight of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

MR. G. H. ROBERTS, M.P., who was secretary of the Typographical Association for many years, and who entered Parliament as a member of the Independent Labour Party, has now decided to identify himself with the Conservative Party.

MRS. WINTRINGHAM, M.P., has just joined the board of directors of *Time and Tide*.

MR. FRED MILLER, M.A., of the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, has been appointed editor of that journal in succession to Sir John M. Le Sage.

A VERY satisfactory response is being made, we hear, to the appeal for funds in aid of a presentation to Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, M.A., late president of the Federation of Master Printers, in recognition of his outstanding services to the whole printing industry. We understand that the form the presentation will take has not yet been decided upon, though the gift of his portrait in oils has been suggested.

MR. C. H. LOW, accountant at the Master Printers' headquarters, 24, Holborn, was successful in obtaining a first-class pass in costing at the recent examinations of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.

AFTER fifty-nine years' association with the *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury*, Mr. Edward Joyce, J.P., Stamford, retired on Tuesday from the managership.

MR. L. L. CROOK, who for 37 years has been a member of the literary staff of the *Surrey Advertiser*, has been presented with a suit case and fountain pen on his retirement. The presentation was made by the editor, Mr. W. J. Oakley.

MR W. BEMROSE, who was recently appointed chief reporter of the *Sheffield Independent* has resigned his seat on the Executive Council of the National Union of Journalists.

MR. CONDE NAST, publisher of *Vogue* and *Vanity Fair*, was to have sailed for America in the ss. "Majestic" on the 25th ult., but was attacked with pneumonia. His physicians say that it will be two or three weeks before he will now be able to leave. He is progressing favourably.

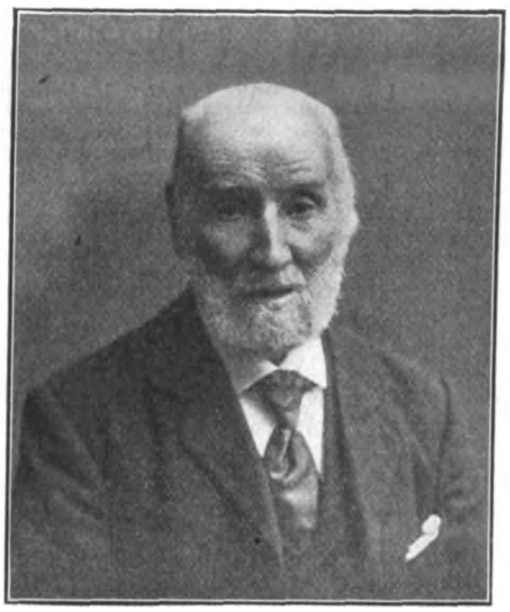
MR. DARD HUNTER, who takes such a unique interest in hand-made papermaking, is about to issue a volume on "Old Papermaking and the Watermarks of the Old Papermakers." It is for limited circulation (200 copies) and the type and paper will alike be of Mr. Hunter's own manufacture.

THIS, the third, volume from the private press of Mr. Hunter, represents 15 years of research and, like its predecessor, represents in its entirety the labour of one man.

Seventy Years with the L.S.C.

The distinction of being the oldest member of the London Society of Compositors belongs to Mr. James Alison, a portrait of whom, together with a few bibliographical particulars we are able to give by courtesy of the *L.T.J.*

Mr. Alison was born in Leith in 1831, and is therefore now in his 93rd year. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Reid and Sons, of Leith, and afterwards took up employment with Messrs. Johnston and Hunter, of Edinburgh. Like other worthy Scotsmen, before



Mr. James Alison.

and since, he came to London, his first (and last) situation being with Messrs. Clowes and Sons. He was then only 22 years of age, and took up his card in the L.S.C. immediately on his arrival in London—in August, 1853. Remaining with Messrs. Clowes for over fifty years, Mr. Alison declared on the superannuation fund on his birthday, May 14th, 1907, at the age of 76, sixteen years ago.

In spite of his great age, Mr. Alison is in possession of all his faculties; he writes with a fairly firm hand and is still happy, hale and hearty.

Master Printers' Federation Emblem.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers, decision was made upon an emblem for Federation use. We are able to show herewith an example of the simple but effective design that was selected. This emblem, it is intended, shall



appear upon the official publications, circulars, letters, etc., of the Federation, its alliances and associations, and it is hoped also that individual members of the Federation will make wide use of it. Electros, we understand, are now being made and will shortly be obtainable, price 2s. 9d., from the secretary of the Federation.

EUROPEAN MARKETS CLOSED.—On behalf of the Industrial Group in the House of Commons Sir Allan Smith (chairman) and Mr. P. J. Hannon (hon. secretary) have sent a letter to the Prime Minister expressing "the grave apprehension with which the Group regards the present volume of unemployment and the prospects of the coming winter." After pointing out that the unemployed on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges on July 9th numbered 1,189,100, in addition to the many thousands on short time, the letter states that, in consequence of the situation in the Ruhr, European markets are closed and orders are being cancelled, and that markets in the East are entirely shut down.

Zululand Newspaper Enterprise.

The *Zululand Times* has the distinction of being the only newspaper printed in Zululand. It is published at Eshowe by Mr. T. G. Tallentire, the proprietor, who went to South Africa 20 years ago, joining Mr. T. Parkins, the manager of the Church of England Mission Press. Owing to changes in the latter organisation, Mr. Tallentire acquired the paper, established some seventeen years ago, and its present day success is solely owing to his enterprise and initiative, the circulation covering a wide field. In the early days, with primitive plant, the labour involved in printing was excessive—for instance, four workings were necessary instead of one—but with the introduction of more modern machinery and trained native labour in the art of typesetting, a weekly paper, taking the form of an 8 pp. double demy, is now produced containing excellent reports of local industries and current events, and is brought out to time with the utmost regularity for postal dispatch over the entire country.

The printing office is built of wood and iron and during the summer season the heat is very oppressive. It is not unusual for boy natives to be employed in saturating the roof, covered with bagging, with water to cool the inside atmosphere.

In addition to printing and publishing the *Zululand Times*, Mr. Tallentire has installed quite a modern plant for commercial printing. Here again, considerable enterprise has been shown in cultivating the taste of the sugar mills and farmers in the matter of publicity. Every attention is evidently given to the requirements of the business man of Zululand, who finds, compared with other printing centres, that the Tallentire Press well holds its own in competition.

Mr. Tallentire has been spending several months in the United Kingdom, renewing former acquaintances, and incidentally getting into touch with the latest phases of the printing industry. He is returning home shortly on the "Balmoral." In conversation with one of our representatives Mr. Tallentire mentioned that he imported most of his paper requirements from the United Kingdom. He has also arranged to instal a stereo plant, recently purchased in this country. As far as the paper industry locally is concerned, kraft paper is produced, and considerable attention has been given to available fibres, particularly bamboo.

Mr. Tallentire takes a keen interest in all that affects the general welfare of the country. He is a member of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, serving on the executive council, and he has attended conferences at East London, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, etc. He is a Commissioner of Oaths, and is also on the Board of Visitors in connection with the Eshowe Juvenile Male Reformatory.

It is interesting to mention that Mr. Tallentire is an old pupil of St. Bride Institute, the instructor at that time being Mr. W. S. Wilson. During his absence in England Mr. C. W. Riddell, whose services are greatly appreciated by Mr. Tallentire, has been in charge of the Zululand printing works. Mr. T. Parkins, previously mentioned as being the head of the Church of England Mission Press, formerly hailed from St. Albans.

Craft Lectures.

Under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board a series of six technical lectures have been arranged to be held during the coming winter at Stationers' Hall. The lectures are planned for the second Friday in each month, from October to March, the first of the series being given on October 12th by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, M.A., who will take as his subject "The Romance of the Printing Craft." The other lectures are: "Photo-Mechanical Typesetting," by W. B. Hislop; "Printers and their Metals," by A. H. Mundey; "The Evolution of Lithography," by P. B. Melling; "Printing in Foreign Lands," by Rev. A. Taylor, M.A.; "Bookselling," by J. G. Wilson.

WILL readers note that the telegraphic address of Messrs. Stonhill and Gillis (publishers of the *British and Colonial Printer* and *World's Paper Trade Review*) has been altered to "Stonhill, Lud, London."

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 46s. 3d., 46s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s. 3d., Def., 7⅞, 7⅛, Pref., 18s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 14s. 10½d.; Jos. Byrom, 9s., 9s. 1½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 9d., 21s. 10½d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 14s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅝, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 26s. 3d.; John Dickinson, 28s. 3d., 28s.; *Financial News*, Pref., 9s. 9d.; *Illustrated London News*, 5s., 4s. 10½d., Pref., 13s. 9d., 1st Deb., 58½; International Linotype, 35; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 19s. 3d., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 10½d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 12s. 6d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 24s.; George Newnes, 17s. 4½d., 17s., Pref., 16s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 75s; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 81s. 3d., Pref., 23s., 23s. 3d.; R. Tuck, 23s. 3d., Pref., 92s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15⅝, Pref., 10⅛, 10⅜; Weldon's, 36s. 3d., Pref., 20s. 4½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 54s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"LIVERPOOL DAILY POST."—Directors have declared interim dividend of 2s. per share on ordinary shares for half-year to end of June, against 1s. 6d. per share a year ago.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY. — Half-year's dividend on 10 per cent. preference shares has been declared.

COLTHROP BOARD AND PAPER MILLS.—Profit £2,244 after providing £22,118 for depreciation, making available £6,128. Directors regret that profit is insufficient for dividend to be paid.

GUARD BRIDGE PAPER CO.—Directors recommend that dividend on preference shares for half-year ending June last be at rate of 5 per cent. per annum and 7s. 6d. per share for same period on ordinary shares, which, with interim dividend, makes 10 per cent. for year against 5 per cent. previous year.

BROWN, STEWART AND CO.—Report for year to end April last states that after charging £7,395 for depreciation, there was loss on year's working of £25,194, which increases debit balance carried forward to £52,627. No preference share dividends have been paid for the 2½ years ending April 28th last.

NEW COMPANIES.

RICHMOND PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100; printers, engravers, newspaper proprietors and publishers, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Stones and Alexina A. Thomson. Registered office: 3A, Old Palace-place, Richmond.

MONOTYPING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £1,500; typesetters, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, letterpress printers, stationers, music, photographic and intaglio printers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: F. K. Harlow, E. H. Diprose and A. G. Jackson. Registered office: 9, Gough-square, E.C.4.

CLASSIC ART CO., LTD.—Capital £100; publishers, printers, colour printers, lithographers, collotype printers, box-makers, stationers and bookbinders, to purchase and sell copyright in art pictures, to act as advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. W. Wells and C. C. Darton. Registered office: Terminus Chambers, 6, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

CALLAN, OSBORNE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; printers, lithographers, rulers and account book manufacturers in Leeds and elsewhere, etc. Private company. First directors: T. Callan, J. Callan and W. Osborne.

GEORGE LEATHER AND SON, LTD.—Capital £2,000; to take over the business of paper stock and metal merchants carried on by Fanny Leather and John W. Parry, at 225 and 227, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool, as "George Leather and Son," together with all the assets in connection therewith except the said premises. Private company. Permanent directors: G. Leather and J. H. Edwards. Registered office: 227, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS, LTD.—Capital £6,000; office and business system specialists, organisers and advisers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. T. Ratnett and Mrs. A. C. Ratnett. Registered office: 11, Cank-street, Leicester.

STENTYPE MACHINE CO., LTD.—Capital £8,000; to acquire and turn to account any invention relating to duplicating and printing machinery, office furniture and equipment, etc., carbon papers, stencils, inks, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: R. C. Adams and A. E. Skidmore. Registered office: 48, Clerkenwell-green, E.C.

CHANDOS PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £500; proprietors and publishers, newspapers, journals, magazines and books, etc. Private company. First directors: Capt. R. V. Dixon, W. Buchanan-Taylor and B. Bennion. Registered office: Ancaster-house, 42 and 43, Cranbourn-street, W.C.2.

BUTLER AND TANNER, LTD. — Capital £80,000; to acquire the business of printers carried on at Frome as "Butler and Tanner," to adopt an agreement with R. R. Tanner, Ellen Tanner, G. H. W. Cruttwell, H. R. Tanner, A. F. Bainbridge and D. V. Tanner, and to carry on the said business and that of lithographers, typefounders and setters, photographic printers, photo-lithographers, stationers, advertising and newsagents, etc. Private company. First directors: R. R. Tanner, H. R. Tanner, A. F. Bainbridge and L. V. Trotman.

FRED PURKIS, LTD.—Capital £4,000; to acquire, as from December 31st, 1922, the business of a wholesale stationer and toy dealer of Fred Purkis as now carried on at 65, Edgbaston-street, Birmingham, and to carry on the business of wholesale stationers, printers, envelope manufacturers, cardboard and box manufacturers, paper, paper bag and account book makers, manufacturers of and dealers in wood, leather, linen, celluloid, metal or glass toys, and fancy goods, picture frame, box and packing case makers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. Purkis and Mrs. O. L. Purkis. Registered office: 65, Edgbaston-street, Birmingham.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

RICHARDSON AND BROWN, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated July 10th, 1923, to secure £200, charged on land and dwelling house No. 128, Great Jackson street, Hulme, Manchester, subject to an apportioned yearly rent charge of £3 5s. Holder: T. Bowman, 58, Bolton-road, Pendleton.

ENOCH AND SONS, LTD. (music publishers, etc., London).—Issue on July 10th, 1923, of £100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

DE GRUCHY AND CO., LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction on July 4th, 1923, of debenture dated January 11th, 1921, securing £500 forming part of a total issue of £2,000.

SUNDERLAND POST CO., LTD.—Satisfaction (a) in full on September 17th, 1908, of trust deed dated December 2nd, 1902, securing £2,500 and (b) to the extent of £3,780 (being amount issued) on October 20th, 1907, of trust deed dated December 2nd, 1902, securing £3,950. (Notices filed July 21st, 1923).

NATIONAL CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Debenture dated July 17th, 1923, to secure £500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. T. Richman, 75, Canfield-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

LYLE BARRS AND CO. (OFFICE EQUIPMENT PRINTERS), LTD. — Satisfaction in full on June 14th, 1923, of debentures dated November 18th, 1908, securing £300

PORTEOUS, LTD. (printers, in colours, wholesale manufacturing stationers, etc.).—Two land registry charges on 5 and 6, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, E.C., both dated July 11th, 1923, to secure £7,500 and £700 respectively. Holders: Barclay Bank, and G. H. Boyce, 12, Stratford-place, W.1.

FAR AND NEAR PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £5,000 first and £1,150 second debentures authorised June 29th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property present and future, including uncalled capital, the amounts of the present issues being £1,180 and £1,067 respectively.

F. J. PARSONS, LTD. (printers, publishers, etc.).—Particulars filed of £40,000 debentures authorised June 18th, and covered by trust deed dated June 30th, 1923, charged on various properties in Hastings, Bexhill and Folkestone, and company's undertaking and other assets, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued. Trustees: A. Blackman, F. W. Coles, Margaret Olives Parsons and E. A. Parsons.

J. E. BEALE (stationers, printers, etc.).—Further charge and mortgage on 2, 3, 4 and 5, Church terrace, Bournemouth, dated May 24th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyd's Bank not exceeding £20,000. (Registered July 11th, pursuant to order of court).

DAILLEY AND CO., LTD. (table stationers, manufacturers, etc., London).—Land Registry Charge on 230, Dalston-lane, Hackney, and land in rear, dated June 22nd, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Westminster Bank, Ltd.

MOORE AND SONS (SKEGNESS), LTD. (stationers, etc., Nottingham).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised June 28th, 1923, charged on the company's property present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

Loxley Bros., Ltd.

At the third annual meeting of Messrs. Loxley Brothers, printers and publishers, of Sheffield and London, held in London, Mr. J. B. Morrell, chairman of the company, presiding, it was stated that despite the slackness of trade in Sheffield, and the trouble in the printing industry during last year, the trading profit for the year was considerably better than for 1921-22. The London section of the business also showed progressive results.

In the course of his speech, the Chairman said that on the trading account the net profit for the year, after paying income-tax and corporation profits tax, and providing for depreciations on the same scale as in the preceding year, was considerably greater. He was glad to say that the number of shareholders continued to increase, and that the price quoted for the preference shares was steadily appreciating.

The report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected.

A dividend of 8 per cent. on the preference shares has been declared.

A Paper Company's Debts.

An application for an order of discharge was made on July 17th to Mr. Registrar Mellor at the London Bankruptcy Court, on behalf of Eleanzor Shinegold, described as a paper agents' clerk, residing at 105, Osbaldeston-road, Stoke Newington. The official receiver reported that the only liability was one of £1,252, which had been admitted for an unsecured balance of £352, whilst the only asset disclosed was a bad debt, £500. In April, 1920, the applicant entered the employ of a firm of paper agents and manufacturers trading at 33, Eastcheap, under the style of "George

Digitized by Google

Harrison." He guaranteed in February, 1922, the firm's overdraft up to £1,200, and as security, deposited deeds of his leasehold residence, valued at £900. He had no interest in the firm, and his only object in guaranteeing the overdraft was to help the firm in the hope that they would help him. The business was taken over by a limited company in July, 1922. The applicant attributed his failure to his having become guarantor for the said overdraft. The discharge was granted subject to a judgment for £5, to be satisfied by an immediate cash payment.

Irish Paper Contracts.

Petition to Appeal in "Freeman's Journal" Case Dismissed.

At the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on July 25th, the *Freeman's Journal* (1919), Ltd., sought leave to appeal from judgments of the Court of Appeal of the Irish Free State in cases in which the *Freeman's Journal* were sued by two paper manufacturers, Follum Traesliberi and Fernstrom, for breach of contracts for the supply to the *Journal* of very large quantities of paper. In one case in the court of first instance the jury disagreed and the judge entered judgment for the plaintiffs for £165,000. In the other, judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for £70,000. When the cases reached the Court of Appeal, the court ordered a new trial in the first case and dismissed the appeal in the second.

Sir John Simon, K.C., for the *Freeman's Journal*, said the dispute in both cases was whether the petitioners were liable for the three alleged purchases of paper. There was no ordinary contract, but only a document counter signed by a gentleman named Edwards, one of the directors of the paper. Mr. Edwards was minded to go in for an enormous speculation in paper, quite beyond what could possibly be part of the ordinary activities of the company; but though he signed this document, there was no evidence which would bind the *Freeman's Journal*. The chairman of the company knew nothing about the transaction except what he learned at the board meeting. The mere fact that one director signed a paper could not bind a corporation, especially when the transaction was widely outside the ordinary transactions of the company. He contended that the Court of Appeal should have entered judgment for the *Freeman's Journal*.

Their Lordships dismissed the petition with costs.

British Stationery Co., Ltd.

Mr. Justice Lawrence, in the Companies Winding-Up Court on July 24, made an order for the compulsory liquidation of the British Stationery Co., Ltd., on the petition of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Sims (for petitioners) said they were creditors for £248, and the debt was not disputed. So far as he knew, no notice to support or oppose the petition had been given.

"PHOTOGRAVURE INKS" is the title of a handsome compilation issued by Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., 100 and 101, Shoelane, London, E.C., the volume being prepared with a view to giving practical assistance to users of inks for photogravure printing. Realising the already demonstrated possibilities of photogravure, Messrs. Winstone have made careful choice of materials and mediums, coupled with the use of modern grinding machinery, in order to produce inks smooth in character, clean in working, of efficient drying qualities in all shades of colour, and free from ingredients affecting the cylinders in any way. This volume, a large quarto in format, contains over 30 photogravure plates, including one very handsome example of three colour gravure. These plates, produced with Winstone's inks, engraved and printed by the Sun Engraving Co. on papers by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., not only show the excellence to which photogravure can attain, but should also be of practical use to printers wishing to study the effects of different combinations of ink, paper and subject matter in photogravure illustrations.

Employment in Allied Industries.

Reports Indicate Improvemeet.

Reports would seem to show that employment in the paper and allied industries is no worse; indeed, in some respects there is an improvement. Encouragement is to be derived from the unemployment chart in the *Labour Gazette*. This demonstrates that during the last year and a half, although there have been reactions, the general trend has been in the direction of a larger absorption of labour. For example, the year 1922 began with a percentage of unemployed of 16·5, and it closed with the figure at 14. Since the commencement of 1923 there has been a further decline to 11 per cent. In the case of papermaking and the allied industries the rate is less than this. The important point, however, is that generally the tendency for eighteen months has been a reduction of unemployment.

The official report concerning employment in the paper trade in June is that this was fairly good on the whole, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Some slackness was reported in the hand-made section. With letterpress printers employment showed some improvemet in London, and generally continued fair in the provinces, though there was a decline at Birmingham. It continued good with electrotypers and stereotypers in London. In the lithographic printing trade employment was generally reported as slack, though at several centres, including London, it was somewhat better than a month earlier. Lithographic artists were fairly well employed. Employment with bookbinders remained slack, and much short time was worked.

It is not possible to make statistical comparison with the previous month, but it would appear as though the figures of unemployment were approximately the same. In paper and paper board making there were 3,878 persons unemployed, of whom 2,854 were men. Workers in cardboard boxes, paper bags and stationery who were idle numbered 4,094. Printing, publishing and bookbinding furnished the figure of 12,910. Wall-paper making and paper staining accounted for 252.

The Cornwall Press, Ltd.

Machine Managers' Outing.

A merry party assembled at London Bridge Station on Saturday the 21st ult., for the annual outing of the machine managers of the Cornwall Press. Inks, oils and burst rollers were for the time being forgotten and the brilliant sunshine contributed to make everyone remember that "Men are but boys grown up."

Over 50 embarked for Tunbridge Wells, where on arrival the mineral springs were sampled. After a brief interval the journey was continued to High Rocks Hotel, and a visit was paid to the famous cliffs. Long before Caxton thought of a printing press or Benjamin Franklin was working one at St. Bartholomew's-close, the forces of nature were engraving themselves upon these rocks and have left a phenomenon behind as impressive as any in this country.

Full justice was done to the excellent luncheon provided, after which the "Autocar" charabancs were boarded for one of the most delightful excursions through 40 miles of valleys and ravines one could wish for. There was plenty of good humoured comparison between those who championed the respective merits of their own counties, and the claims of cricket and hops over Shakespeare was a knotty point left for future settlement.

Tea was partaken of on the return to the hotel, after which the company settled down to a musical evening presided over by Mr. J. Griffiths, works manager. The merry party did vocal justice to the chorus songs, especially "Apple Dumplings," contributed by the vice-chairman, Mr. A. J. England, and the toasts submitted were enthusiastically received. Several veterans were prominent with vocal efforts, which were continued on the saloon journey homewards. The stewards, Messrs. Shepherd and Elliott, worked assiduously—"with their coats off"—and came in for a special mede of praise.

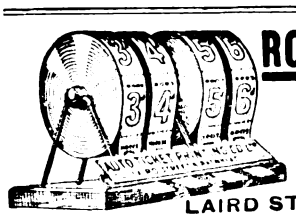


Ald. D. James Davies.

His native town, the local printing trade and the printing industry as a whole all sustain a loss by the death of Ald. D. James Davies, who was for 31 years the editor of the *South Wales Press*, Llanelly, and who had been a member of the South Wales and Mon. Master Printers' Alliance since its inauguration. His demise, which occurred on July 11th, was not altogether unexpected for he had been ill for several weeks, and his condition became more grave as time went on. Ald. D. James Davies was, at the time of his death, president of the Carmarthenshire Master Printers' Association, and was managing director of the firm of Messrs. James Davies and Co., Ltd., of Llanelly. In directing the policy of the *South Wales Press*, Ald. D. James Davies religiously observed its motto "Be Just and Fear Not" and every cause that he espoused he championed fearlessly and courageously. A native of Llanelly, he passionately loved it, and one of his chief missions in life was its advancement. He was a rotarian, and by precept and example carried out the ethics of the Rotarian movement, and endeavoured in public life to be a living example of the Rotary motto "Service Not Self." Ald. D. James Davies started his public life in 1898 when he became a member of the Llanelly Urban District Council, and at each subsequent election was again returned a member. From 1904 to 1906 he was chairman of the Urban District Council and Harbour Commissioners, taking a foremost part in propounding schemes for the advancement of the town and port. In 1910 he was chairman of the Harbour Trust. It was with characteristic energy that he pushed on the incorporation of the town of Llanelly, and when the Charter of Incorporation was granted he stepped aside so that the honour of Llanelly's first mayoralty should be paid to the late Sir E. Stafford Howard, K.C.B. Ald. D. James Davies became Mayor in 1916 in succession to Lady Howard and acted as the town's Chief Citizen until 1918. During the War his duties were of a multitudinous character and although the strain told in the end upon his physique he never shirked his duties. The list of those duties is too long to mention here, and the town of Llanelly, the South Wales and Mon. Master Printers' Alliance, and the printing trade generally, have lost a man who served his town and his calling well, and we owe the late Ald. D. James Davies a deep debt of gratitude. The editorship of the *South Wales Press* now devolves upon Mr. Walter C. Davies, brother of the deceased, in addition to the management of the printing works of the firm, which duties Mr. Walter Davies has been carrying out for some years.

THE Intertype Book, issued by Intertype Ltd., of 15, Britannia-street, King's Cross, bears on its cover a large half-tone illustration of the Intertype wide measure display composing machine fitted with electric metal pot, six quick-change magazines, outside galley, four moulds and many other Intertype features. The pamphlet contains also many details of the equipment provided, and examples of various classes of work accomplished by the Intertype machine.

THERE were three fatal accidents in the paper, printing, etc. group of trades during June.


ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD. PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between F. J. Breed and H. E. Webb, printers, Alexandra-road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, who have carried on business under the style of Messrs. Breed and Webb.

IN the Companies Winding-up Court on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Lawrence made an order for the compulsory winding-up of Mayfair, Ltd., on the petition of Smith's Printing Co. (London and St. Albans), Ltd.

MESSRS. FREDK. ULLMER, LTD., of Great Saffron-hill, London, E.C.1, have just acquired the entire plant and equipment for the manufacture of wood type and printer's joinery of Messrs. John Meerloo and Sons' factory at Walthamstow. Mr. Percy H. Paul, who for nearly three years has been in charge of the factory, is continuing the management. He has had a lifelong experience in the trade and was a member of the original firm of J. C. Paul and Son.

BINDERY WAGES.—The provisional agreement which we published last week regarding wages and conditions for certain binding, folding and stitching machines has now been ratified by both the parties—the London Master Printers' Association and the London Central Branch of the Paper Workers' Union.

A FRIENDLY settlement was reached in the High Court, in an action in which Major R. V. S. Stanley sued Mr. G. Harnett, sports writer, and Mr. H. J. Nevill, printer and publisher of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for damages for alleged libel contained in an article.

UNDER the presidency of Viscount Burnham, a Committee has been formed to organise a presentation to Mr. C. J. Drummond, J.P., in appreciation of his public work over a long course of years. The intention is to purchase a small annuity for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Drummond. Alderman Sir Rowland Blades, Bt., M.P., is the treasurer, and Mr. Albert Bennett, Mr. Alfred Blades, Mr. F. H. Caslon, Mr. Horton Harrild, Mr. G. W. Jones, C.C., Mr. Walter Judd, Sir Herbert Morgan, Major R. Rigg, J.P., Alderman Sir William Treloar, Bt., Col. and Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, Bt., and Alderman Sir William Waterlow are acting on the committee.

THE L.M.P.A. has just issued new editions—1923-4—of the "List of Council, Committees and Members of the London Master Printers' Association," and of the "Handbook of the London Master Printers' Association," the latter containing much information as to London wage rates and conditions, rules of the Master Printers' organisations and other matter of importance to London printers.

THE Leicester Chamber of Commerce weekly report states that the printing and bookbinding businesses, for which Leicester is an important centre, have had a downward tendency of late. Nevertheless, reports show that this city compares favourably with other printing and publishing centres.

PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.—A suggestion worthy of enthusiastic support is that which the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London is making to its members in respect of the November meeting of the Association. The idea is that the meeting should take the form of a specimen exchange, with possibly an exhibition of other printing. Members have been invited to send in specimens of their own printing, these to be not larger than Royal 4to., 200 copies of each job to be supplied in order that each member may afterwards receive a complete set of the specimens in book form. It is to be hoped that the suggestion will meet with ready response, as examination and discussion of the specimens received should provide an interesting and stimulating evening's occupation. The event is not to be a competition, but is intended to show the range of work produced by the Association's members.

THE late Major Robert Ross Balfour, V.D., bookseller and stationer, of Montrose, left personal estate valued at £5,318.

THE Civil List Pensions for the year ended March 31st last include a pension to the widow of "Spy," the artist (the late Sir Leslie Ward) and a number in recognition of services to literature.

THE Manchester and Yorkshire districts of the Institute of Journalists held a joint meeting at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on Saturday, with a view to their acting together in matters affecting the profession at the forthcoming general conference at Harrogate. It was suggested that the Council should inquire whether it is possible to federate all the existing literary and artistic societies. They are also to be asked to take up the question of a national scheme of superannuation for journalists, the few schemes in operation now being confined to particular offices.

THE Select Committee to whom the Matrimonial Causes (Regulation of Reports) Bill was referred issued on Monday a special report indicating the lines on which it is suggested that the freedom of the Press should be curtailed in respect of the reporting of divorce proceedings.

STARTED in July, 1823, as the *Southampton Herald*, the *Hampshire Advertiser* completed on Saturday its 100th year of continuous publication, and celebrated the occasion with a souvenir supplement.

THE cricket and lawn tennis teams of United Newspapers, Ltd. (*Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's Sunday News*) made their annual journey to Sittingbourne on Saturday, but the matches with players representing the paper mills of Edward Lloyd, Ltd., were completely spoilt by rain.

FOR the convenience of overseas business men who wish, during their visit to England next year, to attend both the British Empire Exhibition and the British Industries Fair organised by the Department of Overseas Trade at the White City, the date of the latter has been fixed as from April 28th to May 9th. The Birmingham section will open on May 12th and close on May 23rd.

CATALOGUES FOR S. AFRICA.—His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Cape Town reports that a bank with its head office in Cape Town is desirous of receiving catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of loose-leaf ledgers. Applications for further particulars regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

COLONEL O. S. HERSHMAN, for twenty-three years owner and publisher of the *Pittsburg Press*, announces that Mr. Roy W. Howard, representing the Scripps-Howard newspapers, has bought a controlling interest in the newspaper. The sale price is said to be the largest ever paid for a single newspaper property in the United States.

THERE was a delay of three hours in the publication of Tuesday afternoon's papers in Berlin, caused by a strike of compositors over the question of wages. An agreement was subsequently reached.

A SLIGHT decrease of unemployment amongst German printers and bookbinders appears to have occurred during May. Of 62,000 members of printing trade unions reporting, 11.2 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May as against 11.4 per cent. at the end of April (1.5 per cent. at the end of May, 1922). Of 92,000 bookbinding trade unionists reporting 7.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May as against 8.4 at the end of April (0.5 at the end of May, 1922).

THE important Paris daily papers *Le Figaro* and *Le Gaulois* have appointed Sells Ltd., of Fleet-street, their exclusive agents for advertisements in Great Britain.

ITALIAN PRINTING.—Many handsome plates in monochrome and colour, together with numerous interesting examples of jobbing printing are included in the Italian review, "L'Arte Typografica" which reaches us from R. Scuola Tipografica Royal School of Typography, Via Carlo Alberto, 37-39, Turin. The examples shown speak well of the instruction given and of the apparatus available at the school.

THE Johannesburg police have discovered a secret printing press used for forging tram tickets wholesale. One well-known municipal official has been arrested, and arrests of others are expected to follow.

MANY Persian newspapers have been suppressed for publishing articles strongly opposing the Government.

AUSTRALIA imports at present about 100,000 tons of paper and pulp per annum, mainly from Canada and Scandinavia. The Australian Institute of Science and Industry has ascertained that by a suitable process, paper pulp of good quality can be economically produced from Australian hardwoods. This Institute has made paper with 60 per cent. of hardwood pulp of excellent quality.

SUCCESS is not made by lying awake at night, but by keeping awake in the daytime.

Trade Union Matters.

RUSKIN COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP.—The secretary of the London Society of Compositors invites members of the Society to apply for the Ruskin College Scholarship which falls vacant this year. The College year starts on Monday, October 8th. In the event of there being more than one application, selection will be made by examination. Acceptance of the scholarship involves residence at the college in Oxford, the course of study taking up about nine months in the year. Out-of-pocket expenses will be allowed to the amount of £50.

L.S.C. AND LIMITATION OF APPRENTICES.—An official notice issued by the London Society of Compositors instructs fathers of chapels to insist on the carrying out of the terms of the new agreement on the limitation of apprentices. The proportion of apprentices allowed is one to every four journeymen, provided that one only shall be allowed for any number up to seven, two for eight journeymen, and so on up to 10 apprentices for 40 journeymen. In offices where more than 40 journeymen are employed, an additional apprentice shall be allowed for each further eight journeymen. In cases where the new proportion of apprentices is already exceeded, no further apprentices are to be engaged until the number is within the prescribed limit.

COMPOSITOR AND PRIVATE PRINTING PLANT.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have had under consideration an inquiry from the secretary of the Liverpool branch asking for a ruling as regards benefits and subscriptions of a member of the branch who owned a printing plant and attended cricket and football matches and printed and sold results of matches. The Executive Council have informed the Liverpool secretary that an ordinary member of the Association cannot be permitted own to a printing plant.

Opening for British Stationery.

Reporting on the economic situation in Sweden H.M. Commercial Secretary says: In a paper-producing country it is obvious that a large amount of writing paper, etc., is made and marketed here. On the other hand, large quantities of envelopes, fancy stationery, Christmas cards, etc., are imported from Germany. Much of this trade might well be done by British manufacturers.

A SPECIAL feature is made by Messrs. Edwin Thomas and Co., Ltd., of Royalty art printing paper. The body is of esparto grass, and the coating and fixing are composed of ingredients the components of which are of the very highest quality. Manufactured strictly to the firm's specification, the result is a most reliable art paper. By way of introducing it to the printer, Messrs. Edwin Thomas have adopted a striking and unique form of sample. Enclosed in a neat grey cover paper, the first four sheets give examples of colour printing on different substances, while duplicates of each sheet may be readily removed owing to perforations for sampling purposes.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google



654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

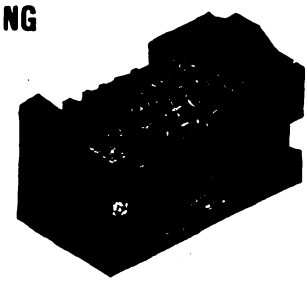
Model 30 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES

VISIBLE

Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



Nº 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL NO LEAKS

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1



Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

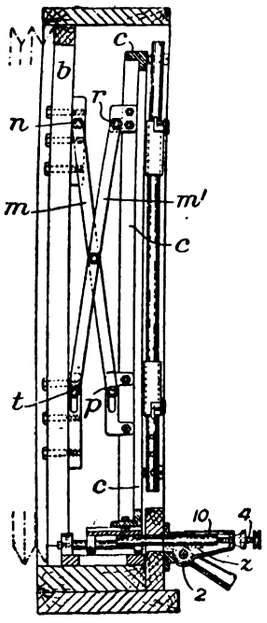
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

A Process Work Camera.

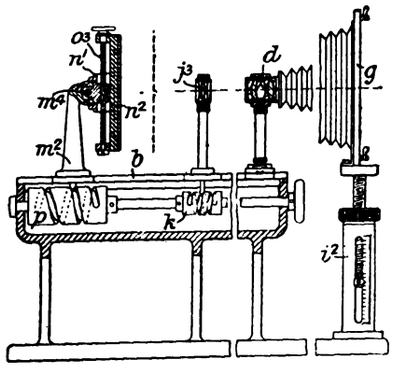
In a photographic camera for process work, as patented by Messrs. F. J. Connolly, Limited, and Mr. F. H. Salisbury, an adjustable screen-supporting frame c is connected to the back frame b by a system of lazy-tongs or double-armed levers m, m^1 so that the frame c will always be



parallel to the sensitised surface. The sides of the frames b, c may be of tubular form to hold a tension spring connecting the fixed pivots n, r to the sliding pivots t, p, respectively, and the screen adjusting means may comprise a rack z, a pinion 2, a micrometer screw 4 and an indicator 10.

Lenses for Photo-Mechanical Work.

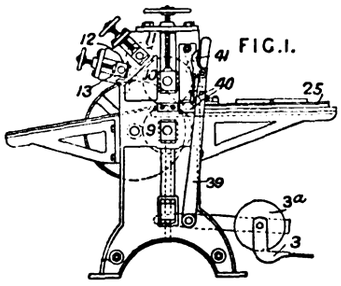
Mr. C. Zeiss has patented an invention whereby in photographic apparatus for the

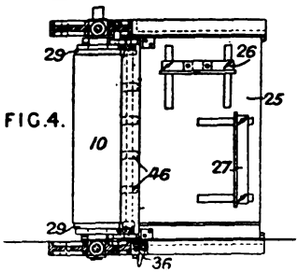


production of printing plates, the lens system is of variable action. In the copying and enlarging apparatus shown the lens d is stationary and the lens j^3 adjustable. The lens d and the frame g may be connected by bellows, and the lens j^3 and holder n^2 are adjustable on the guide b. The focussing may be automatic for different ratios of reproduction by means of grooved drums k, p controlling the movements of the supports j^2 and m^2 on the guide b. The frame g is vertically adjustable in the pillar i^2. The holder n^2 is vertically adjustable on the frame n^1 by the screw o^3, and the frame n^1 is transversely adjustable on the support m^2 by a transverse screw m^4.

Tin Plate Printing.

A machine for applying designs in varnish to tin-plates, as invented by Mr. S. Barnett, comprises a feed-table 25 on which the plates are registered and advanced under spring-action when permitted by a cam 29 on the shaft of the main printing-roller 10. The plates are placed singly against the side register 26, Fig. 4, and end register 27, and rollers 46, driven by a chain from the printing-roller, assist in feeding the plates between the printing-roller 10 and an impression roller 9. The roller 10 is supplied with varnish by adjustable rollers 11, 12, and a duct 13, and the printing-surface takes the form of a patterned rubber band fixed to the rollers 10 by a

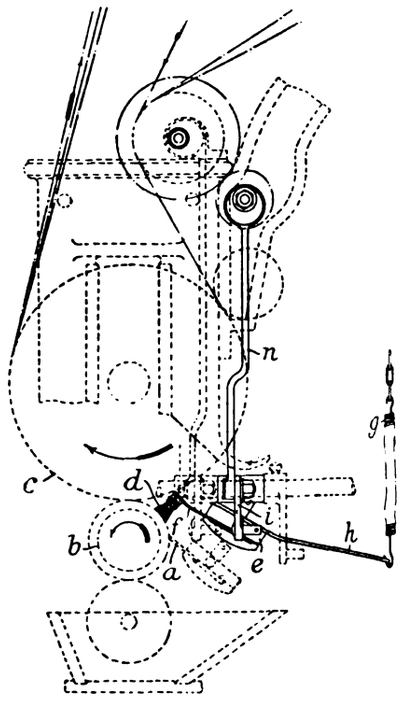




clamp at one end and by a ratchet-controlled tensioning-spindle at the other end. The impression roller 9 is moved to operative position by a lever 39, or a pedal 3 with a weight attachment 3a, and a pawl 40, operated by a handle 41, engages a rack to hold the lever 39 in operative position. The table 25 can be held out of action by a lever and safety stop 36, when it is desired to stop the feed without stopping the machine. The rollers 10, 11, 12 are adjustable by screws, and register marks on the frame are used in conjunction with screws on the rollers to enable the distances between the rollers to be regulated.

Intaglio Plate Printing.

In this invention a rotary printing machine, for printing fabric or other material from an engraved roller, is adapted to print trail or streaky effects by providing, between the ordinary doctor and the nip of the printing and impression rollers, a brush or other member adapted to remove colour from the intaglio parts of the roller and spread it in streaks or trails on the surface of the roller previously cleared by the doctor. A brush d, mounted



between the doctor blade a and the impression roller c, is carried by spring strips f from a frame e which is reciprocated longitudinally of the engraved roller b by a link from a bell-crank i operated by an eccentric rod n. The brush is pressed towards the roller b by a spring g acting on an arm h of the frame e. The patentees are the Calico Printers' Association, W. N. Molesworth and G. W. Wilson.

THE line of least resistance is not always wise. It is easier to go down hill than up.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE ALL OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,
Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Plates Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9614. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
OASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew, — and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and — Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

SP SP

S&P Service.
AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 1.

WHEN YOUR POSTER INK OR JOBBING INK IS A TRIFLE TOO TACKY FOR THE NEW OR CHEAP PAPER, A SMALL PALETTE KNIFE OF SUPER SOLID SOLVENT STIRRED INTO THE DUCT & THE TROUBLE IS OVERCOME
IT IS A WONDERFUL TIME SAVER AND ECONOMISER.

SLATER & PALMER
4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during May:—

Crown Agents.

LINOTYPE COMPOSING MACHINE.—Linotype and Machinery Ltd., London, W.C.

PAPER, STRAW.—Dunster and Wakefield, London, E.C.

PRINTING PAPER.—C. Baker and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

STATIONERY.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

H.M. Stationery Office.

BINDERS, LOOSE-LEAF.—Webb, Son and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Gibbons and Sons, Ltd, Wolverhampton.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Scotland—Group 38 (1923), Specified Forms, excluding ruling.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh

Absent Voters' Lists—Blaydon and Consett Divisions of Durham.—G. Bailes, Durham.

Bdg. 4,000 Copies R.A.F. Flying Manual, Part II.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

6,000 Books, Form 674.—Metcalf and Cooper, London, E.C.

Bdg. 1,659 Copies Telephone Directories, Vol. III.; Bdg. 995 Copies "Ocean Passage."—J. Adams, London, E.C.

1,000 Books, Form 38; 3,400,000 Telegram Forms "A."—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

Bdg. 1,500 Portfolios.—T. Shackleton and Co., Manchester.

1,000,000 Forms, 133 F.—J. H. Foy and Sons, London, N.W.

7,500 Pads of 250 Forms, P. 119.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

43,000 each of 3 Forms, Stamp Estate Duty, Form B.2; 1,200 Diaries (1924), No. S. 4; 1,400 Diaries (1924), No. S. 1; 5,900 Diaries (1924), No. S. 5.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

1,163,000 N.H.I. (Wales) Members' Record Cards.—Burleigh, Ltd., Bristol.

5,000 Books, S. 247; 1,100 Collector of Taxes Cash Books; 3,000 Guard Books, D. 475 c.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

275,000 Bookmarkers, No. 434; 200,000 Bookmarkers, No. 432; 275,000 Bookmarkers, No. 433.—Alex Huth, Cricklewood.

13,600 Writing Tablet Diaries, 1924.—J.E.C. Potter, Stamford.

Bdg. 4,000 Postmasters' Manual, Vol. II.—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

250,000 Form U.I. 3 and Form 69 attached: J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

6,250 Diaries (1924), No. S. 2.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg. 2,000 Loose-leaf Covers.—Nevett Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, N.W.

750 "Palæontology," Vol. II., Pt. 4.—Neill and Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

CARBON PAPER.—Swallow Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.; Debecy Wholesale and Manufacturing Co., Worcester; Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.

ENVELOPES—NORTHERN AREA "A" CONTRACT.—Chapman and Co. (Balham), Ltd., Balham.

ENVELOPES.—Pirie, Appleton and Co., London, W.C.; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., London, N., and Hemel Hempstead; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.; Lancaster Bros, Birmingham; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; Bathford Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Bathford; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cook and Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie and Caldercruix; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Watford; R. Fletcher and Sons, Ltd., Stoneclough; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton; P. Garnett and Sons, Ltd., Otley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Hendon, Sunderland; Hill, Craig and Co., Balerno; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; C. T. Hook and Co., Ltd., Snodland; Hyde Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Denton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Inveresk Paper Mills, Inveresk; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; C. Marsden and Sons, Northfleet and Ramsbottom; Olive and Partington, Ltd, Manchester; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd, Bury; Packing Materials Association, Ltd., Manchester; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; R. Sommerville and Co, Ltd., Taunton; Spalding and Hodge, London, W.C.; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; Tullis, Russell and Co., Ltd., Markinch; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover, Hele, Wooburn Green and Aberdeen.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.—T. Illingworth and Co., London, N.W.

STENCIL PAPER.—D. Gestetner, Ltd., London.

Post Office.

PAPER FOR ENVELOPES, ETC.—J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Burneside, Kendal; C. Townsend Hook and Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent.

Paper Box Wages.

An order has been made by the Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland, under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, confirming minimum rates of wages as varied by the Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland). This relates to general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rate for female workers, and specifies June 16th, 1923, as the date from which these rates are effective. The general minimum time rates (as varied) are: (*a*) 6½d. per hour for workers other than learners. (*b*) 7s. 9d. to 23s. 6d. per week of 48 hours (according to age and period of employment) for learners. The piece work basis time rate (as varied) is 7d. per hour.

"SAMPLES of British Paper made in a British Mill" is the title given to a sample book issued by the Roach Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Samlesbury, near Preston. It is a reply to the foreign competition in sulphites, and the quality and range of these papers ought to bring success in this direction. Unbleached cap papers run from 8 to 15 lbs., and M G. pure sulphites from 8 to 40 lbs., various distinctive shades being introduced. M G. krafts are shown in five substances, from 9 to 100 lbs. All the samples (13¾ by 9½ in.) are a tribute to the quality of British manufacture and should appeal to the patriotism of home consumers.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Bush, E., and Bush, H. Fudge boxes of printing machines. 18,277.

Carra, E. W. Machines for making and printing rules, etc. 18,367.

Foster, F., Foster, J. H., and Foster, J. Y. Rotary printing machines. 18,446.

Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery Limited. Means for washing lithographic printing surfaces. 18,738.

Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery Limited. Apparatus for gumming lithographic printing surfaces. 18,739.

Goulding, B. J. J., and Linotype and Machinery Limited. Means for cleaning surfaces of rotary offset printing machines. 18,740.

Parmenter, H. H. Press for printing labels, etc. 18,593.

Rubello, G. Machines for manufacture of cardboard boxes. 18,658.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Hunter, E. K. Machines for the photographic composing of letterpress and the like matter. 200,532.

1922.

Hoe and Co., Ltd., R., and Hoe and Co., R. Sheet delivery. 200,583.

Imrie, H. (Offset Directoplate Co.) Devices for registering photographic negatives for use with machines for producing offset press plates. 200,603.

Manifoldia, Ltd., and Bailey, J. Perforating mechanism for use with rotary printing machines. 200,621.

Oliver, W. J. Printers' galleys. 200,662.

Rolland, R. Paper and like bags. 200,705.

Schade, J. Loose-leaf binders. 200,565.

1923.

Dennison Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Decorative paper strips, streamers and the like. 195,399.

Hunter, E. K. Machines for the photographic composing of letterpress and the like matter. 200,782.

Spadone Machine Co. Sheet delivery mechanism for cutting or other machines. 199,404.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Federated Engineers' Development Corporation. Engraving machines. 199,404.

AMONGST the catalogues which we have lately received is that of Messrs. Holophane, Ltd., the scientific illumination experts of Elveston-street, Vincent-square, London, S.W.1, which shows the firm's numerous specially designed reflectors, etc., for use with electricity. The catalogue has been rendered a handy work of reference by reason of the fact that it is divided into sections and contains a special section devoted to illuminating engineering data.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

- - Printing Ink Manufacturers - -
Lithographic Roller Skin Manufacturers

8, HYTHE ROAD - WILLESDEN, N.W.10.

Sole Manufacturers of Special Patent Offset Inks which up-to-date Offset Printers have proved to be far in advance of any other Offset Inks on the Market.

Telephone: Willesden 3043. *Please Write for Samples quoting Reference Number 2120.*

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **CHINA.** **SOUTH AFRICA.**
INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, Sept. 6th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, 5% *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Book your special position now. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **JAPAN.** **UNITED STATES.**
WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

MARINONI - VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder

ALSO

Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION. 8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10. Telephone: 3043 Willesden. Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 6. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 9, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Standardisation of Paper Sizes.

Paper by Mr. J. Eynon read at the Gothenburg Congress of Printers by Mr. Wright, American Representative.

The United Typothetæ of America, in co-operation with several other organisations, and particularly through the Paper Size Simplification Committee of the United States Bureau of Standards, has taken an important part in the paper standardisation programme. This paper describes the development and progress of this work, and points out the benefits to be derived from it.

The first of several activities of the United Typothetæ of America in regard to standardisation was its co-operation with the National Purchasing Agents' Association in choosing the best page size for a catalogue or booklet. The 7¾ by 10⅝ inch page, decided upon in 1919, was adopted by several national associations of manufacturers for their catalogues.

The next important piece of standardisation fostered by the United Typothetæ of America concerned the sizes of cover paper. The two new sizes finally adopted to take the place of the twenty or more so-called standard sizes were 20 by 26 inches and 23 by 33 inches. These two sizes, which were approved by the Cover Paper Manufacturers' Association, have been even more satisfactory than was anticipated. One very large manufacturer of cover paper stated recently that previous to this standardisation from 70 to 80 per cent. of his orders were for special sizes, but that during the year following the volume of special orders of non-standard sizes dropped to as low as from 10 to 20 per cent.

Further, at its St. Louis Convention in 1920 the United Typothetæ of America adopted a resolution appointing a committee to standardise printing machinery as well as paper. After careful consideration of the subject of paper and machinery standardisation, the committee deemed it advisable to settle first the matter of paper sizes and grade standardisation before taking up the subject of machinery standardisation, since very little could be done with the latter until definite paper sizes had been decided upon.

Meanwhile, lithographers, stationers and users of printing, through the Purchasing Agents' Association, the Direct Mail Advertising Association, and the Association of National Advertisers, adopted similar resolutions. At this point the Bureau of Standards, through Herbert Hoover, requested the United Typothetæ of America and other associations to consider the advisability of co-operating in a programme of paper and machinery standardisation through the Bureau. A committee, known as the Paper Size Simplification Committee, was finally appointed, and held its first meeting on March 13, 1922.

RECOMMENDED SIZES.

After more than five months of research work on the part of the members of this Committee, each of the committee men co-operated in the preparation of a final report, which recommended four sizes of book papers and three sizes of bond papers. The facts upon which to base the report were secured through mailing a data book with questionnaire to the memberships of associations of buyers and users of papers represented by the various committee men.

On September 22, 1922, at a meeting of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, the report was submitted and approved by the full committee. On September 25, 1922, the report of this committee was submitted to an advisory committee made up of paper manufacturers appointed by the Bureau of Standards. This committee decided to lay the report before a committee of paper merchants, and then to release it for publication after its acceptance by the manufacturers of paper, the paper merchants, and the Bureau of Standards.

To get the data on which to base a report, the Paper Size Simplification Committee sent out twenty-one thousand copies of the booklet, "Suggestive Page Sizes," fifteen thousand of which, with fifteen thousand questionnaires, went to the members of eight national organisations and to secretaries of national organisations of manufacturers of distributors of commodities.

Fourteen different surveys were made of current printed literature in respect to sizes and fold, representing over twenty-five thousand different printing jobs. Analyses were made also of surveys of magazines, trade papers, books, directories, etc.

From the sending out of the questionnaires the Committee received only two objections to its programme. The surveys of printed literature showed that if advertisers, publishers, printers, and lithographers co-operate by changing only a portion of their present literature specifications only one-eighth inch to three-eighths inch, 87½ per cent. of the unstitched circulars, 79 per cent. of the booklets, and 86 per cent. of the cloth-bound and loose-leaf catalogues could be cut without waste from the following four standard sheet sizes of paper—viz., 26 by 39, 25 by 38, 32 by 44 and 35 by 45½, and their double sizes. If the changes were one-fourth to one-half inch, practically all the literature would come within the above four standard sheet sizes.

A WIDE SCOPE.

The Committee's recommendations to the Bureau of Standards read in part as follows: "In view of the facts given and tabulated in the foregoing pages of this report, and as a result of the nation-wide survey and thorough inquiry made by questionnaire, the members of this committee recommend to the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce that production of book papers be simplified to four sheet sizes of 26 by 39, 25 by 28, 32 by 44, and their doubles, to cover virtually all general printing, publishing and advertising requirements.

"The committee also recommends that the sheet size of 30½ by 41 and its double size be adopted and recognised as a standard for the use of book publishers. The result of the inquiry made by the National Association of Book Publishers among its members and leading non-members warrants this recommendation.

"And the committee considers that the evidence produced as to present practice and the unanimity of desire for, and approval of, simplification as indicated by the answer to the questionnaires, as well as lack of criticism of the tentative recommendations, should convince the paper merchants of the country of the advisability of stocking the four recommended sizes."

As to bond and writing paper sizes, the committee recommended 17 by 22, 17 by 28, 19 by 24 and their doubles, and will soon meet with a special sub-committee to recommend a set of standards for bond and ledger paper specialities.

The Paper Size Simplication Committee also recommended that a sub-committee be appointed to further study the paper requirements of magazines and directory publishers, as well as the special requirements of lithographers, stationers, tariff printers, etc. This report is now in process of formulation.

As soon as the Bureau of Standards officially accepts the paper sheet size recommendations, and the printers, lithographers, publishers and users of printing and advertising have had an opportunity to check the final recommendations of this committee, the United Typothetæ of America and the Bureaus of Standards Committee will ask for the co-operation of the machinery manufacturers.

WEIGHT AND QUALITY.

Not so much has been done toward standardisation of the weight and quality of

Digitized by Google

Economise by Installing

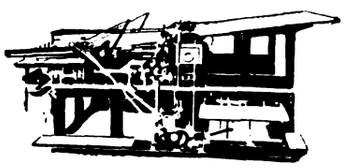
The Miehle

WHEN next you are in the market for letter-press printing machinery, fully consider the Miehle.

It may be a long time before you are again in a position to bring your press equipment up to date.

And when considering the Miehle, make a special note of the rapidity with which any job can be made ready for printing. In some cases this feature alone makes the Miehle worth two ordinary presses in actual production, but it does not cost the price of two.

Let us tell you how to economise by installing a Miehle.



LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 9 KINGSWAY, LONDON.

MANCHESTER: 4 Cannon Street.
BRISTOL: 51 Broad Street.
GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street.
DUBLIN: 15 Sackville Place

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.

MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS can have their Indexes made **to their Own Standards** without delay.

EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities.
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."

Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
30 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

PAPER EXPORTS

Papermakers should Advertise their Specialities, Watermarks, etc., in the Quarterly Export Issues of the——

"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Rates on application to the Publishers:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SP SP

S&P Service.
AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 2.

WHEN INK WILL NOT DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OR PICKS THE PAPER, SIMPLY SPRINKLE A FEW DROPS OF S & P's PALMINK ON THE SLAB AND ROLLERS AND YOU CAN GO AHEAD WITHOUT DELAY. IT CAUSES STIFF INKS TO WORK CLEAN AND FREE AND HAS AN AFFINITY FOR ALL PAPERS.
SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT.

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

Digitized by Google

paper, but through the work and influence of the War Service Committees of the Pulp and Paper industry the "American Decimal Standard of Weights for Paper" has been devised and its universal adoption urged.

The following is a brief description of the system :—

The ream is entirely eliminated, everything being figured by the thousand sheets.

The standard of size is 1,000 sheets of paper 1 inch square, and the number of thousandths of a pound such 1,000 sheets weigh, is the substance number of any particular piece of paper. For example, a paper of No. 125 substance would mean that 1,000 sheets of that paper 1 inch square would weigh 0.125 pounds, and if we should desire to find the weight per 1,000 sheets of any given size, as 25 by 38, we would first multiply 25 by 38 = 950, to find the number of square inches to the sheet. If 1,000 sheets, 1 square inch, weighed 0.125 pounds, then 1,000 sheets, 950 square inches, would weigh 950 times 0.125 pounds, or 118.75 pounds. Should we desire to find the weight of a sheet size 42 by 61, we would multiply 42 by 61 = 2,562 square inches, by 0.125, equalling 320.25 pounds, or, eliminating decimals, 320 pounds per thousand sheets.

What is the significance of these committees' findings to the printing industry? That printers do not need to stock freak sizes of paper in order to do a large and profitable business. With the sheet sizes recommended by the committee there is still afforded ample opportunity for originality and expression of individuality. Some men have the very foolish idea that originality of cut and fold is the basis of success in advertising. Probably it is this megalomania that afflicts so many advertising men, and the lack of fundamental knowledge of marketing and of clear thinking on the basis of principles, that accounts for so many of the vapid illustrations and so much of the spineless, pointless copy one is expected to examine and read.

British Papers for Canada.

Mr. Livingstone's Mission to Break New Ground.

Mr. A. MacKenzie Livingstone (Livingstone, Page and Co., papermakers' agents), sailed for Canada on August 2nd with the object of developing a market for British papers, particularly those manufactured by Messrs. Edward Collins and Sons and Messrs. Henry and Leigh Slater, Limited. At the same time he will take the opportunity of paying a short visit to the United States.

Mr. Livingstone does not think that the Canadian market has been thoroughly explored for British papers, especially esparto papers and certain British coated papers. Accordingly he proposes to examine the position for himself, and for this purpose will visit Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto and will probably appoint agents.

Having many friends in commercial and public life in Canada, Mr. Livingstone should be in a favourable position to thoroughly test the Canadian market, and his experience will be of distinct advantage to the whole of the British paper industry. Any attempt to open a new channel for British papers should be welcomed by papermakers in this country in view of the present condition of trade.

Messrs. Livingstone, Page and Co., have recently entered into possession of their new offices at Thames House, 2a, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4. *The Times* office is opposite. The growth of the business, which has been constant since the formation just after the war, should be still further stimulated by the occupation of these very central and convenient premises.

The firm, by the way, are now sole agents for Messrs. Edward Collins and Sons, esparto paper manufacturers, Kelvindale, Glasgow, and sole export agents for Messrs. Henry and Leigh Slater, coated paper manufacturers, Bonnington and Macclesfield. With the support of these well-known British mills, Mr. Livingstone will be in a strong position to take advantage of any opening the Canadian market affords. Generally speaking, he will only offer papers which are not already manufactured in the Dominion.

Really big men love to lock arms with difficulties that would floor weaklings. They find joy in heroic effort.

Printers' Medical Aid.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Printers' Medical Aid and Sanatoria Association was held on Friday, July 27th, 1923, when in the absence of Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. (who wired that he was unable to reach town in time for the meeting), the chair was taken by Mr. J. E. Simcocks, vice-chairman of the Committee.

A Fine Record.

The minutes of previous meeting having been agreed to, the report was carefully considered and showed that the income for the year was £8,521 8s. 5d., an increase upon the previous period of £335 4s. 11d. and was accounted for as follows: Subscriptions and donations, £8,201 5s.; payments by patients, £226 7s.; interest upon investments, £67 5s. 11d.; and by sale of "Gadgets," £26 10s. 4d. On the expenditure side hospitals and similar institutions cost £1,365 17s.; surgical appliances, £1,810 10s. 11d½.; convalescent homes and sanatoria, £1,394 10s. 8d.; spectacles, £2,137 14s. 9d.; massage and electricity, £248 6s.; and first aid equipment and material for same, £74 4s. 11d. The management costs were infinitesimally small, £1,430 16s. 3½d. being the amount expended. The cash in hand at the end of the year was £2,956 12s. 4¾d., an increase upon that of a year ago of £59 7s. 10d.

Letters to the number of 14,804 made up the year's issue and showed an output of 292 letters per week. The total issue since the inception of the association now numbers 101,128. The letters issued were allocated as follows: Surgical appliances, 3,416; spectacles, 8,406; special hospital letters, 2,608; convalescent homes and sanatoria, 374. There are now some 235 first aid equipments in use, and the custodians of those equipments attended to 7,214 cases of accidents.

Report and Accounts Adopted.

The report having been received, Mr. Swaffield raised the question of the supply of spectacles, and, after remarks from Mr. Langford and the secretary, it was agreed that the present arrangements for the supplying of glasses were quite satisfactory.

The report was adopted.

The statement of accounts was then considered, and, after a few words from the auditors, Mr. H. E. Deuvall and Mr. B. H. Stafford, as to the satisfactory keeping of the book and vouchers it was proposed by Mr. G. Swaffield, and seconded by Mr. J. Bailey, that they be adopted, and this was carried unanimously.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor was again elected secretary, and Mr. George A. Isaacs, J.P., treasurer. Mr. B. H. Stafford and Mr. Geo. Swaffield were appointed auditors, and the whole of the Committee were re elected with the addition of Mr. W. Bannister (Paper Workers' Union) and Mr. C. E. Maskell (L.S.C.).

The Secretary read a letter from Sir William Berry, Bart, in which he expressed his willingness to become a Patron of the Association. This was heartily received and the hope was expressed that Sir William would have a record return by his presidency of the forthcoming Printers' Pension Festival. A question regarding convalescent homes was referred to the Committee.

The ordinary business of the annual meeting having concluded, the secretary presented the

56th Quarterly Report

which, as is now becoming customary, showed further progress and usefulness. The receipts for the quarter totalled £1,923 3s. 7d. and the expenditure for the same period £1,991 4s. 9d. The number of letters issued during the quarter was large, 4,240 being the total, this bringing the total issue to date of 105,368. At the end of the quarter the funds in hand were £3,840, the investments standing approximately the same as in the annual report. The whole of the finances of the association, said the secretary, were now entirely under a sub-committee which met regularly and their assistance was a great boon to the administration side of the work. The provincial branches were approximetely the same, although movements were being inaugurated for the purpose of bringing about considerable increases in that respect. Meanwhile considerable strides had been made in London and the surrounding parts and considerable increases in members and finances were anticipated during the coming year. Mr. Bob Leathart had prepared another "Gadget" which would shortly be issued and would be possibly funnier than any previous edition. The "Old Iron Ballot" from the same gentleman's fertile brain was going exceedingly strong, and members were invited to hurry up if they required books of same. Considerable progress was reported with the second pension that the association had inaugurated and the report stated that the P.M.A. Auxiliary now numbered over 600 members, and fresh members continued to come along. The Committee proposed to send out a circular letter to the various organisations that donated subscriptions, such as trade societies, auxiliaries, etc., with a view to a better understanding and a clearer definition as to the recipients of the benefits to which such donations entitled them and quite possibly a conference upon those lines would shortly be held.

The quarterly report having been adopted, Mr. C. H. Gordon moved, and Mr. E. Chipping seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Simcocks for presiding, and Mr. Simcocks having suitably replied, the meeting terminated.

Australian Paper Market.

Prospects for British and Canadian Products.

During an extended visit to Australia and New Zealand, Mr. W. Gorman (Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., Canada) made a close study of the paper market in those countries.

In the early months of this year, he found trade was quiet in both countries, due to the fact that there are still large stocks bought at high prices during the war period, and also to the uncertainty of world-wide affairs. Labour conditions in Australia and New Zealand were unsettled, the labour element exercising a very wide influence in both countries. Mr. Gorman found a very strong sentiment for the Mother Country prevailing.

Mr. Gorman found Australians prepared to buy Canadian products, other things being equal. With regard to the paper trade, the people of Australia and New Zealand were great readers, and consumed a large amount of paper per capita.

At present it was almost impossible to sell news-print in Australia, owing to the fact that Canada, for tariff purposes, is regarded as a foreign country. News-print and book papers were subject to a duty of £3, whereas British productions of this class were admitted duty free. On writings, bonds, and other higher grades, Great Britain had also a preference, paying 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and Canada 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. This difference of 10 per cent. made it very difficult for the Canadian paper mills to compete with the British mills, who bought their pulp from European countries.

Mr. Gorman says that the view of the Canadian mills is that this condition is unfair, and that Canada should be placed on the same basis as the Mother Country, in view of the fact that Canada *is* part of the British Empire. In Mr. Gorman's opinion the only hope for a big development of Canadian paper in Australia is in this country being placed on the same basis as the United Kingdom.

With regard to the paper trade in New Zealand, Canada was on the same basis as the Mother Country. Mr. Gorman believed that the prospects for the development of Canadian trade are very good, and, in fact, are proportionately greater than in Australia, owing to the fact that Canada is not under the same handicap in regard to tariff. New Zealand does not manufacture any white papers.

Norwegian Paper Prices.

The following official prices are quoted per ton in Christiania :—

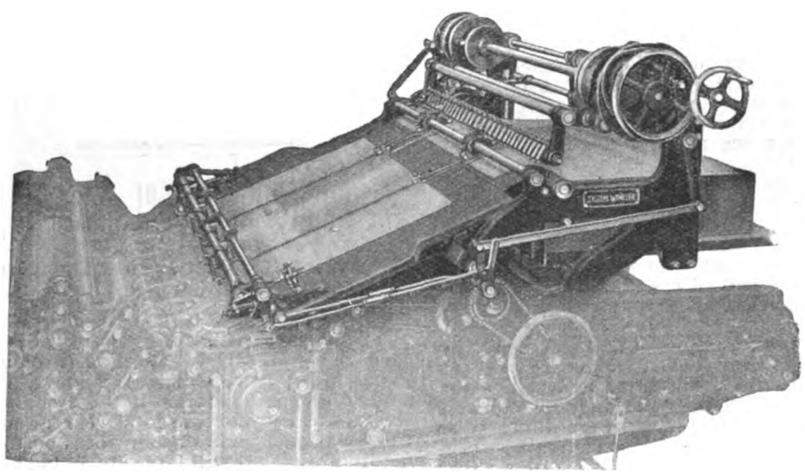
News, in rolls, 50 grs.	£16 5
Kraft, 40 grs.	24 10
Greaseproof, 40 grs.	28 0
Glazed wood-free printing, 50 grs.	31 0
„ „ writing, 60 grs.	36 10
Unglazed bank, 44 grs.	36 0
M.G. cap, 17 grs.	30 0
„ China cap, 21 grs.	24 0
M.G. sulphite, 17 grs.	34 0

Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" Automatic Feeder

will increase the productive capacity of your Printing Machine, 25 to 50 per cent. above that of hand feeding, with better register. When feeding large sheets of very thin paper the output percentage is even higher.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of printing machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs, and therefore suitable for short runs.

No tapes or friction wheels, and therefore no marring of colours or setting-off when working colours or backing up.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to-day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Gold Inks

(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.

STRIKING TESTIMONY

AS TO

THE VALUE TO ADVERTISERS

AFFORDED BY

The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding, and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

Established 1878. *Published Every Thursday.*

UNSOLICITED.

"Quite full of orders; your advertisements act only too well."—W. A. & SONS. Southport.

"I am glad to inform you that we have already received numerous orders."—S. R., Director, G. L., Ltd., London.

"The *Printer and Stationer* is a good Printers' Journal wherein to advertise our machinery."—P. S. & Co., Chicago.

"We . . . . came to be the largest binders in country work . . . . through the valuable assistance of your Journal."—W. & J.B., London.

"Your paper has drawn many enquiries from India, South and East Africa, apart from Great Britain."—C.E. Co., Manchester.

"We are satisfied we could not have selected a better medium for making our invention widely known."—T. C. & Co., Preston.

"Goes into the hands of all that we care to supply."—F. A. & Co., London.

LET THE EXPERIENCES OF OTHERS BE YOURS!

Advertising Rates sent on Application to the Publishers:—

STONHILL & GILLIS,

58, Shoe Lane - London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "Stonhill, Fleet, London." *'Phone:* 8407 City.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

Messrs. Geographia (1923), Ltd., have purchased the business and undertaking of Messrs. "Geographia," Ltd., map publishers, etc, 55, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4, which business they are continuing at the same address.

It is announced in the *London Gazette* that a winding-up petition has been presented against the following company:—Vi Board, Ltd.—Petition of Dexter and Co., High Wycombe. To be heard in London on October 16th.

Arrangements have been made for the weekly *Westminster Gazette* to appear, in the autumn, under new and separate control. It will be issued in a new form from its own offices. The editor will be Mr. Ramsay Muir, and Mr. J. A. Spender and Mr. Philip Guedalla will co-operate. The price will remain at 3d.

The *Clarion* ceases publication with this week's issue, after an existence of nearly 32 years. The journal was started in 1891 by Mr. Robert Blatchford ("Nunquam") when he seceded from Hulton's *Sunday Chronicle*. He had as colleagues Mr. A. M. Thompson ("Dangle") and Mr. Edward Fay ("The Bounder").

To the August *Current Opinion*, organ of the Industrial League and Council, Sir E. J. P. Benn, Bart., contributes an article on the subject of peace in industry.

Mr. Charles E. Musgrave, secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, who died in London at the week-end, started his career as a journalist on the staff of the *City Press* and the *Citizen*.

Lead Poisoning in the Printing Industry.—Dr. T. M. Legge, Senior Medical Inspector of Factories, has contributed a chapter on industrial diseases to the Annual Report for 1922 of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops. In this contribution it is stated that last year there were eleven cases of lead poisoning in the printing industry, and no deaths. In the preceding year the number of cases amounted to twelve, and there was one death.

Railway Rates Reductions.—It was officially notified on Tuesday that the London and North Eastern Railway Co., the Great Western Railway Co, and the Southern Railway Co. intended to reduce their rates for the carriage of merchandise traffic by merchandise train (including coal, coke and patent fuel) on and from August 7th from 60 per cent. above the rates in force on January 14th, 1920, to 50 per cent. above those rates. No alteration will be made in the flat rate additions.

We have received a copy of the August issue (No. 8) of "Type," a journal devoted to printing and book production, printed and published by the Morland Press Ltd, of 140, Ebury-street, S.W.1. The 16 pages of this number are, of course, excellently printed, and there are some pleasing typographical effects. Devoted to the bookplates of Frank Brangwyn, a feature is the reproduction of several Brangwyn woodcuts. The price is 6d.

Mr. John Francis Redmond, managing editor of the *Editor and Publisher* of New York, died recently after an illness of several months. Mr. Redmond was a native of New York City and began his journalistic career on the *Fourth Estate*, transferring to the *Editor and Publisher* in 1918.

Immediately following the lightning strike of printers at Berlin, Cologne printers struck work on Wednesday of last week. Not only have newspapers had to suspend publication, but highly important work of bank note printing at Cologne has ceased. The dispute is on the subject of wages. The average weekly wage of a married compositor is 1,100,000 marks—stated to be the equivalent of a week's supply of potatoes for one small family. The unemployment dole is 1,250,000 marks, so that the men gain nothing from having work. The men demand 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 marks per week.

Paper horseshoes are said to be produced in Germany.

The fourth Norwegian Industries Fair, to be held in Christiania from September 2nd to 9th, will have one section devoted to timber, wood pulp, pasteboard, paper, etc., and another to book, paper and graphic productions.

The Soviet Government has taken a first step towards the freedom of the Press by permitting the sale and circulation of certain foreign newspapers, including the *Daily News* and *Manchester Guardian*.

Polish paper has been offered for sale in London this week.

Canada's Paper Output.—A report from Toronto, Ontario, indicates that Canada's production of paper continues to increase at a remarkable rate. In 1909 the output was 150,000 tons; last year 1,082,000 tons. At the present rate of increase Canada will be producing more news-print than the United States in a very few years.

During March imports into New South Wales of German origin included paper-working and paper boxmaking machinery of the value of £951.

The Minister of Commerce, Rumania, has published a note stating that the Rumanian Paper Mills have entirely abandoned the manufacture of "news," so that in consequence the Government is compelled to buy enormous quantities from foreign countries.

Paper in New Zealand.

Printing paper imported into New Zealand during the March quarter of this year represented 103,580 cwts., of the value of £131,158. The share of the United Kingdom of the total was 50,005 cwts. (£63,828), while that of Canada was 53,063 cwts. (£59,745). It is interesting to compare these figures with those for the March quarter of last year, when the total quantity of printing paper imported was 65,953 cwts., representing a value of £82,014. Of the total the United Kingdom was credited with 14,426 cwts. (£24,188) and Canada with 50,161 cwts. (£54,866). It will thus be seen that the United Kingdom has considerably improved her position, while Canada has experienced a slight setback.

The official *New Zealand Gazette* of May 31st published a notice concerning the removal of the embargo on German and Austrian goods. The first schedule shows that the classes or kinds of goods subject to depreciated currency duty include: Paper, writing; paper, printing; wrapping paper, all kinds, glazed, mill-glazed, or unglazed, including browns, caps, casings, sulphites, sugars, and all other bag papers, candle carton paper, tissues, and tinfoil paper, not printed, n.e.i., in sheets or rolls of any size, if, under the Tariff, liable to *ad valorem* duty.

Italian Paper Mills Amalgamate.

The two leading Italian "news" paper mills, viz, the Societa Anonima Cartiera Pirola and the Cartiera Burgo di Verzuolo, have been amalgamated under the latter style. They have four paper machines, a complete plant for wood pulp, and somewhat extensive poplar tree plantations.

Spalding's Quarterly is already numbered among the few select organs that represent the best in paper and print. Number 2, recently to hand, enhances the standard set by Number 1, and provides a second lesson in typographic excellence for the paper user who has an open mind for artistic education in his calling. We understand that it is the intention of Messrs. Spalding and Hodge to open a Manchester warehouse for the distribution of their stock in that area. They have already acquired an office and put a permanent representative in occupation. That is the only way in which to establish a sound connection in Lancashire, and a great deal more business will eventually be done by those merchants whose stocks on the spot are ample enough to meet all ordinary demands.

Etablissements Merlin and Gerin.—The profits for the past year represented 119,748 francs net, and the dividend 30 francs per share, fully paid, and 6·44 francs per half-paid share.

The capital of Papeteries et Etablissements Mougeot, Laval-devant-Bruyere, France, has been increased from 152,000 to 2,153,500 francs.

Trade Union Matters.

Loan to the T. A.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a letter was read from the secretary of the Leeds branch intimating that the branch were prepared to grant a loan of £500 to the Executive Council for general purposes, free of interest, for six months, to be extended for a further six months if required. The Council accepted the offer.

An official notice to branch secretaries of the Typographical Association points out that the rates of members' subscriptions have been increased by 2d. per week as from the commencement of the July quarter.

L.S.C. War Orphans.—At the quarterly delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors on Wednesday of last week, the committee proposed and the delegates agreed; "That 1s. 3d. (per member) of the current levy for the week ending Saturday, August 4th, be allocated as a grant estimated to yield a total of £600 to the L.S.C. War Orphans' Fund." This fund, in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation, will be in need of assistance until such time as the youngest child concerned has reached school leaving age. It is possible that, to meet the needs of the Corporation scheme during its existence, a grant from the L.S.C. will be arranged each year.

Unemployment in the London Society of Compositors was at its lowest in the week ending July 7th when 657 members signed as unemployed. In the following week the number had increased to 752, but, curiously enough, fell to 721 in the week ending July 21st. The returns for the present month will, we believe, be higher, the usual seasonal slackening of trade having made itself felt. According to the overtime returns for June, 7,176 members of the L.S.C. worked overtime totalling 86,960 hours.

Press Censorship.—At the next meeting of the London Trades Council consideration is expected to be given to the resolution on the subject of Press censorship which the Platen Machine Minders' Society brought up at the July meeting, but which had then to be held over. The resolution states that "the time has arrived when trade unions should exercise a censorship of the Press, owing to the fact of gross misrepresentation from time to time of the position of workers in trades disputes, and with this object in view the Trades Union Congress be approached to consider ways and means of enforcing same."

In respect of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers' annual Gala Day on Saturday, August 25th, at the London County Sports Ground, Herne Hill, entries for the trade events must reach the sports' secretary not later than Friday, August 10th (fees being enclosed) to 220, Blackfriars-road, S.E.1, or 21, John-street, W.C.1, or 53, Fetter-lane, E.C.1.

Canadian Kraft Paper Enterprise.

With the letting of tenders for timber cutting rights on 1,040 square miles of territory in the Sudbury and Algoma districts a new industry is heralded for Northern Ontario. The Continental Wood Products Co., Ltd., of Montreal, and Elsas, Ont., is the concern which has accepted the Provincial Government's terms in the new venture of manufacturing kraft paper, for wrapping and box making purposes, and in the agreement undertakes to have a $1,500,000 pulp mill in operation by June 1st, 1925. The company may later be called upon to construct a paper mill. The limits disposed of are known as the Trout-Chapleau pulp wood limits.

Messrs. James Hawes and Co., Ltd., have acquired the Syston Mills, near Leicester, lately owned by Messrs. W. H. Baldwin and Son, Ltd., and will there carry on the manufacture of leather boards, etc. Mr. James Hawes, the managing director, has had a long experience in manufacturing and was for some years works manager with Messrs. Baldwin. Messrs. Albert Pemberton and Co., 17, Belvoir-street, Leicester, have been appointed sole selling agents for Messrs. James Hawes and Co.

Digitized by Google

P.O. and "Trap" Envelopes.

Important Concession Granted.

A concession of very considerable importance to the commercial community has been granted by the Postmaster General, in response to representations made to him by the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers.

It may be recalled that in February last the Postmaster General announced certain restrictive regulations to be applied to "tuck-in" envelopes sent unsealed through the post at the printed paper rate. According to these regulations, an embargo was to be placed upon envelopes where the flap was merely tucked-in and which exceeded 4¼ inches in width. In view, however, of the hardship which might be caused to members of the stationery trade by enforcing this particular regulation without due warning, the commencing date of operation was postponed until the 1st January next.

This, however, did not meet the wishes of those who were interested in the matter, and further pressure was brought upon the authorities, with the result that Mr. F. L. Armstrong (secretary of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers) has been able to inform his members that the new regulations which will come into force next year, while maintaining the general prohibition against the tuck-in envelope exceeding 4¼ inches in width, will embody a special exception, designed to protect the users of the ordinary commercial envelope by allowing "the use of small envelopes with tuck-in flap not exceeding 6 inches in width, when the depth of the envelope does not exceed 3½ inches."

The importance of this concession will be realised when it is remembered how difficult it is to change a practice which has been customary in commercial offices for very many years. The 6 inch envelope is very extensively used in all offices in the City for the transmission of communications sent not only by letter, but also by printed paper rate.

The amendment of the regulations, Mr. Armstrong informed a representative of this journal, will not only be for the convenience of the general public, but will also save the officers of the Postal Department a considerable amount of trouble, although so far as the envelope makers themselves are concerned, no doubt they can and will produce envelopes complying with the regulation as originally drafted.

The object of the Postal authorities was to prevent the trapping of other postal packages in envelopes with the tuck-in flap. While, however, the aim of the Department is met in regard to larger envelopes, the advantage is retained for the commercial community of being able to use an envelope which has been in vogue for so long, and which meets business convenience so well.

Printed Blotting Paper.

The Secretary of the General Post Office has replied as follows to an Association of Master Printers which raised a question as to the admissibility of blotting paper at Printed Paper rate:—"I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that blotting paper is not regarded as a substance ordinarily used for writing or printing, and there is, in strictness, therefore, no provision in the regulations for its transmission at the Printed Paper rate. As a concession, a single piece of blotting paper having an advertisement printed upon it, is allowed to pass at the reduced rate, but only provided that the advertisement does not refer to blotting paper and that the blotting paper is not sent as a sample; this concession does not in any case extend to more than one such piece of blotting paper."

UNEMPLOYMENT RETURNS.—It is officially stated that the number of persons recorded on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed on July 23rd was 1,184,900—4,239 more than in the preceding week but 300,978 less than the figures recorded on January 1st last. The number working short time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment on July 23rd was 62,100, as compared with 65,588 on July 16th and 56,261 on January 1st.

Postal Rates.

Reductions Advocated in Order to Promote Employment.

In the House of Lords last week Lord Southwark asked His Majesty's Government whether, in view of the unanimous opinion of the commercial community that an immense volume of postal communications would result from a return to the penny postage, and in view of the unsatisfactory result of increasing the weight of letter packets carried for the minimum charge of 1½d., he would now consider the desirability of reducing the minimum charge for letter packets at home and to all British Possessions, Egypt, United States of America, and Tangier to one penny, with a corresponding reduction of the weight to one ounce for inland letters and half an ounce for other parts of the Empire, United States of America, etc., thus again realising the ideal of Imperial penny postage, which, by increasing communication between this country and the different parts of the Empire, would increase trade, and thereby bring increased revenue to the National Exchequer. The noble lord suggested that the reductions recently made were not sufficient to encourage a large increase in correspondence. Now was the time to announce further reductions, as such reductions would, no doubt, lead to an enormous increase in postal business by the end of the year, with the result that there would be a reduction in unemployment and an increase in revenue.

The Earl of Lucan, in reply, said that although he could not on behalf of the Post Office quite meet the wishes of the noble lord in every respect, he thought he would find that the Post Office was not unsympathetic. He could assure the noble lord that his Majesty's Government cordially shared his views as to the desirability of re-establishing at the first possible moment the penny postage as soon as financial conditions would allow. It had been suggested that a reduction in the postal rate would lead to an immense increase in the volume of business, but he might say that the result of the reductions already made had been most disappointing.

British Empire Exhibition.

The Papermaking Exhibit.

Good progress is being made with the arrangements for promoting a papermaking exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition next year. To this end, a conference of papermaking engineers with the Special Committee of the Papermakers' Association was held in Manchester last week. As a result the co-operation was obtained of Messrs. Bentley and Jackson, Ltd., Mather and Platt, Ltd., the General Engineering Co., Porritts and Spencer, Ltd., the Watford Engineering Co., Ltd., and James Kenyon and Son, Ltd. Negotiations are in progress with one or two other firms.

Scandinavian Paper Trade.

Both from Norway and Sweden come reports of depression in the paper market.

In Sweden complaints about the depression are heard from most sections of the paper trade. Only news-print manufacturers are still fully engaged for months ahead. It might be that this slackening off of the paper business to a great extent only marks the usual summer dullness, but on the other hand there is also a marked tendency amongst the greater paper consumers and paper merchants to carry a minimum of stock, leaving the paper mills to bear the financial burden of having in store ready for prompt delivery all current sizes of their productions.

Although seasonal quietness prevails also in Norway, all mills are said to be working at full capacity, and mill owners anticipate satisfactory quantities of orders, in view of the recent development in exchange movements. The prices now obtained are declared not to be satisfactory, as costs of production are still very high.

Australian Notes.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

MR. ROBERT SANDS, who has for about forty years been a director of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, has resigned owing to ill-health and has been replaced by Mr. J. L. Wallace, the managing director of the Sydney and Melbourne Publishing Co., Ltd.

CONSIDERABLE damage has been caused by fire to the premises of Mr. C. Jerrom, bookbinder and manufacturing stationer, Kent-street, Sydney.

THE board of Gordon and Gotch (Australasia), Ltd., has declared the following dividends: Preference half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up previous to September 30th last, and on those shares numbered 78,331 to 100,000 taken up since October 1st last, as from the date on which payment was received. Ordinary shares, half-year, 8 per cent. per annum.

MESSRS. LAMSON PARAGON, LTD., have declared an interim dividend at 10 per cent. per annum for the six months ending April 30th last.

MESSRS. THORNTON, HAMILL AND WINTER, LTD., have been registered as a company with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, as printers, publishers and stationers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

THE Cessnock Publishing Co., Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £10,000 to acquire all rights and interests of the *Cessnock Express*, to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, literary works, etc., and to publish the *Cessnock Express*.

MESSRS. SMITH'S NEWSPAPERS, LTD., has been registered in N.S.W. with a nominal capital of £400,000 in £1 shares, to acquire the business now carried on by *Smith's Weekly* Publishing Co., Ltd.; to start, acquire, publish and circulate or otherwise deal with any newspaper or newspapers or other publications, etc.

THE Triad Magazine of Australia, Ltd., has been registered with a capital of £15,000 in 5,000 preference shares of £1 and 10,000 ordinary shares of £1; to purchase and continue as a going concern the *Triad Magazine* and other publications lately carried on by the Triad Magazine Ltd.

MESSRS. BERNICE AGAR, LTD., has been registered with a capital of £3,000, to acquire as a going concern, the business known as Bernice Agar, together with all assets and liabilities, and to carry on the business of photographers, photographic agents, printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.

MESSRS. W. J. CRYER AND CO., LTD., has been registered with a capital of £15,000, to acquire a certain business and carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, bookbinders, art journalists, newspaper and magazine proprietors, newsagents, etc.

Paper Workers' Wages.

Negotiations on the National Agreement.

Negotiations took place at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, last week, between the Negotiating Committee of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and the delegates of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers on the question of the amendment of the National Agreement No. 3. The proposals of the employers were discussed and the reply of the unions is now to be reported to the members of the Employers' Federation for their decision as to future action.

ONE great enemy to business progress is pigheadedness.

Digitized by Google

New British Patents.

Applications.

Buckton, A. R. Paper bags, etc. 19,247.
Caddy, S. C. Binders, etc., for sheet music, books, etc. 19,112.
Cooper, J. M. Printing machines. 18,963.
Detmold, E. J. Envelopes, etc. 19,389.
Evans, A. B. Printing machines. 18,897, 18,898.
Evans, A. B.. Rotary printing machines. 19,412.
Haddan, R. (Angel International Corporation). Apparatus for forming paper tubes, etc. 18,910.
Hart, W. C. Inking rollers for printing presses. 18,925.
Paterson, E. Lithographic printing machine. 18,866.
Roadless Traction, Ltd. (Firth). Copperplate printing machines. 19,017.
Standring, H. Sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines. 19,362.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Beswick, C. F. Envelope. 200,846.
Eason, H. R. Photographic printing apparatus. 201,032.
Evans, G. J. Stencil printing apparatus. 200,874.
Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binders. 201,040.
Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Feed mechanism for printing presses 200,890.
Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Manufacturing Co., Inc.). Folding paper cup. 201,054.
Spiess, G. Means for piling sheets of paper, cardboard and the like sheet-like material. 178,838.
Torri, K, and Torri, S. Collapsible cardboard boxes. 200,935.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Setright, H. R. Ticket printing and issuing machines. 201,152.

U.S. News-Print Exports.

During April the exports of American news-print were as under to the countries mentioned:—

NEWS-PRINT.

	Pounds.	Dols.
Canada	144,990	14,966
Central America	107,485	6,058
Cuba	2,112,533	92,595
Other South America ...	170,168	9,274
China	44,566	3,445
Philippine Islands ...	269,293	12,332
Other countries	101,474	6,191
Total, Apl., 1923 ...	2,950,509	144,861
,, ,, 1922 ...	6,686,098	708,179
,, July-Apl. 1923 ...	33,002,240	1,576,643
,, ,, 1922 ...	32,974,278	1,557,175

U.S. Board Exports.

Exports of paper board and strawboard from the United States during April reached a total of 3,483,005 lbs., of the value of $187,681. Bristols and Bristol boards were sent abroad to the extent of 155,039 lbs. ($14,404).

Canada took the largest proportion of paper board and strawboard, namely, 1,530,036 lbs. ($70,611). China occupied the second place with 674,908 lbs. ($35,720), Japan coming next with 395,315 lbs. ($28,050), following by England 182,750 lbs. ($11,277) Considerable quantities of kraft were shipped to Central and South American States, but except for Mexico, none took a larger quantity than did England 84,720 lbs. ($4,966) or Australia 47,002 lbs. ($2,905).

America's principal market for Bristols and Bristol boards was Cuba with 103,129 lbs. ($6,897). A long way behind in the second place is Mexico with 13,486 lbs. ($2,168), followed by Canada, 11,142 lbs. ($1,851).

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER (Stationery and Letterpress), with knowledge of Finishing, just completed seven years' apprenticeship, seeks situation; good refs.—T. Gee, 25, Ripon-terrace, Akroydon, Halifax, 14218

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) experienced; disengaged; energetic and reliable.—R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14223

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER, shortly at liberty, seeks re-engagement.—Cox, 4, Geary-road, N.W.10. 14219

READER (n.s.) open for engagement; experienced General Jobbing, Catalogue, Government and Book Work; preference for country.—Box 14213.

S.O.S.—PRESS TELEGRAPHISTS require work (knowledge also Wireless and Postal Telegraphy).—Martin, 105, Helix-road, Brixton Hill, S.W.2. 14215

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

WAREHOUSEMAN and CUTTER offers quick reliable services.—Box 14220.

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Managers, etc.

MANAGER requires engagement as PRODUCTION, WORKS or GENERAL MANAGER; exceptional knowledge of all branches of the trade, also papers and other materials; first-class organiser, accustomed to handle large staff.—Write, Box 14222.

Machinery for Sale.

QUAD ROYAL "RELIANCE" WHARFEDALE, bargain; must be cleared quickly, room required.—Full particulars, "Echo," Brighouse. 14217

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division No. 00505 of 1923.
Mr. JUSTICE P. O. LAWRENCE

IN THE MATTER OF WARRILLOWS LIMITED
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 25th July 1923 the Court has directed separate meetings of

(1) The unsecured Creditors of the above-named Company (other than those whose debts are preferential or do not exceed £5)

(2) The holders of Preference Shares of the said Company and (3) the holders of Ordinary Shares of the said Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and the Company's aforesaid Unsecured Creditors (other than those whose debts are preferential or do not exceed £5) and the holders of the Preference Shares and the holders of the Ordinary Shares respectively of the said Company and that such meetings will be held at Winchester House Old Broad Street in the City of London on Thursday the 23rd day of August 1923 at the times below mentioned namely:—

The meeting of the aforesaid Unsecured Creditors of the Company (other than those whose debts are preferential or do not exceed £5) at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The meeting of the holders of Preference Shares at 2 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded.

The meeting of the holders of the Ordinary Shares at 3 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meetings shall have been concluded.

At which place and respective times all the aforesaid Unsecured Creditors (other than those heretofore excepted) and the aforesaid Preference and Ordinary Shareholders are respectively requested to attend.

Such Unsecured Creditors (other than those heretofore excepted) Preference and Ordinary Shareholders may attend such meetings respectively and vote thereat either in person or by proxy but all forms appointng proxies must be deposited with the Company at its registered office situate at Hampton House, Great Hampton Street, in the City of Birmingham not later than 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 22nd day of August 1923. In the case of joint holders of Preference or of Ordinary Shares the person whose name stands first in the Register in respect thereof shall alone be entitled to vote in person at the meetings. In the case of joint holders voting by proxy the forms of proxy must be signed by each of the joint holders. The person appointed to act as proxy must himself be a member of the same class as the appointor.

A copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement can be seen and forms of proxy be obtained at the aforesaid registered office of the Company.

The Court has appointed Edward Montagu of messrs Ihlee & Sankey or failing him Stanley Lane Chairman of the said meeting of Unsecured Creditors, William Studdy Hooper or failing him Percy Albert Button Chairman of the said meeting of Preference Shareholders, and William Studdy Hooper or failing him Dr. George Herbert Arthur Taylor Chairman of the said meeting of Ordinary Shareholders, and has directed the respective Chairmen to report the results of such meetings respectively to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1923.

CLIFFORD TURNER & HOPTON,
81-7, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2
Solicitors to the above-named Company.

PAPER EXPORTS

Papermakers should Advertise their Specialities, Watermarks, etc., in the Quarterly Export Issues of the——

"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Rates on application to the Publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by Google

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone: Holborn 5016. Telegrams: "Embusy, Fleet, London"

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.
Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.
Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD

DIRECTOR F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers. Estabd 1882. Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: "Stonhill, Lud, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1923.

The Printer-President's Passing.

THE British printing industry, we believe, felt with special keenness the surprise and sorrow conveyed last week by the news of the passing of Warren Gamaliel Harding, President of the United States of America. Mr. Harding's sudden death, at a time when he seemed to be safely on the road to recovery, removes with tragic suddenness a president who never ceased to be proud of his calling as printer and journalist. It is good to think that before he died he had already shown his capability in the high office with which his fellow-countrymen invested him, and that his record holds nothing unworthy of the craft he honoured. So recently as the annual gatherings of the Federation of Master Printers in London in May, Mr. Harding sent to the British printers his good wishes as a "fellow-printer," and the Federation promptly responded with a message of respectful greeting and appreciation. To day our respect and goodwill are mingled with regret, but there is consolation in the thought that the quality of Mr. Harding's character was in keeping with the straightness of the printer's make-up rule which he always carried with him, and that his name will ever be numbered amongst America's most honoured sons.

* * *

Inaccurate Reams of Paper.

FROM our own experience we are inclined to think that in the counting-off of reams there is less care exercised in some of our mills than there need be. On many an occasion recently we have heard complaints of short count, a serious matter in printing offices where it had become a custom to accept a ream of paper as an absolutely definite quantity. On the question of shortages disputes between departments arise, matter has to be reprinted, delay is occasioned, and, worst of all, there ensues a lack of confidence in reamage which leads to what should be unnecessary recounting. Printers and other paper users do not always report these defects to the merchant and the merchant does not always carry through reports to the mill. Foreign paper is infinitely less reliable than English in count, and here there is no redress in most cases. So far as our own mills are concerned, counting should be an automatic and foolproof process.

* * *

A Complex Position.

WHILE on the subject of ream content, it is high time that attention was drawn to the fact that the new trade custom of a 500-sheet ream is being practically ignored by those responsible for framing it. There is as much, if not more, complexity about the ream to-day than at any previous time. A few merchants have half-heartedly attempted to install the 500-sheet ream; mostly, the mills have ignored it. Printers, as a body, and with exceptions, have not sufficient interest in paper to care how it is made up so long as they get it cheap. The printers' warehouseman makes innumerable mistakes which are brought home to him in the shape of shorter overs and waste paper. All this is for the sake of an understanding. If nothing else can be done, at least the mills could stamp the number of sheets in the package in unmistakeable figures, both on the wrapper and the top sheet of the ream. That would prevent many mistakes and much wastage at the using end. And a printed label would be more efficient than a rubber stamp, which is too often subject to human error and frailty in its employment.

* * *

Strawboard Prices.

STRAWBOARD prices have eased still further. To-day's quotations for unlined Dutch boards are based on £8 17s. 6d. per ton, delivered, for substances from 6 oz. to 16 oz. For 1½ lbs. and up add £1 5s. per ton. A week or two ago certain Dutch mills withdrew quotations and the implication was that an advance was in contemplation. Actually the reverse process has been followed. At to-day's figure, foreign strawboard prices stand at just over twice the pre-war average. English box-boards remain unaltered and are meeting with a decided preference on the part of an increasing body of users. Although apparently higher in the listed price, there is little to choose in practical cost when substance and quality are taken into consideration. A point for careful consideration by large users is the fact that makings to special size, finish or colour can be put through and delivered at short notice.

* * *

Cheap Paper Offers.

AMONG recent cheap offers of foreign paper we note the following: M.G. kraft at £20 per ton; imitation greaseproof at £23 15s. per ton; news-print offcuts at £15 per ton; bleached greaseproof, fine grade, at 4¼d. per lb.; striped M.G. cap at £20 per ton; azure laid E.S. account book paper at 3¾d. per lb.; unglazed bank, £36 10s. per ton; M.G. nature, £20 per ton. Mainly, the prices are quoted at store, and railway carriage must be added.

* * *

News-Print and Export.

THE one branch of the paper industry which is credited with some measure of prosperity is that of news-print. Even here, however, complaint is made that prices are not satisfactory. Conditions are favourable to price competition, and these operate not only at home, but abroad as well. The unofficial dock strike is another factor which is helping to hold up paper business. Consignments at the docks cannot be shipped or landed; and it follows that if British paper is not available, then that which is at hand will be taken. In this way orders are lost, and business flows into another channel, from which it is not readily diverted.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

Viscount Leverhulme was admitted to the Freedom and Livery at a meeting of the Court of the Stationers' Company on Tuesday of last week.

Alderman Sir William Waterlow, the retiring president of the Marlburian Club, occupied the chair on Wednesday of last week on the occasion of the dinner of this association.

Mr. James Sykes, an ex-president of the Institute of Journalists, who for 21 years has been chief assistant editor of the *Yorkshire Post* and in all has had 30 years' service with that paper, will retire from regular work next month.

Mr. F. W. Shilling, of Norwich, has been appointed chairman of the Eastern District of the Institute of Journalists.

Mr. Kenneth McMillan, formerly of the editorial staff of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, and subsequently of the *Sporting Life*, has been appointed editor of the *Surrey Weekly Press*.

Mr. W. J. Cuthbert, the London manager of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, has just celebrated the 25th anniversary of his wedding day.

Mr. F. G. Austin, of the Leicester School of Art, designed the new emblem (shown in our last week's issue) of the Federation of Master Printers, and he is therefore the winner of the prize of £5 offered in the competition for a suitable design.

Mr. S. H. M. Killik, J.P., one of the sheriffs of the City of London, has been re-elected a director of the Colthrop Board and Paper Mills, Ltd.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chadwick, of Seymour-grove, Manchester, on Saturday celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Chadwick, principal of Messrs. J. Chadwick and Sons, Ltd., paper bag manufacturers, Warrington, holds an unbroken record of 66 Whitsuntide "walkings" in the Sunday school processions at Mossley.

Mr. Granville Marshall is making a tour of towns in South Africa as the representative of Messrs. Charles Morgan and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Arthur Herbert has been busy with the taking over of commodious premises in Cape Town for Spicers (South Africa), Ltd.

City and Guilds Examinations.

Names of Prize-Winners.

The City and Guilds of London Institute, Department of Technology, has published a list of the prize-winners in the 1923 technological examinations organised by the Institute. The following are the prize-winners in the subjects of typography, lithography and bookbinding:—

Typography (Compositors' Work).—Albert Frank Hopper (London County Council), 1st Prize, Final, Silver Medal; Stanley Percy Brand (L.C.C.), 2nd Prize, Final, Silver Medal; James Stewart Stephenson (Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh), 1st Prize, Grade II., Bronze Medal.

Typography (Press and Machine Work).—Reginald James Nearn (L.C.C.), 1st Prize, Final, Silver Medal; Thomas Edwin George (Technical College, Cardiff), 2nd Prize, Final, Silver Medal.

Lithography—Ernest George John Winders (Municipal Technical School, Birmingham), 1st Prize, Final, Silver Medal.

Bookbinding (Forwarding).—Kenneth Holmes (Skipton Science and Art School), 1st Prize, Final, £2 (Skinners) and Silver Medal; Arthur Henry Johnson (L.C.C.), 1st Prize, Final, £2 (Skinners) and Silver Medal.

Canadians to Tour Britain.

Weekly Newspaper Men's Visit.

Plans are being completed for the projected 1924 tour of the British Isles by members of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association. Though the tour is to be associated with the annual convention of the Association, it is not intended to hold the actual convention out of Canada. The convention will in all probability be held in Toronto or some other convenient point and those going on the overseas trip will leave immediately afterwards.

Canadian Pacific steamships will carry the press party to and from the old country. Date of sailing has not yet definitely been arranged but it will be some time in the forepart of June and it is likely that seven weeks will be spent on the trip—that is from the time the party leaves Montreal until it returns to that port. The centre of the tour will be London. According to arrangements, however the party will first go to Glasgow and from this point will commence a tour of Scotland by rail and motor. The Scottish tour will include Ayr, Loch Lomond, Edinburgh and many other well-known and historic points. The party will then go through the eastern counties, stops being made at York, Leeds, Harrogate and some minor points. Continuing their journey, the party will cross to North Wales, visiting Chester and Manchester en route. On returning to England a stop will be made at Leamington and opportunity will be afforded to visit Stratford-on-Avon. From Leamington the party will go to Bristol, Exeter, Salisbury and Stonehenge. Arrangements include a visit to the fleet at Portsmouth if the fleet is in port, after which the party will travel to London. Ten days will be spent here before the party cross the channel for a tour of France.

Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home.

"Welcome Home" Concert.

A "Welcome Home" concert was held at the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, on the 3rd inst. to celebrate the return of Miss L. M. Gray and Miss I. Haste. Owing to illness Miss L. M. Gray was forced to retire some 10 months ago, but fortunately her health enabled her to take up duties again at the end of last month. In moving a vote of thanks to the "Promenade Pom-Poms," a first-class concert party who had given their services for the occasion, Miss Gray was greeted with such an enthusiastic reception that it was some time before she could proceed. In a voice full of emotion she thanked the 130 patients present for this wonderful testimony of the little she had been able to do for the sick ones who required convalescent care at their beloved home at Deal. It was a real pleasure to minister to the wants of those whose illness was such that special food and treatment demanded personal thought and consideration, because it set up a mutual bond of friendship between the patient and herself that made them life-long friends, which in itself was a reward that could not be estimated in language or coin of the realm. Not only would each patient continue to receive his or her proper dietary, but she would see that the more robust members had the best possible food provided them as well as a liberal and widely varied diet. Although sympathy with the sick and the needy was a most essential factor in dealing with the recovery of a patient's health, even that desideratum had to be backed up with good food. If, therefore, this policy had made her and the Home popular it was only right to say that the thanks were really due to the Committee who had insisted that neither time nor money should be spared to make their beloved home an ideal place to spend a happy and restful time during convalescence. In conclusion Miss Gray said she was deeply grateful for the kindness and consideration shown by the Committee and to the numerous expressions of sympathy sent her by those it had been her privilege to be associated with.

Her whistle can make a lot of noise, but it's her propeller that pushes a steamer forward.



Ink. By C. Ainsworth Mitchell, M.A. London, etc.: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Size 7 ins. by 4¾ ins. 128 p.p. Price 3s. net.

This further useful addition to Messrs. Pitman's "Common Commodities and Industries" series deals with the subject of inks and ink-making in a general and very readable fashion. As a manual for the works or the laboratory the author refers the reader to his own text-book "Inks and Their Manufacture," stating that it was his endeavour to make the present volume as free from technicalities as possible. He succeeds in rendering his subject both informative and interesting, and, with the aid of a goodly number of illustrations, gives the general reader an intelligible insight into the origin of inks and the methods of their manufacture. Printing inks can, of course, be dealt with only cursorily in a volume of this kind, but the author contrives to devote a 26-page chapter to their consideration, producing a most useful résumé. An interesting feature of this chapter is a full-page illustration showing special rotagravure ink mills at the factory of Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd.

The Ventilation of Public Buildings.—By Robert Boyle. London: Robert Boyle and Son. Size 8 in. by 6 in. Price 6s. nett.

This compilation of data and opinions on problems of ventilation is of interest not only to those concerned with public buildings, such as churches, theatres and the like, but also to those who have to do with factories and offices. In the printing trade, where there is a large proportion of consumptive workers and where impure air is largely blamed for unhealthy conditions, the problem of providing efficient and healthy ventilation is of vital importance. This volume, published last week, bears striking evidence of the hygienic advantages of the "natural" method as contrasted with other methods of ventilation, viz., the method of ventilating by means of the natural motions of the atmosphere, these motions being utilised by the provision of suitable air inlets at a comparatively low level with suitable air outlets in the roof. Well printed and containing numerous line blocks illustrating ventilation systems, the book runs to over 50 pages, enclosed in a handsome paper boards cover. The printers are Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

Switzerland.

The Acting British Consul at Basle reports that a local firm of manufacturers of photograph albums, filing cabinets, etc., are desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of good quality black cardboard and Bristol board, white and coloured. Applications for further particulars regarding the inquiry should be addressed to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Spain.

The Acting British Consul at Bilbao reports that a local agent is desirous of obtaining the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of typewriter ribbons, carbons and accessories, stationery and stationers' sundries and advertising novelties such as paper knives, pencils, ash trays, etc. For further particulars regarding this enquiry, application should be made to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference 8267/F.L./M.C.

Shareholders in rubber companies have recently been receiving specimens of writing paper containing latex in the form of pads. One who has received a dozen pads says they look well, are pleasant to write upon, and come out at the cheap rate of 2s. per block, which includes the address.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 45s. 7½d., Pref., 24s. 10½d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., 23s., Def., 7⅞ 7 1/16; Jos. Byrom, 8s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 9d..; Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 3s. 9d.; *Country Life*, Pref, 14s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6 1/16, 6 5/16, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s, 9d.; John Dickinson, 27s. 3d., 28s. 3d.; Ilford, 20s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s. 9d.; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 1½d., 20s. 10½d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s.; Linotype A Deb., 6½; George Newnes, 17s., 17s. 1½d., Pref., 14s. 9d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 107½; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 10 p.c. Cum. "A" Pref., 5s. 7½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 77s. 6d., 80s. 3¾d., Pref., 23s. 6d., 23s.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 9d., 23s.; Warrillows, 1s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Pref., 11; Weldon's, 35s., Pref., 19s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

BENN BROTHERS.—Net profit for year to June 30th, 1923, was £25,435, plus £11,068 brought in, making £36,503. Directors have placed to general reserve £10,000, and recommend dividend of 17½ per cent., less tax, carrying forward £10,133.

ABERDEEN NEWSPAPERS.—Directors announce interim dividend of 1s. per share, free of tax.

COLTHROP BOARD AND PAPER MILLS.—Profit £2,244 after providing £22,118 for depreciation, making available £6,128. Directors regret that profit is insufficient for dividend to be paid.

NORTHFLEET PAPER MILLS.—The holders of the existing debentures of Northfleet Paper Mills are invited to express their opinions on a proposal to exchange their holdings for a new issue of 7½ per cent. funding debenture stock. In the event of this being carried out £75,000 additional preference capital would be issued.

NEW COMPANIES.

J. C. ASTON, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a wholesale and retail newsagent and stationer, carried on by A. Aston, as J. C. Aston at 39 and 40, Smallbrook-street, Birmingham, and to carry on the same and the business of printers, lithographers, electrotypers, photographic printers, engravers, diesinkers, envelope manufacturers, bag and box makers, general carriers, railway and forwarding agents, etc. Private company. Directors: A. Aston, Mrs. K. H. Aston, and A. J. G. Aston. Registered office: 39 and 40, Smallbrook-street, Birmingham.

WALTER H. ROGERS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of wholesale paper merchants, carried on at 65 and 67, Neal-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.2, as "W. H. Rogers and Co.," and to carry on the business of paper merchants and dealers, stationers, printers, lithographers, paper bag and account book makers, box makers, cardboard manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. H. Rogers and E. C. Rogers. Registered office: 65 and 67, Neal-street, W.C.2.

THOMAS HALL AND CO., LTD.—Capital £7,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers and importers of and dealers in furniture, stationery and fancy goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. C. Hall, G. Hall, T. Hall and H. Hall. Registered office: 41, South-road, Waterloo, Lancs.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

DARBY'S (PRINTERS), LTD. (Wimbledon).—Satisfaction in full on July 23rd, 1923, of debentures dated August 27th, 1921, securing £3,000.

A. COVERDALE AND CO., LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., London).—(A) First mortgage dated July 23rd, 1923, to secure £900, charged on freehold premises No. 21, Regent's-parade, Regent's Park-road, North Finchley. Holders: F. W. Maddocks, 10, Seagry-road, Wanstead; and R. C. Ratcliff, 2, Lancaster-road, Hampstead. (B) Mortgage of even date, to secure £300, charged on above property (subject to first mortgage). Holder: J. B. Smith, 15, Walbrook, E.C.

UDLOFF AND CO., LTD. (music engravers, printers, lithographers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on July 4th, 1923, of debenture dated January 4th, 1916, securing £1,000.

F. J. PARSONS, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, printers, etc., Hastings, and elsewhere).—Satisfaction in full (a) on June 30th, 1923, of debentures dated June 29th, 1921, securing £18,050; (b) on same date of mortgage or charge dated August 22nd, 1922, securing all moneys due or to become due, and (c) on July 17th, 1923, of transfer of mortgage dated December 4th, 1918, securing £4,950.

T. R. BECKETT, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Eastbourne).—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on July 16th, 1923, of debentures dated January 18th, 1909, securing £7,000.

R. T. TANNER AND CO., LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Memorandum of deposit dated July 18th, 1923, charged on equity of redemption of leasehold premises No. 40-42, Primrose-hill, and 39 and 40, Hutton-street, E.C., to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

SOUTHERN EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES CO., LTD. (manufacturers of paper bags, boxes, stationery, etc., Brighton).—Debenture dated July 12th, 1923, to secure £150, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Mrs. K. G. Theelke and T. A. Theelke, 20, Buckingham-place, Brighton.

PAVITT AND BARTLETT, LTD. (paper, twine, cord and packing material merchants, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised June 29th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £2,000.

Subsidiary of Warrillows.

Publishing Company's Affairs to be Investigated.

In the Birmingham County Court, recently, Judge Amphlett, K.C., made an order for the compulsory winding-up of the Art and Humour Publishing Co., Ltd., on the petition of J. T. Scrivens (trading as the Premier Engraving Co., 35 and 36, Hosier-lane), supported by creditors of the company.

Mr. Winning, who was for the petitioner, explained that Warrillows, Ltd., lithographers, stationers, etc., of Birmingham, claimed to be creditors for an alleged debt of £23,000.

The affidavit of the petitioner recited that the Art and Humour Co. had a capital of £5,000 and was established to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in picture post cards, calendars, festive and fancy cards, and printed novelties. The company was indebted to the petitioner for £919 5s. 10d. It was promoted and formed by John Warrillow, Ltd., now known as Warrillows, Ltd. The registered office of the company was the same as that of Warrillows, although the company's business was carried on in London. A majority of its directors were directors of Warrillows, and of the 3,002 issued shares of the company 3,000 were held by Warrillows.

In March, 1923, a petition was presented to the High Court asking that Warrillows should be wound up. As a result the official receiver was appointed provisional liquidator and the petition adjourned for the purpose of enabling Warrillows to put forward a scheme of arrangement with the assistance of Sir Arthur Whinney, of the firm of Whinney, Smith and Whinney, chartered accountants, of London. On May 22nd, 1923, an extraordinary resolution for voluntary winding-up and for the appointment of Mr. F. T. Whinney, of the same firm as Sir Arthur Whinney, as liquidator, was purported to be passed by the Art and Humour Co. Six days previously Warrillows, in response to enquiries by a Mr. Maurice Spurgin (an important employee of the company) on behalf of a prospective purchaser of the company's business, wrote stating that the assets of the company were £48,137.

Searching Investigations Desirable.

On June 8th, 1923, a statutory meeting of the creditors of the company was held, presided over by Mr. F. T. Whinney as liquidator. At the meeting a statement of the company's assets and liabilities was submitted, showing the assets as being of the value of £5,830 only. Mr. Whinney was asked to explain the discrepancy, but said he was unable to do so. Thereupon a resolution was proposed that he should be replaced as liquidator by Mr. E. J. Palmer. All the creditors voted for the resolution, but Mr. F. T. Whinney stated he held a proxy for Warrillows as creditors for £23,000 which he was bound to use against the resolution, and it was lost. If the claim of Warrillows to be creditors of the company for £23,000 was valid and the assets of the company were only £5,830, the claims of the genuine trade creditors would be swamped by Warrillows.

In these circumstances a searching investigation into the transactions between Warrillows and the company, which had given rise to the alleged debt of £23,000, and into the apparent disappearance of assets of the company, was deemed to be desirable in the interests of the other creditors of the company. This, the petitioner contended, could not be effectively conducted in a voluntary liquidation by a liquidator nominated or appointed by Warrillows, and a brother and member of the same firm as the special manager of Warrillows, appointed in the proceedings for winding up that company, and engaged in formulating a scheme for saving Warrillows from having to go into liquidation.

The opposition to the granting of the order was that there was no reason for it. Warrillows were bona fide creditors, their claim for £23,000 representing a balance in their favour on certain transactions with the Art and Humour Publishing Co.

The Judge said the matter called for further investigation and he made a winding-up order.

Warrillows, Ltd.

A petition by J. S. Davey and Sons, Ltd., for the compulsory winding up of Warrillows, Ltd., was before Mr. Justice Lawrence in the Companies' Winding-up Court on July 31st.

Mr. Van Ek, for the petitioner, said this petition had stood over with a view to a scheme of arrangement. The company now said that the meetings would be held shortly and it was desired that the petition should stand over.

The petition accordingly stood over until next sittings.

Later Mr. Whinney, on behalf of the company, asked leave to bring a petition to sanction a scheme of arrangement during vacation if necessary.

His Lordship: You may make that application to the vacation judge.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printing

Digitized by Google

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. R. Pattinson and C. Yates, advertising contractors, at Prudential-buildings, St. Petersgate, Stockport, under the style of the Counties Advertising Co.

F. Congreve and T. N. Bradbury, advertising agents, at Sentinel House, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, under the style of the Conbury Advertising Agency.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

C. H. Hall, Constitutional Club House, Carr-lane, trading at High-street, Warsop, Nottinghamshire, printer, stationer and music dealer, lately general hardware dealer.

Wm. Tod, Jun. (1923), Ltd.

This company has been formed to acquire the business and assets of William Tod, Jun., and Co., Ltd., papermakers, Springfield Mill, Polton, Midlothian, and the Indurite Products Co., Ltd.

The plant installed consists of two complete papermaking machines and all necessary auxiliaries, and is modern and thoroughly efficient. The land on which the mill and employees' houses stand is owned by the company. During the years 1910 to 1914 new machinery was installed, at a cost of over £30,000, which very largely increased the manufacturing capacity of the mill, and at the same time materially reduced working costs. This new machinery had only run for one month when war broke out in 1914. As a consequence, the benefits which the new plant was designed to effect were only partially realised, the mill being continuously on short time from September, 1914 to September, 1922.

The Indurite Products Co., Ltd., has, after research extending over several years, perfected a process for the utilisation and conversion of paper mill waste material into a substance resembling vulcanite or ebonite, and for either of which it forms a highly satisfactory alternative. In its power to withstand the effects of heat it has been found far superior to most other insulating materials at present on the market. Indurite can be produced at a very low cost, and the plant for its manufacture is simple and inexpensive. The uses of indurite are numerous and varied, but it is the intention of this company to concentrate meantime on fittings and mouldings for the electrical industry.

The capital of the company is £190,000, divided into 120,000 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preference shares of £1 each and 70,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

German Paper Industry.

The Commercial Secretary at Berlin (Mr. J. W. F. Thelwall) has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade a review, based on the reports of the Prussian Chambers of Commerce, of trade and industry during the month of June.

The month was noteworthy for a further extraordinary depreciation of the mark. On the one hand, this led to a strong revival of trade, with the result that an improvement occurred in many branches of industry, including paper. The machinery and chemical industries were also able to record better sales.

In the chemical industry the strong home demand was maintained owing to the heavy currency depreciation which occurred in the course of the month, and it was not always possible to carry out orders promptly. The raw material supply from abroad proceeded without interruption or difficulty.

With regard to the paper industry, owing to the depreciation of the mark, the prices of paper wood rose considerably. The small quantities still available on the inland market from the last fellings fetched prices two to three times higher than those in the previous month. Inland sales increased somewhat and foreign trade continued very brisk. Production equalled that in the preceding month. The labour supply was adequate. In the paper wholesale trade the demand continued satisfactory, and the factories were again better employed.

German Pulp and Paper Market.

Difficulties of Trading—Disputes as to Settlement of Accounts — Wages Stabilisation — Contract Pulp Quotations Unchanged—Consumption of Sulphite Exceeds Supply—Orders Placed in Sweden—Mechanical Market Satisfactory—Coal, Rail and Postage Rates Higher—Paper Production Costs Up—Prices Still Ascending — News-Print Deliveries Affected by Price Fixing—Attitude of Publishers—Paper Machine Installation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

In general, things are unchanged as regards ordering and development in the home price level. The exchange value of the mark is not able to prevent the coming ruin of the German mark value. Disputes between producer and wholesale and retail dealer concerning terms of payment and valuation of accounts paid too late are now the order of the day. Retail dealers claim gold prices, but existing legislation hinders this tendency.

Workpeople have reached in isolated cases wages of steady value. Yet prices of the necessaries of life to-day are higher by 278 per cent. than the average prices in June.

Quotations of chemical and mechanical wood pulp are unchanged where buyers have prepaid the necessary amounts for contract deliveries. Other sales are based upon the dollar level, which is higher from day to day in spite of the efforts of the Government to retard the fluctuation. The home demand for chemical wood pulp is brisk, and is not entirely satisfied. Orders for sulphite have been placed in Sweden by German paper mills having the advantage of low rates of shipping. Coal troubles, however, do not permit the pulp mills to run to capacity. Production and sales of mechanical pulp are satisfactory.

Coal prices were raised last time by 50 per cent. and by a further 63 per cent. since July 17th. Railroad rates will be raised by 150 per cent. for goods and 200 to 300 for passenger traffic. Postage will also be higher by more than 200 per cent. from August 1st. All costs of production will be higher considerably in consequence.

The joint Papermakers' Associations were not able to maintain their prices of July 1st and quotations for all papers were raised by 35 per cent. from July 16th. Further increases from July 23rd are expected. Present prices are: Printing and writing papers, containing M.W.P., 12,500 to 31,000; pure writings, 25,500 to 42,000; and pure printings 23,000 to 39,000 marks per kg. Quotations are more than 50,000 times higher than pre-war.

The Government has decreed compulsory prices for news print from July 15th. The consequence will be decreased quantities delivered by news-print mills, which are not willing or able to sell below producing costs. Publishers apparently trust that they will be able to bring pressure upon the mills by raising difficulties and objections to the export of news print and paper in general.

Exports of pulp from Germany in April were 7,786 metric tons and in May 12,366, the monthly average in 1922 being 6,189. Compared with a monthly average last year of 34,788 metric tons of paper and paper wares exported, the figures for April last was 46,398.

A new paper machine will be installed next spring at Odermünde, for the main paper mill of the Feldmühle A.G., Stettin. It will produce 100 to 120 metric tons per 24 hours. The trimmed web of paper to be delivered continuously at the rate of 300 to 350 metres per minute is 5.5 metres wide (216 inches). The machine will be up-to-date in every detail. The wire is 5,900 mm. wide and 25m. long (82 feet). There are three wet presses, 36 dryer rolls (1,800 mm. in diameter) and 12 felt dryers (1,500 mm. in diameter). The calender has 12 chilled iron rolls. The machine will be driven by a sectional electric drive.

Messrs. Suckling & Co.

The Market for Vegetable Parchment.

Dealing in a wide range of papers, Messrs. Suckling and Co., papermakers' agents and merchants, Royal London House, Finsbury-square, London, possess an excellent organisation for handling orders, which are the more easily attended to by reason of the fact that the firm have branches both in London and Manchester. There is the further advantage that Mr. E. J. Suckling himself directs the whole concern with energy and knowledge born of experience.

Over a period of many years Messrs. Suckling have built up a good connection, and it is gratifying to know that the business is constantly extending. Specialties are a feature of modern commerce, and the lines most prominent at Royal London House are pure vegetable parchment, glazed "news," S.C. printings and sulphite wrappings.

Just now there is a steady demand for vegetable parchments, due in some degree to the extending practice of protecting foodstuffs, but also to the fact that supplies are short of requirements. German supplies are not up to expectations. Fortunately Messrs. Suckling, who have the advantage of being manufacturers' selling agents, are concerned only with Belgian brands, for which there is a growing call.

Not only is the demand for vegetable parchment emphasised in ordinary directions, but special uses have been developed of late, and Messrs. Suckling, as specialists, are exceptionally placed for providing what is required at attractive prices.

In addition to pure vegetable parchment for a variety of purposes, the firm have also a wide experience of imitation parchments and greaseproofs, while, as already mentioned, their wrapping paper and printings are features of an extensive business.

Swedish Paper Exports.

Growing Demand in U.S.A.

The firm of C. K. MacAlpine and Co., 1855, Hudson Terminal, New York, hold a prominent position as importers of Swedish paper. They are the representatives of a number of important Swedish mills, whose production finds increasing favour in the American market.

Mr. C. K. MacAlpine has been on a visit to Sweden during recent weeks, and also spent some days in London prior to returning home.

The Jubilee Exhibition at Gothenburg naturally attracted his close attention, and he found much of an interesting and instructive nature, typical of the great industrial progress and expansion of the country.

"Full justice," said Mr. MacAlpine, "does not, however, appear to be done to the importance of Sweden's pulp and paper industry. One gets an excellent idea, but the exhibits are collective rather than those of individual mills."

Mr. MacAlpine during his visit took part in a conference of the trade interested in the prospects of the American market, and his intimate knowledge of the prevailing conditions afforded valuable help in the discussion.

It appears that excellent shipments of Swedish paper are being made to the States. "News" is not handled by Mr. MacAlpine's firm, whose attention is chiefly given to No. 1 Swedish kraft, and also to printings.

"A good market is likely to continue in the United States, owing to improved conditions," is the view of Mr. MacAlpine, who whilst on the continent, visited the mills of Messrs. Van Gelder, of Amsterdam, which firm they represent in the States.

Papeteries Outhenin-Chalandre, with paper mills at Geneuille, Chevroz, Deluz (Doubs) and Savoyeux (Haute Saône) is increasing the capital from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000.

Digitized by Google

Basis Weights Conversion.

By WILLY GRUNEWALD.

With the great variety of sizes of American and English papers it is rather difficult to convert the so-called basis-weights into weights per square metre. The following formulæ and tables will greatly facilitate the conversion of any required size, number of sheets, reams, or weights. The following formula will apply generally to all conversions of this description :—

$$x = \frac{P}{a \times b \times R} \times 703900$$

wherein x represent grams per sq. m.,
P ,, weight in lbs.,
a ,, length of sheet in inches.
b ,, width of sheet in inches.
R ,, number of sheets pr. ream.

If in this formula the size of sheet is inserted with 17 by 22 in. and the number of sheets with 500, the formula may be simplified to

$$x = \frac{P}{17 \times 22 \times 500} \times 703900 = P \times 3{,}764$$

i.e., any weight given in lbs. for size 17 by 22 in. and 500 sheets has only to be multiplied with 3.764 in order to obtain the weight per sq. m.

In the same manner all the usual sizes of sheets may be converted by using the figures given in the following schedule.

Size of sheets inches.	Size in cms.	Co-efficient of conversion for 480 sheets.	500 sheets
17 by 22[1]	43,18 by 55,88	3,920	3,764
20 ,, 25[2]	50,80 ,, 63,50	2,928	2,812
20 ,, 30[3]	50,80 ,, 76,20	2,440	2,343
22 ,, 28[4]	55,88 ,, 71,12	2,378	2,282
24 ,, 36[5]	60,96 ,, 91,44	1,695	1,627
25 ,, 38	63,50 ,, 96,52	1,541	1,498

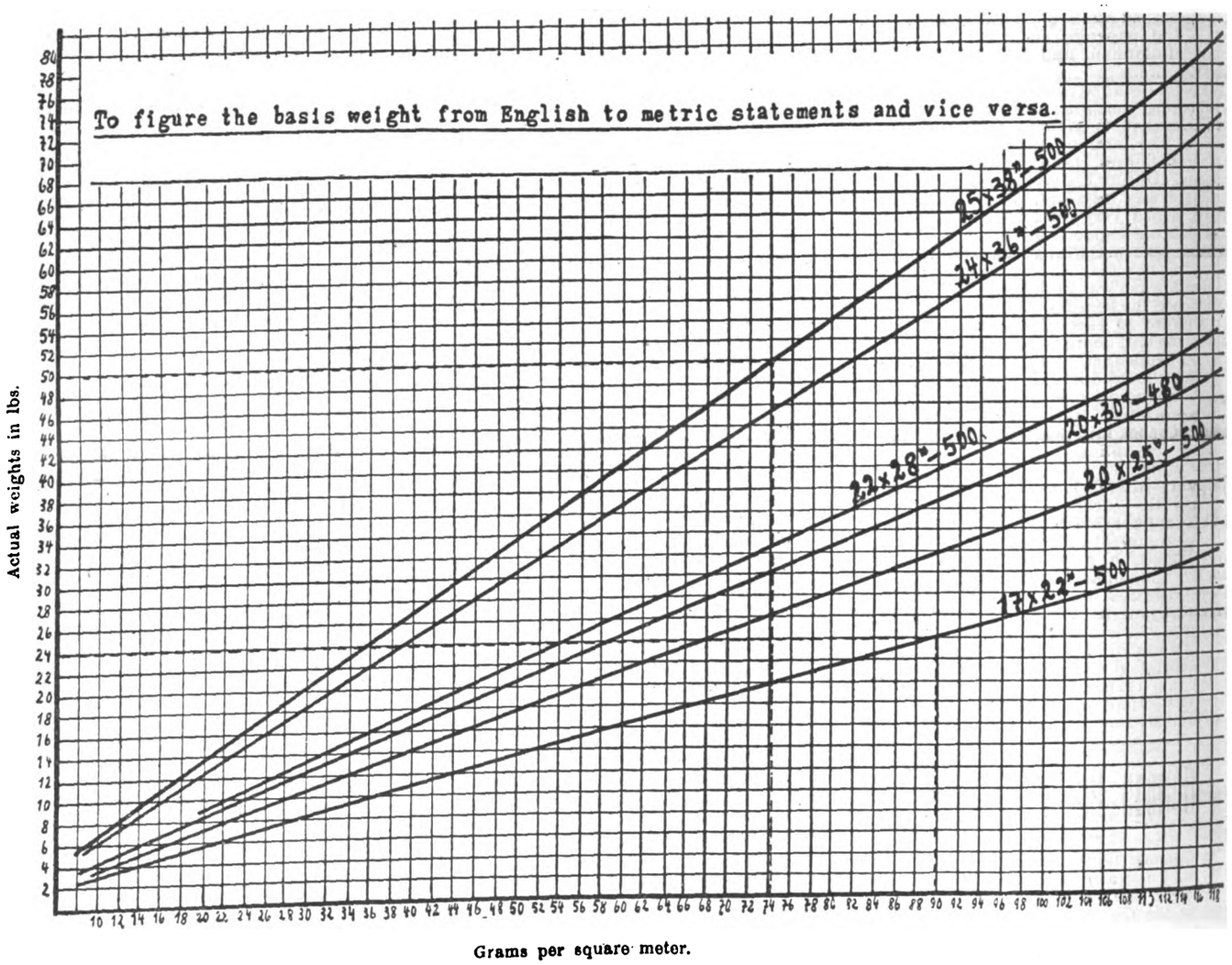
[1] Writing bond, [2] wrapping paper, [3] tissue paper, [4] cards, wrapping paper, [5] news-print, packing paper, [6] book print, news-print.

If it is desired to find the basis-weight in lbs. from the weight per sq. m. one has only to divide the weight per sq. m. by the co-efficient of conversion given above.

For daily routine work the conversion is simplified still further, if the conversion ratios for the various sizes are represented graphically. This will result in the diagram shown below.

From these diagrams of the various sizes of sheets it is possible to read off for every basis-weight the corresponding weight per sq. m. in a very simple manner. For instance if an order should be received for 500 sheets 25 by 38 in., 50 lbs., one starts from the weight-indication 50 on the left side of the table, and follows along the horizontal line until it cuts the line marked 25 by 38 in.—500; from the point of intersection of the two lines one goes vertically downward (see the dotted line) until meeting the last horizontal line bearing the weights per sq. m. In the instance given the weight per sq. m. will be slightly above 74 or roughly 74 g/sq. m.

Should on the other hand a weight of 90 g/sq. m. be given for paper of 17 by 22 in.—500 sheets, and the weight in lbs. to be found, one starts from the weight "90" on the lowest horizontal line of the table, and plots vertically upward (see the dotted line) till it cuts the line 17 by 22 in.—500, and thence horizontally to the left until one meets the number 24 as the value for the weight in lbs.



Hamburg Paper Fair.

The Fourth Hamburg Paper Fair, organised by the paper merchants and stationers of Hamburg, is reported to have attracted a very satisfactory number of exhibitors, there being some 550 stands showing the goods of about 200 exhibitors. Of the exhibitors, about half are firms having representatives in Hamburg and about half hail from other parts of Germany. The value of local fairs appears to be much enhanced now that the economic situation renders it impossible for many smaller houses to be represented at the big national exhibitions.

Austro-Italian Treaty.

Customs Modifications Affecting Pulp and Boards.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Austria was signed on April 28th, and was to come into force eight days after the exchange of ratifications. It is concluded for one year, and is subject to six months' notice of denunciation.

A number of pulp and paper items are affected by the modifications in the Customs Tariff. The reduced Italian import duties resulting from the Treaty will be applicable to similar goods produced in the United Kingdom.

Packing paper, not white or dyed, made of mechanical wood pulp, steam dried, of natural brown colour, even if glazed on both sides, weighing 40 grammes or more, but less than 300 grammes, per square metre, was dutiable under the Tariff of July 1st to the extent of 5.00 gold lire per 100 kilogs. The co-efficient of increase fixed by the Tariff (or subsequent treaties) was 0.5, and as fixed by the present treaty 0.2. The same rates apply to leather board, not coloured or glazed.

Ordinary pasteboard "dyed in the pulp, not glazed," was subject to a duty of 6.00 gold lire per 100 klogs. under the July 1st, 1921, Tariff, and the co-efficient as fixed by the Tariff (or subsequent Treaties), is 0.5

Fine pasteboard, bleached or dyed in the pulp, not coated, had a duty of 20.00 gold lire and the co-efficient fixed by the Tariff (or subsequent Treaties) is 0.5.

A note explains that pasteboard formed from one layer or more than one layer joined by pressure without the aid of glue is considered as "ordinary" cardboard. All other pasteboard formed from layers of paper stuck together, or covered with paper, is classed as "fine" pasteboard.

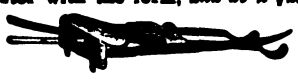
Manufactures of pasteboard and paper, not specially mentioned, other (*i.e.*, other than those with ornamentations), were dutiable at 70.00 gold lire under the 1921 Tariff, with a co-efficient of increase of 0.5.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Leys.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. *Ref.*—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods
WANTED or FOR SALE.
Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

..... *19...*

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

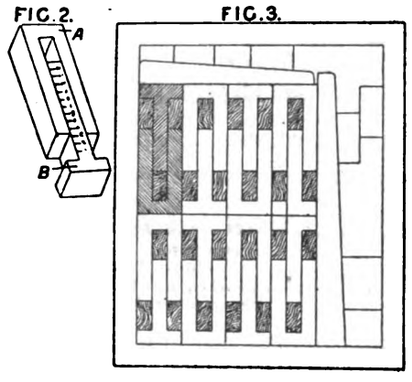
Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Printers' Extensible Furniture.

Printers' extensible furniture, which can be used to form a stereotype mounting-board, as patented by Messrs. C. C. Whitling and W. A. Gitsham, consists of two relatively sliding members A, B of wood, aluminium, brass, &c., one member B being T-shaped, and the other having a vertical slot in which the stem of the T-shaped member slides. The members are maintained at the desired extension by the insertion of packing material, such as

FIG.2. FIG.3.

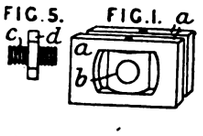


quads, quotations, &c., between the head of the T-shaped member and the end of the member A. A scale on the member B shows the length of packing required. In a modification, two L-shaped members are used. The devices may be used to build up a mounting-board for stereotype plates, as shown in Fig. 3.

A Locking-Up Device.

This invention, patented by Mr. C. E. Goddard, referring to a locking-device for use in connection with printing machines, chases, formes, &c., and in other machines where a fine adjustment is required, comprises two slotted plates a, Fig. 1, in each of which is pivoted a semi-cylindrical nut b, the nuts being engaged by a right-and-left-handed screw c, Fig. 5, having an

FIG.5. FIG.1. a



hexagonal collar d, by means of which it can be rotated. The swivel action in both plates enables the block, type, &c., to be adjusted without removal of the locking-devices. The Provisional Specification describes also an arrangement in which one plate is directly engaged by the screw.

Paper Bag Machines.

According to an invention, patented by Mr. R. Rolland, in machines for making paper bags of the block bottom type, the adoining

FIG.3.

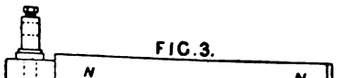
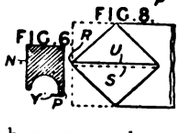


FIG.6. FIG.8.



bottom edges of the bag are made to overlap by a horizontally reciprocating block having depending parts of unequal depth and length which comes into operation immediately after the diamond fold has been formed in known manner. The longer part P of the block N first comes into contact with the front triangular part R of the bag and presses the edge S flat on to the former plate thus ensuring that the edge U overlaps it. An inwardly projecting part Y may be attached to the part P.

Plates for Stamping Up.

To ensure uniform thickness in a series of printing plates of the kind in which the printing characters are stamped up from a sheet of metal or other material, irrespective of irregularities in the thickness of the sheet from which the plates are made, the plate blanks are formed with projections on one face, and are afterwards subjected to a reducing or levelling process to bring the combined thickness of the projections and the body of the blank to a standard thickness. The blank 8 is stamped with

10 8 FIG.3. 10

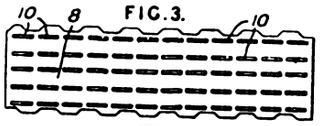
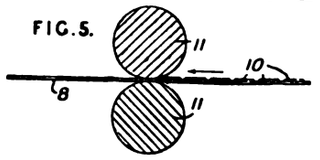


FIG.5.



rows of narrow projections 10 and is then passed between a pair of pressing rollers 11 which reduces the combined thickness of the plate 8 and the projections 10 to a predetermined standard. The printing characters are afterwards stamped up in the usual manner between the rows of projections but on the opposite side of the blank. The invention is by Addressograph, Limited.

Typecasting Machines.

Messrs. F. Reed and G. H. Davis have patented an invention that relates to (1) pump-stop mechanism to prevent splashing of the metal in case the mould does not close properly and (2) adjustable pump-wells (1) The piston-lever 1 of the pump is pivoted to the side of a standard 2, which guides the pump-rod, or to a bearing at the side of the metal pot. The pump-rod 7 is guided in a box-head 6, which is large enough to permit

FIG.1.

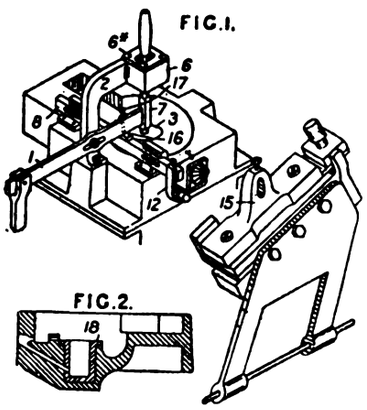


FIG.2.

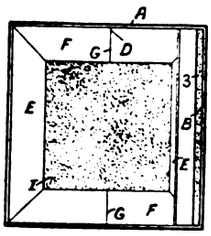
withdrawal of the pump 3 after the cover 6* has been removed. The lever 1 has a slotted engagement with its pivot to enable it to be withdrawn from engagement with the pump-rod. The pump is adapted to be locked by a sliding bar 8 having a projection 16, which is normally clear of, but can be moved beneath, a screw 17 on the pump-lever 1. The bar 8 carries an adjustable member 12, which is engaged by a projection on the top mould-block 15, when the mould fails to close properly. (2) The metal pot has an interchangeable smooth-surfaced flanged well, 18, Fig. 2.

Cleaning Type.

Mr. E. Thollmann has invented a plastic composition for cleaning the type of printing machines which preferably comprises 60-70 parts by weight of a mixture of "Plastilina" (particularly a preparation of clay and glycerin) colophony, and petroleum, 30-40 parts of ground para rubber, and some talc. Glycerin and a solution of resin is then added and the composition is mashed under heat, rolled by hot rollers, and cut into plugs.

Collapsible Boxes.

In an invention by the E. & A. Gunther Company, Limited, a collapsible box of the kind having a flexible bottom and two opposite sides A jointed vertically at D to allow them to collapse inwardly, is provided with flexible flanges E, F on the four



sides, lying above and supported by the flexible bottom I. A movable rigid bottom 3, which may be hinged at the lower edge of one of the sides B, serves to distend the box and to hold it in its erected position. The flanges F are divided at G.

Printers' Rules.

In an invention by Mr. C. F. Green, curved rules 5, Fig. 1, for printing vertical lines in rotary type duplicating and like machines are held in slots in blocks 3 which fit in the type-channels 4 of the forme or

FIG.1. 5

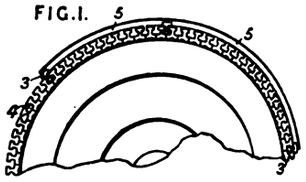


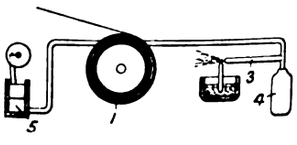
FIG.4.



printing-cylinder. The forward end of the rule may have a hook or projection 7, Fig. 4, adapted to engage in a type-channel, so as to prevent detachment of the rule.

Electricity in Paper.

A patent application has been made by Mr. C. W. Hartmann concerning a device for getting rid of electricity in paper. Accordingly, electricity is discharged from a paper web in a paper bag-making or similar machine by moistening the paper by directing against it particles of water or other moisten-



ing agent carried in a finely divided and uniformly distributed state by means of a gaseous medium which moves against the paper. This may be effected by an atomising device 3 in which air, compressed by a pump 5 driven by the machine, passes from a storage bottle 4 so as to direct a moistening mist on to the roll of paper 1.

THE best salesman is the man who not only makes sales but makes salesmen of his customers.

Digitized by Google

British Paper Industry.

Reflections on Present Market Conditions.

Business in British paper moves along very slowly, and there appears little prospect of recovery during the summer. This influence is being felt over a wide area, and both Europe and America are suffering the effects.

Where British mills might have secured some advantage from such demand as exists, this appears to have gone over to the Germans.

News-print is the one bright exception in a poor outlook, and here, according to a writer in *The Times* (Trade Supplement), quality and reliability are the factors that are keeping our news-print mills well employed. It is argued that the present cost of mechanical wood pulp would justify an advance in the price of news-print, but with a number of competitors, owing to the depreciation of their currencies, able to quote ridiculously low prices, it would be suicidal on the part of the news print mills to attempt to raise quotations.

German Competition.

In regard to wrapping papers, the writer points out that in this section of the industry conditions are much more difficult and infinitely more serious. Here we have English mills compelled to close down and others working only part time owing to the flooding of the market with cheap foreign paper. "So long as competition was restricted to Canada and Scandinavia the field was fair. Within recent months Germany has unloaded thousands of tons of wrapping paper for which she has no sale in her own country. The material does not always come direct from Germany, because, owing to the fallen value of the mark, it is a profitable proposition for neighbouring countries to secure supplies of paper for re-sale. The type of paper referred to is chiefly that known as kraft, but much the same thing is happening in the case of greaseproof wrappings and bank papers. It may be observed that the rapid decline in the value of the mark makes it necessary for German papermakers to look abroad for markets. Internally paper is too dear for normal consumption; externally it is so cheap that buyers can be found anywhere. German kraft wrapping papers fall far below the English standard.

"The home mills have developed kraft paper manufacture to a pitch of excellence only slightly below the best Swedish practice and well in advance of most of the second-rate grades imported from Scandinavia. In pre-war days the German mills made a very good kraft, but the product they are now exporting at such low prices is merely an imitation kraft produced from sulphite instead of sulphate pulp.

"German competition is also being severely felt by the manufacturers of super-calendered papers. Higher priced wood pulp and increased costs of coal have forced our mills to advance their prices a fraction. This provides an opening for low grade German S.C. printing paper at the old price. In the better class qualities the English and Scottish mills can easily hold their own. Fortunately for the British papermaking industry, supplies from the foreign mills are unreliable in regard to quality and delivery. The German mills are limited as to output, and their engagements run far ahead."

After sounding a more encouraging note with reference to esparto papers, we are told that among the fine paper mills there has been a slight decline in bookings. Compared with a year ago trade is infinitely better and the machines are more fully employed. Colonial requirements are providing good employment for manufacturers of tub-sized papers, and the foreign demand is increasing gradually. Shippers and Eastern traders are passing through a very difficult period, and their requirements in stationery are almost negligible. According to well informed opinion, there is a gradual reversion in favour of high-class papers in circles where lower standards had temporarily been adopted.

Inquiry among the hand-made mills reveals a very satisfactory state of affairs, considering the general condition of trade.

Paper Standardisation.

Progress of the Movement.

The paper standardisation question, which has been studied by the Paper Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards for the past two years, culminated in a general conference at the Bureau, attended by some 75 paper manufacturers, paper merchants, and representatives of the printing industry, as well as Government experts.

As a result of the conference, resolutions were passed adopting the final reports submitted by the various committees and sub-committee, which have already appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer*. It is proposed to hold a similar conference at the Bureau at least once a year, at which time the existing standards will be revised and brought up to-date.

Mr. Wm. A. Durgin, chief of the Simplified Practice Division of the Department of Commerce, described the work done in other industries in the elimination of waste. He pointed out that the only interest of his division was to eliminate the unnecessary but not in any way to curtail variety to such an extent that individual initiative would be hampered.

Dr. George K. Burgess, the new director of the Bureau of Standards, explained briefly the position of the bureau with regard to the question of standardisation and simplification. He pointed out that the bureau was not in the position of demanding or forcing standardisation or simplification in the industry, but was simply in the position of advising with industries with a view to enabling them to adopt anything having to do with elimination of waste.

U.S. Paper Production.

Comparative Figures During Last Six Years.

A recent report to the Federal Trade Commission, U.S.A., upon that country's paper production gives the production figure for the month of May in the years 1918-19-20-21-22-23. These figures generally show an advance in the more recent years, although in nearly every case a drop occurs in the year 1921. The totals in net tons for the years in question are as follows, the more recent figures being given first: 659,025, 589,971, 383,995, 645,413, 480,171, 538,416. The average production during these years was 542,958 tons net.

The production in net tons under separate headings for the years 1923 and 1922 are given below, together with the average figure for the six years. An advance will be observed in each case excepting bag paper:—

News print (standard and special grades of news): 1923, 138,868; 1922, 129,950; average, 115,908.

Standard news (included in news-print) 1923, 126,215; 1922, 120,654; average, 105 456.

Book (M.F., S.C. and Coated): 1923 97,221; 1922, 82,574; average, 77,7t6.

Paperboard—total (straw, fibre, leather, chip, box, etc.): 1923, 199,939; 1922, 176,790; average, 170,118.

Boxboard (included in paperboard): 1923, 135,185; 1922, 130,078; average (for 1920-23 only), 122,096.

Wrapping (kraft, manila, fibre, etc.): 1923, 85,348; 1922, 71,494; average, 63,362.

Bag (all kinds): 1923, 10,581; 1922, 17,345; average, 15,418.

Fine (writing, bonds, ledgers, etc.): 1923, 35,196; 1922, 30,129; average, 28,964.

Tissue (toilet, crepe, fruit wrappers, etc.): 1923, 16,589; 1922, 14,688; average, 13,962.

Miscellaneous Grades (specialties not otherwise classified): 1923, 28,705; 1922, 25,196; average, 22,230.

U.S. News-Print.

Statistics furnished by the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, show that the average production of total news-print and standard news, based upon the total combined production for the years 1918 to 1922, inclusive, amounted to 115,908 tons for total news-print, and 105,456 tons for standard news for a period corresponding to May. The actual production for May, 1923, amounted to 138,868 tons of total news-print and 126,215 tons of standard news, which was 20 per cent. above the average for the five-year period for both news-print and standard news.

The production of news-print for May, 1923, compared with May, 1922, shows an increase of 7 per cent. for total news-print and 5 per cent. for standard news. The production for May, 1923, compared with May, 1921, shows an increase of 76 per cent. for total news-print, and 72 per cent. for standard news.

Average Prices Paid by Publishers.

The weighted average price of contract deliveries from domestic mills to publishers during May, 1923, f.o.b. mill, in car load lots, for standard news in rolls was $3.726 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon May deliveries of about 84,000 tons on contracts involving a total tonnage of approximately 602,000 tons of undelivered paper manufactured in the United States.

The weighted average contract prices based on deliveries from Canadian mills of about 63,000 tons of standard roll news in car load lots, f.o.b. mill, in May, 1922, was $3.777 per 100 pounds. This weighted average is based upon the May deliveries on contracts involving about 186,000 tons of undelivered Canadian paper.

The weighted average market price for May, 1923, of standard roll news in car load lots f.o.b. mill, based upon domestic purchases totalling about 11,000 tons, was $3.957 per 100 pounds.

New Zealand Paper Imports.

Figures relating to paper and stationery imports into New Zealand show that of the countries sending these goods the United Kingdom did best with £122,918 in the December quarter, 1922, against £74,429 in the same quarter of 1921. Canada followed with £92,703 against £59,148, the United States with £8,617, against £1,623, and Australia with £3,519, against £7,287.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS'
METALS
ONLY.

Digitized by Google

Papermakers' Technical Library.

The library of technical books which is being assembled at the offices of the Papermakers' Association now forms a substantial and representative collection. It has been decided that the books shall be available for the use of members under the following conditions: (1) The library will be open for the use of members at the Association offices during the hours of ten to five, except on Saturdays, when it will close at 1 p.m. (2) Books will be sent to members by post on condition that the postage is paid both ways and the book is not kept longer than a fortnight. These rules also apply to the volumes presented to the Association by Mr. Lewis Evans, but Rule 2 will not apply to certain rare and valuable editions.

Recent additions to the library made by the Technical Section include the following:—

Title of Book.	Author.
Alternating Current Work	W. Perren Maycock.
Applied Colloid Chemistry	W. D. Bancroft.
Bleaching and Dyeing of Vegetable Fibrous Materials	J. Hubner.
Callendar Steam Tables, The	H. L. Callendar.
Calorific Values of Fuels	H. Poole.
Chapters on Papermaking, Vols. I., II., V.	Clayton Beadle.
Chemistry and Colloids	W. W. Taylor.
Chemistry of Pulp and Papermaking	E. Sutermeister.
Cotton and Other Vegetable Fibres	E. Goulding.
Critical Microscopy	A. C. Coles.
Deinhardt-Schlomann Series of Technical Dictionaries in Six Languages:	
Vol. I. The Elements of Machinery and the Tools most frequently used in Working Metal and Wood.	
Vol. II. Electrical Engineering, including Telegraphy and Telephony.	
Vol. III. Steam Boilers and Steam Engines.	
Vol. VII. Hoisting and Conveying Machinery.	
Vol. VIII. Reinforced Concrete in Sub- and Superstructure.	
Vol. XIII. Structural Engineering.	
Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, 4 vols.	Sir Edward Thorpe.
Dictionary of Applied Physics, 5 vols.	Sir Richard Glazebrook.
Electrical Engineering	Dr. E. Rosenberg.
Forest Products of British West Africa	G. C. Dudgeon.
Foundations of Alternate Current Theory	C. V. Drysdale.
Fuel, Water and Gas Analysis	J. B. C. Kershaw.
Handbook of Colloid Chemistry	Dr. Wolfgang Ostwold.
Industry and Trade	A. Marshall.
Introduction to the Study of Physical Metallurgy, An	W. Rosenhain.
Manual of Paper Technology	R. W. Sindall.
Manufacture of Paper, The	R. W. Sindall.
Mechanics Applied to Engineering	J Goodman.
Modern Microscopy	M. I. Cross and M. J. Cole.
Modern Pumping and Hydraulic Machinery	E. Butler.
Organic Chemistry, Vols. II., III.	Cohen.
Paper and its Constituents	H. A. Bromley.
Papermaking	C. F. Cross and E. J. Bevan.
Paper Mill Chemist, The	H. P. Stevens.
Physical and Chemical Constants and Some Mathematical Functions	G. W. C. Kaye and T. H. Laby.
Physics, 4 vols.	Poynting and Sir J. J. Thomson.
Pocket Book for Mechanical Engineers	D. A. Low.
Practical Papermaking	G. Clapperton.
Practical Physical Chemistry	Findlay.
Reinforced Concrete Construction, Vols. I., II, III.	G. A. Hool.
Researches on Cellulose, Vols. I. II., III., IV.	C. F. Cross.
Steam and Other Heat Engines	Sir J. Alfred Ewing.
Steam Turbines	W. J. Goudie.
Structural Engineering	J. Husband and W. Harby.
Text Book of Heat Engines, A.	Prof. Jamieson and E. S. Andrews.
Textbook of Mechanical Engineering	W. J. Lineham.
Textile Fibres	Matthews.
Timber and Paper Materials	Report of Imperial Institute.
Treatment of Paper for Special Purposes	L. B. Andes.
Valves and Valve Gear Mechanism	W. E. Dalby.
Water Softening and Treatment	W. H. Booth.
Wood Pulp and Its Uses	C. F. Cross, E. J. Bevan and R. W. Sindall.
More recent additions are: —	
Cellulose	C. F. Cross.
Das Faerben des Papierstoffs	Erfurt.
Das Papier, Vol. IV.	Kirschner.
Das Trocknen mit Luft und Dampf	Hausbrand.
Dictionary of Physics, Vols IV,, V.	Sir Richard Glazebrook.
Die Chemische Untersuchung Pflanglicher Rohstoffe	Schwalbe.
Die Praxis der Papierfabrikation	Schubert.
Engineering Year Book	Kempe.
H.M. Patent Office. Patent Abridgment Class 96 from commencement	
Hydraulics	Lea.
Mikroskopie der Technische verwendeten Faserstoffe	Hoehnel.
Organic Chemistry, Vol. I.	Cohen.
Papier Pruefung (1921)	Herzberg.
Pflengen-Stoff, Vols. I. and II.	Wissner.
Practical Alternating Current Power Transmission	Harrison.
Praxis der Pappenvarerbeitung	Hess.
Principles of Photomicrography	West.
Verdampfen Kondensieren und Kuhlen	Hausbrand.
Verein der Zellstoff u Papier Chemiker u Ingenieure. Pamphlets. 4 vols.	

COMPARATIVE Wholesale Market Prices of Paper

Pre-War and Current.

	Pre-War. Per lb. d.	Jan., 1922. Per lb. d.	Feb., 1923. Per lb. d.	Aug., 1923. Per lb. d.
News-print	1¼	2½	2⅛	2¼
Common M.F. printing	1¾	3	2¾	3
Seconds	1⅞	3⅛	3	3¼
Fine	2	4¼	3¼	3½
Esparto	2¼	4½	3½	3½
Antique printing, 1st quality	3	5⅛	4	4⅛
Antique printing, 2nd quality	2½	5	3½	4
S.C. printing, pure	2¼	4	3½	3½
S.C. printing, 2nd quality	1¾	3½	3	3¼
Imitation art, 1st quality	3	5	4	3½
Imitation art, 2nd quality	2½	4	3½	3¼
Coated art, 1st quality	3½	9	7	6
Coated art, 2nd quality	3	6	6	5½
M.G. poster, pure	2¼	4½	4	3½
M.G. poster, 2nd quality	2	4	3½	3¼
Glazed coloured printing, English	2	3½	3	3
M.G. envelope manilla	1½ up.	3	2¾	2½
Label manilla	2 up.	5	3¾	3½
Fine white pulp board	2¾	4¾	4¼	4
Common Bank (white)	2½	5	4	4
" " (tinted)	3	5¼	4½	4¼
Duplicating paper, 1st quality	3	5	4	4
Duplicating paper, 2nd quality	2½	4½	3½	3½
Common blotting	3	7	5½	5
E.S. drawing cartridge	2½	5½	4½	3½
Cover paper, English	3-4	6-8	5	5
E.S. writing (contng. M.W.P.)	1¾	3½	3	3¼
E.S. writing, seconds	2	3¾	3½	3½
" " fine	2¼	4½	3¾	3¾
" " esparto	2½	5	4¼	4
E.S. ledger paper, common	2¼	4¼	4	4
E.S. ledger paper, second	2½	6	5	4½
T.S. ledger paper, second	4	8	6	6
T.S. ledger paper, standard quality	4¾	9-1/6	10	10
Hand-made ledger paper	1/-	2/0-2/6	2/0-2/6	2/0-2/6

Above prices are mainly for 3 cwts. and up.

AT the recent examination on paper manufacture held by the City and Guilds of London Institute, Mr. Norman Bolton, chemist, Sun Paper Co., Ltd., Feniscowles, near Blackburn, and Mr. Fred Haworth, assistant manager, Roach Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Samlesbury, near Preston, were awarded a first class in the Honours Grade.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **CHINA.** **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 36 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, all over the world.

Date of Next Publication, Sept. 6th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, 5% discount is allowed.

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

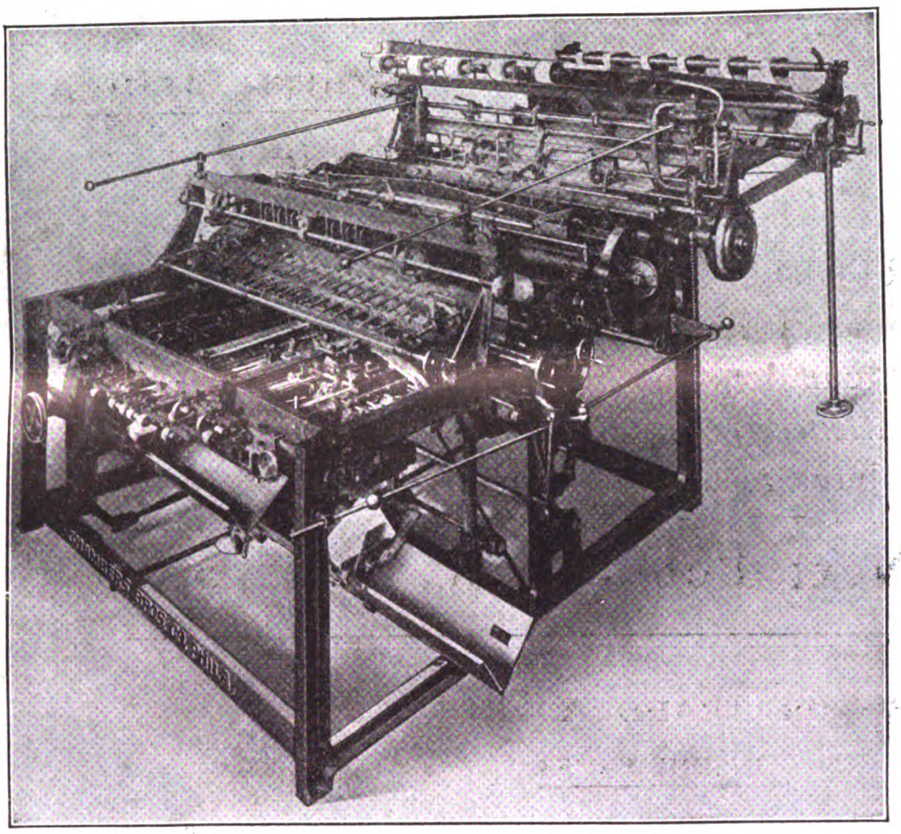
Book your special position now. Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **JAPAN.** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

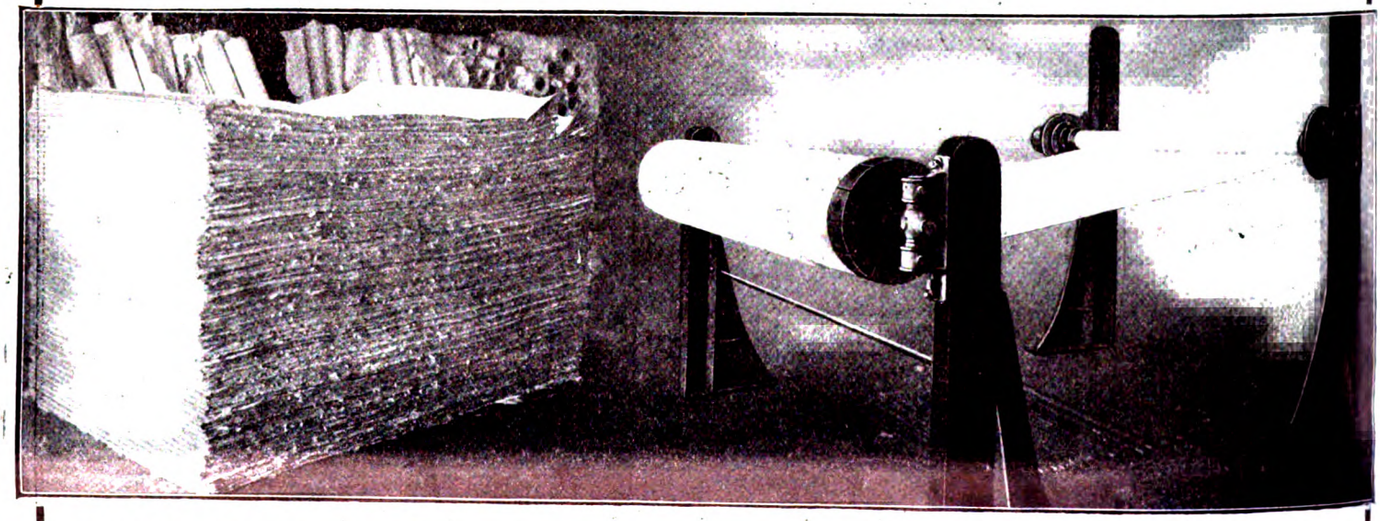
*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.
2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.
4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.
5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—August 9, 1923

Digitized by Google

AUG 28 1923

OF MICH.

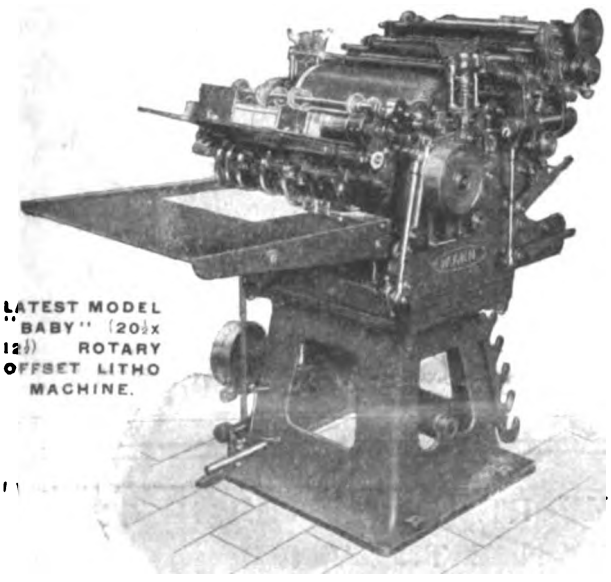
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Staticners, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 7. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 16, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



LATEST MODEL "BABY" (20½x 12½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

One Firm installed **SIX** of these Machines, turning out **FOURTEEN FLAT-BEDS** and effecting a saving of some **THOUSANDS OF POUNDS** a year.

USE

MANN

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.

THEY PRODUCE
THE FINEST COLOUR AND COMMERCIAL WORK,
AND GIVE
EFFICIENCY — SERVICE — ECONOMY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON.
Cables: LITHOMAN, LONDON.
Codes: WESTERN UNION (Five Letter) and ABC (5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—K. COLLIE, & CO., (PTY.) Ltd., 104-106 Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box 86, Tokyo.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"

SP SP

S&P Service.

AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 3.

TIME SAVING IS A MORE IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE MACHINE ROOM THAN EVER: HENCE THE VALUE OF OUR **WASH-UP PREVENTATIVE:** A FEW DROPS ON ROLLERS AND INK SLAB WILL PREVENT THE INK DRYING OVER THE NIGHT.

IT IS WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP SP

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 7. [*REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.*] LONDON: AUGUST 16, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

The Elimination of Make-Ready.

A First-Hand Account of an Important Movement towards Precision in Printing.

It goes without saying that make-ready is a sop thrown to appease the devil of inaccuracy: it is a means of compensating for errors in printing surfaces and printing machinery—inequalities of heights of types and blocks, unevenness in plates and lack of truth in the surfaces and motions of printing presses. At what a cost does the printer indulge in these inaccuracies! The latest standard hourly rates of the Federation of Master Printers indicate that the time spent on make-ready ranges from one to 22 hours for sheets of sizes from demy folio 4 pp. up to quad demy 16 pp. For jobs of these sizes, one to six hours are reckoned to be the average time for make-ready on ordinary letterpress matter; 1½ to 12 hours on matter containing one half-tone block to each 4 pp.; and 3½ to 22 hours on matter which includes a block on each page. When these numbers of hours are multiplied by the number of shillings per hour which the work costs, and then multiplied by the number of jobs done in the year, some idea will be obtained of the size of the annual make-ready bill which the printer has to foot.

Important Field for Inquiry.

The possibility of obviating the inaccuracies which give rise to make-ready is one of the big questions of the day, and it offers the most promising direction in which letterpress printing can strengthen its defences against the inroads now being made by such methods as photo-offset and photogravure. In this connection a name which is becoming increasing familiar is that of Mr. Lex Claybourn, who recently established the Claybourn Process Corporation in Milwaukee, U.S.A. Previously he was for some years general manager of the Menasha Printing and Carton Co., and wild claims were made for a process which he has been developing for the past fifteen years. This was perfected some two or three years ago, and has been undergoing practical tests for some time. The outstanding high spot of these claims was that Claybourn was printing without recourse to to make-ready and securing better printing. Thorough inquiry into Mr. Claybourn's work was made recently by Mr J. E. Gilbert, of the Gilbert-Harris Overlay Co., and special interest attaches to his first-hand account, contributed to the *Ben Franklin Monthly*, from which we extract the following:—

After spending several hours in the Claybourn plant I had to admit that everything I had heard of the Claybourn Process was not only true, but that the simplicity and the results secured are beyond belief. The Claybourn Process, Claybourn machinery and equipment are nothing more nor less than plain common sense, with all the inequalities and frailties of guesswork removed. In their place stand sound reasoning and fact. Claybourn does print without make-ready, and he prints in quality that has never been surpassed. After viewing the results of his work, I felt, as never before, that letterpress printing, especially process colour work, is creeping into a new vista of beauty and utility. I never before had had the fortune to inspect such wonderful printing. It all seems more like a dream. And they talk about opportunity petering out! Unless I miss my guess, opportunity in the printing business is just starting to show.

So thoroughly has the Claybourn process been developed and perfected that no one feature of the progress of work, from the artist to the completed product, has been overlooked. Claybourn began a good many years ago, when yet a boy, to ferret out and correct the inequalities and pitfalls of printing. He went every bit of the distance through the graphic arts industry and delved deeply into mechanics of many lines in an effort to get at the bottom. That's where he started in his quest of perfect printing.

Mr. Claybourn's Investigations.

At first, I learned, he gave all his time and research endeavour to producing a perfect printing plate. This he finally accomplished. But, that done, he found he hadn't even made a start. Too many other factors play their part in good printing. Perfect printing, he found, did not hide entirely behind the printing plate. He had to start all over again. This time he started again at the bottom, only from an entirely different angle.

The artist's sketch came first within the line of investigation. Every conceivable colour was found on the pallette, from which pictures were produced that the pressman was expected to reproduce faithfully but never did achieve. Claybourn is an artist himself and possesses the artist's instinct. Besides he knows technique. So the artist and his methods were surveyed, tests made, new theories evolved, exploited, accepted or discarded, until the work of that department came within a new range of perfection. It was obvious that process colour work could not be followed out satisfactorily with four colours when the artist used eight and sometimes more colours in preparing his drawing. And it was found that hitherto unattained results could be achieved with the four base colours involved in process work by adopting new methods.

The thing that impressed me most about the whole thing was the fine detail with which everything has been carried out. No one not intimately acquainted with every phase, feature and factor of art, photo-engraving, electrotyping, presswork, and possessing a flexible, comprehending mind that can adapt itself at once to engineering, drafting, and mechanics of every conceivable kind, could possibly cover all the ground and come anywhere near achieving the results attained by Claybourn. He had to run the entire distance, and he registered a perfect goal in every one.

New Working Methods.

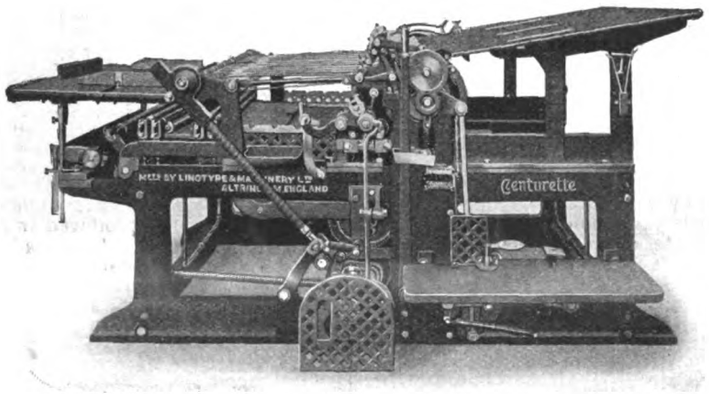
Preparation of the original engravings follows new lines. Instead of all the dead metal being routed away, it is all left. The router bit is merely run around the detail matter, and the balance is left as a bearing-off surface, affording protection to finest detail in the process of electrotyping or lead moulding. Isolated portions of the plate which ordinarily stand out in the open, are thus preserved instead of being broken down. Claybourn is unalterably opposed to printing from original engravings. His point is entirely tenable and well taken. The originals are too valuable to be entrusted to the numerous dangers that may befall them in the process of printing.

In platemaking by the Claybourn process all the ingenious machinery that has been perfected comes into play. Chief of these machines is the correcting and solidifying press, which is also a lead moulding machine. The treatment of the plate after the shell has received the backing metal is unique. It goes into the solidifying and correcting press first to be trued to an absolutely even plane of surface on the printing face. It then receives the solidifying treatment, which takes every imperfection out of the backing metal. In the process the backing metal is actually made to flow under pressure, excess material flowing upward into the solidifying plate. Upon first withdrawal the back of the plate shows plainly what the pressman would have had to do by way of make-ready to make the plate print perfectly had it not undergone the correcting and solidifying process. The toothed areas of the solidifying plate, of which there are three, each adapted to different classes of work, plainly leave an indention on the back of the plate, showing the high and low spots and other inequalities.

The solidifying and correcting press is not large, yet it incorporates more unique features than the most ponderous lead-moulding machine known to the electrotyping industry to-day. Though the machine is subjected to stresses and strains that seem almost unbelievable, it is all done so noiselessly that one hardly can appreciate that all the things *accomplished transpired* during the short time the plate was within the machine. Tonnage pressure can be set at any desired point up to 1,000 tons. When the pressure reaches that point the machine recedes and

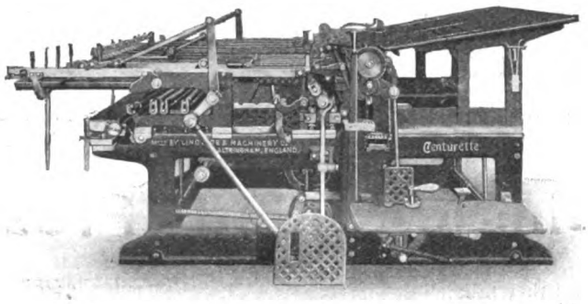
Digitized by Google

Centurette



CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery.

This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.



CENTURETTE - with Printed-Side-up Delivery.

Built in one size only - Dbl. Demy—with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON.

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades



ROLL TICKETS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AUTO - TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.

LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

3/3 D.

On receipt of this small sum the

Monthly

Bookbinding Issues

- of -

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

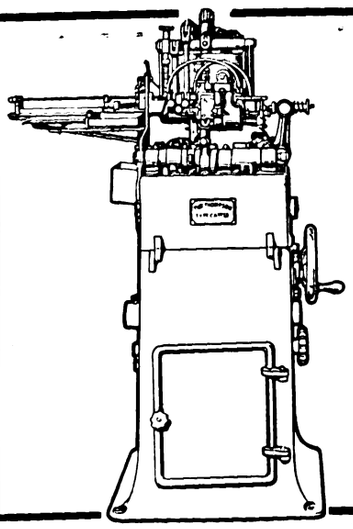
will be regularly posted for ONE YEAR.

These issues contain special up-to-date information of interest to Bookbinders, illustrated descriptions of new inventions, etc.

Become a subscriber to-day by sending a remittance to the publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4



THE

THOMPSON TYPE, LEAD & RULE CASTER

Reliability of a typecaster consists of the high quality of its product at a cost low enough to make non-distribution economical.

Thompson quality is a standard of accuracy not surpassed even by typefounders.

Simple, complete and compact, using Linotype, Intertype and its own matrices interchangeably, the Thompson produces more type than any other typecaster on the market and equals the out-put of two of some other makes.

Type in all languages from 5 to 48 point, leads, slugs and rule 2 to 12 point, accurate in every detail, are produced on the Thompson Type, Lead and Rule Caster.

THOMPSON TYPE MACHINE CO. 223, W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

the power is automatically cut out. A depth gauge at all times registers the density to which the solidifying plate is penetrating. The machine is simple and so finely balanced that every movement is one of grace and ease. There is no strain or groan.

After first withdrawal it may be found the plate corrected must be shaved and again returned to the press for another treatment. As originally prepared, the backing metal is somewhat thicker than the finished height of the plate. This surplus metal is absorbed in solidifying and the balance shaved off by the Claybourn flat plate shaver. The machine is radically different in construction and operation from other machines doing like work. Its chief feature is the construction and operation of the shaving head and knife. The former is much heavier than any other machine; the latter is provided with a series of hardened steel rollers spaced at intervals of about ¾ of an inch across the surface of the shaving knife. Each roller is provided with a torsion spring. The function of the rollers is to hold the plate firmly and snugly against the platen while the shaving is progressing. No buckling, stretch, warp or distortion can occur because of this feature. There are so many salutary features about this new shaving machine which are real innovations that I could make a story of it alone.

Claybourn Precision Machinery.

Now Claybourn takes the plate to the Claybourn proof press and in a few minutes he has a proof that is in every respect a counterpart of what the finished job will be like. In its every feature of construction and operation this press embodies the same principles which are incorporated in the cylinder press. Cylinder, bed, fountain, rollers, grippers, guides, tympan, packing, and all, follow the same identical details as its larger brother, the cylinder press. In all my experience as a printing engineer who has given particular time, thought, study and research to presses, I have never inspected or witnessed in operation a press which presented so finished an appearance as the Claybourn proof press. I saw this press doing the highest grade colour work—better than cylinder press work having hours of make-ready—yet there was never a spot of overlay or underlay on work produced on this machine. It is the finest bit of co-operative aid the pressman has had since printing was invented.

After producing the perfect plate Claybourn got nowhere with the pressman if the latter's presses were out of tune with his principles of precision. Investigation and research disclosed that more inequalities existed in the cylinder and rotary press than in plates. Beds were found out of true with cylinder, the latter out of periphery, unstable in travel, not in register, etc. All these faults are overcome by the Claybourn Process of press correction. In fact, so fine are the lines of precision and accuracy drawn through the workings of this process that a form of plates can be transferred from one corrected press to another, and identically the same results obtained on each without recourse to make-ready.

Practically all my life has been spent as a presssman and in engineering, experimental and development work involving the cylinder press. If anyone had told me before I inspected the Claybourn Process, and witnessed the results, that you could print the most elaborate work without make-ready, and do it with a "kiss" contact instead of pressure, I would have looked upon him as an escaped lunatic. Claybourn is doing this thing and doing it so thoroughly, with the finished result so beautiful, and right before you, that one instinctively rubs his eyes to make sure it is not a dream. It is an actuality.

Australian News-Print.

Prospects of Local Manufacture.

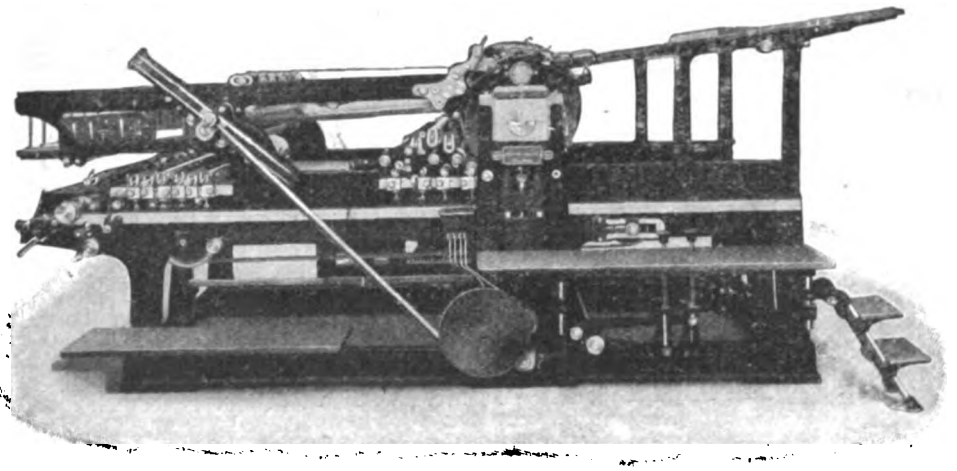
A further stage has been reached in the interesting investigation which is being made by the Institute of Science and Industry in Australia with a view to determining whether paper can be manufactured from Australian timbers on a commercial scale.

Sir George Knibbs, director of the Institute states that the standard paper used for newsprint consists of 25 per cent. chemical pulp and 75 per cent. mechanical. The results of the investigations to date indicate that chemical pulp can be produced in Australia at an outlay sufficiently low to admit of its use in the manufacture of news print. The question of manufacturing mechanical pulp has yet to be considered in detail. It will now apparently be practicable to carry this side of the inquiry to a satisfactory conclusion, in conjunction with the forestry departments of the several States, as a result of the agreement between the Federal Government and the State Premiers to develop the Institute's work on a co-operative basis.

The importance of timber research has been in view at the institute for some time, but hitherto, owing to the lack of funds and the absence of necessary facilities in the way of laboratories and expert staff, it has not been possible to make a beginning with the work. In other countries comprehensive tests have been carried out on standardised methods, so that results may be fully comparable.

Most men with swelled heads wear small hats.

The Latest "K. & B."
Two-Revolution Single-Sided Press.



The
Last Word in Flat-Bed Presses

It contains improvements never previously embodied in this class of press, which produce an efficiency and smooth running ——— hitherto unapproached. ———

Can be seen running in London any time by appointment.

PRINTING TRADE EXPERTS pronounce it to be the
Finest Two-Revolution Press in the World.

Further Particulars and Full Information on application to

S.A.P. Limited, 1, Gough Square, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

HERBERT J. SALMON, Managing Director.

ROBERT BROWN & CO.,

Printers', Stationers' and General Engineers,

119, OAKLEY STREET LONDON, S.E.1.

- Manufacturers of -

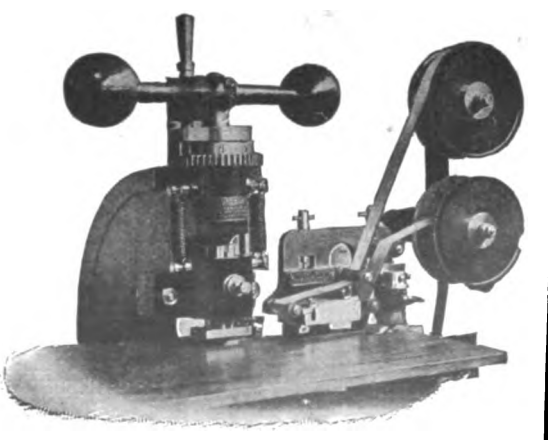
LARGE and SMALL COLOUR, RELIEF and OTHER STAMPING PRESSES for Power or Hand.

Also Envelope Cutting Machines, Cementing Machines, Folding Machines; also Gum Mixing Machines, etc., etc.

Our PATENT LIFTING WIPER can be fitted to Hand Gough Presses

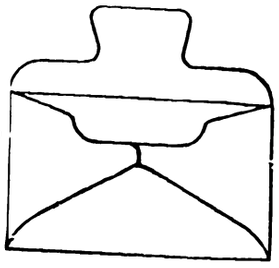
REPAIRS ATTENDED TO WITH DESPATCH.

Telephone: 13869 CENTRAL.



No. 1 Small Hand Relief Colour Stamping Press 3 in. by 2in.

Digitized by Google

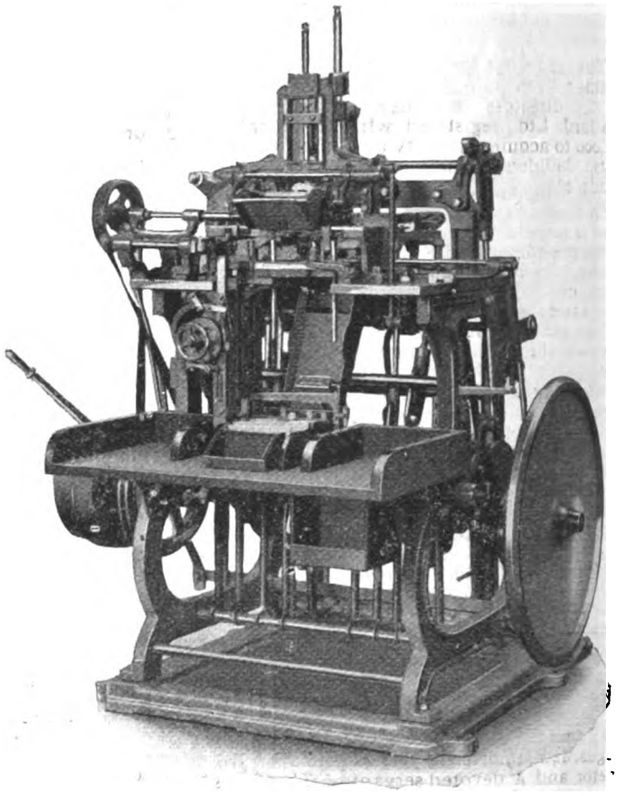


Are you planning for the new Postal Regulations ?

After December the Post Office will not acce t envelopes with tucked in flaps when they exceed 4½ in. in width. This will mean a larger demand for commercial and pocket shapes with tongue flaps.

We can supply you with "LEADER" envelope machines without drying chain, which will produce these shapes at a high speed, the output being more than

50,000 per day.

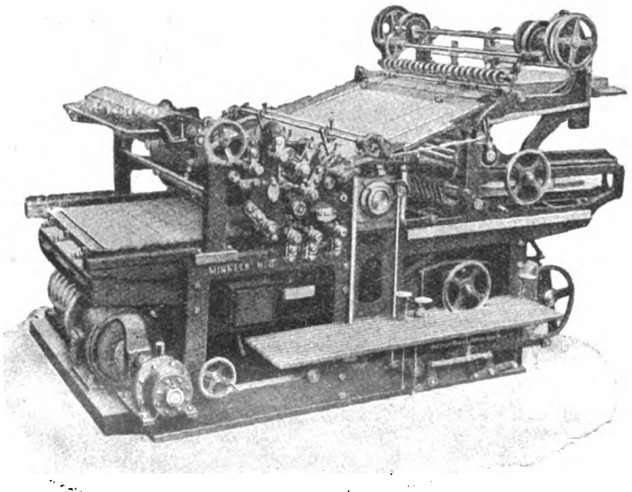


DAVID CARLAW & SONS, Ltd.
31, FINNIESTON STREET, GLASGOW.
London Representatives:
DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, Ltd.
Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

The TRADE "LEADER" MARK.
Envelope Machine.

The "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

With Oscillating Cylinder and Printed-Side-Up Delivery Without Sticks.



Discriminating printers recognise it to be the ideal machine for producing Fine Half-Tone and Multi-Colour Work.

Unequalled for Dead Register, Rolling Power, Impressional Strength, Speed and Noiseless Running.

Occupies only about half the floor space of a two-revolution machine for the same size of sheet.

The middle inking roller is of smaller diameter, thus eliminating any possibility of circumference marks on solid surfaces.

The forme is supplied with **fresh** ink from **all** inking rollers both during the forward and backward space movement of the bed.

To prevent "picking" when printing difficult work on art paper **electric heating** of the bed is provided, the inking rollers being specially **water-cooled.**

Automatic Cylinder Check, Throw-off of inking rollers and Slow Motion.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,
36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,
Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

The Salisbury Supply Co., printers and stationers, have presented a petition for the winding up of Benz Motors (England), Ltd,

Of interest to many printers, stationers and manufacturers of office supplies is the Business Efficiency Exhibition, to be held at Cardiff, from October 15th to 25th. Particulars can be obtained from Office Appliances Trade Association, 37, Strand, London, W.C.2.

The names of Mr. A. Pitman and Mr. I. J. Pitman, both publishers of Bath, are given as the directors of a new company, Dun Mallard, Ltd., registered with a capital of £1,000 to acquire property and act as capitalists, builders, constructors of wharves, roads, etc.

British Trade Ship.—Mr. Godfrey Cheesman, general secretary of the National Union of Manufacturers, issued a statement in regard to the British Trade Ship. The president of the union, Mr. John Walker, he says, views the project as one of great national importance, and the union have placed office accommodation at the disposal of the promoter, Commander Roderick Day, for some time past. They have also lent clerical assistance. The union, as a body, is in no way running the British Trade Ship, but will undoubtedly give considerable support to the scheme.

Rochdale and District Printers' Guild.—On the 8th inst., the final was played at Healey for the Guild Cricket Shield between the *Rochdale Observer* and the Combined Team. The Combined Team won scoring 81 runs to the *Observer* 56. The result of the bowling tournament was: 1st, Mr. C. Morgan, *Observer*; 2nd, Mr. H. Wild, *Observer*; 3rd, Mr. F. Sladen, Yates.

On Tuesday, the anniversary of the death of Lord Northcliffe, the following two items appeared under the "In Memoriam" heading in *The Times*: "Northcliffe.—In grateful memory of Viscount Northcliffe, who died August 14th, 1922, for 14 years a principal proprietor and a devoted servant of *The Times*. Northcliffe.—In ever-grateful and and affectionate memory of my chief, Viscount Northcliffe, who died August 14th, 1922. There has never been anyone just like him before, and there never will be again, and the world is the poorer for his death."

Viscount Northcliffe's grave in St. Marylebone Cemetery was visited during Tuesday by relatives, friends, old associates in journalism, and by former servants, many of whom brought wreaths.

The death has occurred at Oxford of Mr. George Sheppard, principal of the well-known Oxford printery of Sheppard and Co. Mr. Sheppard was a highly qualified technician, and his firm had been entrusted with much special work for the University.

After a long illness, Mr. G. A. Roberts, chief reporter of the *Bath Chronicle*, died at Bath on Saturday last.

Extraordinary honours were paid to the memory of the veteran journalist, Mr. Edwin M. Hood, at his funeral at Washington, on Saturday. The British and other Embassies as well as the State Department were represented, and a wreath from Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, was prominent among the floral offerings. Mr. Hood was one of the representatives of Reuter's Agency in Washington.

The *Clarion*, in its last week's issue stated that its intended cessation would be deferred for a fortnight, there being some possibility of readers of the paper coming forward to arrange for its continuance. It is stated that, should the *Clarion* close down, the Utopia Press, the printing department of the paper, will have to be discontinued, unless further money can be found to finance it; £3,000, the valued price, is required, of which £1,000 is promised, to purchase the machinery and plant, and the remainder of the lease of the building, which is modern and fulfils all the County Council requirements, and has five floors. The Press has a fairly good outside printing connection.

A copy of the first number of the *Daily News*, dated January 21st, 1846, edited by Charles Dickens, together with a "trial specimen copy," dated two days earlier were offered for sale at Hodgson's on Tuesday. Bidding started at 10s., and the lot was withdrawn at £10 as the reserve price was not reached.

The Institute of Journalists has completed its list of members for the current year. Names of effective members—Fellows, Members, Junior Members, Honorary Members and Associates are arranged alphabetically, the address, name of paper, and other information being given in each case.

"Circulation is not the alpha and omega of a paper," said Mr. Dingle, returning thanks for re-election as editor of the *Foresters' Miscellany*, at the High Court of Ancient Order of Foresters last week. "God help the editor of a paper who depends for circulation on the issuing of insurance or other coupons," continued Mr. Dingle. "The British Press was at one time the admiration of the world. To-day we find subjects that matter crushed out and the columns filled with racing and divorce cases that are sapping national life."

Silhouette Exhibition.—Some impetus may be given to the use of silhouettes in decorative printed matter—on box tops, calendars, greeting cards, etc.—by the very representative collection of silhouettes which Captain Desmond Coke has presented to the nation, and which are now exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The art of the silhouette, whether painted or cut from paper, has of late years received increasing attention from the collector, both in this country and the United States, and interest in the subject has been greatly stimulated by the researches of Mrs. Nevill Jackson and Mr. Desmond Coke. The latter's book "The Art of Silhouette" is one of the few important works on the subject. The collection is open free daily from 10 to 5 p.m. (Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.).

The prompt action of a number of employees prevented what might have been a serious fire at the Ely Paper Mills, Ltd., Cardiff (Messrs. Thomas Owen and Co., Ltd.). Smoke was seen to issue from the roof of a machine shed in the western portion of the works, but the fire was extinguished by the time the brigade arrived. It was found that a piece of timber underneath a sheet of corrugated iron had become ignited.

British Newspapers in Russia.—The Moscow *Isvestia* publishes a list of "bourgeois" British periodicals, which in view of "their sympathetic attitude towards the Soviet Government" and the fact that they "refrain from publishing hostile attacks and libels on the Soviet system," are permitted to circulate freely in Soviet Russia. The list of specially privileged English periodicals includes only the following: *Daily Herald*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Daily News*, *Daily Chronicle*, *Observer*, *New Statesman*, and *Nation and Athenæum*. The Press Department of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs announces not only that these English papers may freely be imported into Soviet Russia, but that the Department itself and its branches and book shops will in future accept subscriptions to and advertisements for them.

Bogus Tram Tickets.—Several arrests have been made in Cape Town and Johannesburg of a sensational nature, bearing upon the printing and issue of bogus tramway tickets. It appears that a secret press was installed at Jeppestown, and that a vast quantity of tickets was printed there, which were such an excellent imitation of the official tickets that only the skilled eye of a printer could tell the difference. The loss to the town is estimated at between £5,000 and £10,000.

Strikes of printers in Berlin have caused suspension of newspaper production and seriously hindered the printing of paper currency.

M. Bernard Grasset, a well-known Paris publisher, died suddenly on Monday.

Catalogues for Norway.—The Commercial Secretary at Christiania has forwarded a list of certain Norwegian Government Departments who are desirous of receiving catalogues from British firms. The list, which sets out the nature of the requirements of these Departments, can be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

Describing the worthlessness of Austrian paper money, Sir Arthur Salter, director of Economic and Finance Section, secretariat of the League of Nations, says he has seen Crown notes being used as waste paper for scribbling. The Crown note was worth one-thousandth part of a penny, but actually it cost ninety times as much as the paper was worth to print it.

Trade Union Matters.

Excessive Overtime Fines at Londonderry.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have accepted a recommendation of the Londonderry branch to impose a fine of 10s. each on members of a newspaper chapel in that branch who had refused to appear before the branch committee to answer a charge of balancing time and working excessive overtime.

Christmas Card Printers and Piece Rates.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a report was received from the North-Western Group of the Association intimating that an application had been received from the Mid-Lancashire Christmas Card Manufacturers' Association for reductions in piece rates, and asking for the Council's permission to enter into negotiations on the subject. The group also asked for the attendance of Mr. T. Roberts at the proposed conference. The Committee granted the necessary permission for the holding of the conference and appointed Mr. T. Roberts to attend.

"Natsopa" Film.—Arrangements are being made by the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants to make a film showing the ordinary activity of the Society as well as the activity at the Memorial Home. It is proposed to utilise part of the Society's Educational Fund for this purpose. The film, when complete, will be shown at meetings of members and their friends in all branches.

At a meeting of the London Trades Council on Thursday evening Mr. W. W. Howe, assistant organiser of the Platen Printing Machine Minders' Society, moved, and Mr. Jackson, of the Vehicle Builders, seconded, that "owing to gross misrepresentation made by the newspaper Press from time to time of the position of the workers in trade disputes, the Trade Union Congress should be asked to consider ways and means of exercising a Press censorship." Delegates who opposed the motion wished to know how such censorship could operate. They pointed out that the task of such a censor would be enormous, for not only the London papers, but the provincial daily and weekly Press would have to be dealt with. No editor worthy of the name, said one, would allow any dictation as to what he should print. The finest censorship they could have was that of public opinion. The motion was rejected.

The death is announced of Mr. John McParland, president of the International Typographical Union (U.S.A.). He died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis, on June 16th, after a period of ill-health. Mr. McParland, who was born in Talbot, Australia, January 6th, 1868, has been one of the important figures in the American printing world for many years, and was elected in 1920 to the head of the Typographical Union, and was re-elected in 1922. Before his election Mr. McParland was for many years a conspicuous figure in the "Big Six," the New York Typographical Union.

The business premises of the Civic Press trade-union owned printing concern and *Forward* were endangered by fire at Glasgow on Saturday. The outbreak occurred in a warehouse in the same building, at Howard-street, but was prevented from getting a hold of the flat in which *Forward* is printed.

Australian Dumping Duties.—The High Commissioner for Australia is officially advised that playing cards from the United States have been brought under the operation of both Sections 4 and 5 of the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act.

The Waste Paper Merchants Association of New York has petitioned the Attorney-General to bring an action vacating the charter of the Salvation Army on the ground that as a religious and charitable corporation it is violating the provisions of the act under which it was created by conducting an extensive waste paper business.

"The Placard and Service Billposter," the house organ of Messrs. Sheldons, Ltd., poster specialists of Leeds, maintains its usual high efficiency in the July Issue. Containing 56 pages in all, this organ deals in interesting fashion with current posters, putting forward criticism and suggestions appertaining to the lay-out and general display adopted by well known every-day advertisers.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

The Seeley Cup Competition.

This long-looked-for event was played on the green at the Bear and Staff Hotel, Gateacre, on Saturday last, when the Manchester members of the P.M. and O.A. were the guests of the Liverpool Centre. It was early seen that the players from Cottonopolis were no match for the trundlers of Shippingopolis, who had been training for the past two years under their able captain, Mr. C. Peate. The green was in excellent condition, being very fast, and having a certain peculiarity unknown to those who were strangers. There is a familiar quotation that "All roads lead to Rome," and it was not until the match was finished that the Manchester members were informed that the phrase had been modernised, the knowing tip being "All woods trundle to the pub." The next time Manchester players meet Liverpool on the same ground they are obtaining woods from Pussyfoot, so that they will go straight to the jack.

The following is the result of play :—

LIVERPOOL.		MANCHESTER.	
Ball, P.	21	Hellewell, A. ...	4
Cain, W.... ...	21	Ball, J.	8
Caldwell, H. ...	21	Paterson, G. W. W.	6
Dyson, B. ...	21	Scouler, F.... ...	10
Edwards, H. ...	21	Balls, E. C. ...	12
Field, R.... ...	21	Winstanley, J. ...	20
Graham, J. ...	21	Fisher, E.	8
Mackie, C ...	21	Hughes, F. J. ...	12
Martin, F. ...	19	Smith, W.	21
Maxwell, W. ...	19	Robinson, F. E. (captain) ...	21
Peate, C. (capt.)	21	Mayo, Jas. E. ...	8
Pitney, H. ...	21	Goat, Chas. ...	5
Roberts, W. E....	13	Young, A.... ...	21
Rignall, T. ...	21	Gavin, A.... ...	20
Wilson, J. ...	21	Knowles, Chas. N.	9
	303		185

After a substantial and enjoyable tea, President Mackie, on behalf of Liverpool, welcomed Manchester, and congratulated them upon accepting defeat as true sportsmen should. Such meetings as those he said, were beneficial to all concerned, and no one should attempt to put obstacles in the way of unity.

Captain Peate said he had every confidence in his team, but was surprised at the great trouncing they had given to Manchester. If his team played as well when it met Yorkshire he was sure the cup would find a resting place in Liverpool.

President Robinson stated that so far as the outing was concerned, the pleasure was that of Manchester. His bowlers had fallen far short of expectations, as he thought, after reading the Liverpool scores against the Great Eastern, there was not much effort required to win. They had lost, and took their defeat in a sporting spirit, hoping that when Liverpool met Yorkshire they would be in the same form, and then success would be theirs. Manchester thanked Liverpool for their generosity, and, at a later date, hoped to reciprocate the kindness. He always had been a great advocate of more unity between the two Centres, and he would be delighted to see increased social intercourse, seeing that travelling expenses were coming within reasonable bounds. He would not like Liverpool to go away confident that they would beat Yorkshire, otherwise they might be like Manchester, and have to suffer defeat.

Secretary Poole, who had just returned from a holiday in Leekland, said that Liverpool and Manchester were Lancashire, and he did not care which of them won so long as the team that met Yorkshire would bring back the cup to Lancashire. Manchester appeared to be pessimistic about the game, whilst Liverpool were optimistic all the time, and their confidence had stood them in good stead. He admired several of the Manchester members present that day, among them being Messrs. Robinson, Rignall, Scouler and Caldwell. It was often remarked that there were more acres in Yorkshire than there were letters in the Great Book, but he would say there were more people in Lancashire than in any other county, and when some of them did meet Yorkshire they would show who were the champion trundlers.

Secretary Hughes remarked that such gatherings always proved beneficial, but he regretted that there was one member absent who would have enlivened that assembly by his presence. Mr. Seeley, the donor of the cup, which was given originally as a link of good comradeship, unfortunately was unable to be with them, but he hoped to be there at the final competition to see the best team win. Manchester members had not been as enthusiastic as they might have been, and now that they had been thrashed by Liverpool and bowled out by Yorkshire, next year they would take up in earnest the ancient game. As President Mackie had mooted more of such competitions he thought the members of the Centres should subscribe for another trophy, in order to create more matches and greater cohesion.

Messrs. J. Wilson, Thos. Rignall, and Chas. N. Knowles (first Manchester secretary) also added their appreciations.

Mrs. Poole and several other ladies were present, and as Faith, Hope and Charity brought good luck to their favourite team, we suggest that Yorkshire bring a bevy of ladies on the final day if they desire success, and also a reliable guide who will be able to convey them safely home.

WEE MAC.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg (Mr. L. B. Beale) reports that a firm in Manitoba, Canada, desire to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of school fountain pens and kindergarten supplies. Reference 11735/ED/MC/B.

UNITED KINGDOM.

An enquiry has been received for the names of British makers of painted or printed heavy paper or parchment for lamp shades. (Reference No. 125.)

SWITZERLAND.

An agent resident in Switzerland is desirous of obtaining the representation of British firms for the sale of novelties in the stationery trade. (Reference No. 150.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Cape Town reports that a bank with its head office in Cape Town is desirous of receiving catalogues from British manufacturers of loose leaf ledgers. (Reference D.O.T. 11703/E.D./M.C./2.)

POLAND.

An association in Warsaw desire to secure the representation of English firms manufacturing carbon papers, typewriting requisites, etc., addressing machines, calculators, perforating machines, numerators, and office furniture. (Reference No. III.).

The "Daily Herald's" Position.

Mr. George Lansbury, writing in the *Daily Herald*, states that that newspaper has increased its circulation by about 160,000 copies daily since the reduction of price to 1d. He stresses, however, the need for further increase, drawing attention to the great expense involved in establishing a daily newspaper.

"Some may say," he writes, "we have spent a large sum of money on the paper, and ere this it ought to have paid its way. We have not raised a tenth of the capital any group of capitalists thinking of starting a daily paper would consider it necessary to raise.

"Very quickly we must get another 200,000 readers, or we shall be not merely in rough water, but on the rocks. This is the cold brutal truth. Do not imagine this is another of George Lansbury's periodical screams. In a way it is, but as a matter of fact the position is much more serious than ever before, because we have been obliged to dare everything in order to reach the relatively excellent position we find ourselves in to-day. The joint bodies, recognised as the leaders of our movement, have done all that is humanly possible to give the paper a chance. If the rank-and-file, of whom we often hear so much, had been as enthusiastic and hard-working as the leaders who meet at 32 and 33, Eccleston-square, we should long ago have secured the 500,000 circulation we went out for last September."



How the Exchange Chaos Hits the Printer.

SIR—A glaring incident proving the absolute necessity for exchange stabilisation has just come to my notice. The case appeals to me particularly at the moment because my firm have just sent out 5,000 circulars relating to a British engineering product, and, further, because about two years ago I toured Great Britain at the direction of one of the leading London daily journals in special reference to the stabilisation of the money rates of exchange. The Austrian rate of exchange has been stabilised in the meantime through the efforts of the League of Nations, although one of our late Chancellors of the Exchequer declared in the House of Commons that "You might as well ask the master of a ship in the middle of the Atlantic to stabilise his craft as ask somebody to stabilise the Exchanges of Europe." However, to get to the present incident.

The 5,000 circulars referred to above cost in British postage ..	£10 8 4
5,000 envelopes made in London ...	3 15 0
5,000 circulars printed in Birmingham	5 5 0
Addressing by a British citizen (out of situation—a temporary job just to help)	5 10 0
	£24 18 4

Due to the general depression it would pain me to report the result of the issue of these circulars, but that by the way. This morning we hear from a firm in Berlin offering to supply the same size circular, supply the envelopes, address them, enclose a printed addressed envelope (this is additional to what we have just sent out), and provide the postage and post them from Berlin to 5,000 firms in Britain from our list or their list of addresses for the total of £9 5s.

This letter from Berlin is being sent all over this country, and the firm is simply trading on the fact that since the German postage rates were last fixed the exchanges have depreciated still further, and this enables them to post these circulars at such a low cost that they can include circulars, envelopes (two sets), addressing, and posting, all for less money than the cost of postage in this country. The firm send samples of the circular and the envelopes, which are as good as the British ones we sent out.

Your readers will be able to form their own opinions on the anomaly, but it makes one ask, "When is the farce going to be stopped?" The same unfair anomaly hits all of us in various ways in trade with France and Belgium and Italy and many other countries.

—Yours faithfully,

For and on behalf of the Judson-Jackson Company Limited, J. JUDSON, Director.

50, Marsham-street, Westminster, Aug. 9.

Bowater's Enterprise.

New Paper Mill on the Thames.

Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons are to be congratulated on the excellent site they have secured at Northfleet for the building of a "news" mill on up-to date lines.

Evidently no time will be lost in proceeding with the undertaking. According to present arrangements, two of Walmsley's famous fast-running machines, 221 inches wide, will be installed.

The mill will be situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite Tilbury Docks, on a site formerly known as the Old Northfleet Dockyard. Steamers will be able to arrive alongside the wharves with raw materials, coal, etc. The finished product can be easily conveyed by water to the firm's warehouses in London, or if necessary by motor or rail.

As is well known, Messrs. W. V. Bowater have very extensive connections in the supply of news print.

PAPER merchants in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi report a growing demand for kraft and wrapping papers throughout the country. There are two distinct features to this demand—the Bombay cotton mill market and the general bazaar trade.

Digitized by Google

Necrology

Mr. H. V. Beedell.

We regret to chronicle the death under tragic circumstances of Mr. H. V. Beedell, principal of the printing house of Ed. Couchman aud Co., Ltd., of 15, Moorgate-court, E.C.2, and son-in-law of Sir J. J. Baddeley, ex-Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Beedell was involved in a motoring accident toward the end of last week, and later died in a nursing home from the injuries sustained. The funeral took place at Hendon Cemetery, Mill Hill, on Tuesday.

Mr. David Cowan.

The death occurred suddenly, on Tuesday of last week, at Ulvik, Hardanger, Norway, of Mr. David Cowan, who was for 26 years a member of the staff of *The Times*. He had gone to Norway for a holiday, but became suddenly ill and died of heart failure. Educated at King's College School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Cowan was called to the Bar before he entered journalism. In 1897 he joined the Foreign Department of *The Times* as a temporary helper, and his marked abilities, particularly his linguistic powers and knowledge of foreign affairs, made him a valued servant of *The Times*, with which journal he continued for over a quarter of a century, being engaged at first as an assistant in the foreign sub-editorial department and latterly as head of the room.

The Late President Harding.

High tribute to the memory of the late President Harding is paid by the United Typothetæ—the employers' organisation of the printing industry of the United States. On the cover of the organisation's *Bulletin* for August 6th is printed the following, under the heading "The Printer-President has Passed Away":—

"The strife torn world has learned that it has lost a sincere friend; the nation an honest and earnest public official; the printing craft its most illustrious member.

"President Harding was typical of the best in the American nation. He would have been glad to call himself an *average* American. He rose to the highest position in the gift of the greatest nation on earth by hard work, conscientious and honest dealings with his fellow men and a knack for making friends that has characterised all his public deeds.

"Like Lincoln, he was a 'small town' man by birth and upbringing. And the rugged honesty and conservatism generally attributed to the 'small town' population guided him all through life—as a farmer, as a newspaper man, as a politician and as the president of the nation.

"May his memory long live among us!"

Mr. Harding's Estate.

Mr. Harding left estate, according to well-informed estimates, of the value of three-quarters of a million dollars (£150,000 at par), making his wife the chief beneficiary. His share in the Marion *Star* was recently sold for $424,000 (£84,800), and he recently sold his Washington residence for $50,000 (£10,000). The other assets include shares in various banks and Ohio industrial concerns aggregating about a quarter million dollars (£50,000).

Mrs. Harding has considerable estate herself, and, in accordance with custom, it is probable that Congress will vote her a life pension of $5,000 (£1,000).

Swiss Import Regulations.

The "Recueil des Lois Fédérales" for July 25th contains a Decree of the Swiss Federal Council and a Decision of the Federal Department of Public Economy, both dated July 18th, and effective as from July 25th, which modify the import prohibitions in force in Switzerland.

A General Licence has been accorded for the importation over all frontiers of the following:—Pasteboard covered with paper of a natural colour (Tariff No. 310); albums for pictures and post cards (Tariff No. 338*a*).

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers. Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER (Stationery and Letterpress), with knowledge of Finishing, just completed seven years' apprenticeship, seeks situation; good refs.—T. Gee, 25, Ripon-terrace, Akroydon, Halifax. 14218

ESTIMATING, COST CLERK or BUYER, or could Manage Small Business; thorough knowledge all branches; live man.—C. H. Ward, 7, Chequer-road, Doncaster. 14224

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) disengaged; thoroughly experienced and reliable; highest references.—R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14226

LOOSE-LEAF BINDER requires sit.; 15 years' experience English and American systems; take charge if required.—Replies to Box 14227.

MACHINE MINDER, Half-Tone, Colour, etc., requires sit.; first class.—63, Rosebery-road, Brixton, S.W.2. 14225

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER, shortly at liberty, seeks re-engagement.—Cox, 4, Geary-road, N.W.10. 14219

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

WAREHOUSEMAN and CUTTER offers quick reliable services.—Box 14220.

YOUTH desires Apprenticeship either in Litho or Letterpress Machining, or in Stereo Foundry; intelligent; C.C.S. scholar.—G. A. Rutherford, 39, Moselle-avenue, N.22. 14126

Managers, etc.

MANAGER requires engagement as PRODUCTION, WORKS or GENERAL MANAGER; exceptional knowledge of all branches of the trade, also papers and other materials; first-class organiser, accustomed to handle large staff.—Write, Box 14222.

Machinery for Sale.

QUAD ROYAL "RELIANCE" WHARFEDALE, bargain; must be cleared quickly, room required.—Full particulars, "Echo," Brighouse. 14217

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

Paper Standardisation Conference.

Further Investigation Proceeding.

Progress in the discussion of paper sizes is steadily gaining, and the wide interest in the matter was shown by the fact that the conference at Washington on June 19th brought out over 80 representatives of various manufacturing and industrial interests, says the New York *Publishers' Weekly*. Book publishing was represented by Robert McGlaughlin of the National Association of Book Publishers.

These conferences, which are the outgrowth of work done by the Bureau of Standards in the Department of Commerce, are proceeding with the idea that, while they cannot enforce any rules as to paper sizes, they can by gathering the facts and placing them in an authoritative way before the users of paper, demonstrate so clearly the economies to be gained from a lessening of paper sizes, that reforms will proceed under their own headway. The Bureau of Standards has already been of great service to other industries by helping outline standardisation and thus bringing about enormous savings.

It is pointed out that papermaking machinery can run off long rolls of single width with very much economy over changing sizes that necessitate constant shifts of machinery. The jobber, on his part, is enabled to carry more complete stocks, and the publisher is enabled to prepare to manufacture his books with less delay.

A careful canvass among book publishers has shown that there are a number of special paper sizes being used that could be largely eliminated on new books and gradually eliminated on old books or reprints. A very considerable concentration on the 30½ by 41 and 41 by 61 size has already made it much more easy to obtain paper supplies in those measurements.

Just what the complications are in paper sizes in trade paper printing at present is shown by the Department's statistics that show there are 95 different paper sizes used in trade papers, 85 sizes used in house organs and 179 sizes used in trade directories. It would be hard to prove that such divergence had done anything to improve the appearance and useableness of the books.

As the result of this conference, some further investigation is being made in the trade before the final report of the committee is made.

Patent Plurality Envelope.

A novel envelope, just patented, aims at economy in the quantity of paper used at the same time providing an easy method for use in connection with inter-departmental correspondence of large business houses, public services, etc. Combined with the body of the envelope is a plurality of double flaps which are interleaved with the single flap and on removal leave the envelope intact. The use of the envelope is multiplied ten times over.

The patent rights for Great Britain are taken by Messrs. Taylor, Garnett, Evans and Co. (Hudson, Kearns, Ltd.), *Guardian* Printing Works, Manchester. Patents are also taken out in U.S.A., Germany and 14 other countries.

The new envelope is being placed on the market under the name of the "O.T.O." (office to office) envelope, which name is being registered as a trade mark.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone: Holborn 5016.
Telegrams—"Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: "Stonhill, Lud, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2. Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1923.

Printers' War Orphans.

A CHARITABLE call which should find many responsive hearers in the printing industry is that which makes known the needs of the children of printers killed in the War. In 1918 a Fund to meet these needs was instituted by the Printers' Pension Corporation. War widows throughout the United Kingdom were invited to make application for the proposed benefits. As a result, no fewer than 1,200 war orphans, one third of whom reside outside London, received weekly grants amounting on the average to £10 per child per annum. For the first four years of the existence of this Fund support was forthcoming, very largely from London. During the past year, however, a serious falling off in contributions has taken place, with the result that there is at present an overdraft of £12,000 which will be increased to £17,500 by the end of the year, unless subscriptions are immediately forthcoming. From its inception it was intended that the Fund should continue its useful work until the last child should have reached the age of fourteen years. This, however, will not be possible unless the printing industry can provide the necessary financial support. Indeed, the Printers' Pension Corporation, who generously undertook the organisation and management, are most reluctantly compelled to face the possibility of closing the Fund.

* * *

Some Whole-Hearted Support.

THE printing industry's characteristic generosity has in some directions been manifested in respect of this need. The majority of the London master printers and a number of provincial master printers have wholeheartedly supported the movement. The Scottish Alliance of Master Printers has assumed responsibility for the support of all the orphans in its own area, whilst the London employees have rendered very valuable help, the London Society of Compositors having contributed £6,500 and now having under consideration an annual grant of £600 until the whole amount expended upon the orphans of their late members is reimbursed. The Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Society are undertaking the same liability. More than this, however, is urgently necessary, and the Federation of Master Printers is widely circularising its members bringing these facts to their notice—particularly in the provinces, where a very large number of orphans are being helped from this fund.

* * *

Aid of the J.I.C.

THE Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades is also giving its assistance in the orphans' behalf by circularising the industry making known what the position is. At the quarterly meeting of the J.I.C. held on July 11th, an appeal was made to the Council for its aid in regard to the Printers' War Orphan Fund. After the position had been explained at the meeting, the Council unanimously resolved that they should do everything possible to assist the Fund, and the Organisation Committee was asked to meet at once to consider what steps should be taken to make the appeal effective throughout the country and to ensure the attention of employers and employees being drawn to their responsibility in this matter. The Committee met on July 23rd, and resolved that special attention should be called to the national character of the appeal and to the onus resting on every section of the industry, both employers and employees, to provide the money necessary to support these children whose fathers have given their lives for the country. The Organisation Committee is accordingly doing its best to make the position known, being confident that it is only necessary for all the facts to be realised to ensure that the money will be promptly forthcoming.

* * *

Paper Trade Statistics.

IT comes as a little surprise to those who are interested in paper trade information to learn that the Federal Trade Commission at Washington has decided to discontinue its report on the production and consumption of pulp and paper. Considering the importance which Americans always attach to statistical information, this decision marks an important departure. The act of discontinuing the work is attributed to financial reasons. In making the announcement the Commission states that there has been considerable difficulty in getting complete and prompt returns as the work is done entirely on a voluntary basis. Moreover, the heavy increase in the expense of the Commission for its legal work has made it seem necessary to reduce the amount of appropriation allowed to economic and statistical work. The task of furnishing the statistics, which is no light one, has, however, been undertaken by the American Pulp and Paper Association. The success of the effort will be dependent, of course, upon the co-operation of the mills of the country, and as they have previously reported to the Federal Trade Commission, it is not thought likely that they will be less willing to file the same statistics with their own organisation. Although the details of the collection of statistics are rapidly being worked out, there may be some delay in issuing the figures for June.

* * *

Paper, etc., Imports from Germany.

FIGURES which have just been made public regarding the business done between this country and Germany during the first six months of 1923 indicate that paper and cardboard were imported from Germany to the extent of £1,030,60. The total British imports of the same class of goods from Germany during the whole of 1922 were valued at £1,153,800.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., is again amongst the aldermen eligible for election as Lord Mayor of London for the coming year. The choice, however, is expected to fall on Sir Louis Newton on account of seniority.

Sir John Foster Fraser has been appointed editor of the *Caterer*, in succession to Mr. F. Bourne Newton, who had held the post for more than 40 years.

Sir Henry Lucy, to whom the world is already indebted for several interesting and valuable volumes of reminiscences, now gives us Vol. III. (Fresh Extracts) of "The Diary of a Journalist," Mr. John Murray being the publisher.

Mr. T. Moles, M.P., a member of the literary staff of the *Belfast Telegraph*, has been congratulated by the Dublin and Irish District Committee of the Institute of Journalists as being the first working journalist to be appointed a Privy Councillor.

Mr. Edward Joyce, J.P., has been presented with a pocket wallet and notes by the employees of the *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury*, on his retirement from the management of that paper. The presentation was made by Mr. Fox Wright on behalf of the subscribers.

Mr. A. J. Daines, a past president of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, addressed the members of that body on Tuesday evening at St. Bride Institute. The address, entitled "Some Problems," dealt interestingly with the many disharmonies met with in Nature.

Mr. George Donaldson, a member of the Liverpool News Guild and also of the Typographical Association, is the winner of the Liverpool Press Society's Golf Cup. There were 30 entrants, and the runner-up is also a member of the News Guild.

Mr. Morris Duparc has been the recipient of a presentation from the board of directors of the *Jewish Chronicle* on his completion of 50 years' service with that journal.

Mr. Arthur Cruse, who for 47 years has been a member of the staff of the *Hereford Times*, has been presented with an illuminated address and a purse of money on his retirement.

Mr. W. Brand, the president of the Nottingham Branch of the Typographical Association, has completed 21 years of service as father of the chapel of the *Nottingham Guardian*.

Mr. Hugh Savage, formerly of Stratford-on-Avon, and now editor of the *Cowichan Leader*, Vancouver, has just been appointed the new president of the British Columbia and Yukon Press Association. Besides being president of the local newspaper association, Mr. Savage has been a director of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association for the past two years.

Sir John Irwin and Mr. W. Gregory (of the Irish Paper Mills Co., Ltd.), were amongst those who gave evidence at the recent meetings of the Irish Free State Fiscal Inquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor T. A. Smiddy.

At Farningham, on Thursday, 2nd inst., Lieutenant Meredith Spalding, D.S.C., Royal Navy, was married to Anne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Evans, of Farningham Hill, Kent.

Lieutenant Spalding is the youngest son of Mr. Sydney Spalding, the head of the house of Spalding and Hodge, Ltd. After the ceremony, in brilliant weather, a reception was held at Farningham Hill, which formed a picturesque setting for a gay scene of uniforms and pretty frocks.

Good will is the cheapest thing in porportion to its value.

Cost of Government Printing.

Shelving Results of Inquiry.

Sir Charles Higham, who was a member of the select committee appointed to inquire into the cost of Government printing, has learnt to look with scorn on Government committees in general, and he inclines to the opinion that the labours of the committee dealing with the cost of Government printing represented so much wasted time. The need for reform in the direction he indicates is so evident that we quote in full a forceful protest which Sir Charles contributes to the *Daily Express*. He writes:—

Select committees appointed by the Government—not necessarily this Government, but any Government—have become utterly farcical, and they are so regarded by the public generally. More than that, there are a great many people who have grown to look upon these committees as merely a convenient way of shelving troublesome questions raised in Parliament.

A committee is appointed to investigate a certain matter to which attention is called in the House of Commons following, probably, a storm of public protest to which wide publicity has been given in the Press. Men whose time is valuable are asked to serve on the committee, and many people whose time is equally valuable spend hours giving evidence before them.

A report is published. The finding may be sensational or commonplace. The fate of the report seldom varies. It sinks into oblivion in a pigeon-hole in some Government office, unless a public spirited newspaper like the *Daily Express* starts a campaign for further action, or unusually energetic members of Parliament insist that the report shall be brought before the House. The time for a drastic change has come. If men are of sufficient mental calibre and efficiency to investigate an important matter of public interest on behalf of the Government they can surely be given wider powers that will ensure an effective result of their labours.

Extended Powers Required.

If, for instance, a committee is set up by the Government to inquire into alleged irregularities in any transactions carried out for the Government, and they arrive at the conclusion that there have been irregularities, it should be possible for the committee to take obvious action without referring back to the Government. These powers should extend even to obtaining a warrant for the arrest of any official if the committee is satisfied such a step is justified.

If a statement is made in a public report that irregularities have taken place, or that the committee consider certain officials are guilty of conduct for which they would be immediately proceeded against either in the civil or criminal courts in the ordinary way of business, it is certain that the committee have very good grounds for making such a statement. Surely that in itself is justification for their taking action at once.

Until such powers are given to these committees their appointment and the many hours they spend in obtaining evidence and compiling their report will be so much time wasted. The committee which inquired into the cost of Government printing, of which I was a member, felt this. So far as I am aware not a single one of the recommendations we made was acted on.

The public should demand that this ridiculous state of affairs be ended at once.

The Irish Republican "*Daily Bulletin*," in a final number published on Saturday, thanks the journalists who knew and honourably preserved the journal's secrets.

The staffs of the *Yorkshire Post* and the *Yorkshire Evening Post* held a "Wounded Warriors' Day" on Saturday on their new sports ground at Weetwood, Leeds, when about a hundred wounded ex soldiers from the Beckett's Park Hospital were entertained. A series of games including a golf tournament, skittles, quoits, and other attractions, had been arranged, for which handsome prizes were given, and a cricket match and tennis tournament played by the members of the club gave additional interest. Mr. D. B. Wilson, a director of the *Yorkshire Post*, attended and distributed the prizes, and Mr. A. H. Mann, the editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, was also present.

Printing Trade Conditions.

Reporting to the *Bulletin* of the Federation of British Industries on the subject of conditions in the printing trade, Mr. A. E. Goodwin writes:—

"Business in the printing trade is fairly well maintained. The final instalment of the reduction in wages agreed to last year came into operation early in July, and under the terms of that agreement neither employers nor employees can make any application for a revision of wages during the present year. It is certain that the reductions have had their effect in bringing down the cost of printing, with the result that firms who in pre-war days were large users of catalogues and circulars are being encouraged to revert to these methods of publicity. After a long period, in which labour matters have overshadowed all else, the Federation of Master Printers is now enabled to turn its attention to other phases of the industry. As instances of recent activities mention may be made that a sub-committee is to be formed to consider the question of standardisation (of printing blocks, types, paper sizes, and colours and the like), while meetings have been held with the representatives of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants with a view to closer co-operation and to preventing any overlapping between the two trades. These and many other questions have hitherto had to make way for the more immediate problems connected with labour. The fact that consideration can now be given to them is at least a sign that conditions are more closely approximating to those existing in pre-war days."

New British Patents.

Applications.

Copeland, R. J. Book covers. 19,462.
Copeland, R. J. Binders for loose-leaf book covers. 19,463.
Drake, T., and Linotype and Machinery Limited. Assembling mechanism of typographical composing machines. 19,465.
Garda, E. Automatic tabulator for machines for casting movable types. 19,492.
Hall, J. Printing machines. 19,672.
Marks, E. C. R (Ritchie and Co.). Machine for providing finger, etc., holes in pasteboard box covers, etc. 19,515.
Moore, C. H. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 19,807.
Myer, H. M. Photographic printing frame. 19,733.
Rudkin, L. C. Transparent colour photography, etc. 19,946.
Rudkin, L. C. Colour printing. 19,947.

Specification Published.

1922.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Method or art of making plates for printing safety tints. 201,307.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Southern Novelty Co. Apparatus for winding a blank of paper or like flexible material into the form of a cone. 201,524.

Baxter Exhibition.—In announcing the opening on Tuesday of an exhibition at 47, Leicester-square, where the Baxter Society have collected a thousand specimens of Baxter prints, the Society recalls the following facts about Baxter's services to the printing craft: "Baxter was the first to illustrate popular books by mechanical means in the colours of nature. He was the finest printer from wood blocks in the same colours up to his day. He made great improvements in printing inks. He was the first to unite satisfactorily the two arts of printing from plates and wood blocks in colours. He was the first to imitate effectually an oil painting in colours by mechanical means. He was a pioneer who took into the homes of the poor for the first time cheap, artistic, mechanically produced pictures." The exhibition is to remain open for ten days.

Brains do not wear out with work—they rust out with worry.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 46s. 10½d., 46s. 1½d. Pref., 24s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 9d., 23s., Def., 7⅞, 7⅞; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 4½d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅛, 6⅛, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 3d.; John Dickinson, 27s. 6d.; Ilford, 20s. 7½d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 55½; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 20s. 3d., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 14s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 24s.; Linotype A Deb., 68; Newnes, Pref., 15s. 4½d.; Odham's Press, 2s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. "A" Pref., 5s. 7½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 81s. 10½d., 80s., Pref., 23s. 3d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 6d.; Warrillows, 1s. 6½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½, Pref., 11, 4 p.c. Pref., 7⅞; Weldon's, Pref., 20s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 55s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WELDONS.—Including £9,798 recovered in respect of excess profits duty, an increase of £34,546 in the profits is shown by the report of Weldons for the year to June 30th, 1923. The net profit, after writing off depreciation on leasehold property, furniture, etc., and making allowance for taxation and reserve for depreciation of investments, totalled £53,538, and with the addition of £9,734 interest and transfer fees and £9,798 excess profits duty refund, the total profit was £73,071, compared with £48,525 for the previous year. With the addition of £40,077 brought in and after providing for the dividend on preference, preferred ordinary and deferred shares, including the dividend payable on the preferred ordinary shares, there remains to be carried forward £50,948.

HEYWOOD AND CO.—At the annual meeting of Heywood and Co., Ltd., publishers, Mr. Walter Judd, chairman and managing director, declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the ordinary shares and 6 per cent. on the preference shares for the year ended March 30th, 1923, and, in continuance of an arrangement made some time since, distributed 3,730 deferred shares to the staff.

NEW COMPANIES.

JOHN RISSEN (1923), LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of manufacturing stationers, bookbinders and printers, carried on by J. Rissen and H. E. Thomas, 44A, Clerkenwell green, E.C., and 4, Gospel Oak-grove, N.W., as John Rissen and Co., and to carry on the same and the business of paper, paper bag, box and account book makers, photographers, manufacturers of and dealers in fancy and other cards, etc. Private company. First directors: W. T. Fletcher, H. E. Thomas and J. Rissen. Registered office: 44A, Clerkenwell green, E.C.

HANNAFORD-MACINTOSH, CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, advertising contractors, lithographers, block engravers, photographers, paper merchants and manufacturers, stationers, box makers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. S. Macintosh and P. Offord. Registered office: 11, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

CARRON GROVE PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; manufacturers of paper and pulp of all kinds and articles made from paper pulp, esparto and other like substances, paper mill owners, merchants and agents, fancy box manufacturers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Carter and J. S. Magrath. Registered office: Carron Grove Paper Works, Denny.

ECONOMY STAMP CO., LTD.—Capital £200, in £1 shares; to acquire offices at 238, Blackfriars-road, S.E., to issue blue economy stamps to tradesmen and others entitling the holders to receive goods in exchange for such stamps from the trader issuing 3d. blue economy stamps in such manner as the company may decide to sell such stamps to tradesmen and others; to carry on business as grocers, house furnishers, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. R. Pearch and S. H. Dobson. Directors by subscribers. Registered office: 246, Old Kent-road, S.E 1.

A. AND F. WATKINSON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in 1,500 preference shares of £1 and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; to take over the business of a wholesale paper and cardboard merchant, paper and cardboard mills, agent and stationer, carried on by A. F. Watkinson at 27-29, Carter lane, E.C.4, as A. F. Watkinson and Co., and to carry on the same and the business of box makers, bookbinders, etc. Private company. Directors: A. F. Watkinson and Mrs. M. E. Watkinson. Registered office: 27 and 29, Carter-lane, E.C.4.

CANNON PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in paper, and articles made from paper or pulp, and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper, including cardboard, railway and other tickets, millboards, and wall and ceiling paper, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. H. Clayton and W. C. Powell. Directors by subscribers.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

HUNTERS, LTD. (printing machinery manufacturers, etc., London)—Satisfaction in full on July 31st, 1923, of second debenture dated January 4th, 1922, securing £3,492 3s. 10d.

FERRESTONE PRESS, LTD. (London).—Issue on July 17th, 1923, of £4,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

KEALEYS, LTD. (printers, stationers, etc., London)—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised by resolutions of July 17th and 25th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £700.

DARBY'S (PRINTERS), LTD. (Wimbledon).—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures authorised July 23rd, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

JAKEMAN AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD. (Hereford).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised July 30th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital and ranking *pari passu* with £1,500 prior debentures, the whole amount being now issued.

BRENTWOOD GAZETTE PRINTING CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated July 21st, 1923, to secure £400, charged on 16, St. Thomas's-road, Brentwood. Holder: Miss M. Salt, Gipping, Burland-road, Shenfield, Essex.

NUNEATON OBSERVER, LTD. — Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised July 5th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

READING OBSERVER, LTD.—Particulars filed of £6,000 debentures authorised December 22nd, 1922, and covered by trust deed dated July 9th, 1923, charged on 19 and 21, Belagrave-street, Reading, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued. Trustees: A. F. Clark, 6, Station-road, Reading; P. H. Palmer, 101, Kings road, Reading; W. C. Bell, The Elms, Emmer Green, Caversham, Reading.

HORACE T. POINTER, LTD. (paper and cardboard manufacturers, New Cross, S.E.).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised July 12th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued. Also registered land registry charge constituting a specific charge on 29, Pomeroy-street, New Cross, S.E., of even date, to secure £2,000 as collateral security to above debentures. Holder: G. H. Wilkinson, 66, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

NEWS AND BOOKS SUPPLY, LTD. (London).—Mortgage on 6, Cameron-road, Ilford, and goodwill of business, etc., dated July 11th, 1923, to secure £1,225. Holders: Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated), 117, Victoria street, Westminster.

JAMES CROPPER AND CO., LTD. (paper-makers, etc., Burnside, near Kendal).—Particulars filed of £15,000 debentures authorised May 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the whole amount being now issued.

ANGLO-CANADIAN WAX PAPER CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on July 31st, 1923, of debenture dated March 3rd, 1922, securing all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

THE LEADER PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—The first meetings of the creditors and shareholders of the Leader Publishing Co., Ltd., 367, Strand, W.C., were held on August 14th, at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C., when accounts were submitted showing liabilities £1,532 expected to rank, against net assets valued at £328, after deducting £1,100 in respect of debentures. The paid-up capital was returned at £1,000, and the account with the contributories disclosed a deficiency of £2,203. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver, reported that the company was formed in October, 1922, to acquire a business carried on by Mr. Frederick Reader, and to trade as publishers of sporting periodicals and promoters of sporting competitions, etc. The failure of the company was attributed to the cost of publishing and distributing the *Racing and Football Leader* having exceeded anticipations and to the inability of the company to obtain advertisements. In the opinion of the official receiver the failure was also due to insufficiency of working capital. The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

Paper Agents' Affairs.

A general meeting of creditors was held recently at the London Bankruptcy Court under the failure of Godfrey Isaacs and Michael Levy, trading as George Harrison, paper agents, 32, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. The statement of affairs presented by the debtors showed liabilities £50,550. The official receiver reported that the debtors had submitted a proposal for the payment of a cash composition of 5s. in the £. The terms appeared to be reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

According to the debtors' statements Godfrey Isaacs commenced business on his own account in November, 1912, as a paper merchant, at 31, Eastcheap, E.C., under the style of "George Harrison." The debtor, Michael Levy, joined the firm in November, 1913, and they traded in co-partnership under the same style; the business was very successful until the end of 1920, when, in consequence of the slump in trade and their inability to recover their book debts, they were compelled to pledge their stock with their bankers in order to carry on the business. In July, 1922, they registered "George Harrison (Agencies), Ltd.," with a nominal capital of £4,000, to carry on business as paper merchants and agents; both debtors were appointed directors at a salary of £750 per annum, which position they held at the date of the receiving order.

DERBY District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council announces a half-day excursion to Matlock Bath on Saturday, September 1st. A Venetian Fair and Carnival is only one of many attractions offered to participants.

Digitized by Google

Warrillows, Ltd.

Meetings of Creditors and Shareholders Ordered.

It was announced in Friday night's *London Gazette* that the Court has directed that separate meetings of the unsecured creditors of Warrillows, Ltd. (other than those whose debts are preferential or do not exceed £5), the preference shareholders and the ordinary shareholders be convened for the purpose of considering a scheme of arrangement.

The meetings will be held at Winchester House on August 23rd at 11.30 a.m., 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. respectively.

Proposed Scheme of Reconstruction.

The directors of Warrillows, Ltd., announce that a scheme has been evolved which has been accepted by the secured creditors of the company, and which the board recommend as the only means of avoiding liquidation and saving something for the unsecured creditors and shareholders.

The directors, in a circular addressed to the shareholders, state that the London Joint City and Midland Bank has a first charge on the land, buildings and fixed plant and 440,000 De la Rue shares. It is proposed to create 5 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock for £210,000, to mature in 1933, but redemption will in the meantime proceed by the application of 75 per cent. of the net profits after charging interest on the debenture stock and the income debenture stock to be issued. The whole of this debenture stock will be deposited with the Midland Bank as collateral security for its existing claim up to the amount of £150,000, in respect of which sum of £150,000 the Midland Bank shall retain its existing charge. If at the end of the third or any subsequent half-year there shall have been a trading loss, or if it appears that the stock in trade and the debtors treated as good have together fallen below the sum of £75,000, the Midland Bank shall have the right to call for immediate payment of all moneys secured collaterally by the first mortgage debenture stock.

In respect of the balance of the Midland Bank's claim, namely, £195,236, it is proposed to issue a like amount of income debenture stock, while the bank shall be entitled to retain the 440,000 De la Rue shares, and to realise them as it thinks fit.

In addition to the income stock to be issued to the bank, there will be issued, in satisfaction of the claims of trade and other creditors (other than those under £5, which will be paid in cash in full), income debenture stock which may approximately be stated to be £380,000 in all. No dividends will be paid while any of the first mortgage debenture stock and the income debenture stock remains undischarged.

The preference shares will be reduced to 10s. per share and the ordinary shares to 1s. per share. To facilitate the reorganistion the preference shareholders shall surrender their participating and cumulative rights and claims to arrears of dividends, but their dividend shall be increased from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent., and in the event of liquidation shall be entitled to rank for 20s. per share in priority to ordinary shareholders.

Benn Brothers, Limited.

At the annual meeting of Messrs. Benn Brothers, Ltd., publishers of 8, Bouverie-street, E.C.4, held at the offices on Friday last the accounts and report were approved, with confirmation of the proposed dividend of 17½ per cent., less tax, for the year. The accounts for the twelve months to June 30th last showed a net profit (after allowing for the directors' percentage of the earnings) amounting to £25,435, as compared with £16,809 for the previous year, and £10,000, as against £4,000 a year ago, is put to reserve. The larger profits earned were attributed to the successful development of the company's books department, there having been, owing to the higher printing costs, a shrinkage in the net revenue derived from trade papers and periodicals. The business of periodicals and books has been separated, for which purpose a subsidiary company under the title of Ernest Benn, Ltd., has been formed. This, it is understood, is purely in the interests of organisation. An addition of £7,565 to capital account represents the amount of shares further allotted to members of the staff. While the general reserve has now been brought up to £22,375, the position on trading and other account has been improved slightly, debtors exceeding creditors by £33,315, which is a betterment of £6,121 on the year. The item of goodwill and copyrights has been lowered by £10,000, to £71,545, and the cash holding reduced from £29,526 to £17,801, but there has been a considerable increase in investments. Last year the latter figured at £5,786. There are now British Government securities, taken into the balance sheet at under cost, totalling £24,273, and, in addition, shares in subsidiary and other companies to the amount of £27,515.

Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, who presided at the meeting, said in the course of his speech, that a great deal of progress was being made both at home and abroad in the art of printing and the processes of reproduction. Since the days when his father, the founder of the business, published in 1880 the first Meisenbach block to appear in a trade paper, Benn Brothers, Ltd., had always led the way in illustrated journalism and artistic reproduction. Their art books had given them opportunities to develop in this connection, and it was literally true to say that during the last year they had ransacked the world's markets for new ideas and new processes. In that way they were doing their share to set a new standard in publishing.

Check to Paper Statistics.

According to the *Paper Mill*, N.Y., the Federal Trade Commissioner at Washington announces that Congress had neglected to appropriate sufficient funds for the work of collecting and distributing statistics on the production, shipment, importation and exportation of paper and pulp. The work would accordingly discontinue from the week ending June 30th. Our contemporary urgently suggests that the American Paper and Pulp Association undertake the task of compiling the figures.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

C. H. Kinnersley and Ethel Kinnersley, stationers, at Minehead, under the style of C. H. Kinnersley.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDER.

A. J. Charles, 11, Southampton-row, W.C.1, residing at 14, St. James-road, Surbiton, Surrey, advertising commission agent.

Becker and Co., Ltd.—For information only, and to comply with the requirements of the Stock Exchange, particulars of their undertaking, more especially as regards £200,000 Six per cent. First Debenture stock, free of income-tax, are announced by Becker and Co., merchants and shipowners. The stock constitutes a floating charge on the assets of the business, subject to $1,473,600 Seven per cent. Collateral Trust bonds of the Saguenay Pulp and Power Company. The stock is redeemable by an annual payment to the trustees of £4,000, or by drawings The company sold to the Hedley Trust, Ltd., £100,000 stock at 95 per cent., and there is now a balance in hand of £83,800, which is held as security by the company's bankers. It is proposed to sell this stock when opportunity offers. The total amount of stock outstanding is now £198,000

We hear that requests are coming in from all parts of the country for electros of the new emblem of the Federation of Master Printers, as illustrated in our issue of the 2nd inst. Electros are now available at 24, Holborn in various sizes up to three inches outside diameter, at a uniform price of 2s. 9d.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for cut-throat Printers

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

Promotes Overseas Trade.

An Advertiser's experience:

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."

C. B., Ltd.

Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

Stonhill & Gillis
58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Digitized by Google

Trade Examination Successes.

Liverpool City School of Art.

Awards have been made in respect of examinations held at the School of Art, Hope-street, Liverpool, on May 3rd and 4th last, arranged by the Printing and Allied Trades Advisory Committee of the Liverpool Education Committee. The following are the results:—

Typography (Composition: theoretical practical).—Victor Gill, 1 guinea; A. Thewlis, scholarship value 31s. 6d. Lithography (practical): Sydney Thompson, 1 guinea; T. Williams, scholarship. Bookbinding (forwarding): A. Harper and W. Broughton, 1 guinea each. Bookbinding (finishing): S. R. Brooks, scholarship. Photo-mechanical process: Ernest Williams, 1 guinea; and W. G. Fazakerley, scholarship.

Forty candidates presented themselves for examination. The money prizes were contributed by the Liverpool Master Printers and Allied Trades Association, and the scholarships were granted by the Liverpool Education Committee. In addition sums of 21s. and 10s. 6d. given annually by Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., were awarded to H. Fairbairn and L. G. Soley respectively for the best letterpress display title page in two colours.

The work of the Advisory Committee, which consists of two employers and four employees' representatives, was directed last session to considering the nature and condition of the school equipment, and reporting upon its adaptability to modern requirements, the present syllabus and its revision to suit current local necessities, and the efficiency of the existing training methods, with the object of making recommendations thereon to the Liverpool Education Committee.

An Up-to-date Equipment.

The outcome of these recommendations is that additions are now being made to the school equipment of a new Waite and Saville's offset rotary litho machine, a new No. 4 model linotype, and of accessories to the letterpress, lithographic, binding, and photo-mechanical process departments, which will considerably enhance the value of the school for the training of apprentices and young students, and also afford facilities for men to acquire a knowledge of litho rotary printing and mechanical composing which in small printing establishments it is now impossible to obtain.

It is hoped that this endeavour to bring the equipment and training of the school up to present-day requirements will meet with the support of parents and guardians and of employers and trade unions affected, and that they will further the opportunity afforded for securing the desirable experience of a training supplementary to that obtained under workshop conditions.

The development of the school's resources synchronises with the movement for obtaining the co-operation of employers and employed in jointly selecting only those boys whose elementary education, aptitude and physique qualify them for apprenticeship, and to secure for them when in employment a progressive training by means of occasional examination of the boys and advisory suggestions to the employer.

Irish Paper Industry.

Swift Brook Mills Not Closed.

Alarmist reports have appeared in certain Irish newspapers concerning the condition of the paper industry in that country. One statement was that the Swift Brook Paper Mills, Saggart, Co. Dublin, had closed down owing to depression in trade.

We are informed by Messrs. John McDonnel and Co., Ltd., the owners of the mills, that the works have not been closed down. They have, in fact, been making some extensive alterations, including the erection of a new power house, and the taking out of old steam engines and installing new electric motors. This has caused a certain amount of interruption in the regular running of the mills, but that is all.

Messrs McDonnel add: "We are glad to say that we do not anticipate any further interruption, and will be glad if you will contradict the report that we are closed down."

An Historic Printery Site.

Story of Printing House-Square.

The City Corporation has fixed a plaque on the wall of Printing House-square bearing the following inscription:—

Site of the
Blackfriars
Playhouses
1576–1584
1596–1655.

The first important building on the site now occupied by the offices of *The Times*—it is stated in an article in that journal—was the Blackfriars Monastery, founded in the last quarter of the thirteenth century. King Edward II. stayed here early in the fourteenth century and held a Parliament on the spot. Another Parliament, known as the Black Parliament, was held here by King Henry VIII. in 1523, and the divorce trial of Katherine of Aragon took place in the Great Hall.

On the dissolution of the monasteries the conventual buildings were sold or leased in portions. Among the buildings which took the place of the monastery in Queen Elizabeth's reign was a "private" (roofed-over) theatre, the Blackfriars Playhouse. When Burbage constructed the theatre the inhabitants of Blackfriars objected to its use as a playhouse, and as a result it was leased to the "Queen's Children of the Chapel." Here the "children" performed plays and music. Later Shakespeare's company bought them out, and used the building as one of its regular playhouses. This was in 1608 or 1609, by which time Shakespeare had ceased to be an actor. Here were acted the works of great Elizabethan dramatists—Ben Jonson, Marston, Fletcher, Massinger, and probably of Shakespeare himself. The theatre has hitherto been commemorated in the name of Playhouse-yard, just north of Printing House-square, which is occupied by the publishing offices of *The Times*.

The Great Fire of London devastated the Blackfriars region in 1666, and a year later there was built on this spot the King's Printing House, whence Printing House-square takes its name. In the new Printing House John Bill, the King's Printer, printed the *London Gazette*, which was the only paper in England for thirteen years. The King's printers moved to another place of business in 1770.

For fourteen years the Printing House remained unoccupied, and in 1784 it was taken by the first John Walter, founder of *The Times*. Here, on January 1, 1785, appeared the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*. Three years later the title of the paper was changed to *The Times*, and this journal has been printed on the same spot ever since.

Halfpenny Postage Restriction.

Traders have for some time been inconvenienced by the limited availability of the halfpenny rate for invoices, statements, and printed matter—writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* (Commercial). In most towns the rate is only applicable to matter posted earlier than about 4 p.m. (in Manchester, for instance, the time is 4.15 p.m.). Before the war, when many firms worked until 8 or 9 p.m., invoices posted up to the latter time usually reached their destination next morning. Nowadays the bulk of this matter is posted by 5.30 p.m.

A request has recently been made to traders by the Manchester Post Office that letters should be made up in packages, with all addresses uppermost, instead of being posted loosely or in bags. If this is done a great deal of extra work will be thrown on to the staffs of the various firms. The writer has tried the system for a night or two, and finds that—especially on statement days—it involves increased assistance for an hour or two each night. At the same time, the task of the postal officials is appreciably lightened.

I do not think traders generally would object to the extra work if they received something in exchange. The Post office might extend the hours for posting halfpenny matter by, say, one hour. This would allow for the greater ease of dealing with matter made up in packages, and would give considerable relief to most firms. Thus, the Manchester head office's time for posting such matter would be 5.15 p.m. and the Newton-street time 5.30 p.m. I believe the Manchester firms, for this concession, would allow the extra time to be given by their own staffs for the preparation of the mails.

"Daily Telegraph" Paper Mills.

The greatest enthusiasm was displayed on the occasion of the first annual meeting of the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mill Sports Club which was held at the Mill Sports Field, Burnham Park, on August 7th. The gathering was graced by the presence of Lord and Lady Burnham. The hon. president of the club is Col. F. E. Lawson, D.S.O., M.C., and the president Mr. Philip T. Goldney. During the latter's association with the management or the mills he has identified himself with considerable interest and spirit with the social welfare of the employees, and when it was suggested a sports meeting should be held he displayed that remarkable energy which he possesses to make it a success, and it was truly a big success. The weather conditions were ideal; Burnham Park provides excellent facilities for the recreation of the employees of the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mills, bowls, cricket and other games being in full swing during the summer season.

The following were the officials: Referees, Chas Higgens and W. J. Starkie; judges, Gerald Watson, G. Buchanan, H. Burcham Hart and W. C. Warrell; timekeeper, R. Michie; hon. secretary, E. J. Clarke; hon. treasurer, W. H. Evans; clerk of course, T. Pickup; starters, W. H. Evans and P. H. Selves; telegraph stewards, F. Miller and R. Digby; Grounds Committee, — Stapley (chairman), Clifton, Denyer Jun., Hooker, R. A. Jenkins, R. H. Jenkins, Keep, Lambkin, Pickup, Toone, Wiggins, H. White; chairman Sports Committee, W. E. Bentley.

Lady Burnham, who was presented with a handsome bouquet by Miss Goldney, presented the prizes, and some interesting speeches followed. The prizes were well selected, useful and valuable, and were contributed to by several trade friends.

The Dartford United Silver Band was in attendance during the day, and in the evening there was dancing to the music of the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mill string orchestra.

Paper Prices Unsatisfactory.

The situation on the paper market is still anything but satisfactory in one respect, namely that the prices are extremely low, especially in view of the rise in the costs of production which has taken place during the past few months. In several countries, moreover, many paper mills are beginning to complain of the scanty supply of orders, so that it has been necessary to make a number of restructions in output. It is the consumption of fine papers and wrappings, in particular, on the European markets that has been diminished, while the demand for export is still fairly good. The news-print mills are usually working full time; and there is a steady demand for news-print, especially from the United States.—*Swedish Export.*

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google



THE SERVICE WHICH WE ARE GIVING TO-DAY MEANS SOMETHING MORE THAN JUST SELLING YOU A MACHINE.

IT MEANS SELLING YOU A MACHINE THAT WILL ENABLE YOU TO READ YOUR COSTING SYSTEM REPORT WITH ADDED INTEREST.

IN THE SAME WAY THAT YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE TO YOUR CUSTOMERS FOR RESULTS, SO YOU EXPECT RESULTS FROM EVERY MACHINE AND MAN IN YOUR SERVICE.

Models from £50 : 0 : 0

WITH A "**NODIS**" OR "**DAVIS**" IMPROVED TYPE-CASTER YOU CAN SHOULDER THE RESPONSIBILITY TO YOUR CUSTOMERS, KNOWING THAT THE RESULTS FROM YOUR MACHINE WILL BE PERFECT.

LET US SHOW YOU HOW TO DO THIS.

THE WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED.

Nodis Works,

Julien Road, EALING, W. 5.

NODIS BORDER 121 A.B&C.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

HADDON'S

ZINC PLATES

ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR

Circular Finish

BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4

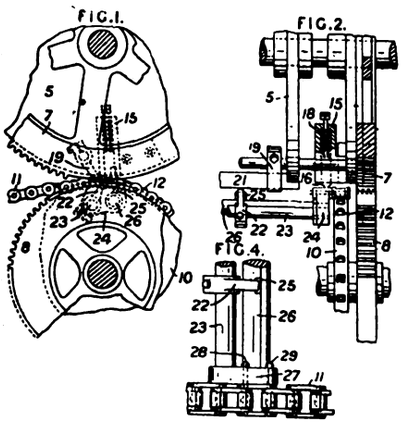
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Sheet Delivery.

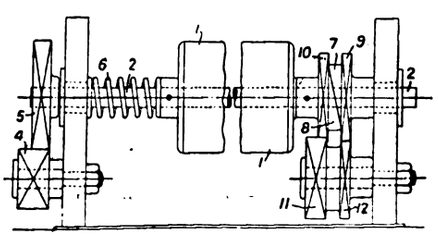
In a sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines comprising a chain delivery co acting with another sheet carrier such as a transfer cylinder, etc., mechanism is provided on one of the carriers, to steady the other carrier or each carrier at the time the sheet is being transferred from one to the other. The arrangement shown comprises a transfer cylinder 5 from which sheets are transferred to delivery chains 11 driven in unison by the gears 7, 8. The cylinder 5 carries grippers 19 co-acting with a cross bar 21, and the chain grippers 22 are mounted on a spring tensioned rock shaft 23 journalled in a bearing 24



together with a cross-rod 26 carrying lugs 25 co-acting with the grippers 22. Said bearing 24 is carried by a flat plate 27 adjustably secured by pins 28, 29 to the chain 11, and opposite the flat plate 27 a barrel 15 is secured on the transfer cylinder 5, the barrel containing a plunger 16 under the influence of a coil spring 18. When the chain grippers 22 are opened to take the printed sheet from the cylinder grippers 19, the spring plunger 16 contacts with the flat plate 27 and forces the adjacent links of the chain 11 firmly against the bottom of the teeth 12 of the sprocket wheel 10, thus steadying the chain grippers against vibration as they close on the sheet and preventing tearing of its edge. The invention is patented by the Harris Automatic Press Co.

Ink Distribution.

An ink distributing roller of a printing machine or a coating roller in a coating machine is reciprocated longitudinally by means of two co-acting face cams in continuous contact and rotated by gearing at different



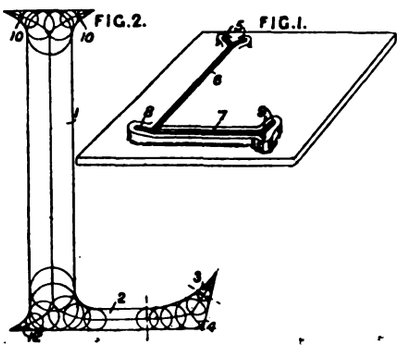
speeds. As shown, the cams 7, 8 are carried by loose and fast gears 9, 10 on the shaft 2 of the roller 1 and are held in contact by a spring 6. Gears 11, 12 transmit the drive from the gear 10 to the gear 9, the shaft 2 being driven by gears 4, 5. The invention is patented by Mr. H. W. V. Wilson and the Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd.

Stereotype Matrices.

A method of preparing a stereotype matrix, as patented by Mr. F. W. Wirth and others, consists in coating by spraying, painting, etc., the impression side of the ordinary flong with a liquid containing a heat-insulating medium such as borax and ammonium sulphate and a fermentation preventing medium such as carbolic acid, coating the back of the flong with paste to which fermentation preventing medium is preferably added, applying to the paste layer a covering sheet of unsized paper or other material impenetrable to the paste, placing the flong on the forme and subjecting it to heat and pressure to impress and dry the matrix. A suitable liquid for applying to the flong is composed of 1 kilogramme of water, 50 grammes of ammonium sulphate, 15 grammes of borax, 20 grammes of boric acid and 3 grammes of carbolic acid, the paste being preferably matrix paste with the addition of dextrin.

Engraving Machines.

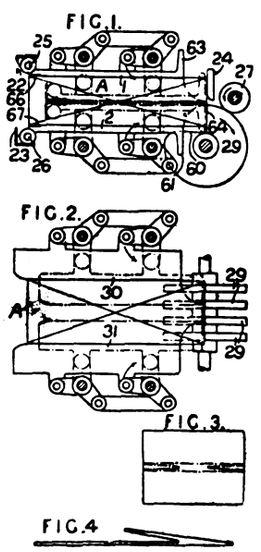
In engraving machines, particularly adapted for copying letters, figures, etc., on metal, wood, stone, etc., of the pantograph or other type, as patented by Messrs. A. Taylor and E. Backhouse, a conical cutting tool is used in combination with a linear pattern of variable contour, so that movement of the tracer over the pattern causes the cutter to cut a groove varying in breadth and depth with, or reversely with, the contour variations of the linear pattern. Fig. 1 shows the pattern



for producing the form of letter L shown in Fig. 2, the part 7 of the pattern to produce the narrower and shallower limb 2 being raised higher than the part 6 to produce the wide and deep limb 1, whilst the serifs 10, 12, 3, 4 are produced by ascending portions 5, 8, 9 on the pattern.

Making Paper Bags.

An invention that relates to apparatus for flattening paper bags of angular cross-section after manufacture has been patented by the Hesser Machinenfabrik Akt. Ges. The bag A



is placed between plates 1, 2 and creasing blades 30, 31 with the closed end against a fixed abutment 24 and a recess 64 in a sectional drum 29. Members 22, 23 are rotated about shafts 25, 26 to clip the open end of the bag against recesses 66, 67. The plates 1, 2 and the blades 30, 31 are swung inwards and rearwards to the positions shown in broken lines in Figs. 1 and 2 respectively, causing the bag A to assume the cross-section shown in broken lines in Fig. 3. Pressing plates 63, 61, on the plates 1, 2 respectively, flatten the bottom portion of the bag against the abutment 24 and recess 64, the plate 61 being slotted to pass between the sections of the drum 29. The drum 29 rotates and the rear edge 60 of the recess carries the lower flattened portion of the end upwards so that it is caught between the circular portion of the drum 29 and a drum 27, thus effecting a further flattening and feeding the bag out of the machine, the members 22, 23 meanwhile having been released. The completed bag is shown in side elevation in Fig. 4.

De-Inking Processes.

Two Recent British Patents.

Investigations into the treatment of waste papers are proceeding vigorously, and two recent British patents have been taken out in relation to this matter.

According to one method of an invention by Mr. Adolph L. Burlin, the waste paper (freed from dust) is introduced into a Hollander, breaker, or some other suitable mill or beater, provided with a washing drum or steam pipe, and the waste is thoroughly broken up or reduced to pulp therein. A small quantity of soda ash (Na_2CO_3) is then added, and the mass agitated for about ten minutes with the necessary quantity of water, the temperature being raised by a circulation of steam, from the steam pipe or by other means to about 35 degs. C., after which a solution of oxalic acid ($C_2H_2O_4$) is added, and the mass is again agitated and allowed to soak and expand, until the paper is thoroughly treated. The mass is then washed to clean it of the foreign matter dissolved or expelled by the treatment. This treatment is continued until the desired effect is attained. The period of chemical treatment usually varies from a quarter of an hour to an hour, or sometimes longer, and the effect can be readily observed from time to time. If a very white final product is required, a small quantity of bleaching substance may be added after the washing treatment, and the mass agitated in luke-warm condition for a short period, say about ten minutes. For the treatment of ordinary news-print, the inventor has found that 8 lbs. of soda ash and 2 lbs. of oxalic acid will suffice for the treatment of 5 cwts. of material.

Instead of performing the operations in a single beater with special appliances, the material may be reduced in an ordinary beater, and then withdrawn to a second vessel for subsequent treatment.

In a process patented by Mr. Paul Bourcet and Mr. Henri Regnault, the printed paper is pulped up with 20 per cent. of its weight of hot water, brought to a temperature of 50 to 100 degs. C., and 1 to 2 per cent. of its weight of a mixture of equal parts of oleic acid and sulphoricinate of soda. In the course of this operation the liquid and soluble elements of the printing ink enter into solution, and also the pigments, which the ink contains, become separated in the pulp thus obtained. The operation is complete in about one hour, and at this moment there is added to the pulp volatile carbide or hydrocarbon in weight equal to that of the paper operated upon. The mass is intimately mixed so that the liquid completely absorbs the carbon and the pigments, separated in the pulp, and there is then added to the whole tepid water, the mass being agitated the while. The quantity of tepid water added is such that the cellulose shall be in suspension in the proportion of about 2 per cent. The liquid which contains the cellulose in suspension is subjected to the action of a centrifugal filter. The hydrocarbon may be recovered by distillation, as well as the pigments which it has absorbed.

THE late Mr. George Develly Robey (71), of Purley, Surrey, and of Fenchurch-street, E.C., manufacturing stationer, of Messrs. Worrall and Robey, Limited, left £17,750 (net personalty, £17,311).

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,

Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,

Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.

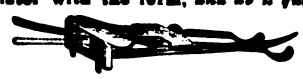
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.

63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Lays.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points

From your Furnisher or Headquarters:

E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, Ltd

RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.

PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER

— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —

23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,

And

26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——

FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?

They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.

Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,

Seal Makers. Die Stampers.

OASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.

Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.

See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,

LIMITED,

French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew, — and all Foreign Languages. —

Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.

(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),

Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.

LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.

Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c.

44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd

(Director: J. E. S PERRY),

38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable

TRADE PRINTING HOUSE

WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.

145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.

For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,

1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.

"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,

Siderographic Engravers and Printers to the Trade.

Look out for Advertisement on Cover.

Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing

Five Highest Awards

:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::

A. CHRIS. FOWLER

6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.

8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

"SOAPLAH"

The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.

Write for particulars to

W. H. MAGUIRE & SON, 20, DALE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING

Send your Enquiries to

HOLLOWAY & SON, Weston-Super-Mare.

Complete "Monotype" Installation. Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30	**5 Wheels**	**£4 0 0**
Model 31,	**6 Wheels**	**4 10 0**
Model 60,	**6 Wheels**	**3 10 0**

Without Drop Cyphers.



654321

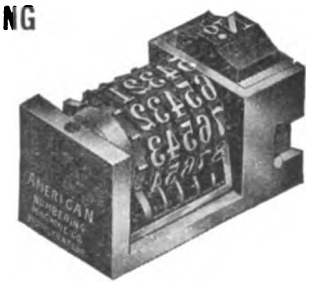
Impression of Figures.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES

VISIBLE

Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No 54321

Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*

NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Digitized by Google

Australian Market for Printings.

Further Interesting Comparisons.

The total imports of flat news into the Australian Commonwealth, during 1921-22, were 2,749 tons to the value of £81,955, as compared with 5,282 tons, to the value of £305,354, in 1920-21. The quantities and values of the imports from the various exporting countries were as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the quantities and values during 1920-21:—United Kingdom, 439 tons, £21,745 (970 tons, £94,665); Canada, 351 tons, £8,962 (996 tons, £35,551); Newfoundland, nil (42 tons, £2,595); Belgium, 26 tons, £618 (5 tons, £421); Finland, 18 tons, £439, (270 tons, £15,816); Japan, 36 tons, £1,413 (18 tons, £524); Netherlands, —, £9, (7 tons, £381); Norway, 827 tons, £21,081, (977 tons, £50,996); Sweden, 1,052 tons, £27,634 (1,676 tons, £65,787); U.S.A., —, £54 (321 tons, £38,618).

The quantities and values imported into the various Commonwealth States were as follows, the figures for the previous year being shown as above:—New South Wales, 1,232 tons, £35,752 (3,229 tons, £206,098); Victoria, 1,060 tons, £32,159 (1,274 tons, £55,444); Queensland, 228 tons, £7,744 (401 tons, £13,905); South Australia, 109 tons, £2,658 (132 tons, £9,534), Western Australia, 107 tons, £3,198 (222 tons, £17,700); Tasmania, 13 tons, £444 (24 tons, £2,673).

The total imports of printings (other kinds) during 1921-22 were 10,717 tons of the value of £402,358. During the previous year 11,748 tons were imported to the value of £1,036,728. The figures for the various exporting countries are given below, together with those of the previous year:—United Kingdom, 394 tons, £275,549 (5,668 tons, £557,490); Canada, 904 tons, £32,505 (250 tons, £6,795); Ceylon, 3 tons, £116 (nil); New Zealand, 1 ton, £85 (nil); Belgium, 190 tons, £7,254 (243 tons, £22,372); Finland, 43 tons, £1,183 (32 tons, £1,385); France, £10 (nil); Japan, nil (9 tons, £417); Netherlands, 42 tons, £1,319 (22 tons, £1,679); Norway, 1,350 tons, £43,552 (2,075 tons, £126,606); Russia, nil (5 tons, £201); Sweden, 393 tons, £14,152 (482 tons, £52,469); U.S.A, 397 tons, £26,633 (2,962 tons, £267,314).

The figures for the individual States were as follows:—New South Wales, 3,018 tons, £140,898 (4,918 tons, £437,588); Victoria, 6,209 tons, £199,061 (4,865 tons, £433,681); Queensland, 821 tons, £35,466 (1,139 tons, £91,540); South Australia, 395 tons, £16,751 (437 tons, £37,633); Western Australia, 263 tons, £9,591 (356 tons, £35,965); Tasmania, 11 tons, £591 (3 tons, £321).

Paper Imports for the Six Months Ending December, 1922.

The total arrivals of paper and stationery from all countries into the Australian Commonwealth during the six months ended December 31st, 1922, amounted in value to £3,176,527. This figure compares with £2,462,673, the total value of the same class of merchandise entering the Commonwealth during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Of the various countries sending paper and stationery to the Australian market during the six months ending December, Great Britain's contribution—£1,784,592—places the Mother Country a good first on the list. The order of the other countries supplying paper is as follows: Canada, £416,767; United States, £337,047; Japan, £15,978, and Germany, £9,470.

The following table shows the countries of origin and the comparative percentages of the value of the paper and stationery imports for the respective six-monthly periods ending December, 1922 and 1921:—

Country.	1922.	1921.
United Kingdom ...	56·1	48·7
Canada	13·1	16·9
United States ...	10·6	10 3
Japan...	·5	·4
Germany	·2	—*
Other countries ...	18·9	23·6

* Prior to August, 1922, the importation of German goods was prohibited.

A POSTCARD containing an aerial view of the Hele Paper Mills of Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., informs us that the postal address is now "Devon Valley Mill, Hele, Bradninch, Devon."

Overseas Markets.

January to June Values Compared with the Corresponding Period of 1922.

Some interesting calculations are published in the *Board of Trade Journal* showing the declared values of imports and exports during the first half of the year compared with a similar period last year The calculations represent the value which would be put upon imports and exports in the mass if each item had the same average value per unit of quantity as was declared for goods of the same description in 1922. In this way, aggregate figures are obtained, the comparison of which, with the corresponding figures for 1922, enable the extent of the influence of price-changes and the aggregate changes in the volume of goods imported and exported to be estimated. The figures are in thousands of pounds.

Taking paper and cardboard imports, the declared value of these for the first 6 months of last year is shown to be 5,340, as against 6,183 during January to June of the present year, while the value in 1923 estimated at the average values of 1922 are represented to be 6,642. Index numbers are given for 1923 compared with 1922 where 1922 equals 100, and on this basis it is indicated that the average value of paper imports this year stood 93·0, and the quantity at 126·4.

Imports retained are dealt with in a similar manner. The declared value in the first half of last year is given as 5,203, as contrasted with 6,022 during January to June. Values in 1923 estimated at the average values prevailing during the first six months last year are put at 6,466. The index numbers for 1923 compared with 1922 are: average value, 93·1; quantity, 124·3.

The statistics dealing with the exports of British paper and cardboard are no less interesting. Under this heading it is shown that the declared value during January to June last year stood at 4,214, as against 2,984 for the corresponding period of the present year, while the values estimated at the average values in 1922 are shown to be 5,816. The index numbers of 1923 compared with 1922 were: average value, 72·5; quantity, 194·9.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

STRIKING TESTIMONY
AS TO
THE VALUE TO ADVERTISERS
AFFORDED BY
The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding, and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

Established 1878. *Published Every Thursday.*

UNSOLICITED.

"Quite full of orders; your advertisements act only too well."—W. A. & SONS. Southport.

"I am glad to inform you that we have already received numerous orders."—S. R., Director, G. L., Ltd., London.

"The *Printer and Stationer* is a good Printers' Journal wherein to advertise our machinery."—P. S. & Co., Chicago.

"We . . . . came to be the largest binders in country work . . . . through the valuable assistance of your Journal."—W. & J.B., London.

"Your paper has drawn many enquiries from India, South and East Africa, apart from Great Britain."—C.E. Co., Manchester.

"We are satisfied we could not have selected a better medium for making our invention widely known."—T. C. & Co., Preston.

"Goes into the hands of all that we care to supply."—F. A. & Co., London.

LET THE EXPERIENCES OF OTHERS BE YOURS!

Advertising Rates sent on Application to the Publishers:—

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane - London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "Stonhill, Lud, London." *'Phone:* 8407 City.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **CHINA.** **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **JAPAN.** **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 37 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, **all over the world.**

Date of Next Publication, Sept. 6th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **CZECHO-SLOVAKIA** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

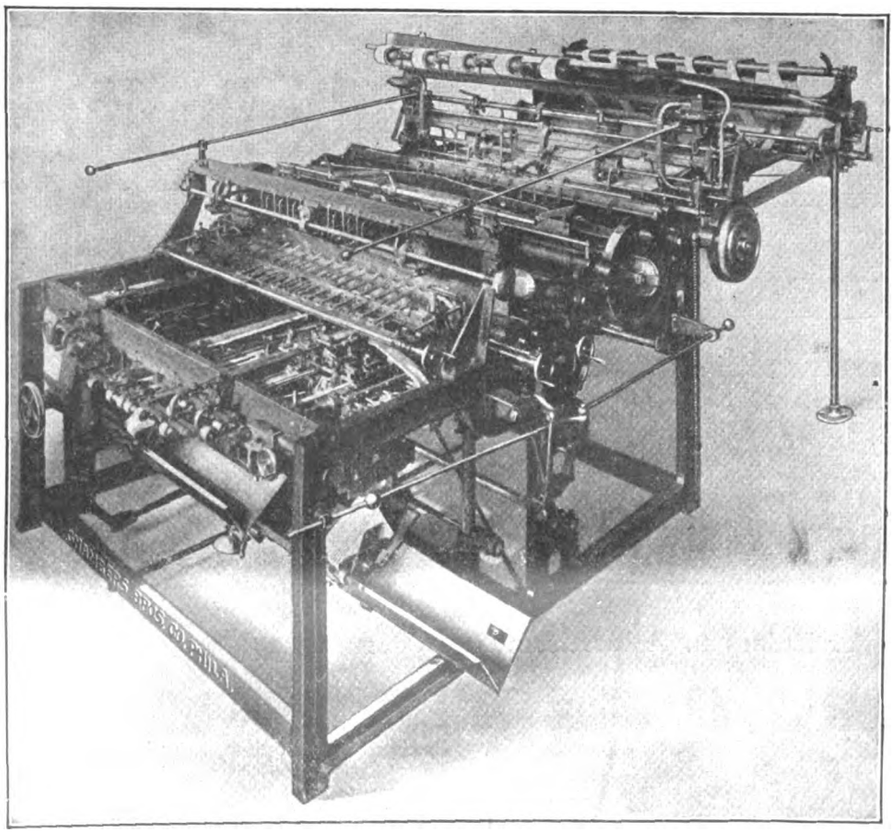
For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—August 16, 1923

Digitized by Google

PERIO... GENER... UNIV... SEP 5 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

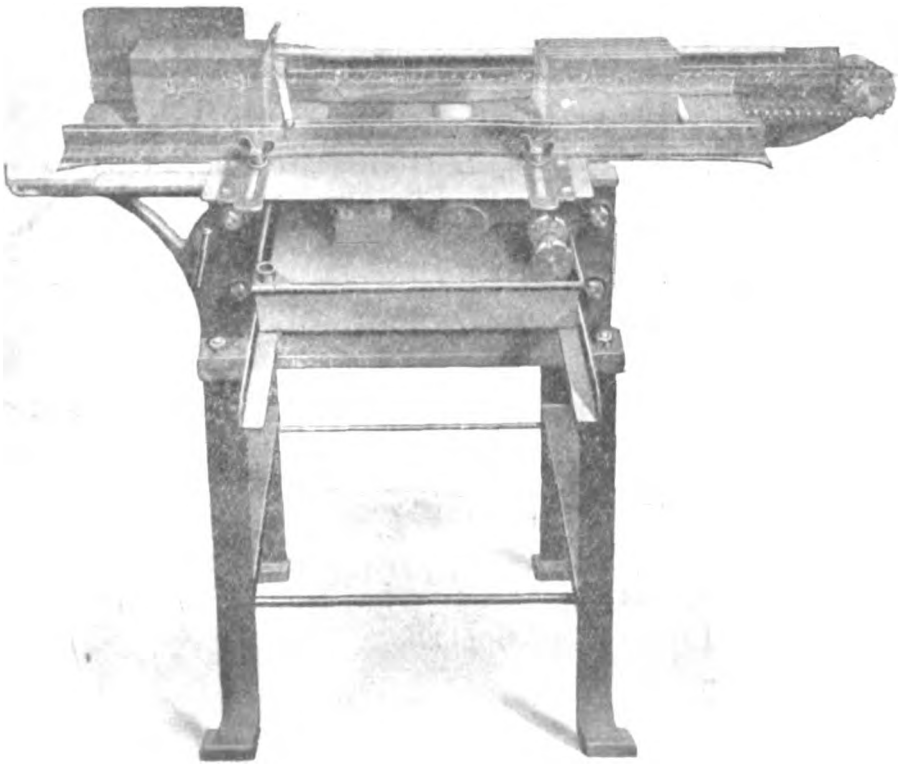
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 8. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: AUGUST 23, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of :—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. **Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."**

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams:* SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 8. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 23, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Why Some Printers Succeed.

An Inquiry into Business Principles which Lead to Success in the Printing Industry.

"Nothing succeeds like success" says the proverb. And evidently the old saw is borne out in the case of certain well-known businesses which, once set on their feet—and that perhaps takes a lot of doing—thenceforward progress by leaps and bounds, and appear, as it were by an inherent principle of good fortune, to achieve ever-increasing heights of success. No doubt much of the secret of this is to be found in the word "confidence." There is nothing like confidence in oneself and in one's business to give one the energy, the imagination and the enterprise which are the best guarantors of progress. And a small amount of success achieved not only heartens the ambitious printer himself, but also gives confidence to his business friends and connections and so eases the further course of trade.

The proverb, however, does not take us very far. It holds out a promise that every item of success achieved is likely to aid us to still greater progress, but it gives no indication of the business principles which experience proves to be best to follow in endeavouring to place a business on a firm and lasting foundation. Some interesting particulars in this connection have been put together by Mr. Frank H. Williams who, writing in the *American Printer*, hands on to the trade some pointers worth the thought of printers in this country. He puts his observations into the mouth of a successful printer of the Middle Western States, which printer soliloquises thus:—

There's plenty of data and statistics available telling why printers fail, but there are mighty few statistics to be found as to why printers succeed. And yet, while it is of course important to a printer to know the reasons why other printers fail to make good, it would certainly be many more times valuable to the average printer to know just what it is that has enabled other printers to put their businesses across to big successes. I've had this thought in mind for some time and have done some digging into available reports trying to find out success reasons among printers. But this digging into books hasn't brought me the worth-while results that have come from investigating such successful printers as I bump into from time to time, here at home and in other cities when I go out of town on trips. Altogether I have recently investigated the reasons why twenty very successful printers have put their businesses across and made money.

The Question of Capital.

Among the twenty I didn't find a single printer who attributed his success to adequate capital. And yet the lack of adequate capital is blamed by the failure statistics for the failures of a big percentage of all printers who don't make good. In other words, the fact that a printer hasn't sufficient capital needn't keep him from making a success if he has the other qualifications for putting his business over.

In fact among these twenty printers I actually found twelve who declared that they had constant battles during their early careers to get enough money with which to carry on their businesses. They triumphed in spite of these capital handicaps. And surely their successes and the successes of so many other printers who have gone ahead in spite of a lack of money should serve as an inspiration to all other aspiring printers.

Honest Work.

Among the twenty printers I found that there was a pretty thorough consensus of opinion that one of the biggest reasons for success is keeping everlastingly at the job.

"I've been on the job twelve and fourteen and even sixteen hours a day ever since I started in business," said one printer who has built up a splendid business. "I've done everything around this plant that there is to be done. And I'm still doing it. Personally I don't see how a printer can expect to build up a really big, really outstanding business success unless he is willing and able to stick on the job all the time." This one printer's example is, perhaps, considerably too strenuous for the average printer to follow. But, surely, what he says is something for every printer to ponder.

Avoid Scattered Fire.

Another interesting success-reason I found in my investigation among these twenty printers was that every one of them had spent his entire life in the printing business!

There wasn't a single printer among the lot who had come into the printing business from some outside occupation. In other words, experience is a tremendous factor in making a print shop a success.

And here too, there should be cause for inspiration among those printers who are devoting years to the printing business, and who are gaining in experience with each new year.

The Value of Salesmanship.

Selling ability was rated quite high among these twenty printers as an essential to success.

"When I started my print shop," said one of these successes, "I was anything but a good salesman. I hated to go out and mix with people. I was diffident and shy. And I had an idea that I could hire someone to do the 'dirty work' for me, as I called the selling end of the game. But I was soon disillusioned. I found that good printing salesmen didn't grown on trees. I not only found that they were hard to secure, but I also found that top-notch salesmen were generally financially interested in the companies they represented, and couldn't be lured away. So it was up to me to go out and sell printing or go under. I did it. I got busy, and studied salesmanship at night. In the day time I went out and met the trade. I ran my plant in between times. And, finally, I became a good salesman. I've been a success ever since I made myself go out and sell printing."

Printing must be sold. It can't simply be turned out and piled up on shelves and in warehouses. And here, too, there seems to be an important point for other printers to consider.

Keeping Up-to-Date.

Keeping step with the procession was also rated high by many among the twenty printers as an essential to success.

"Style in printing," said one of the successful small-town printers interviewed, "is just as important to business success as style is important in women's wear in putting women's wear manufacturers over the top. This is just as much true in the small town, in my opinion, as it is in the larger cities. It is a mistaken idea to think that the small-town people don't know good, modern printing when they see it. Small-town people are constantly receiving printed matter from the largest cities in the country. They are familiar with new type faces and new methods of make-up, even if they don't know the type names or other technical terms connected with printing. And the local printer who can keep up with the trend of the times, and turn out printing of which his customers will be proud, is the printer who gets the business, in my opinion."

Keeping Promises.

"Keeping promises" was also held by a goodly number of the printers to be a fundamental rule for success in the printing business.

"Our slogan," said one of the biggest of the printers interviewed, "is simply 'Prompt Printers.' We live up to this slogan. We are prompt. And we also keep our promises. In the early days of our career we did what so many printers do. We failed to keep our promises, and we put customers off with one excuse and another from day to day. Finally we found that many of our best customers were going elsewhere. Of course we looked into the reasons for losing these customers, and we found that it was our policy of not

Digitized by Google

THE [illegible] CUTTER AND CREASER

Specially designed for the accurate cutting and creasing of carton work at high speed.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Built on similar lines to the Miehle Press, and all the desirable features of the latter, ensuring dead register, smoothness of working, etc., are incorporated in it.

The tympan or cutting plate on the cylinder is held at the front and rear edges by special locating and clamping devices.

The cards are fed to the front lays in the usual manner, and are then taken by the cylinder grippers at the front edge of the tympan plate with a small amount of over-lapping gripper edge.

The cylinder with the card around the tympan plates comes into contact with the forme in the same way as on the two-revolution printing machine.

The card is taken directly off the cylinder by a special gripper delivery mechanism.

Delivery grippers and pads are adjustable.

An endless band travelling at the same surface speed as the cylinder extends from the point of take-off to beyond the point of release of the delivery grippers.

Another endless band on the delivery carriage receives the card from the first endless band.

The card is transferred from the first to the second endless band at the commencement of the outward stroke of the delivery carriage; the second band rolls away from under the card, leaving it to fall directly on to the pile delivery.

The delivered cards are jogged up so that they can be easily stripped.

There are no tapes or sticks in the pile delivery.

From the point of take-off from the cylinder until the card is deposited on the pile it is supported by endless bands.

It is easily handled, and requires no special knowledge on the part of the operator.

This Cutter and Creaser can, if desired, be supplied with a specially designed pile hoist for raising the cards to the feed board.

Manufactured by

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LTD.

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades.

BOARDS

LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.

DEXTRINE

AND

COLD GLUES.

Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.

Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.

BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.

HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

Nickerson Bros.
(ESTABLISHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.2,
AND
Alscot Road, Bermondsey, S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, WORSHIP ST., LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

TRADE WORK ONLY
CLERKENWELL 6993
WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES
LITH GRAPHIC

SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS,
SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC., ETC.

COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET
A SPECIALITY

PRINTING
BEST WORK — QUICK DELIVERY

WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

being prompt and not keeping our promises. Right away we revised our whole scheme of doing business. We decided to simply not take jobs if we couldn't turn them out when wanted. We made it a rigid rule to live up to our promises. And we adopted the slogan 'Prompt Printers.' Right away we began to recover lost ground. Soon we were actually booming, and we've been going ahead in a very satisfactory manner ever since."

Prices and Quality.

Among all these twenty printers I found that there was a strong feeling that to make a success of the printing business the printer must get the right price for his work. The printer simply can't afford to cut prices simply for the purpose of getting work and keeping his shop running, according to the opinion of these men who have made successes of the printing business.

Perhaps other printers would be more successful in their businesses if they, also, refused to take work at cut prices.

There was, too, of course a strong feeling that quality work must be turned out. Several printers commented forcefully on the bad results to their own business when slipshod work was inadvertently allowed to go through and reach the customer.

Aren't there some worth-while pointers in all this for other printers who want to make successes of their shops?

I found all this to be worth while in helping make more money. And I'm hoping that other printers will find the same thing to be true of all this investigation.

Chas. James Drummond, M.B.E., J.P.

A Remarkable Life Record.

Amongst the veterans of the London printing trade, few can look back upon longer or more varied services than those which Mr. C. J. Drummond has rendered, both as printer and as a citizen of the greatest city in the world.

Though he has lived most of his life in London, Mr. Drummond is not a Londoner by birth, having been born in Ipswich in 1848. It was in Ipswich also that he made his earliest preparations for the battle of life. He was educated in that town at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School and afterwards served a seven years' apprenticeship at the offices of the *Ipswich Journal*.

In 1869 came the important step of removal to London, where Mr Drummond settled down to a life-work in connection with the printing trade, working at his craft as a compositor, first with Messrs. Cassell and Co. and later with other firms in the Metropolis.

A Trade Union Leader.

In the previous year he had been admitted a member of the Typographical Association—in which Society he still holds a card—and before starting work in London he took the first opportunity of joining the London Society of Compositors, thus taking a step which proved to be of much importance to his later career, for he was destined to play a prominent rôle in the world of trade unionism and industrial problems. He was soon marked out in the L.S.C. as one of the Society's "livest" members, and he was in 1875, so soon as eligible, elected to the Committee of this Society, shortly afterwards being made chairman of the Committee. This was soon followed, in 1878, by his election as assistant secretary of the L.S.C., and three years later he attained to the influential position of secretary of that important trade union. His occupancy of the secretaryship, which continued until 1892, included eleven strenuous and important years of the Society's development. An outstanding feature of the period was the introduction of the Linotype, an event which caused much excitement and some uproar in the trade. But for judicious handling of this matter by the L.S.C., the compositor might not have established his claim to the working of this machine.

On the technical side of the printing industry, Mr. Drummond's name is recorded also as an Honorary Consultative Examiner in Typography for the City and Guilds of London Institute; a founder of the Institute of Printers of the British Empire, and that Institute's vice president and honorary secretary; also president of the Printers' Jobbing Guild.

Industrial Activities.

Mr. Drummond's activities in connection with the L.S.C. extended beyond the boundaries of his own Society, and he eventually



Mr. C. J. Drummond.

became a prominent figure in trade unionism generally. Before accepting the secretaryship of the L.S.C. he had represented the Society as delegate to the Trade Union Congress and became secretary of the Standing Orders Committee. Then in 1883 he was elected vice-president of the Trade Union Congress. Trade unionism will remember him as an outstanding figure in many important movements. Thus it was he who was the author in 1884 of the Fair Wages Resolution, and who in 1889 fathered the clause in the Revenue Act placing trade unions in the same position as friendly societies in respect of the payment of Income Tax.

His prominence in the trade union movement caused Mr. Drummond to attract Government notice, and his services have been requisitioned in connection with various matters of national importance. He was in 1885 made a member of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression, and eight years later he consented, at the request of Mr. Mundella, to serve the Board of Trade as labour correspondent; then in 1908 he was appointed chief labour correspondent to the Board of Trade. He has done a large amount of work also in connection with various Trade Boards, having served as vice chairman of the Tin Box Trade Board, a chairman of the Scottish Board Under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, a member of the chairman's panel under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, and vice-chairman of the Paper Box Trade Board. He also acted, by appointment of Sir William Harcourt, as Honorary Visitor of Convict Establishments. He has been a member of the Old Age Pension Committee of the L.C.C., also chairman of the local committee for the Borough of Lambeth.

Civic and National Services.

Amongst the many duties performed for his city and country may be mentioned his acting in 1889 as a member of the Mansion House Committee for the Paris Exhibition (for which service he was created by the French Government an Officier d'Academie). In the same year he was appointed by the Crown a Trustee of the City Parochial Foundation, in connection with which he acted as vice-chairman of the Finance and General Purposes Committee, also as chairman of the Pensions Committee. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the Governing Body of the St. Bride Foundation, of which he served as chairman for 16 years. The Cripplegate Foundation is another London centre of educative and recreational activities, of whose governing body he is a member and of which he was chairman for the year 1920-21. He is a member also of the governing body of the Sir John Cass Foundation. And, of course, he is a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.

The war brought to him, as to most, an increase of calls for effort and service, and to his already exacting multitude of labours he added a number of special temporary activities. Amongst these may be recalled his membership of the Prince of Wales' Committee, of the City of London Local Tribunal, of the Civil Liabilities Committee, and of the Local Food Control Committee for the City of London, whilst he was also Sub-Commissioner for trade exemptions under the Ministry of National Service, a member of the Profiteering Appeal Committee for the City of London, and a member of the War Pensions Committee.

Charitable Efforts.

The mention of pensions reminds us that this indefatigable worker has not left charitable and benevolent movements outside his fields of effort. The fact that in 1887 the "Drummond Pension" of £20 per annum for aged printers was established in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation—to be followed later by a second pension of £20—indicates that quite early in his career his name was prominent in connection with printing trade charities. In the Printers' Pension Corporation he holds no less a position than that of deputy-chairman, and to this he adds membership of the Committee of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, and he is also a life governor of Charing Cross Hospital, and president of the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield. He is a past Grand Officer in Freemasonry, and secretary of three Lodges, a trustee and chairman of the Friendly Societies Convalescent Homes, past president of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society, a member of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, and of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

But enough of this list of the activities and offices—many of them exacting as well as honourable—with which this veteran of the printing craft has been occupied during his long and distinguished career. Little wonder that he has felt for some time that most of the work in which he has been engaged must now be delegated to younger shoulders, and that the future must hold for him less of strenuous effort and more of rest. His numerous friends in the industry will wish him many years more of health and happiness, so that he may enjoy the retirement which has so well been earned.

The greatest of buildings rise only one brick or one beam at a time.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

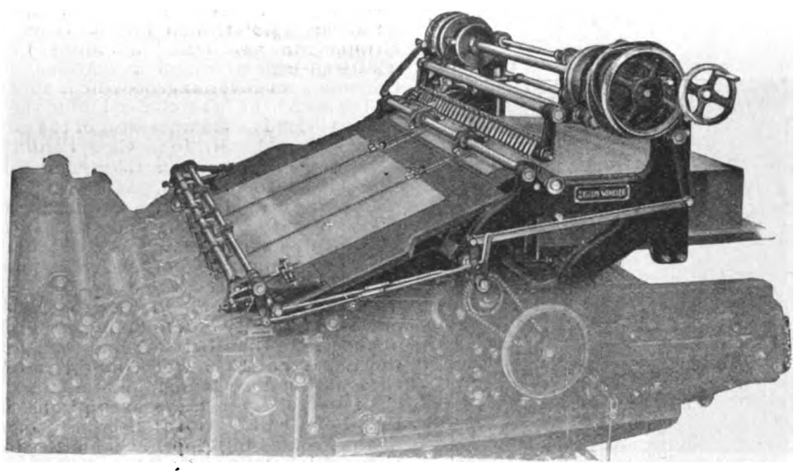
Digitized by Google

— SIMPLICITY —

The Keynote of the WINKLER Automatic Feeder.

Simplicity also means efficiency. Simplicity permits quantity production at moderate cost. The WINKLER Feeder, through its simplicity and absence of confusing adjustments has set a new standard of value, combining the utmost efficiency and reliability with a remarkably low price. Standard parts are used exclusively for the construction.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of printing machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs, and therefore suitable for short runs.

No tapes or friction wheels, and therefore no marring of colours or setting-off when working colours or backing up.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to-day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

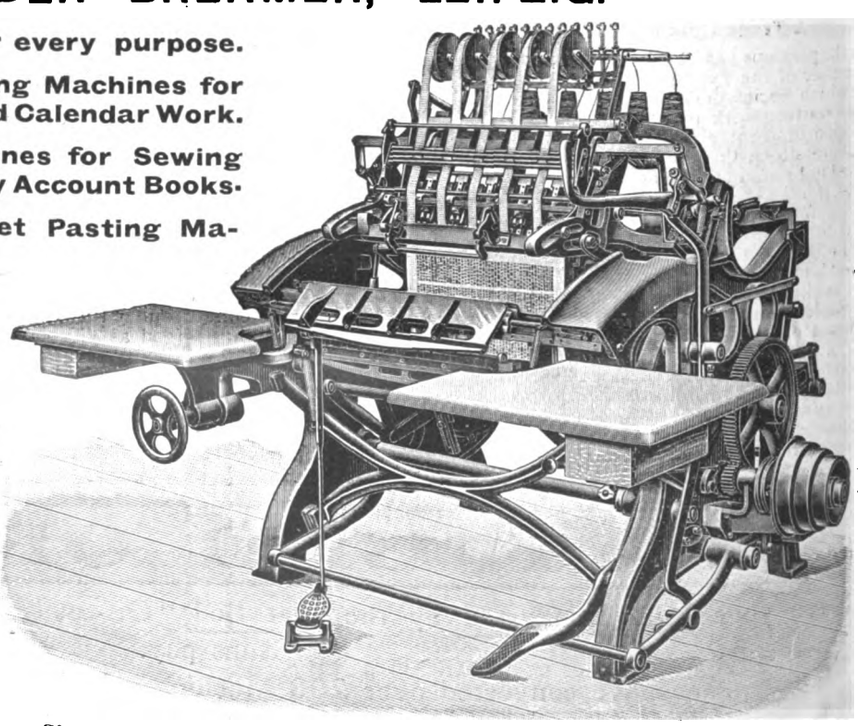
GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).



THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.

No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

RECEIVING orders under the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, have been made in respect of: W. Armistead, 91-93, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., journalist; E. C. Kny, lately residing at 2, Holmwood-gardens, London, S.W., but whose present residence or place of business the petitioners are unable to ascertain, journalist.

ON six summonses under the Factory Act, Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co. (Limited), colour printers, of Southwark Bridge-road, were last week fined a total of £63. Of this amount, £50 and 10 guineas costs was for failing to fence a goods lift securely.

AT Mansion House Police Court last week, fines and costs amounting to over £7 were inflicted on Mr. W. J. Head trading as the Headley Press, in Fleet-street, in respect of inadvertent non-payment of contributions required under the National Health and Unemployment Acts for a girl clerk in his employ.

"PRINTERS, machine minders and linotypers working at newspaper offices always give me a lot of trouble," said a tax collector at the London Guildhall last week, when Alderman Sir H. de Courcy Moore had before him a big batch of income-tax defaulters. Several committal orders were made.

UNDER the presidency of Lord Riddell, the Printing and Allied Trades Sports Association are forming an Amateur Boxing Club, with affiliation to the A.B.A., with headquarters in the vicinity of the City. Particulars of membership, active and honorary, etc., can be obtained of the hon. secretary, Mr. C. Anderson, 25, Canonbury Park North, London, N.1.

THE Printers' Miniature Bisley will be held on Saturday, September 1st, at the Ham and Petersham Rifle Range. The competitions are open to all *bona fide* members of the printing and allied trades, and over 140 prizes and three trophies are to be fired for. A book containing the programme, entry forms, and other information can be had on receipt of a stamp from the hon. secretary, Mr. A. J. Pescud, 158, Erlanger-road, New Cross, S.E.14.

SUNDERLAND JOBBING GUILD.—Mr. N. H. Patterson, chairman of the Sunderland J.I.C., has presented the Sunderland Jobbing Guild with a silver cup, to be competed for during the autumn session. The competition set is for the best design of a guild card. Mr. Patterson has also offered to print the cards free of charge.

THE death is announced, at Edinburgh, in his 77th year, of Mr. Alexander Ross, who was an employee of Messrs. Thomas Nelson, printers and publishers, Edinburgh, for over 50 years.

THE death occurred on Monday, in his 81st year, of Mr. Edwin Tunstall, for 50 years in the composing room of the *Manchester Guardian*.

THE death has occurred at Liverpool of Mr. Herbert S. Douglas, of the Mersey Stationery Co., Ltd.

THE sudden death occurred on Thursday, at the age of 45, of Mr. William Allan, of Middlesbrough, eldest son of the late William Allan, stationer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A VERDICT of "Death from pneumonia caused by the deceased trying to drown himself in the river" was returned at an inquest on Harry Bilton (64), compositor, of Newmarket.

THE late Mr. Joseph Dewick, of Cannon-street, E.C., and Lewisham, S.E., wholesale stationer, who died July 2nd, aged 77, left £37,570.

PEARSON MEMORIAL FUND.—According to a report of the Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund, which is now closed, from its inauguration in December, 1921, to May, 1923, the receipts totalled £49,886 6s. 11d., of which £48,099 9s. came from donations and organised collections. After the payment of necessary expenses there remained a sum of £28,738 2s. 4d. In New Zealand Mr. Clutha Mackenzie, himself a blinded soldier trained at St. Dunstan's, and son of the late High Commissioner, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, is engaged in raising the sum of £100,000 as a memorial to the late Sir Arthur Pearson, and has already obtained more than half the required amount.

AUGUST 23rd, according to information that reaches us from Christiania, is the date on which pulp and paper mill workers in Norway have decided to come out on strike.

THE majority of the shares in the *Vancouver Daily Province*, which hitherto has been the property of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Mr. W. C. Nichol, has been purchased by Messrs. William Southam and Sons, the largest publishers in Canada, who own a chain of newspapers from coast to coast.

THERE commenced publication on Tuesday a free daily newspaper produced in Rangoon, known as the *Burma Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser*. It is stated to be similar in contents to any other up-to date newspaper, but in this case the advertisements pay for the paper.

THE Berlin police authorities have suspended for two weeks the publication of the *Deutsche Tageblatt*, owing to its attacks on Dr. Stresemann and the Republican form of Government.

Printing Bogus Banknotes.

United States Secret Service agents seized last week at Long Island a complete plant for manufacturing counterfeit $100 Federal Reserve banknotes. The capture was effected at the precise moment when the counterfeiters were running off the first set of proofs, and the circulation of the notes was thus prevented. The authorities state that this is the second capture within a week of counterfeiters of Federal Reserve banknotes before the notes got into circulation.

According to the chief of the Secret Service, the plates seized in both instances were manufactured in Canada, where a month ago Secret Service agents co-operating with the Dominion Government captured five Frenchmen, together with a complete equipment for turning out $5 and $10 American banknotes. All three plants have been broken up. It is believed that the same gang was responsible in all three instances, the plates being identical in make.

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel
Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould)
For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams
Badoureau
Fleet, London

Telephones
Cent 246
Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

DOW & LESTER

♦

BOOKBINDERS

♦

FORESTERS' HALL PLACE
CLERKENWELL ROAD
LONDON, E.C.1.
HOLBORN 430

Digitized by Google

University Degree for Printers.

Particulars of Leeds Course.

The University of Leeds has now issued a prospectus of the newly constituted course for printing students qualifying for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce and a diploma in printing. The following details are given:—

The University has received evidence which seems to establish the need for a prolonged course of training for young men who look forward to occupying posts of directive responsibility in the printing trades. A degree course has therefore been instituted which is designed to meet this need. The students will require to become familiar (1) with the technology of the printing and allied industries; (2) with the principles of Economics and Commerce as applied to modern business.

The course has been made possible by co-operation between the University and the Leeds Education Committee. For the purpose of the scheme the Printing Department of the Leeds Technical School has been affiliated to the University, which will take full responsibility for the students' degree course and examinations. Instruction in all the subjects except printing technology will be given in the University itself.

The degree course will extend over three years, and, at the end of the third year, if he has satisfied the requirements, the student will receive the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. But he is then advised to spend a fourth year in further technological training in Printing at the Technical School, under the care of the School Authorities, in preparation for the Diploma in Printing offered by the School. There he will find ample facilities for the practical and theoretical study of every branch of printing, bookbinding and photographic processes, including the latest methods of photo-lithographic work. During that year he will be entitled to remain a member of the University Union.

The Ordinances and Regulations for the degree in Commerce are given in the Appendix. The full course for the printing student is constituted as follows:—

First Year.—Physics; Mathematics; Economics; Commercial Law. (Attendance is also required at the Printing School for one afternoon—three hours per week).

Second Year.—Engineering; Statistics; Economics; Commercial Law. (Attendance is also required at the Printing School for one afternoon—three hours per week).

Third Year.—Printing; Economics; Accountancy.

Detailed Syllabus.

The following syllabus explains more in detail the nature of the various courses.

ECONOMICS.

First Year.—The evolution of modern economic conditions. Modern industrial, commercial and social organisation. The national income. Value and distribution.

Second Year.—(*a*) Financial and Commercial Organisation.—Business organisation and management; large and small businesses; stock enterprise; the trust movement. Land and water transport. Insurance. Currency and banking; the money market; stock exchange and foreign exchanges. The organisation of foreign trade. (*b*) Labour Organisation.—Methods of remuneration; trade union organisation; conciliation and arbitration; joint industrial councils, works committees, etc. Industrial fatigue. Trades Boards. Factory legislation.

Third Year.—(*a*) Advanced study of principles of economics, with special reference to Public Finance and Administration. (*b*) A special course of study on the Economics of the printing and allied industries. The student will also be required to investigate a selected economic problem relating to this group of industries.

ACCOUNTANCY.

(NOTE.—A knowledge of bookkeeping will be assumed in this course).

(*a*) A general course on Financial Accounts; cost accounts; business administration. (*b*) A special course on the methods of cost accountancy employed in the printing trades.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

First Year.—The Law of Contract; Sale of Goods; Bills of Exchange.

Second Year.—The Law of Partnership; Company Law; Carriage by Land.

MATHEMATICS.

First Year.—The one-year course for Applied Science students, which enables a student to proceed with the applications of Mathematics to Statistics. The course will include a study of Analytical Geometry and the Calculus as far as Trigonometrical Functions and the Exponential.

STATISTICS.

Second Year.—Mathematical Laboratory and Theory of Statistics.

Third Year.—Students will be required, in their third year (as part of the special course on Economics) to become familiar with the sources of statistics and other information relative to the printing and allied trades, and will be trained to evaluate the available statistical material.

PHYSICS.

The first year course prescribed for students taking the degree of Bachelor of Science, *viz.*, Introductory Physics.

ENGINEERING.

The first year course in Engineering prescribed for students taking the degree of B.Sc., *viz.*, General Engineering I.

PRINTING.

(*a*) Practical Composition; (*b*) Mechanical Composition; (*c*) Letterpress Machine Work.

Second Year.—(*a*) Principles of Lithography; (*b*) Preparation of the various printing surfaces used in Lithography; (*c*) Lithographic Machine Work.

Third Year.—(*a*) Bookbinding; (*b*) Illustration Processes; (*c*) Manufacture and Use of Printing Papers; (*d*) Works Organisation and Management; (*e*) General Finance of Printing.

Fourth Year Diploma Course.—(*a*) General Course. Practical work in all sections of the Printing trade; or (*b*) Special Course. Specialised study of one (or two) sections of the Printing trade.

FEES.

The composition fee (including subscription to the University Union) payable for each of the four years of the course will be £45.

Manchester College of Technology.

The prospectus of the forthcoming session of the courses in printing and photographic technology at the Manchester Municipal College of Technology, shows the comprehensive nature of the training offered. The courses commence on October 1st, 1923, and continue until May 9th, 1924. The value of the instruction lies not only in the provision of lectures by experts upon every phase of the activities of the up-to-date printer, but also in the opportunities available for practical work. In this way is the hand trained in conjunction with the mind.

In the composing room there are 36 frames and cabinets, with a supply of type of standard faces. There are three linotype machines and hand presses for proofing. The machine room contains a double demy Miehle machine, a demy Summitt machine, a double crown Wharfedale, Phœnix, Caxton, Golding Jobber, and Arab platens. The lithographic section is equipped with a demy lithographic printing machine, two Mann rotary offset machines, a power demy transfer press, five hand presses, a power plate-graining machine, a collotype hand press and a copper plate press.

The photographic section includes pure photography and the photo-mechanical processes. The studio is equipped for portraiture by artificial light and there is also a dark room, daylight studio, photographic printing room and laboratory. For negative making for the processes of photo-engraving, photo-lithography and offset photo-lithography there is a studio with three dark rooms, which contain one 12 by 10 camera and three 15 by 12 cameras. The dark rooms are arranged for wet collodion sensitising, wet collodion development and dry plate work respectively, and the etching room has the necessary equipment—including two etching machines—for block-making, photo-lithography and collotype. The finishing room is fitted with Royle router, power saw, guillotine and other plant used in the mounting of photographically-engraved blocks. The bindery is fitted for work in forwarding and finishing, and contains a blocking press.

The prospectus, which is admirably arranged, is issued together with "An Outline of the Day Courses held in the Department of Printing and Photographic Technology," both of which handbooks are printed by the Department. The whole get-up is most tasteful and is a striking example of the value of the Department as an instructional centre.

Necrology

Mr. W. H. Thomas.

We regret to record the death, which occurred on Saturday, at his residence in Roman-road, Middlesbrough, of Mr. W. H. Thomas, J.P., principal of the firm of Jordison and Co., Ltd., printers. Mr. Thomas' end came suddenly, as the result of a seizure, and it removes one who was prominent in the printing trade as well as being a public figure in the life of Middlesbrough. He was president of the North-Eastern Master Printers' Alliance, a member of the Executive of the Federation, and a representative of the employers on the Joint Industrial Council. Mr. Thomas was 66 years of age, and a bachelor. At the funeral, which took place on Tuesday, the Federation of Master Printers was regresented by Mr. H. E. Woolston, hon. secretary of the Middlesbrough Association of Master Printers, and the North-Eastern Alliance by Mr. J. English, secretary. Among the wreaths sent was one inscribed "From the President, Vice-president and Members of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers."

Mr. P. J. M'Cullagh.

The death has occurred, at his residence in Dublin, of Mr. Patrick J. M'Cullagh, who for the past 22 years had been travelling representative for Messrs. W. and G. Baird, Ltd., printers, Belfast. Mr. M'Cullagh was formerly Irish representative for Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., lithographers and art stationers, and later represented Messrs. M'Gowan and Ingram, Ltd. He joined the firm of Messrs. Baird in June, 1901, and had booked some of the largest orders ever given for lithographic work in Ireland. The funeral took place in Dublin on Friday last.

Trade Union Matters.

T.A. AND INTERCHANGE OF TYPE.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the T.A. a report was received from the secretary of the Hull Branch that during one month 42 columns of advertisement matter had been exchanged between two offices, and that at one of the offices an advertisement compositor was under notice. The Council decided to forward to the Master Printers' Federation a request for an immediate conference on the subject of the interchange of such matter.

ELECTION OF T.A. ORGANISER.—There are thirteen nominations for the position of organiser in the Typographical Association, to take the place of Mr. Matthewson, retired.

LEEDS TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The quarterly report of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association states that the condition of affairs in the local printing trade during the past quarter has remained uniformly bad. The number of unemployed members has varied between 70 and 80, with an inclination to rise rather than fall. In addition there has been an increase of 6,000 hours of short time among the working members, and a reduction of 2,000 hours in the overtime worked. The trade at present is in a state of stagnation, with no appreciable sign of improvement. A feature of the slump is an increasing tendency on the part of employers to put our members on an indefinite suspension for lengthy periods. The Branch Committee are of opinion that such methods of dealing with the present situation are grossly unfair, and an application has been made to the Leeds Master Printers' Association to receive a deputation on the subject.

MANCHESTER Machine Section of the Typographical Association will hold their annual picnic on September 1st, when Marple will be visited.

THE "VERTICAL" PLATEN.—A dispute is in progress between the Platen Machine Minders' Society and the Printing Machine Managers' Society as to which shall have control of this new type of machine.

ACCORDING to the *London Chamber of Commerce Journal*, the activity of German manufacturers in Syrian markets, regarding certain industries, including the paper trade, is worthy of note.

Digitized by Google

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

PROCESS ARTIST—AEROGRAPH for really first-class work; also Good GENERAL ARTIST.—Box 14229.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) disengaged; thoroughly experienced and reliable; very energetic; highly recommended. — R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14234

LAYER-ON seeks engagement; all-round experience on Cylinder Machines; age 20.—G., 27, William-street, E.10. 14230

LOOSE-LEAF BINDER requires sit.; 15 years' experience English and American systems; take charge if required.—Replies to Box 14227.

MACHINE MINDER, Half-Tone, Colour, etc., requires sit.; first class.—63, Rosebery-road, Brixton, S.W.2. 14225

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER, shortly at liberty, seeks re-engagement.—Cox, 4, Geary-road, N.W.10. 14219

SITUATION wanted as WORKS MANAGER or FOREMAN; anywhere; News or Jobbing; 20 years' English and Colonial experience; used to Lino's and Mono's; 35.—Gordon, 42, Dragon-avenue, Harrogate. 14233

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge —Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

WAREHOUSEMAN and CUTTER offers quick reliable services.—Box 14220.

Managers, etc.

MANAGER requires engagement as PRODUCTION, WORKS or GENERAL MANAGER; exceptional knowledge of all branches of the trade, also papers and other materials; first-class organiser, accustomed to handle large staff.—Write, Box 14222.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Patents, etc.

THE Proprietors of Patents, Nos. 137,471 and 137,507, relating to LEDGERS, wish to Licence or Sell the Patent Rights.—Inquiries should be addressed to John E. Raworth and Moss, Chartered Patent Agents, 75, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 14232

Miscellaneous.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, wanted to Rent, near Ludgate-circus.—Box 14228.

620 FULLY PAID CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES of £1 each in James Burn and Co., Ltd., Bookbinders, of 33, Hatton-garden, E.C., for sale at 14s. 6d.—Box 14231.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER EXPORTS

Papermakers should Advertise their Specialities, Watermarks, etc., in the Quarterly Export Issues of the——

"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Rates on application to the Publishers:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

STATIONERS' COMPANY AND Printing Industry Technical Board.

The annual meeting for advancement of technical education for printers will be held at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, E.C., on Friday, September 21st, 1923, at 6.30 p.m. The Right Hon. Lord Riddell, the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, P.C., M.P., W. Howard Hazell, J.P., T. E. Naylor, J.P., and representatives from trade organisations are expected to be present. The prizes and certificates gained during last session by London printing technical students will be presented by Mrs. Wilton Phipps, J.P., chairman of the Education Committee of the London County Council. Edward P. Vacher, F.R.G.S., Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, will preside. All interested are invited to be present.

ROBERT WILLIAMS & SONS
(Gorton), Ltd.

BOOKBINDERS' NEEDS SUPPLIED.

Send for free samples of

COVERETTE
and
ART COVER.

HIGHEST QUALITY.
LOW PRICES.
BRITISH PRODUCTS OF BRITISH LABOUR.

CHATSWORTH MILLS, GORTON, MANCHESTER.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,
PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'
ESTD. 1840. BINDERS. Phone CENTRAL 716.
LOOSE LEAF BINDING ..a.. Speciality.
Send us your enquiries for
LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.
11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C. 4,
and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E. 1.

Digitized by Google

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,
36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.

Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Writeor' Phone—Telephone No. Clerkenwell 6471

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—**Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.**

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000



THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 198, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1923.

The Example of Mr. Ford.

DESPITE the thousand and one popular jokes made at the expense of the Ford car, the fact remains that Mr. Ford has brilliantly succeeded in doing something that badly needed doing, viz., producing motor cars at prices within the capacity of the multitude. In doing this, Mr. Ford has not only supplied a great public need, but he has in the process provided thousands of people with employment at good wages, and has incidentally made himself a millionaire. Now the greatest difficulty with which printers and bookbinders are faced in their present-day endeavours to increase their sales is the same problem that confronted Mr. Ford—the problem of reducing costs of production. Of course if one speaks of applying Ford principles to our own industry the foremost objection that springs to mind is the obvious one that methods which are successful in the mass production of motor cars, all standardised in form, size and materials, may not be successful under the different conditions of our own allied trades, as, for instance, in a bindery which has to bind books of all shapes and sizes in covers of very varied kinds. There is sense in this objection, but it does does not suffice to annul the value of Mr. Ford as an example. That some of our factories provide a big field for the application of more efficient management is strongly suggested in the article which we print on another page telling how a big New York bindery has endeavoured to apply Mr. Ford's methods and has succeeded thereby in reducing costs by 20 per cent. Mr. Ford's ideas are surely worth studying.

* * *

Falling-Off in Paper Imports.

LAST month's imports of paper and cardboard—879,356 cwts.—registered a decline of 148,167 cwts., or 14·4 per cent., against July last year, and an increase of 356,632 cwts., or 68·2 per cent., compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year. Contrasting last month's receipts with those of the two previous months of May and June, there is also indicated a significant drop in the quantity received. The main bulk of the drop in imports as well as exports is undoubtedly due to the dock strike. All varieties of paper imported—with the exception of "packings and wrappings" and "stationery"—show declines last month compared with July twelve months ago. The principal declines were in "printings and writings," from 410,262 cwts. to 331,504 cwts., and "strawboards," from 297,454 cwts. to 169,912 cwts. The arrivals of packings and wrappings during the month amounted to no less than 242,616 cwts., a figure which represents an increase of 48,421 cwts. over the consignments sent to this country in July last year. The c.i.f. value of the month's imports reached a total of £968,601, a decline of £160,307 (14·2 per cent.) compared with July last year, and an increase of £40,068 (4·3 per cent.) against the corresponding month of 1921. The falling-off that took place in the month's paper imports is not borne out when the seven months' statistics are considered. Thus we find that during January to July of the present year paper and cardboard receipts, standing at 6,557,708 cwts., exceeded those of the corresponding seven months of 1922 by 943,667 cwts. (16·8 per cent.), and by 3,308,688 cwts. (101·8 per cent.) contrasted with January to July two years ago. The total value of the seven months' imports amounts to £7,151,437, an advance of £682,167, or 10·5 per cent., compared with the corresponding period last year.

* * *

The Ruhr Chaos.

FOR those who doubt the effect of a German collapse on British industry and commerce, there is good reasoning in the statement of the F.B.I., an association which is free from any criticism of its outlook on foreign trading. Purely from self-interested motives it goes some length to demonstrate the utter impossibility of depending solely upon an "intertrading within the Empire" policy such as is frequently put forward by thoroughgoing Imperialists. The factor that is holding back trade development both at home and in the Colonies is European disruption. The F.B.I. certainly will not be accused of pro-Germanism when it looks forward to German stability as a means of improving British business.

* * *

Paper Distribution.

THERE is a quiet and steady tendency in many quarters to further the policy of correct paper distribution, *i.e.*, from mill to user, *via* the merchant or distributing depôt. The recent negotiations between the paper merchants and printers were perhaps not conducted primarily as a means of developing any pre-arranged scheme of distribution. Their main object was to eliminate direct trading under certain conditions. The agreement is, however, the first step in the direction of rational re organisation. The next move is with the merchants and the mills. It may be long delayed but it cannot fail to mature.

SUBSIDISED WAGES.—Mr. W. Howard Hazell writes to *The Times* in reply to a letter appearing in that journal, in which it is suggested, in order to reduce unemployment, that the Government should subsidise the wages of any additional workers that the employers engage. Mr. Hazell points out that the immediate effect of this method of subsidising wages would be that orders would be rapidly transferred from firms who are working without a subsidy and paying full wages to those firms who take on the largest number of subsidised workers. Employers paying normal wages would have to dismiss their men, who would go on the unemployed list, and they, in turn, might be re-engaged at less than normal rates of pay, subsidised by the Government.

Digitized by Google

Postage on Paper Samples.

Many Demands for Concession.

A timely letter reaches us from Mr. W. H. Burchell, of the Caxton Press, Ltd., Leather-lane, in respect to the representations being made to the Postmaster-General by the paper manufacturers of the United Kingdom for permission to send printed samples of paper at the printed matter rate, which is two ounces for ½d. "At the present time," writes Mr. Burchell, "they are forced to send these samples, which are the life-blood of their business, under the expensive letter rate—namely, 1½d. for two ounces. This amounts to a heavy tax on their publicity account. In consequence it restricts the output of printed samples of paper sent out to increase trade. Paper manufacturers have a strong argument for their demand and a recent precedent. The Postmaster-General in May last helped small newspapers, weighing under two ounces, to come under the printed matter rate (two ounces for ½d.). Before that time the minimum charge for a newspaper was a penny for six ounces. The Postmaster-General graciously stated that as a newspaper consisted of printed matter therefore a paper weighing up to two ounces could be sent for the halfpenny. The paper people argue that this is their case, and that their printed samples of paper consist of printed matter and paper, and consequently should come under the printed matter rate. The precedent referred to above is that printed samples of paper were carried for eighteen years—1897-1915—at the liberal rate of four ozs. a 1d. If the Postmaster-General will concede the printed matter rate many more millions of these samples will be sent out, thus benefiting in their production trade and commerce, decreasing unemployment, and increasing the postal revenue."

The paper and stationery dealers are very much alive to the urgency of this reform, as is evident from the following views expressed in the daily press:—

Mr. J. T. STEELE, secretary, Spicers, Limited, 19, New Bridge-street, E.C., writes:—For nearly two years I have been endeavouring to get the G.P.O. to allow printed samples of paper to pass through the post at the printed paper rate, instead of the letter rate, but have so far failed to move the powers that be. The letter rate is admittedly a deterrent to business, and papermakers, printers, publishers and stationers all suffer accordingly. The latest Post Office returns show that only in the case of printed papers was the estimated increase, consequent on the reduction of postal rates, reached; the 20 per cent. estimated increase turning out to be 25 per cent. If the P.M.G. would include printed samples of paper in the category of printed papers, I am confident that the revenue would be still further increased, trade legitimately helped, and without cost, but otherwise, to the State. Printed paper samples from abroad are already carried at the printed paper rate.

Mr. H. R. MARSH, the Stationers' Association of the United Kingdom, Avenue-chambers, 4, Vernon-place, Southampton-row, W.C.1, states:—On behalf of some thousands of retail stationers who are members of this association, and I may say confidently, in the interests of the stationery trade in general, I cordially endorse the letter from Mr. J. T. Steele, regarding the desirability of letting printed paper samples pass through the post at the printed paper rate instead of being treated as letters, as they are at present. Unlike many appeals which are made to the Postmaster-General, this is not one which involves a loss of revenue to the Post Office, but, on the contrary, will not only do much to assist the trade of the country and reduce unemployment in the printing industry, but will actually prove an important source of additional revenue to the P.M.G.'s Department.

Mr PERCY BARRINGER, president of the National Stationers' Association, also touches on the subject:—A month or two ago, when the mark was at a comparatively high rate, it was possible for stationers here to send stacks of sample notepaper to Germany to be reposted to British addresses at twenty-three a penny. The figure will now be nearer three hundred a penny. And yet our postal authorities persist in regarding our samples, when posted in this country, as letters, and charge us threehalfpence each for them. The grievance of the stationers is that while printed circulars of all kinds are allowed to go by halfpenny post, they are prevented from sending half-sheets of notepaper as samples to prospective customers. It is urged by the association that, as their samples are printed papers, they therefore come under the printed-paper rate. If we were allowed to use the halfpenny rate we could circularise three times at least as many people, and, let us hope, obtain three times as much trade, with consequently more than a triple increase in revenue to the Post Office.

The United Kingdom Paper Bag Manufacturers' Association, in a communication to the Postmaster-General, urge the extension of the existing postal regulations to printed samples of paper. It is pointed out that the most obvious remedy for the present state of unemployment lies in the re-absorption of the unemployed by their respective trades, and this can only take place by reason of improvement in the state of British trade. Moreover the concession asked for is only technical and not likely to involve the Post Office in any financial loss.

Personal.

THE marriage took place on Tuesday of Rev. Michael Neville Lake, M.A., vicar of St. Oswald's, Walthamstow, son of the late Mr. Reginald J. Lake, at one time president of the Master Printers' Federation.

THE bride, who, like the bridegroom, is a Master of Arts at Oxford University, is Miss Mary Catherine Amy Barclay, eldest daughter of the vicar of Birtley.

MR. H. A. BETHELL, chairman of the Organisation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, is to attend the J.I.C. sports meeting at Belmont Hill, St. Albans, on Saturday, and it is expected that the joint secretaries of the J.I.C., Messrs. A. E. Goodwin and A. E. Holmes will also be present.

MR. GOODWIN returns this week to 24, Holborn, after an enjoyable holiday spent at Seaford, Sussex. This is the first time for several years that his holiday has not been interrupted by labour trouble. In spite of the blessings of "stabilisation," however, there are many problems ahead, labour and other, which will make big demands upon the renewed energy which, we trust, his holiday has brought him.

MR. HOLMES returned to town early in the week. He chose Norfolk, we hear, as his holiday ground this year.

MR. A. J. BROOM, who was formerly liaison officer in the Industrial Relations Department of the Ministry of Labour, has been appointed to the staff of the Newspaper Society.

MR. H. CAWTHORNE, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been appointed manager of the Printing Department carried on under the auspices of the Newcastle Education Committee. There were 130 applications for the post.

IT is announced that the Right Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., has become chairman of the Westminster Advertising Service, Ltd. Mr. Roberts is the first ex-Cabinet Minister to take an active part in the advertising profession.

MR. THOS MALTMAN has just retired from the service of Messrs. A. and W. Kennedy, printers and stationers, of the Dolphin Works, Pollokshaws.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT BAGSTER, of 15, Paternoster-row, celebrated their golden wedding on Tuesday. Mr. Bagster is the son of Jonathan Bagster, the well known Bible publisher.

MR. HERBERT JEANS, chief of Reuter's Parliamentary staff, has been appointed chief editor of Reuter's Agency in succession to the late Mr. F. W. Dickinson.

MR. DOUGLAS WILLIAMS, who has been acting chief editor, is returning at his own request to resume his post as Reuter's general manager for North America.

SIR ALFRED ROBBINS, London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, is retiring from active newspaper work after 50 years.

MR. L. MORROW, of the literary staff of the *Northern Whig*, Belfast, has been presented with several books and a case of pipes by his colleagues on leaving to take up an appointment in Dublin.

MR. WILLIAM STEWART, a member of the literary staff of the *Glasgow Herald* for 42 years, and ex-chairman of the Glasgow and West of Scotland District of the Institute of Journalists, has retired from active journalistic work.

MR. STANLEY COUSINS, who recently underwent a slight operation, is, we are glad to learn, making satisfactory progress.

MR. B. W. SCRIBNER, chemist of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., has been selected by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, as successor to Mr. F. A. Curtis, chief of the paper laboratory of the bureau, who resigned as from July 1st.

MR. SACHIO KORIYAMA, representing the Japanese Government Printing Office, is spending several months in the United States studying American methods and machinery. Mr. Koriyama is connected with the Bureau Staff which produces Japan's paper money and one of the special missions which is now requiring his attention is the selection of better inks for printing this currency.

MME. DE GAINZA, of Buenos Aires, who is reported to have been robbed of jewellery, valued at about £32,500, is the proprietor of the Buenos Aires daily newspaper *La Prensa*.

GERMANY'S new Chancellor, Herr Stresemann, is an experienced journalist, having been at one time editor of the *Saxische Industrieller Zei ung*.

London School of Printing.

Fine Work by Students.

The "Year Book of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades"—together with a batch of other examples of students' work in the way of booklets, posters, etc.—remind's us that the high-quality printing work carried on at St. Bride School is not a thing of the past, but that the London School of Printing is continuing, and even attempting to rival, the successes registered at St. Bride's. Needless to say, the printing included in the new portfolio reflects great credit on the students who carried it out and on Mr. J. R. Riddell and his able band of helpers, whose enthusiasm and ability have led to the results attained. The examples cover a very wide range, including even some admirable photo-litho work, and all speak eloquently for the resources of the new school. There will doubtless be a rush for enrolment when the school's doors open next month, and intending students will do well to be early with their applications.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

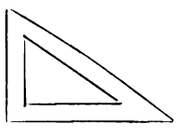
Efficient Management in the Bindery.

Ideas which Cut Costs by 20 per Cent.

When that famous bookbinding concern, the J. F. Tapley Co., of Long Island City, New York, moved into new quarters, many profitable new ideas were put into service; ideas which came from a search for underlying principles plus a faith in the wide applicability of fundamental plans. Some of these are of very general interest, and we therefore reproduce in part an account written by Mr. E. W. Palmer, president of the company, in a recent issue of *Factory*, the magazine of management.

Merely in the cost of handling our product between operations, writes Mr. Palmer, we have saved $10,000 a year by moving from a four-storey factory to one in which all operations are grouped on a single floor. This is the largest individual saving I can point to that can be directly and accurately measured; but our cost figures show beyond a doubt that our average manufacturing costs are a trifle less than 80 per cent. of what they were in the old plant. When I finish describing the improved methods, I think it will be apparent that such betterments as we made are easily within the reach of most concerns, no matter how well they are managed; for our old plant was far from antiquated or run down.

After considering from all points of view whether to build or to rent—and where—we decided to rent a floor in a concrete building in Long Island City. This building is in the form of a hollow triangle (as roughly indicated in the figure), which at first glance may seem to be a poor shape, but which we find works out for us to better advantage than would, probably, any other.



Studying Mr. Ford.

Before making a lay-out, even tentatively, we decided to study at first the ideas that have worked so well in the Ford automobile plant. We ignored a lot of sincere wellwishers who tried to save us time and mistakes by telling us that Ford's methods are undoubtedly effective in plants that turn out a product of a single design year in and year out, but that our business is different and that straight line production is out of the question for us.

There might seem offhand to be a measure of reason to that argument, for our business is the binding of books. We are apt to have in the shop at any one time, a hundred or more jobs, all different, ranging from a lot of 250 small, thin, vest-pocket memorandum books to a quarter of a million large, heavy catalogues, or 10,000 sets of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Certainly such a variety of items and quantities does not sound much like Ford's quantity production of a single design. In fact, we are actually an edition shop that must be willing and able to handle any job of bookbinding that is offered to us. We knew that we would not be able to adopt all of the Ford methods, but we did believe that there was much we could learn from his shops, inasmuch as bookbinding is essentially a problem in progressive operations and progressive assembly. So a member of our organisation spent several days in the Ford plants absorbing ideas and methods which the automobile men were most painstaking in explaining to him.

Perhaps the biggest result of our study has been a somewhat intangible, but, I believe, a most important one; we have absorbed what I might call the Ford point of view. When a problem comes up that is new to us, I find that we are all inclined to ask ourselves, "How would Ford solve that?" The result is that we find ourselves solving the problem in the light of the manufacturing as a whole, and not gaining a temporary improvement in a single operation at the cost of disorganising another.

Since our manufacturing is progressive, we have arranged the machines in batteries in the order in which they perform their operations. Briefly, our operations consist of cutting apart the flat printed sheets, made up as 16, 32, or 64 pages, as they are delivered from the press room on flat trucks; folding them into sections or signatures; inserting or pasting in illustrations; affixing fly leaves front and back, and the leaves which paste down against the cover; sewing the sections into complete book form; trimming the edges; shaping the book and reinforcing the back for the cover.

While these operations are going on the covers are being made. This consists of cutting the cloth, leather or paper, the pulp board which stiffens the cover, making the covers by hand or by machine, adding the stamping in ink, gold, or other materials, thus forming the complete cover. Then the book must be cased into the cover in order to complete the book. When this is done, the books must dry under pressure for several hours until the moisture of the paste and glue used in the operation has evaporated and the book has dried into shape.

Thus it is apparent that we make two separate sub-assemblies simultaneously and bring them together in a final assembly. Offhand, it may seem that this calls for straight-line production in a plant of almost any shape other than the triangular one we have. Actually, after a little study, we found that this somewhat odd shape is nearly ideal.

Important Storage Space.

In one corner of the triangular building are two stock rooms for raw materials—one for the printed sheets and one for materials that go to make up the covers. The printed sheets go down one side of the building, where all of the various operations they need are performed upon them. In the meantime, the materials that go into the covers are moving down the other side of the building, and are gradually assuming the appearance of covers. The two meet on the third side of the triangle, are assembled, pressed and wrapped. Inspections are made on both of the sub-assemblies after practically every operation.

Now note, if you please, that we have placed machines only along the outside walls of the building, although there is plenty of room and satisfactory light along the inside walls. We keep this space for temporary storage of goods in process. It is obvious that with perhaps 100 different jobs in the plant at once we may be called upon to make a delivery of part of nearly every job every week, but we have to set up a machine for an order just as does a machine shop. It is expensive to be setting up and knocking down a machine constantly, which is what we would be doing most of the time if we ran only so much of a job at once as has to be delivered in any one week, say.

This method of using for storage—for what is commonly called a non-productive purpose—space that might be used for productive machinery, is actually of great help in getting the maximum of production at the minimum costs. It reduces the idle time of machines tremendously. We literally have reservoirs of goods in process at exactly the place where they will next be needed; that helps to keep the machines active full time. At any rate, there is seldom any excuse for a machine waiting idly, while there are goods upon which it might be working. If there is work for it to do, that work is in plain sight—within 30 feet at the most.

Plant Flexibility.

I have said that our machines are arranged in batteries. These batteries are made up of machines of the same type—folders for instance—but they are not all of the same size, nor fitted for doing exactly the same jobs. Therefore, it is often desirable to move a machine from one location to another quickly and inexpensively. When a machine gets out of kelter it is better to remove it to the repair shop than to have the mechanic working on it in the department. Therefore, we have, so far as seems feasible, made our machines portable. All machines that weigh less than one ton are mounted on platforms which run on castors, and so can be easily moved about. The platform carries not only the machine, but its individual motor, speed regulator, automatic switch cut-off, pilot light, and so on. There is not a belt in our plant nor are there any group electric drives. That costs a little more for the original installation, but the saving in idle time and the increased flexibility pays excellent dividends on the extra investment.

The motors are connected to the power lines by a flexible cord and plug. The overhead wire is carried in metal conduit hung from the ceiling, and equipped with nine outlet boxes to each bay. That is sufficient to enable us to place a machine in the exact spot desired, and to know that it will be almost directly under an outlet to which it can be plugged in.

In regard to glue pots, it was the custom to let each man make his own glue. We have eliminated this by establishing a glue laboratory wherein are prepared, on formulas, the hard and flexible glues used in the various operations. Each operator having use for a glue kettle and a brush, has one with his own number on both articles. He draws from the glue-room the glue that he needs for the work in hand. He likewise receives the correct brush for the job. The glue pot is made entirely of copper and was thoroughly soaked and polished the day before.

We have given a great deal of attention to flexibility in our organisation as well as in our equipment. One of the best examples is in our planning department. In view of the diversity of work passing through our plant, accurate planning is essential or prompt deliveries would be impossible and profits would be minimised; consequently when business is good we can afford a good-sized planning force, but when it drops off we cannot.

Keeping Planning Department Flexible.

This problem is solved by having a head of the planning division with two assistants. This is the skeleton force. The moment business drops off, these three only, in conjunction with the superintendent and the foremen, handle the manufacturing problems which under pressure would be spread over four times as many clerks.

In other words, the planning department can be expanded or shrunk almost automatically with the flow of work in the shop. Some of the clerks are put in the factory to work and then drawn back into the planning department, while less essential ones can be laid off and new ones taken on without detriment to the general planning function.

There are a few items of plant equipment that have been effective in saving money for

Digitized by Google

us that I believe could, with minor changes, be adapted to many plants, even in widely different industries. For instance, after books are bound it is necessary while they are still damp to put them under a considerable pressure for from 6 to 12 hours. This was done for years by putting the books in heavy screw presses which took up considerable room and cost much money. To take care of our present production, we would need at least 100 of these presses. Instead of the hundred we now have only seven. The books are placed in the press with a heavy board at the top and bottom. These boards are drilled at each end and fitted with casting to receive tension rods of steel. One end of the rod is threaded and equipped with a hand wheel which is tightened down while the books and the boards are in the press, to hold the tension. The screw of the press is then loosened and the stack of books, still under the original pressure, is slid out on a special truck and moved to the next department. When the 6 to 12 hours' needed pressure is up, the tension rods and boards are removed and the books are ready for the next operation.

Notes and News.

The State of Trade.

Trade in the bookbinding section can only be considered as poor, and rather worse than a month ago. The falling off affects every branch of the trade, but in particular the letterpress side is experiencing a very lean time. On the stationery side there is a dearth of Government and Corporation work and only the banks appear to be placing bulky business. Publishers are putting very little new business forward, owing to the poorness of the demand. The season has been one of the worst for a long time so far as book consumption is concerned. Evidently holiday-makers have not the funds for investment in light literature this year. Within another month or so there should come the customary revival in the text and technical book trade. To meet the demand a number of new books have already been prepared.

British v. Imported Machinery.

The experience of bookbinders with orders on hand for German machinery is rather a trying one. We hear of instances in which equipment has been on order for months. Promises of delivery are abundant but there is little actuality. Now there is a strike in the German engineering industry which bids fair to put another month or two's extension on any delivery date. The British engineers undoubtedly leave a great part of the bookbinding machinery field in the hands of Germany and U.S.A.

Trouble with Dyes.

British dyes are a well subsidised and carefully protected commodity but if we are to judge by results, all the safeguarding and subsidising effected has so far failed to produce a reliable type of colour. In fairness it must be conceded that the dye industry is young and the problems facing its institution gigantic. Doubtless they are being steadily surmounted. This unfortunately does not help the bookbinder who has to re-case a whole batch of books because the cloth had faded in between making and delivering. Nor does it help in the case of coloured basil which assumed quite a different tint marked by blotchings after covering. These are actual occurrences within the last few days in our own experience. In both cases the material was of standard quality supplied by makers of repute. The glue was acid-free, and the paste was of guaranteed quality. The immediate admission of the leather manufacturer was that the dye in use was unreliable. Paper-rulers have a fairly good experience of modern ruling inks and there are few of them who do not find cause for complaint.

Dutch Strawboards.

Dutch strawboards have eased down in price considerably within recent weeks. The average price at the moment is in the region of £8 15 per ton delivered, for substances between 8 oz. to 16 oz. For heavier weights the usual £1 5s. per ton for extras is charged. In one quarter a special offer of 12 oz. boards at £7 5s. per ton, carriage forward was made and a further lot of 2 lb. boards at £8 7s. 6d. These were for immediate clearance and do not represent actual market values. It can hardly be anticipated that prices will fall much lower or that they will keep down to the present level which represents almost a losing proposition to the makers. Possibly the British board is making too much headway for the liking of the Dutch mills.

Prices of Boards.

White-lined strawboards are quoted £12 5s. per ton for 8 oz., £11 15s. for 10 oz., £11 5s. for 12 oz., £11 for 14 oz., £10 15s. for 16 oz., £10 5s. for 2 lb. An inferior white-lined grade is quoted at the same price as unlined. First quality glazed leather boards are listed at £19 5s. per ton; second grade at £18 10s. per ton; third grade at £18 5s. per ton. The market price of white wood pulp boards remains unaltered at £18 per ton 80's to 350's; £19 per ton 450's to 500's; and £20 per ton for 600's. English black machine-made millboards are in good demand at £27 10s. per ton, and hand-made bookbinders' board is quoted from £38 to £42 per ton.

The Leather Market.

The leather market is quiet, but prices are firm. Within recent months two well-known firms in the leather trade have gone out of existence. Raw material is difficult to secure in bulk and high in price. For the best pelts American competition has to be faced as a regular feature and the U.S. agents can afford to pay top price. Approximate market prices for finished bookbinding leathers are as follows: Thin glazed skivers, 5d. per sq. foot; stout skivers, 6d.; pastegrains, 5½d. to 6d.; thin coloured basils, 7d. per sq. foot; ditto for halfbinding, 8d.; stout basils, 9d.; grained basils, 10d. to 1s., according to colour substance and design; roller basils, 6½d. to 7d.; fair basils, 9d.; rough fleshes, 8½d.; rough goats or morocco, best, 1s. 2d.; seconds, 10d.; rough calf, best, 1s. 2d.; seconds, 10d.; fair calf, best, 1s. 9d.; seconds, 1s. 6d.; pigskins, best, 1s. 6d.; seconds, 1s. 3d.; anglos, 1s. 9d.; seconds, 1s. 6d.; law calf, best, 2s.; seconds, 1s. 10d.; hard-grained goat's, 2s.; best morocco coloured, 2s. 3d.

Miscellaneous Materials.

Other materials remain practically unaltered. Standard quality bookbinder's glue is firm at 45s. per cwt,, calico ranges from 4½d. to 6d. per yard, gold leaf is firm at 47s. per 1,000 for 3¼ in. square, and 59s. per 1,000 for 4 by 3¼ in. A reliable grade of imitation gold leaf is offered at 25s. per 1,000 leaves 5 by 5 in. English gold leaf is listed at 65s. per 1,000 3¼ in. square.

Training for Bindery Women.

Classes at the London School.

An important addition to the courses of training available at the London School of Printing, Stamford street, is to be made for the session 1923-24, which commences on September 24th next. Arrangements are being made to inaugurate special binding classes for women workers, to comprise day classes for women learners (9 to 1 or 2 to 6 on days to be arranged—fee 15s.), also evening classes (Tuesday or Wednesday, 6 to 9—fee 10s.). These classes, we understand, are to be conducted by Mr. Chris. W. Atkins, who is being added to the staff of the School.

The Syllabus.

The syllabus will include the following: Technical terms, general knowledge, paper—manufacture, weights, sizes, sub-divisions, general terms; magazine and catalogue work; folding, hand and machine in all its phases; stitching, wire and thread, hand and machine; gumming, holing and eyeletting; account book work; interleaving; collating; gathering; numbering and numbering machines; sewing by hand and machine; taping; feeding ruling machines; perforating; etc.

Every session shows an increase in the number of applicants for instruction at the London School of Printing, and many have to be refused enrolment. Early application, therefore, is essential to those who desire a place in these classes. Application forms and all information can be had at the School, which will be open for enrolments from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and until 8 p.m. after September 17th, 1923.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

In spite of the holiday season there was a good muster of members at the August meeting of the Association, held on Tuesday of last week at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. In the absence of both the president and the vice-president, who were on holiday, Mr. Geo. A. Eden was unanimously voted to the chair. After some brief routine business the evening was mainly occupied in an instructive lecture, entitled "Some Problems," by Mr. A. J. Daines.

After the reading of the minutes—which were duly confirmed—several items of correspondence were submitted.

Bookbinding Classes.

A letter from Mr. J. R. Riddell drew attention to the necessity of students in the various binderies making early application regarding the classes that start in September, so that the students may be placed in their proper grades. The letter also mentioned that handbills were being distributed giving particulars of the new binding classes being started for women. In this connection Mr. Riddell made an appeal to the members to induce their women workers to take advantage of the classes.

They would be pleased to know, said the secretary, that one of their own members, Mr. Chris. W. Atkins, had been appointed instructor of these new classes.

Other letters had reference to the death of one of their oldest members, Mr. R. W. Pearce and to matters relating to unemployment amongst the membership.

New Members.

The two following gentlemen were unanimously elected to membership: Messrs. Percy Geo. Chapman (honorary), printer and stationer, Camberwell; T. Blackman—overseer, binding department, W. W. Sprague and Co., Ltd.

The chairman, in felicitous terms, welcomed the new members.

For the members' smoker, to be held on October 2nd, at the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall, E.C., Messrs. A. Cox and J. Jones were elected stewards. In connection with this event the secretary invited members and their friends willing to assist to communicate with him.

Mr. A. J. Daines was then called upon for his lecture. The address, under the cryptic title of "Some Problems," dealt with the seeming disharmonies in nature. Commencing with the laws relating to "reversion to type," and concluding with the difficulties that exist in educating the masses, the lecture proved most interesting.

Discussion on the lecture was contributed by, among others, Messrs. F. J. Ibbott, A. S. Long, G. A. Rutherford and G. A. Eden.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. J. Sandilands and seconded by Mr. Rutherford.

A like resolution was proposed to the chairman, and the meeting was brought to a close.

A REPORT on trade conditions in British West Indian Islands states that the market for pulpboard and wallboard is open to development. News-print requirements are limited, but supplies, which at present are furnished by Canada, are not nearly so large as they might be if the business was taken more seriously. There is a good market for sulphite bonds from 16 to 24 lbs.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 46s., 45s. 6d., Pref., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., 23s., Pref., 18s. 6d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 7½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6½, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 26s., 26s. 3d.; John Dickinson, 28s. 3d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Debs., 88; De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 44⅞; Ilford, 22s. 3d., Pref., 18s. 10½d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 4s. 9d., 1st Deb., 61; International Linotype, 58; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s., Pref., 19s. 6d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 13s. 9d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 15s. 6d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s.; Linotype A Deb., 68; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 3d.; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 5s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 75s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 78s. 9d., 77s. 6d., Pref., 22s. 9d., 23s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15, Prefd., 10½, 4 p.c. Pref., 7⅞, 7½.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

AMALGAMATED PRESS (1922), LTD.—The report for the year ended June 30th last—the first issued since the capital reconstruction in May last year—shows this company to be in a strong position. The balance-sheet totals are very much larger than those of the old company, the paid-up capital of the new concern being £3,271,716, an increase of £2,042,289. The principal asset—namely, "cost of goodwill, copyrights, freehold, and leasehold properties, machinery and plant"—stands at £2,186,000. The second largest item is "investments at cost," £726,000. Sundry debtors, £392,000, are nearly balanced by the amount of £316,000 owing by the company to sundry creditors. The cash holding consists of £600,000 on short loan, £174,380 at banks, and £436 in hand—in all £774,816. For the past twelve months the net profits were £531,595, and the final dividend is to be at the rate of 2s. per share, making 15 per cent. per annum. This is being paid on an ordinary capital four times as large as that of the old company, which had for many years paid dividends at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum. Eliminating questions of income-tax, the distribution is equal to 60 per cent. on the ordinary capital of the old company. The report states that the net sales of the periodicals and magazines are satisfactory, and the revenue from advertisements during the year was the largest in the history of the company.

DAILY MIRROR NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend declared on ordinary shares of 1s 6d. per share.

SUNDAY PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend declared on ordinary shares of 1s 3d. per share.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS.—The report of this concern indicates that net profit has declined from £1,600 to £500. Nevertheless, with the help of the sum brought in the directors pay the usual dividend of 12 per cent. on the ordinary shares, thereby reducing the carry-over from £1,700 to £400.

NEW COMPANIES.

FOUBERT'S PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, now carried on at 20, Foubert's-place, Regent-street, W.1, by Alexander B. Bose. Private company. Directors: A. B. Bose and H. G. James. Registered office: 20, Foubert's-place, Regent-street, W.1.

GRIFFIN AND SHEARD, LTD. — Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of a printer, stationer and bookbinder, carried on by E. Hunt, at 7, Stamford Arcade, Ashton under-Lyne, as Griffin and Sheard. Private company. Subscribers: E. Hunt, S. Broadkut and W. Walker. First directors not named. Registered office: 7, Stamford Arcade, Ashton-under-Lyne.

CATHOLIC PRESS, LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares (5,000 preference and 5,000 ordinary). Printers, publishers, bookbinders, etc. First directors: J. English, F. T. Sweeney, F. O'Reilly, L. Cassidy, F.R.C.S.I., and F. C. Flanagan. Registered office: 37, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

ERA, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with A. E. Abrahams, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers and printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Private company. Subscribers: W. J. Lovell and E. J. Hawes. First directors; Sir Thomas Beecham, Bt. (chairman), and A. E. Barwood. Solicitors: Bartlett and Gluckstein, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

PENN, BEAMS AND CO., LTD. — Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a wholesale stationer carried on by H. H. Penn at 30, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, E.C., as "H. H. Penn and Co.," and to carry on the business of paper merchants and agents, paper bag manufacturers and agents, paper manufacturers, Christmas card manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. H. Penn, A. H. Beams and J. E. Guest. Registered office: 30, Fetter-lane, E.C.4.

ABBS AND STURDY, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £100 shares; booksellers, stationers, stamp sellers and dealers, music sellers and publishers, manufacturers of and dealers in musical instruments, etc. Private company. First directors: G. Abbs and A. Sturdy. Registered office: 4, Church-street, York.

QUIK-SET DISPLAYS, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; sign, show card, price ticket and display advertisement manufacturers, advertising agents, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. R. Heath and J. J. Leyden. Registered office: 98, Cherry Orchard-road, Croydon.

EAST AND WEST TRADING CO. (DANZIG), LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in wood, paper pulp, all products of wood, railway and steamship agents, general insurance agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. T. Barclay and W. S. Tubbs. Registered office: 15, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.4.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

ENTERPRISE PRINTING WORKS, LTD. (Northampton).—Particulars filed of £1,600 debentures authorised July 1st, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

PHOENIX WORKS, LTD. (Printers, etc., Sunderland).—Satisfaction in full on August 3rd, 1923, of mortgage dated June 20th, 1922, securing £1,497.

PHOENIX WORKS, LTD.—Mortgage dated August 7th, 1923, to secure £2,000, charged on freehold premises, 12, Vine-place, Sunderland. Holders: Rev. R. O. Hitchinson, the Vicarage, Boston, and A. M. Oliver, West House, Cleadon, Durham.

BLACKPOOL GAZETTE AND HERALD, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on November 2nd, 1921, of mortgage dated August 12th, 1907, securing £1,800. (Notice filed August 8th, 1923).

WOOLLEN AND CO., LTD. (Advertising contractors, etc., Sheffield).—Satisfaction in full on May 22, 1923, of mortgage debenture dated June 26th, 1912, securing all moneys due or to become due, not exceeding £800.

Papermaking in Madagascar.

Two important grants have been made by the Governor-General of Madagascar with the object of developing the use of local fibres in the manufacture of paper.

One applies to an area of 104,000 hectares on the East coast. Attention is directed to the available supplies of cyperus papyrus and herbaceous plants. It was proposed to form a company which will be called upon to supply 3,000 m. tons of textile fibres, and 6,000 m. tons of pulp for paper manufacture.

The second grant relates to the province of Tamatave. The grantees are to build a mill to treat both textile and papermaking fibres.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printers

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,
ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.
Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Digitized by Google

Gold Inks

(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, GUNSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.

THE

"SHIP" BINDING WORKS

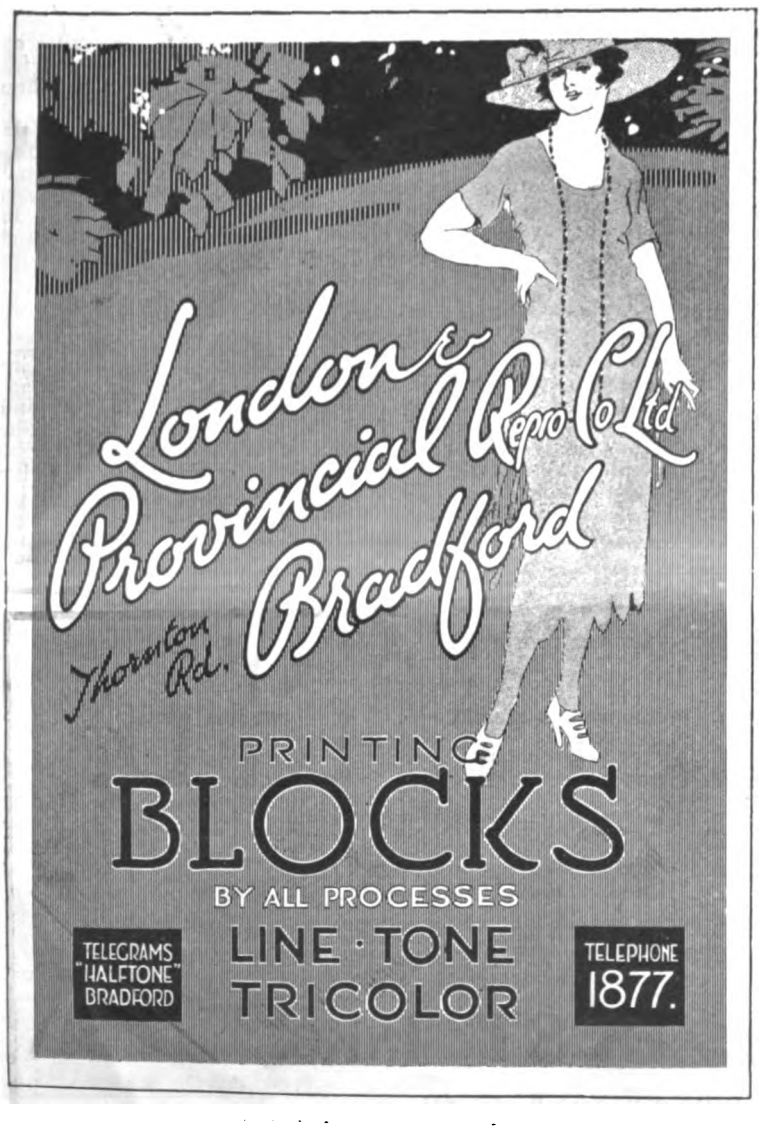
BOOKBINDERS

TO THE TRADE.

32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL
LONDON,
E.C.1.

Telephone: 13812 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.



"SUBLETHA"

THE above is the Registered name given to the only real

SUBSTITUTE FOR BOOKCLOTH FOR BOOKBINDING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

It wears equal to cloth, and the colours are fast against moisture, and rubbing and it is only about one half the price of cloth. It is being used extensively by some of the best known Bookbinders and Publishers.

For Samples and Prices apply to the Proprietors and Manufacturers:

SUBLETHA LIMITED,

53 LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

A Battery of Folders.

In an invention patented by Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Ltd. and Mr. B. J. J. Goulding the folders of a battery of printing units are individually capable of movement into operative relationship with the different printing units of the battery so that when the units are working in multiple the folders may be moved to the most advantageous position, and may also be movable transversely so that

FIG. 1.

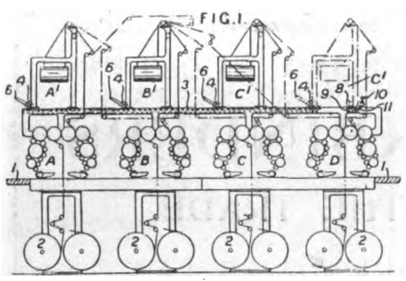
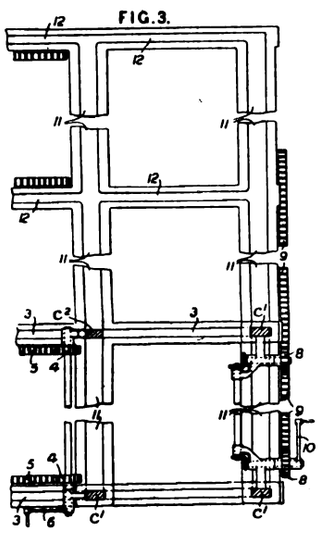


FIG. 3.



any folder not required for use in the running of the said battery may be moved across to co-operate with the printing units of a second battery which may not have as many folders as printing units. In the arrangement shown, four printing units A, B, C, D are located on the floor 1, the web rolls 2 being below the folders A^1, B^1, C^1 above, or vice versa, to economise floor space. Each folder is movable along the tracks 3 extending longitudinally of the printing units by means of a crank-handle 6 operating pinions 4 engaging fixed racks 5. A transverse rack 9 co-operates with other pinions 8 driven by a crank handle 10 on the folder C^1 for moving the latter along transverse tracks 11 connecting the tracks 3 with the tracks 12 of a second battery of printing units arranged alongside the first. Fig. 3 shows also three of the four standards C^1 of one of the folders, these standards terminating in blocks C^2 engaging the tracks 3, 11.

Automatic Sheet Feeding.

An automatic sheet feeding device for feeding newspapers to a rotary machine for printing late news, as patented by Messrs. E. and H. Bush, comprises a suction device adapted to draw down the front edge of the lowermost newspaper of a pile, reciprocating grippers 21 which seize the separated paper and draw it from beneath the pile, and endless bands 38 stretched between rollers 37, 40, which carry the paper to the printing and impression cylinders 1, 2. The suction device consists of a hinged plate 6^x formed with apertures 9 connected by a pipe 10 to a pump, the

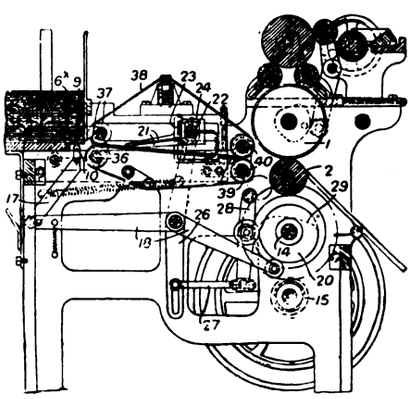
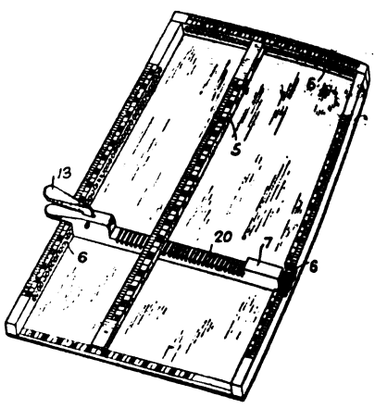


plate being lowered to separate the bottom sheet by a link 17, and lever 18 actuated by a cam 20 on a shaft 14 driven from the main shaft 15. The grippers comprise fixed members on a cross-bar 23, and movable members on a shaft 22 all carried in sliding end bearings 24 reciprocated by a lever 26, and link 27, lever 28, and cam 29. The movable grippers are opened by a vertically reciprocating bar actuated by cam-and-lever mechanism. The rollers 40 are geared to the shaft 14, and the shaft 36 of the lower rollers 37, and the shaft 39 of the upper rollers 40 are elastically mounted, so as to hold the adjacent portions of the bands 38 in yielding contact.

Printers' Galleys.

An invention by Messrs. F. W. and J. N. Manton refers to galleys of the kind in which the types are held in place by means comprising a longitudinal bar adjustable on a notched cross bar, the sides of the galley are pierced with holes 6 to receive pins on the ends of the cross bar 7 and longitudinal bar 5, the cross bar being locked in position by means of a catch in the form of a sliding pin operated by a finger piece 13. The longitudinal bar 5 is of angle section, and its downwardly-directed edge engages a rack 20 on the cross bar. The bar 5 and the sides and



ends of the galley are provided with graduations.

Paper Board Machines.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. R. Haddan for an invention relating to paper board machines. Free water and air bubbles are removed from the pulp layer or layers of a paper board or cylinder machine by a vacuum sluice applied at the top of the cylinder, above the felt, and in front of the couch roll 7. The sluice consists of a tubular body 12 provided with a slotted extension, the flanges 12a, 14a, of which rest on the felt 4. Cylindrical ex-

FIG. 1.

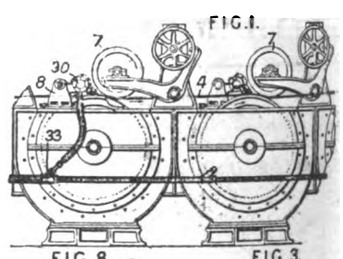
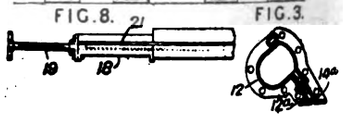


FIG. 8. FIG. 3.



tensions of the sluice are provided with inspection windows 30. The sluice is adjustably mounted in standards 8 and connected at 33 to a suction pump. The length of the slot is varied accordingly to the width of the pulp layer by a valve plate 21, Fig. 8, secured on a sliding rod 19 mounted in an extension 18.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

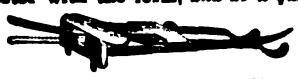
Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

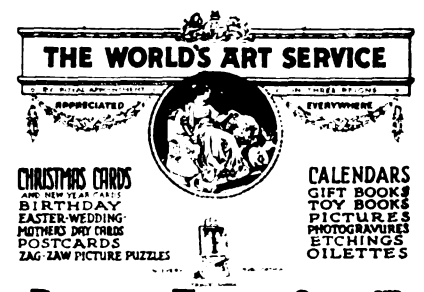
T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

When Writing Advertisers
☛ PLEASE MENTION ☚
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters,

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.
Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec. of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr. H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)
Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.
For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades
OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.2.
Telephone: Bank 5414-5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.
This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd, for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.
STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES
} Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.
A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

New British Patents.

Applications.

Baird, Ltd., W. and G., and Kingman, H. W. Etching machines. 20,357.
Bamber, W. Cardboard boxes. 20,392.
Barclay, J. Typographical composing machines. 20,204.
Detmold, E. J. Paper bags, purses, etc. 20,382.
Kasuga, H. Paper streamers. 20,477.
Lanston Monotype Corporation Ltd, and Pierpont, F. H. Die case equipment for typecasting machines. 20,444, 20,445, 20,446.
Marston, R. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 20,383.

Specification Published. 1922.

Emmerson, F. W. Wrappers for bread. 201,844.
Harries, A. W. Printing machines. 201,694.
Knight and Co., Ltd., C., and King, J. S. Loose-leaf ledgers and the like. 201,718.
Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Inking and distributing roller arrangement. 201,600.
Pierpont, F. H., and Lanston Monotype Corporation Ltd. Die case equipment for typecasting machines. 201,764.
Pierpont, F. H, and Lanston Monotype Corporation Ltd. Appliances or apparatus for facilitating the handling of type matrices. 201,765.
Shirley, F. J. Folding boxes. 201,655.

Canadian Tariffs.

Quite a propaganda campaign is being conducted by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in furtherance of its tariff views as embodied in the following resolution: "The Canadian Customs tariff should be immediately and substantially increased on finished products, and when the higher rates have been duly put into effect, Canada should endeavour to increase her export trade by making preferential tariff arrangements based on the principle of bargaining with other countries, particularly the countries of the British Empire."



LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON E.C.4

SP

S&P Service.
AIDS FOR PRINTERS No. 4.

OCCASIONS ARISE WHEN PRINTING HAS TO BE RUSHED, NO TIME FOR ORDINARY PROCESS OF DRYING; THEN IT IS THAT YOU WANT S&P's "RADIAC" PASTE DRIER ESPECIALLY FOR ART CHROMO AND ENAMEL PAPERS. HALF TO ONE OUNCE OF THE DRIER TO 1 lb. OF INK JUST GIVES THE "SPEED-UP" REQUIRED. TRY IT.

SLATER & PALMER

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone Number: CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address: "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

SP

Paper Bag Making Machinery
(Bumsted's Patent.)

Supplied in five standard sizes, to produce from a Tube, to contain 60 pence, up to a 28lb. Raw Sugar Bag.

Superior to Hand Made Bags.

Printing attachments if required.

½ H.P. Gas Engine drives seven machines at once.

Low upkeep cost.

The most reliable Paper Bag Making Machine on the Market.

Illustrated folder giving full particulars will be sent free on request.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.
HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE
ESTABLISHED - - - 1873
Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags, Hednesford."

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.
Can now Supply
PRINTING INKS
OF
PRE-WAR QUALITY
AT
POST-WAR PRICES
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **CHINA.** **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **JAPAN.** **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 37 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, **all over the world.**

Date of Next Publication, Sept. 6th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

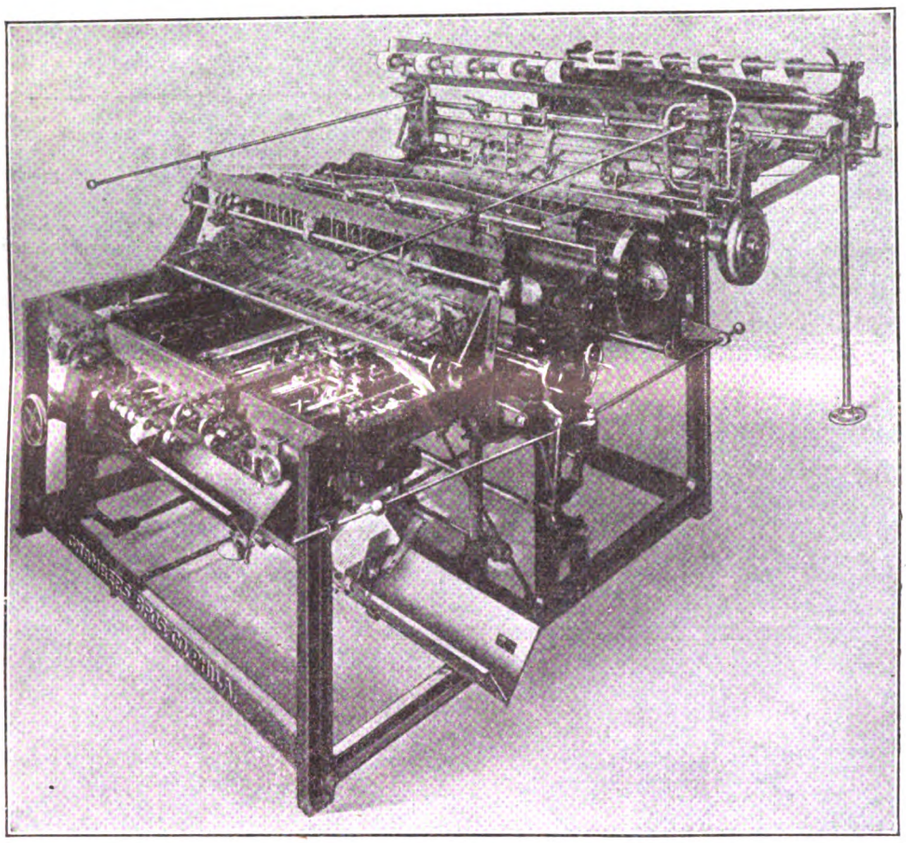
Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **CZECHO-SLOVAKIA** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne, Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

STILL ON THEIR METAL.

Stereotype, Linotype, Monotype, Typograph & Intertype Metals for all USES and conditions of SERVICE.

T. G. & J. JUBB

JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.
Telegrams: "Metals." Telephone: 25620

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Representative for Scotland:
WILLIAM GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street, Edinburgh.

LEADS, CLUMPS and FURNITURE a SPECIALITY

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.
London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER"—"FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—August 23, 1923.

Digitized by Google

SEP 1 1 1923

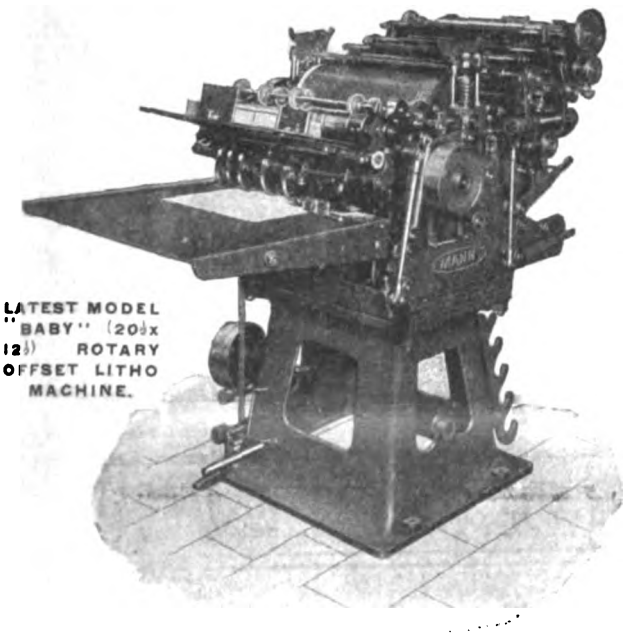
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 9. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: AUGUST 30, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



LATEST MODEL "BABY" (20½x 12½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

One Firm installed **SIX** of these Machines, turning out **FOURTEEN FLAT-BEDS** and effecting a saving of some **THOUSANDS OF POUNDS** a year.

USE

MANN

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.

THEY PRODUCE
THE FINEST COLOUR AND COMMERCIAL WORK,
AND GIVE
EFFICIENCY — SERVICE — ECONOMY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

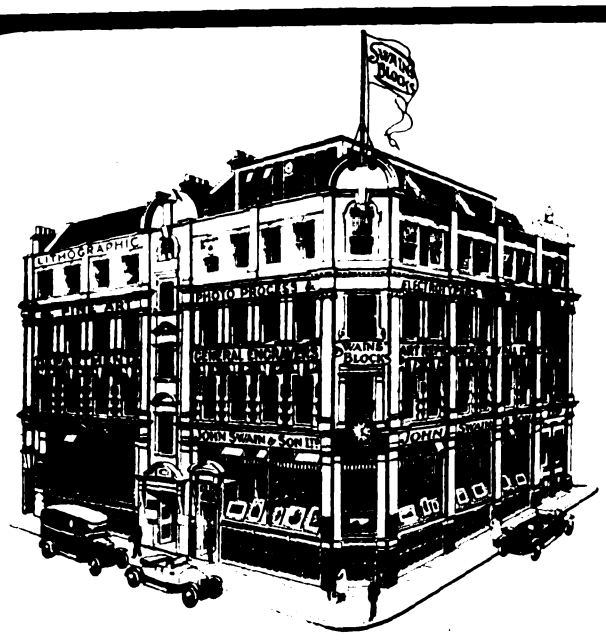
Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON.
Cables: LITHOMAN, LONDON.
Codes: WESTERN UNION (Five Letter) and ABC (5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—R. COLLIE, & CO., (PTY.) Ltd., 104-106 Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box 86, Tokyo.



Three complete engraving plants —fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works:
89 — 92 SHOE LANE, E.C.4
And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-color Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 9. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: AUGUST 30, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

A Famous Type-Designer.

Life-Story of Frederic W. Goudy, the American Typographical Artist.

We who have known Goudy for many years, know that he is of that order of simple men who make the world a pleasanter place to live in because of the good they do and the good way they do it. They have much to give us, and they give it with a sincerity of heart and purity of motive, which make their gifts twice blessed. If our friend may take pride in that he has called forth our appreciation and gratitude, we may take a higher pride in that he has thought so well of us as to serve us from the bounty of his mind and the riches of his heart. There have been printer craftsmen of greater genius than Goudy, but there have been few who possessed as great a graciousness of friendship-making nature. The combination is so rare, that it lifts the man out of his narrow circle of craftsmen into the larger field of humanity itself. The men of the past may compel our admiration but Goudy draws from us both our admiration and affection.

Groping for a Life-Work.

When we go over the mere quantity of work done by him, we begin to realise not only the energy of the man, but the devotion of the spirit in which he worked. In 1896 Goudy was a book-keeper in Chicago. How he ever came to be a book-keeper I do not know. It is one of the evils of our economic system, that it leaves to chance the happy union of the man and his work. Goudy was not born to be a book-keeper. He was born to be a printer craftsman, and it took him seven years before he was able to make his birthright good. With no aid from anyone, he worked in his leisure hours at designing lettering, and so distinguished were his achievements, that he was able to sell his product both to the type founders and the advertising agents who were in want of what he had to offer them. He worked for clothiers and department stores to give to their advertisements that distinction of presentation which more than reflected the reputation of their business. But all this was but the preliminary work necessary to enable him to obtain the means to do what he wanted to do. What he wanted to do was to be a printer on his own account, designing types and printing books that would express himself in as excellent a manner as his ability and sincerity demanded. He hoped that his best when done would give the like pleasure to others that had been his in the doing.

Printing and Designing.

Just twenty years ago, in 1903, Goudy set out on his venture, and erected his Village Press at Park Ridge, Illinois. He designed his own type for the books he intended printing, and the type is now known as the Village type. His first book was "Printing," an essay by William Morris and Emery Walker. It was a small quarto, bound in brown boards, and limited in number for copies for sale to 200. Morris's influence is plainly visible, both in the type and in the printer's mark. The second book was a 16 mo. edition of Rossetti's, "The Blessed Damozel," printed in December, 1903. It was printed on Japanese vellum, and bound in vellum. The third book and the last to bear the Park Ridge imprint, was Lamb's "Dissertation on Roast Pig," a 16 mo. issued in February, 1904. Goudy left Chicago, and became a travelling or a journeyman printer; he carried his press and types with him. He went to Hingham, Massachusetts. Here, in 1905, he printed a 12 mo edition of Kipling's poem, "The Gypsy Trail." When next we hear of the Village Press, it is from New York, where, in 1906, he opened activities with his hand press, with an edition of Bliss Carman's poem, "The Princess of the Tower," an octavo, bound in grey boards. This was followed the next year by an edition of the same writer's "The Gate of Peace," also an octavo, in grey boards. Then occurred the catastrophe of the destruction of the press by fire, in 1908.

A Hard Struggle.

It was three years before Goudy was in a position to re-establish his little shop, but he succeeded in 1911, when he issued Bliss Carman's "Address at Moonshine," early in that year, and the "Songs and Verses" by Waller, in March. It was a hard struggle to make both ends meet in the Goudy household, for there were no profits to be gained by selling Village Press books. But Goudy's genius and devotion to his art found an appreciative patron in Mr. Mitchell Kennerley, and that amateur of books, amateur in the highest sense of the word, gave Goudy his opportunity. Mr. Kennerley commissioned Goudy to design an entirely new fount of type for him, to be used for the printing of books, and a new lettering for display setting for the magazine which Mr. Kennerley was then publishing. To this commission the world is indebted for the Kennerley and Forum types. It is no exaggeration to say that not since the days of William Caslon has a new type found such wide appreciation as the Kennerley type has found. It is the one type of pure American invention which the printers of England have accepted and are using now for some of their best printing.

Fine Printing and Authorship.

With the peace of mind that came to Goudy from freedom from want, came a fresh impetus to the Village Press. In 1913 there proceeded from its little office a small edition of Le Gallienne's account of "Good Bishop Valentine," printed from Miss Belle Da Costa Greene. In 1914 Mr. John Quinn, the well-known lawyer and book-collector, ordered for himself an edition of "Nine Poems, by W. B. Yeats." In 1915 Goudy printed for himself Wither's "Christmas Caroll," and in 1918, for Mr. Kennerley, the "Note on the Bridgewater House Library." In 1919 there were printed two pieces, one a brochure of Bernard Shaw's "The Great Fight," from Cashel Byron's Profession, and the other a folio edition of "The Song of Songs," in double columns. In 1918 he had set up the first edition of his own book, "The Alphabet," published by Mitchell Kennerley, and this has since been followed by its companion on the "Elements of Lettering," printed in 1922, for the same publisher. The only other book from the Village Press done by Goudy for himself, since 1919, was an edition of John Hall's poem, "The Goodly Doctrine."

The most beautiful of all the work done by this press, though the book is not a Village Press book, is the magnificent edition of H. G. Wells' "The Hole in the Wall." This fine folio is a monument to the splendid composing ability of Mrs. Goudy, without whose aid Goudy would have found his task as a printer almost impossible to accomplish single-handed. I know of no book of modern manufacture so charged with that taste which makes a thing of beauty a joy for ever. Before concluding this list, I should like to mention also, a small edition of Le Gallienne's "Open Letter to Laurence Gomme," which was printed at Forest Hills, in 1915, where the press was then established, and a most beautiful sheet— a folio broadside of "The Oath of Hippocrates."

Goudy is now again about to wander, and again he is taking with him his press and types. But he is to settle down now, he thinks, for good and all, in a little place near the foothills of the Catskills. New York City will see him only occasionally, but it will hear from him often. He is about to set up a permanent home for his press and his type designing plant, in the village of Marlborough, so that the Village Press will be in a real village, and be a fact, indeed, as well as in name. May it prosper long!

Prolific Type Designing.

The work so far catalogued would seem to be a sufficient achievement for one man to merit high acknowledgment but the Village Press is but part, and the lesser part, of the sum of Goudy's labours. It is not as a printer, but as a designer of type, that

---

An Address by Temple Scott before the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

Digitized by Google

Goudy's name will go down in history, and the amount of work done by him in this field is simply astounding. In the annals of the printer's craft there is not another man who has achieved the body work Goudy has done. Where Jenson or Garamond or Caslon or Baskerville can be credited with one or two or three types, Goudy must be credited with dozens. And every one of these types is distinguished for qualities which we accept as most desirable. Whether it be the "Village" or the "Goudy" or the "Kennerley" or the "Goudy Old Style," or the "Italian Old Style," or the "Garamont" or the "Collier," each has a beauty of its own, and each is a special contribution to the printer's art. William Morris made a reputation with two type faces, and Ricketts and Cobden-Sanderson with one type face each but Goudy submits as his claim for appreciation no less than forty-five. Is it any wonder that even in our democracy such a wealth of service could not pass unnoticed, and that he has been awarded the Architect's gold medal. So remarkable an output of one individual is in itself worthy of note, for it argues a power of energy that takes no regard of anything other than its own dynamic quality. It is a characteristic of democracy that it tends to standardise the individual. Goudy has opposed this standardising force with the power of his genius. That is something to remember when we come to estimate this man's worth. For it marks him out as an extraordinary man in an extraordinary sense. He has dared where others would have compromised, and it is as much for his daring and courage as for his work that I think so much of the man, for that daring has never been expressed rudely or obtrusively. On the contrary, it has always been felt as coming from one who has that humility of heart which only those possess who have also greatness of mind. It arises from his utter devotion to his inspiration, and from his simple, sincere desire to do the best that it is in him to do. He exemplifies in an unusual modern way the ancient wisdom of the Brahmin, which tells us to:

Devoutly look, and naught
But wonders shall pass by thee;
Devoutly read, and then
All books shall edify thee;
Devoutly speak, and men
Devoutly listen to thee;
Devoutly act, and then
The strength of God shall act through thee.

I am altogether convinced that Goudy has done the work he did because of this devotion of the spirit in him.

Swiss Import Regulations.

The "Recueil des Lois Fédérales" for July 25th contains a Decree of the Swiss Federal Council and a Decision of the Federal Department of Public Economy, both dated July 18th, and effective as from July 25th, which modify the import prohibitions in force in Switzerland.

A General Licence has been accorded for the importation over all frontiers of the following:—Pasteboard covered with paper of a natural colour (Tariff No. 310); albums for pictures and post cards (Tariff No. 338a).

L&M

LITHO ROTARIES

THE PRESSES WITH SPECIAL FEATURES.

THESE LITHO ROTARIES have now been in use for many years, and have fully demonstrated their value to practical printers on all classes of work. When designing and developing these presses, our engineering experts collaborated with practical printers in order to give to the lithographic trade the best machines for direct and offset printing.

We especially invite those houses who at present are engaged solely in letterpress printing. and are considering the possibilities of litho machinery in their own business, particularly offset printing. to permit us to advise them in the matter. We shall be pleased to arrange for one of our experts to discuss the matter with any printer who writes us accordingly.

General printers who intend to extend their lithographic departments by installing Litho Rotary Presses should send for full details of the

L&M Direct Litho Rotary

L&M Offset Litho Rotary

L&M Two-Colour Offset Litho Rotary

The L&M Litho Rotaries are made at our Works in Altrincham, Cheshire.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED
9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

Paper Prices and Prospects.

Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, M.P., on his Canadian Visit.

Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, M.P., has returned to London from an extended visit to Canada, and he brings over the latest information concerning the pulp and paper situation on the other side of the Atlantic. His visit to the Dominion was undertaken, of course, in connection with certain undertakings of Messrs. Becker and Co. With regard to these matters, the only information he is able to give is that substantial progress has been made.

Strong Paper Market.

Mr. Hall Caine described the paper market as he found it as very strong.

"It is true that the price of news print has gone up, and is maintained at about 75 dollars a short ton at the mill. That price, however, is a tactical one, and is maintained for strong tactical reasons by the large manufacturers. The point is this: papermakers have sounded the market pretty well, and have come to the conclusion that 75 dollars is the highest price that the consumer can pay and at the same time maintain the consumption.

"Some few weeks before I arrived, and during the early period I was there, a good many conferences took place between the newspaper publishers and the papermakers, and the argument of the papermakers was that they ought to get a few dollars more per ton, seeing that the demand had been so great, while production had not been sufficient to meet the demand. It was quite well known that a certain quantity of paper was coming from Scandinavia and from Germany in order to meet the consumption. While certain of the paper manufacturers felt they might get a dollar or two more, they saw they were going to be right 'up against it' if they put up the price, because the publishers contended that 75 dollars was the highest price which they could economically pay, and at the same time continue the sizes of their newspapers. Their reply to the argument of the manufacturers was that they would cut down their sizes by 4, 8 or 12 pages, which they were quite able to do, of course, on account of the enormous dimensions of their publications. Accordingly, the papermakers came to the conclusion that it was better to keep the mills running at 100 per cent. and take 75 dollars than attempt to get 77 or 80 dollars and run the grave risk of a lessened demand.

"Personally, I think they acted very wisely, because at $75 there was a very fair margin of profit."

Demand for News-Print.

Asked if he could indicate the future course of paper business, Mr. Hall Caine said he was interviewed by a number of gentlemen of various provincial and other newspapers in Montreal, who were all extremely desirous of seeing export of Canadian news-print to this country; but he endeavoured to convince them that with such a market as they had over the border, any attempt to compete in this country, with all its difficulties--difficulties of variations in sizes of rolls, difficulties of storage, difficulties of transport—was not really worth worrying about.

"The papermakers I have spoken to," said Mr. Hall Caine, "some of them the largest in their line, have definitely abandoned for the time being any thought of trying to send news print paper into England in any considerable quantities.

"The Canadians have standardised machines and make a standard roll; they have all the market they want in the United States and are running at 100 per cent. So the only object of attempting to establish a market here would be by way of insurance, so that they should not have all their eggs in one basket. But, as a matter of fact, the United States basket is so large that it almost becomes half-a-dozen baskets in itself. The consumption of paper there is so tremendous, that the consumption in the United Kingdom falls into insignificance when compared with it.

"A friend of mine who was a buyer for one of the largest publishers in New York, and who last year bought 217,000 tons of paper, is this year placing orders for 235,000 tons, mostly news-print. When you consider that the total consumption of news-print in this country is 600,000 tons, and that one American alone is ordering about half this quantity, it will give you some idea of the vast consumption of paper in the United States. Apart from that, new uses for paper are being invented every day. Therefore, I fail to see there is any menace from Canada so far as the paper trade of this country is concerned.

"On the other hand, I think there is a market, if we care to avail ourselves of it, in the United States, for British paper. For instance, I was offered a contract for ten thousand tons a few days before I left New York, but I was unable to take it, not on account of the price, which was a fair one, but because of the difficulties of delivery.

"I do not think the Canadians are worrying at all about export. There are 15 machines that I know of that are going down within the next few months in Canada and the States, and before they are installed the consumption of more than half of them is already disposed of.

"There was only one man during the whole of my stay in Canada who offered me paper for the English market, and this referred to a small over-supply which could be conveniently shipped."

Explaining the depression which has recently been felt in the paper market, Mr. Hall Caine observed that there was always a dull market at this time of the year.

"I am not unduly depressed," he observed, "by the dullness in July and August. As long as I can remember, there has always been a dull July and a particularly quiet August. We naturally feel it the more this year because we had not such a boom in the early months as we ought to have had. We are, therefore, experiencing a depression on the top of a semi-depression; but it does not mean that the whole bottom has fallen out of the market. I am pleased to see that esparto papers particularly are holding their own so well."

Postage on Paper Samples.

Further letters have appeared in *The Times* concerning the postage rates on paper samples.

Mr. W. Townsend, hon. treasurer of the South-Western Alliance of Master Printers, Exeter, writes: "The Post Office lays down that when its regulations state that printed paper is a sample it is no longer printed paper. To show the absurdity of this, if a stationer advertises the prices of his papers it is a price list, but if he states that the price list is printed on one of the actual papers quoted it becomes a sample, and therefore, according to the regulations, must be sent at letter rate. The regulations for foreign and colonial post do not contain these restrictions, and 'printed paper' is always printed paper without any qualifications, whereas for inland post there are many annoying restrictions."

A different line is taken by Mr. Sidney James, Nottingham, who says: "I am directly interested in the printing trade; but in spite of that I can hardly reconcile myself to the principle that makes fish of one trade and fowl of another. Surely the printing and paper trades generally are not so selfish as to wish to take an unfair advantage over other sections of the community by seeking a privilege, through the particular class of goods they handle, that it would be impossible to grant to all other trades, who would, providing the exception was made in favour of the paper and allied trades, be perfectly justified in demanding it. I cannot help feeling this must be the opinion held by the Post Office authorities."

Adhesive Tapes.

An excellent list, to be extended shortly, of adhesive tapes emanates from the manufacturing firm of Messrs. Millington and Sheldrick, Ltd., 19, Altrincham-street, London-road, Manchester. There is a growing use for the sealing of parcels by adhesive paper tapes, not only in the matter of security, but because the method is so widely adaptable and easy of application, and parcels are given a neatness not otherwise secured. The series of adhesive tapes put on the market by Messrs. Millington and Sheldrick bear the registered names of "Trasoid" and "Sulphinoid." The specimens before us bear distinctive numbers, are supplied in a variety of colours and in any width from three-sixteenths of an inch upwards.

"RECORD TYPE"

THIS Type is cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal, is exceptionally hard, and guaranteed True.

Compare the Prices!

	OUR PRICES.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	2/-	3/9	1/9
11 pt.	2/2	3/11	1/9
10 pt.	2/3	4/1	1/10
9 pt.	2/5	4/5	2/-
8 pt.	2/6	4/7	2/1
6 pt.	3/-	6/9	3/9

JUST ADDED:

12 pt. Typewriter Face

It is our ENDEAVOUR to ad

2/- per lb.

THE LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TYPESETTING INSTALLATION IN EUROPE.

RECORD COMPOSITION CO., LTD.,

Mono Typesetters Typecasters Lino

3, West Harding Street, LONDON, E.C.

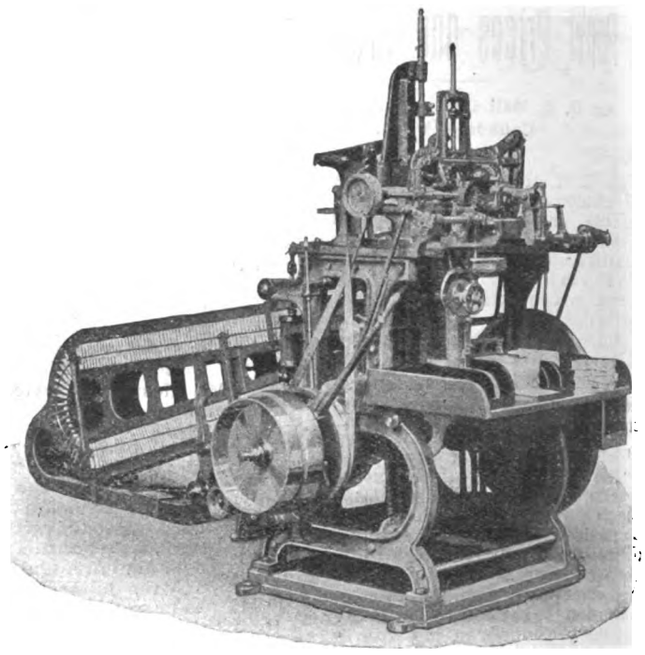
'Phone - HOLBORN 5826

Ask for Specimen Sheets.

"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

Digitized by Google

TRADE "LEADER" MARK
ENVELOPE
MACHINES



Better times are just round the corner!

Are you ready?

Yes! better times are unquestionably coming.
Business conditions are rapidly mending, and the demand for envelopes is improving every day.
If you would get your share of the better times, instal the "LEADER" Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine.
The "LEADER" is speedy (over 150 Envelopes per minute).
Reliable, easily adjusted and made by a firm with 60 years' experience.
We are ready to send you prices and full particulars.

David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.,
31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow.

London Representatives:— **Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd. - Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.**



654321
Impression of Figures.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

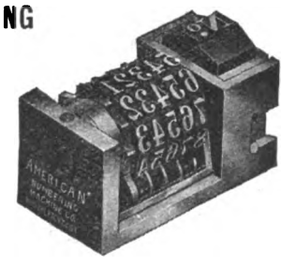
Model 30	5 Wheels -	£4 0 0
Model 31,	6 Wheels -	4 10 0
Model 60,	6 Wheels -	3 10 0

Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

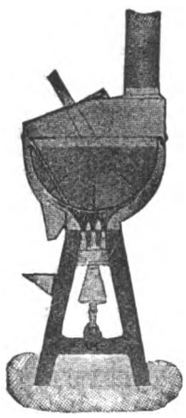
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



Nº 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE CLEAN METAL NO LADLING
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL NO LEAKS
SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.
VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between A. R. Greenfield the Younger, S.J. Greenfield, and H. W. Greenfield, lithographers, engravers and printers, 140, Great Dover-street, London, S.E.1, and Durham-road, Laindon, Essex, under the style of Smith, Greenfield and Co., so far as regards H. W. Greenfield; also between A. H. Bell, W. J. Stratton and H. Ivill, printers and publishers, 26A, High-street, Eastleigh, Southampton, under the style of the Eastleigh Printing Works, and publishers of the *Eastleigh Weekly News*; W. J. Fishleigh and W. J. Lockett, pattern bunch makers, printers and relief stampers, 15, Hill-street, Finsbury, E.C.2, under the style of The Victor Pattern Card Co.

MESSRS. FRANK ULLMER, LTD., are transferring the recently-purchased plant and equipment of Messrs. John Meerloo and Sons' Walthamstow factory to their premises in Great Saffron-hill, E.C. They have just installed two special rotary wood-cutting machines.

THE St. Stephen's Press, of Bristol, is the subject of an illustrated article in last Thursday's *Bristol Times and Mirror*. The activities of this firm cover a wide field, and recent developments include facilities for photo-litho offset work.

THE first meeting of the Federation of Master Printers' committee appointed to investigate the question of co operative advertising for the printing industry will take place on September 4th. Each of the Federation's Alliances has been asked to nominate to this committee members particularly interested in the subject.

THE appeal made by the Federation of Master Printers to its members on behalf of the War Orphan Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation is meeting with satisfactory response. A donation of 100 guineas has been made by one large firm which has works in London and the provinces, with a promise of an annual subscription of £25 for the next five years, if such support is required. In addition this same firm is assisting practically all the widows with young children of its employees killed in the War.

THE next meeting of the Joint Committee of the Federation of Master Printers and the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants is fixed for September 11th, at 11, King's Bench-walk, when further points of detail in regard to direct trading will be discussed.

THE employees of the Record Composition Co., Ltd., had their ninth annual outing on Saturday, August 18th, when they journeyed by charabanc to Lamberhurst, Kent. A cricket match in the afternoon (Lino Department *v.* Mono Department) ended in a victory for the former. A very enjoyable day was spent.

THE London School of Printing is to be congratulated upon the remarkably laudatory comments which the School's "Year Book" has elicited from the daily Press.

THE L.C.C. London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, Stamford-street, S.E.1, is forming a special course for buyers and users of paper. The classes will be held on Thursday evenings from September to April and will be under the direction of Mr. E. A. Dawe. Lectures, testing, analysis and laboratory work will comprise the course, and the syllabus ranges from the raw materials to the manufacture and handling of the finished article.

WE have received a copy of the new prospectus and time-table of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, which continues its excellent courses of instruction in the various subjects appertaining to book production. The autumn term commences on September 24th.

CITY AND GUILDS EXAMINATIONS.—The programme has been issued for the session 1923-4 of the Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute. This gives syllabuses for examinations in technological subjects, including typography, lithography, bookbinding and paper manufacture.

PAPERMAKING CLASSES.—Bolt Court School, L.C.C., with 13 firsts and 3 seconds, has again secured the distinction of heading the list of City and Guilds papermaking successes. Dartford and Maidstone were responsible for 37 of the 84 successful students. Much of the success gained is due to the efforts of Mr. A. A. Whalley, the lecturer.

THE Hants Royal Garrison Artillery, commanded by Major W. H. Barrell, O.B.E., T.D., who is chairman of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance, have for the fourth year in succession won the King's Cup in competition open to coastal batteries.

MANY well-known men in the journalistic world are expected to be present at the Institute of Journalists' Conference, to be held at Harrogate next month.

THE members of the North-Eastern District of the Institute of Journalists met in Newcastle, on Saturday night, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thos. S. Fenwick, to discuss the agenda of the forthcoming conference of the Institute at Harrogate.

THE death has occurred at Edinburgh of Mr. Alexander Baxter, of Messrs. John Baxter and Son, printers.

MR. W. HENRY RICHARDS (44), chief sub-editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, was descending the cliffs at Langland Bay, near Swansea, on Monday afternoon, to join his wife and a party of friends, when he missed his footing and fell a distance of 60 feet. He received fatal injuries, and died in the evening in Swansea Hospital without recovering consciousness.

THE death has occurred at Bridport of Mr. Michael A. Morrison, for many years resident correspondent at Berlin for the *Daily Chronicle*.

THE late Mr. Arthur William Dean, of Great Earl-street, Holborn, wholesale stationer, who died July 5th, left £24,312.

THE late Mr. William Michael Murphy, of Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, book dealer, left £6,763.

LANCS PAPER TRADE GOLF SOCIETY.—The autumn competition will take place on Monday, September 10th, on the links of the Pleasington Golf Club, Pleasington, near Blackburn, which have kindly been lent for the occasion by the Club Committee. Entry forms should be in the hands of the secretary, Mr. H. Hollows, 144, Princess-street, Manchester, not later than September 3rd. A copy of the draw and times of starting will be posted on to competitors two or three days before the date of the competition.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has approved of the issue of a two cent Harding memorial postage stamp.

THE *Bookseller and Stationer*, of New York, announces that with its issue of August 15th it ceases publication. We understand, however, that the journal's activities may later be resumed in some other way.

COMPLAINT is made in the United States that no official decision of standard newsprint paper has yet been made public by the Customs Service, in spite of the fact that the definition has been hanging fire ever since the present tariff act became operative.

THE Richter printing establishment at Naples, where securities and notes for the banks of Naples and Sicily were printed, is reported to have been destroyed by fire, the damage amounting to several millions, though the most valuable parcels were rescued.

BOOKS, in 100 kilos., imported into Germany during the first quarter of the year reached 2,196, as against 3,792 in the corresponding period last year.

PRINTED books, in 100 kilos., imported into Switzerland during January to March reached 5,780 (valued at 1,507,000 francs). This figure compares with 7,320 (2,041,000 francs) in the corresponding period last year, and 5,499 (2,092,000 francs) during January to March, 1921.

BOOKS, pictures, etc., exported from France during the first quarter of the year amounted, in 100 kilos., to 31,007, compared with 35,812 last year and 24,334 in the corresponding period of 1921.

BOOKS and other printed matter exported from Spain during 1922 reached 552 tonnes (of the value of 2,311,000 pesetas), as against 1,148 tonnes (4,812,000 pesetas) in 1921. [Peseta = 9·6d., or 25 to the £.]

UNDER the Treaty of Commerce between the United Kingdom and Czecho Slovakia the quantities of goods produced in British territories which will be admitted into the Republic include 125 tons of "paper for special purposes and paper manufactures."

LITHUANIA.—H.M. Consul at Kovno reports that the export duties on timber for the manufacture of wood pulp have been doubled.

Trade Union Matters.

STEREOTYPERS AND COMPOSITORS AT VARIANCE.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have received a report of a conference held to adjust the dispute between the Association and the Stereotypers' Society on the mounting of plates. The stereotypers urged that compositors were doing the work of their members, but were willing to admit T.A. members doing such work into their society by payment of a nominal sum per week. The T.A. claimed that the mounting of plates on Parker boards was the work of T.A. members. The stereotypers did not claim the work of imposing plates on shutters where they were mounted by patent clip blocks, but when plates were nailed or screwed, either singly or on boards, they claimed the work. The T.A. representatives agreed to make a full inquiry into the methods of doing this work, and to report to the Executive Council that the stereotypers only claimed work done in the foundry. The conference was held under the auspices of the P. and K.T. Federation, with the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman presiding.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION AND WAGES MAINTENANCE.—The Executive Council of the T.A. have had submitted to them resolutions from various groups and branches recommending a ballot of the membership on the question of a weekly levy to create an adequate fund for the purpose of maintaining the standard of wages and hours now in force. The Council have decided to take a ballot of the members on a proposal for a levy of 1s. per week for a period of twelve months.

A PHOTOGRAPH of Mr. F. E. Stanley, who died on April 20th last, aged 45, was unveiled on Friday in the offices of the Birmingham branch of the Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers' Union, in recognition of his services to that organisation. During his 22 years' association with the society he had held office as president, and aided several amalgamations of a national character.

MR. C. J. BUNDOCK, formerly editor of the *Leicester Pioneer*, has been appointed organiser for the National Union of Journalists, and will take up his duties at the beginning of September.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Coghill, A. S. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 20,854.
Craig, T. C. Holder for writing pads, etc. 20,892.
Myatt, J. W., and Naylor, J. W. Loose leaf books. 20,779.
Ormond, J. J. Transfer printing. 20,590.
Pollard, W. J. Apparatus for perforating patterns in paper. 20,617.
Poore, H. E. Blotting pads, etc. 20,747.
Rathbone, F. J. Binding covers for periodicals, etc. 20,658.
Robinson, F. Hinges for book covers, etc. 20,910.

Specification Published.

1922.

Reach, M. B. Playing cards. 181,329.
Clamp, R. B. Blotting pads. 201,992.
Newsum, G. Sifting or separating apparatus for bronzing machines. 202,060.
Bullock, C. A. H. Inking mechanism for printing presses 202,116.
Straubel, L. A. Folding machines. 202,124.
Shipton, A. E., Shipton, C. E., and Shipton, A. M. Production of coloured pictures on glass surfaces. 202,213.

1923.

Fischer, E. Machines for printing and making paper bags. 191,726.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Joint Industrial Council Sports.

Successful Meeting at St. Albans.

Favoured with fine weather and enjoying the enthusiastic support of both employers and employed, the sports held at St. Albans on Saturday by the County of Hertford District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council proved a brilliant success.

The meeting took place in the St. Albans School Sports Field, where a large company gathered to watch the competitive events, and to take part in the other entertainments provided. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. F. Dangerfield, Mr. David Greenhill acted as chairman of the day's proceedings. The judges were Major Harrison (Chief Constable of St. Albans City), Messrs. Joyner and W. G Eade. The arrangements were admirable throughout, reflecting the utmost credit upon the committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Gordon Fisher, and upon the hard-working secretary, Mr. Martin H. Jenkins, together with the many others who co-operated to ensure the success of the effort.

There were many handsome prizes, and the various events were keenly contested. The following are a few of the results:—

Tug of War.—Sun Engraving Co., Ltd.

75 Yards, Veterans' Handicap.—R. Collins (Gibbs and Bamforth, Ltd.), 1; A. Bolton (Campfield Press), 2.

100 Yards Handicap, Youths under 18.—L. F. Ludwick (A. G. Bennett and Co., Letchworth), 1; A. J. Fisher (Campfield Press), 2; W. G. Weatherly (Dickinson's, Apsley), 3.

75 Yards, Girls.—F. E. Pearce (Waterlow's), 1; G. Heath (Waterlow's), 2; A. A. Renwick (Campfield Press), 3.

The "Boot Race" was a novel and interesting item. Each competitor was required to surrender one of his boots, and all boots were then placed in a sack. Competitors had to run 50 yards, take their boots from the sack, put them on, lace them up properly and run back to the start. The first prize went to J. A. McCormick (*Herts Advertiser*), the second to A. J. Fisher (Campfield Press), and the third to Harold Quick (J. W. Vernon and Co.).

In the course of the afternoon tea was delightfully served on the grounds, after which a little appropriate speechifying was indulged in.

Mr. Greenhill mentioned that this was the first County Joint District Committee to be formed in connection with the Joint Industrial Council and that there were sub-committees for the different centres of the county. He made an earnest appeal that these new developments should be given the cordial support of every member of the trade, employer or employed. He welcomed the presence with them of Mr. H. A. Bethell, chairman of the Organisation Committee of the J.I.C. who had come down specially from Manchester for the occasion.

Mr. Bethell also spoke, and in the course of his remarks expressed his great pleasure at the success of the meeting, which he said was the biggest thing of the kind he had seen.

Another speaker was Mr. A. E. Goodwin, joint secretary of the J.I.C., who had returned from holiday in order to be present. He referred to the many ways in which a district committee can serve the craft, and congratulated those responsible for the excellent arrangements which had been made for that day. He also threw out several suggestions for future activities, amongst which was the idea of providing a holiday home for local members of the craft.

It had been hoped that Mr. A. E. Holmes, joint secretary, would be present, but he was fulfilling an engagement at the Herne Hill Sports, and in his absence Mr. Marchant Warrell of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants urged the claims of the movement upon all workers in the county.

Mr. Greenhill then referred to the position of the Printers' Pension Corporation War Orphan Fund, and stated that there were 14 of these orphans in the county of Herts. He asked the meeting to pass a resolution recording that the Herts Joint District Committee of the J.I.C. undertook to make itself responsible for the maintenance of these orphans. This was seconded by Mr. E. G. Yates, J.P., group secretary of the Home Counties and South-Eastern Group of the T.A., and was carried most enthusiastically.

When, after tea, the prizes had been graciously presented by Mrs. F. Dangerfield, votes of thanks were passed to those who had kindly given their aid, and afterwards there was dancing on the green and a number of side shows and entertainments, including a demonstration of wireless. For the dancing, and during the day, the St. Albans British Legion Military Band rendered excellent service.

The break-up of the gathering left the memory of a very happy afternoon, which marks a further step in the development of goodwill throughout the printing industry.

Printing, Bookbinding, Machine RULING AND PAPER WORKERS.

Sports Gathering and Gala Day.

The second annual union gala day and sports gathering of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers was held on Saturday at the Herne Hill Track, London, S.E. Favourable weather accompanied the proceedings, which added to an attractive programme consisting of twenty-seven events combined to draw together a large attendance.

Mr. A. McLeod (the hon. sports secretary), in co-operation with the officials and stewards managed the arrangements in a very creditable manner. Among well-known representatives of the "big four" present, and others identified with the industry, were the following: Messrs. T. G. Newland, A. E. Holmes, G. F. Larcey, H. Chalk, E. W. Spackman, C. H. Gordon and J. Fleming.

Apart from the more important events, the programme contained a number of interesting features in the way of races for members' children, a pipe and tobacco race, balloon and egg and spoon races, etc., all of which were much enjoyed.

Principal Results.

The awards in the principal events went to the following competitors:—

100 YARDS TRADE HANDICAP.—L. J Booker, 1; R. S. Hall, 2; J. Wooley, 3.

100 YARDS APPRENTICES AND BOYS' HANDICAP.—J. Fell, 1; S. Hollingdale, 2; T. G. W. Benjamin, 3.

80 YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP.—J. Wooley, 1; J. Bryce, 2; T. G. Benjamin, 3.

ONE MILE CYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.—E. J. Kerridge, 1; A. J. Wood, 2; W. E. Neal, 3.

SHOPS TUG OF-WAR CHAMPIONSHIP.—Won by Burn's Royal Mills, Esher, who defeated W. H. Smith and Son (news department) by two straight pulls.

ONE MILE WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.—C. W. Fear, 1; W. J. Roos, 2; T. Moore, 3.

SHOPS' RELAY TRADE CHAMPIONSHIP (Women).—Bains, 1; Burn's Royal Mills (Esher), 2; Greycaine Bookbinding Co., 3.

ONE MILE HANDICAP (OPEN).—R. J. Wade, 1; C. J. Munro, 2; T. F. Russell, 3.

440 YARDS' WALK (WOMEN).—Miss G. Kingsland (Fleetway Press), 1; Miss H. Smith (Greycaine Bookbinding Co.), 2.

440 YARDS OBSTACLE RACE (MEN).—W. Birch, 1; T. E. Williamson, 2; H. Elkington, 3.

SHOPS' RELAY ONE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP (MEN).—W. H. Smith and Son, 1; Cassell and Co., 2; Millington and Sons, 3.

440 YARDS HANDICAP (MEN).—R. S. Hall, 1; T. W. Woodman, 2; R. W. Best, 3.

ONE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP (MEN).—J. H. Fletcher, 1; P. F. Goodyer, 2; A. J. Smith, 3.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. T. G. Newland.

A detachment of No. 68 (City of London) Division (Printers' Own) St. John Ambulance Brigade, under Ambulance Officer C. H. Peters, was in attendance, but there were fortunately no serious casualties to make demands on their skill.

At the conclusion of the sports a dance programme was enjoyed, at which the new band of the N.U.P.B.M.R. and Paper Workers rendered excellent service.

The profits accruing from the sports are in aid of the Paper Workers' Home at Carshalton, the Printers' Medical Aid and the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes.

A NEW process for converting wheat and oat straw into paper, and one which, in the opinion of experts, promises to revolutionise the papermaking industry, has been invented by Mr. Charles Weygang, of Maidenhead, who is an authority on the treatment of fibrous materials in the manufacture of paper.



Miss L. Hudson.

The Council and subscribers of the Printers' Pension Corporation have sustained a severe loss by the passing away of Miss Lillie Hudson, for many years assistant secretary of the Corporation. Her death occurred after a brief illness, on Friday August 17th. A lady by birth and education she was pre-eminently fitted for the post she occupied with such marked distinction for nearly twenty years; while the faithfulness and devotion she manifested in the work of the Corporation won for her the confidence and admiration of all with whom she came in contact. The memory of her strenuous labours will remain a lasting inspiration to others, who will take up the task she has laid down. The last rites were reverently performed on Wednesday, August 22nd, at St. Pancras Cemetery, Finchley. Among those present, in addition to members of the family, were Mr. Joseph Mortimer, Mr. W. H. Christopher, Mr. A. Shurey, and all the deceased lady's colleagues at the office. The Council were also represented by Mr. W. E. Hebditch, Mr. F. P. Lewington, Mr. F. Fountain and Mr. W. Vandy.—W. V.

Mr. William Mattocks.

We regret to announce the sudden death last week of Mr. William Mattocks, of Messrs Cannops and Sons, Coventry. The end came with tragic unexpectedness, as Mr. Mattocks was apparently in good health until Tuesday of last week, when he suddenly collapsed and died from cerebral hæmorrhage. A comparatively young man, 50 years of age, he took an active interest in the local employers' organisation, being a useful member of the Coventry Master Printers' Association. At the funeral, which took place on Saturday, the Coventry Master Printers' Association was well represented, and Mr. A. E. Feltham attended on behalf of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers and the Executive of the Midland Alliance of Master Printers.

Russian Book Supplies.

The Russian Central Book Department has been in existence since 1920 as a section of the State Publishing Agency.

Its objects are: (1) To receive direct from all printing works twenty-five copies of all books and journals published on Union territory; nine copies of all newspapers, music, and leaflets not over two pages in size; and their distribution amongst the principal libraries of the Union. (2) The bibliographic description in the fortnightly *Knizhnaya Letopis*, published by the department, of all new publications. (3) Storage in its archives, which are open to students.

The Book Department, says *Russian Information and Review*, is open to enter into agreement with foreign institutions, receiving from them definite quantities of foreign publications as required, and placing at their disposal definite publications required abroad, from the scientific fund placed at its disposal by the Board of Learning and the State Publishing Agency. Such exchanges may be operated per volume, work, or page, as may be settled in each individual case, but always without monetary transactions. As the Book Department is at the centre of all book-production in Russia and can give information in the shortest possible time, as well as actually ship most of the publications required, such an arrangement must be of interest to learned institutions and publishers abroad, as well as being convenient to corresponding organisations in Russia.

Inquiries on this subject should be addressed to the Official Agent of the R.S.F.S.R., 128, New Bond-street, London, W.1., or may be sent direct to the Central Book Department, Tverskaya 48, Moscow.

GREAT efforts are being made to save the *Daily Herald* between now and September 6th, when the Trades Union Congress will be asked to consider the question of its discontinuance from September 30th.

INDUSTRY is the mother of good luck.

Digitized by Google



"PHOTOGRAPHY AS A SCIENTIFIC IMPLEMENT." London: Blackie and Son, Ltd., 50, Old Bailey, E.C. 30s. net.

Photography is nowadays becoming so interwoven with many of our industrial processes, and is establishing itself as a necessary aid in scientific investigations in such a way that a knowledge of the art, both theoretical and technical, is indispensable to all who wish to keep abreast of progress in their varied professions. In this volume the publishers have gathered together a mass of information relating to the art, and the various phases are dealt with by no less than a dozen writers. The "History of Photography" is written up by Charles R. Gibson, F.R.S.E.; the "Elementary Optics of Photography" by S. E. Sheppard, D.Sc.; "Photographic Optics" by A. E. Conrady, A.R.C.S.; "The Theory of Photographic Processes and Methods" by S. E. Sheppard, D.Sc.; "The Application of Photography in Physics" by H. Moss, D.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.R., D.I.C.; "Photography in the Engineering and Metallurgical Industries" by John Henry G. Monypenny; "Astronomical Photography" by Charles Rundle Davidson, F.R.A.S.; "Photomicrography" by George H. Rodman, M.D., F.R.P.S.; "Photographic Surveying" by Colonel H. S. L. Winterbotham, C.M.G., D.S.O.; "Aeronautical Photography" by F. C. V. Laws, O.B.E., F.R.P.S., R.A.F.; "Colour Photography" by W. L. F. Wastell, F.R.P.S.; "Photography Applied to Printing" by William B. Hislop; "The Technics of Kinematography" by Arthur S. Newman, and the "Camera as Witness and Detective" by Wilfred Mark Webb, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. These names are sufficient guarantee that the branches of the subject are dealt with in a thorough manner, each writer being a specialist in the section of photography with which he deals. The chapter on "Photography as Applied to Printing" is one that should appeal to our readers. The writer, Mr. Hislop, is a gentleman who holds the position of lecturer on photo-process work at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, and is also examiner to the London City and Guilds Institute. Mr. Hislop deals with line and half-tone work, collotype, photogravure and other reproductive methods in a clear and concise manner, and his remarks on the three colour process should give readers an insight into the possibilities of that rather intricate method of illustration. An appendix to the chapter gives up-to-date formulæ for the various processes dealt with. The chapter on "Colour Photography" will also give much information of a theoretical character that will be useful to the worker in three-colour methods. The book is a valuable contribution to photographic literature.

"HOFMANN'S PRACTICAL HANDBOOK OF PAPER-MAKING." Published by Carl Hofmann G.m.b.H. Berlin, S.W.11.

The third edition of this well-known work is now being issued in German, and the third volume entitled "Leimen, Fullen, Farben des Papierstoffs"—"Sizing, Loading and Dyeing Paper Pulps"—now lies before us, bound in blue paper boards with cloth back and white lettering. It is printed on a white super-calendered sulphite paper, and offers a considerable contrast to the handsome volumes of the first and second editions on our book shelf, but the printing is clear and the illustrations are adequate.

The matter itself has been entirely re-written, the sizing and loading section by the careful hand of Dr. Rudolf Sieber, and the dyeing section by H. Dierdorf of Ludwigshaven.

Although the whole volume of 124 large pages is some 60 pages less than in the second edition the text is closer and the matter is brought right up to date.

Sizing is one of the most important, and, till recently, one of the least understood processes in papermaking. Dr. Sieber has, himself, done much towards its elucidation, and in this work he treats the subject very fully, both scientifically and from the practical standpoint.

The subject of loading is treated in an equally systematic manner, particular attention being devoted to the yields under varying circumstances. Dyeing is carefully dealt with and many useful directions for the economical and certain use of the coal tar dyestuffs are given. The whole is illustrated by six sheets of excellent dyed samples.

Like the former editions, this one is sure to find a place in every papermaker's library.—J. M. A.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**
For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) disengaged; experienced; thoroughly reliable and energetic; highly recommended.—R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14236

LAYER-ON seeks engagement; all-round experience on Cylinder Machines; age 20.—G., 27, William-street, E.10. 14230

LOOSE-LEAF BINDER requires sit.; 15 years' experience English and American systems; take charge if required.—Replies to Box 14227.

MACHINE MINDER, Half-Tone, Colour, etc., requires sit.; first class.—63, Rosebery-road, Brixton, S.W.2. 14225

SITUATION wanted as WORKS MANAGER or FOREMAN; anywhere; News or Jobbing; 20 years' English and Colonial experience; used to Lino's and Mono's; 35.—Gordon, 42, Dragon-avenue, Harrogate. 14233

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge.—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Business for Sale.

VERY Old-Established, Sound, COUNTRY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER (Liberal) with Profitable PRINTING BUSINESS (up-to-date Plant) For Sale as Going Concern; owner retiring.—Apply, in strict confidence, to Box 14235.

Miscellaneous.

620 FULLY PAID CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES of £1 each in James Burn and Co., Ltd., Bookbinders, of 33, Hatton-garden, E.C., for sale at 14s. 6d.—Box 14231.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER EXPORTS

Papermakers should Advertise their Specialities, Watermarks, etc., in the Quarterly Export Issues of the——

"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Rates on application to the Publishers:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

American News-Print.

Statistics for June.

All of the 60 reporting companies produced 242,524 tons and shipped 241,220 tons during June. Production exceeded shipments by 1,304 tons. Production figures include 2,584 tons of hanging, of which 318 tons were made in Canada.

The average daily production of newsprint paper by the 50 identical mills reporting for June amounted to 101·7 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1922, with allowances for changes in machines.

Comparing production of the 50 companies reporting identically during the first six months of 1923 with that of the same period of 1922, the United States companies show an increase of 73,415 tons, or 12 per cent., the Canadian companies an increase of 105,391 tons, or 20 per cent., and the total of all these companies shows an increase of 178,806 tons, or 16 per cent.

Stocks of the same companies during June increased 1,163 tons at mill points in the United States and decreased 72 tons in Canada. Total stocks of these reporting mills amounted to 30,775 tons, or 1,091 tons more on Jun 30th than on May 31st. These stocks were equivalent to 3·6 days' average production, about 20 per cent. of which was at British Columbia mills that ship by water.

ABOUT the only thing the something-for-nothing seeker gets is a lot of costly experience.

The Mexican Market.

Rapid Development of German Sales of Paper.

Vice-Consul Evans, at Mexico City, has forwarded the following report to the Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.:—

"An analysis of statistics during the first four months of 1923, as compared with the previous two years, would seem to warrant the conclusion that the rapid development of German paper sales in Mexico during the months of January to April this year have been realised at the expense of American paper exporters, who furnished the Mexican market with 66 per cent. of its requirements in 1922, and with but 51 per cent. in the first four months of the current year. During the same period German imports have increased to 39 per cent. as compared with 17 per cent. in 1922. In fact, German paper imports during the period January-April represented nearly 80 per cent. of the imports from the same source during the preceding twelve months, and if entries continue at the same rate throughout the remaining eight months they will equal more than twice the entire sales for 1922.

"Imports of paper from Germany are said to be mainly of a cheap quality, and this report seems to be confirmed by the Customs valuation of 13 cents per kilo during the first four months of 1923, compared with 32 cents in 1922, and 20 cents in 1909-10. Imports from the United States during 1923 and the previous two years averaged approximately 30 cents, and increase of 8 cents per kilo over 1909-10. It is of significance to note in this connection that the Customs valuation of paper imports from Germany during 1923 have been one cent kilo lower than those of 1921, when considerable quantities of cheap German paper were dumped on the market at an average price of 14 cents per kilo, according to Customs valuation."

Digitized by Google

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone: Holborn 5016. Telegrams—"Embusy, Fleet, London"

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6673.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.
Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.
Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd

DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2 Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1923.

The "Daily Herald's" Crisis.

IT would appear that the *Daily Herald*, this country's only Labour newspaper, is now facing the greatest crisis that has yet marked its adventurous career. The crisis was made plain by the recent decision of the joint sub-committee of the general council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour party "that the general council should be recommended to report to the Trades Union Congress, to be held at Plymouth next month, that in the opinion of the joint meeting publication of the *Daily Herald* should be discontinued after September 30th." The position is the more poignant in view of the recent brightening of the paper's outlook when the whole trade union movement decided to give its aid in keeping the *Herald* alive. As was fitting, because of the special interest which our own industry has in newspaper enterprise, trade union leaders in the printing trade have done much in aid of the Labour daily, and they are under no illusion as to the seriousness of the threatened demise. Says Mr. H. Skinner (general secretary of the Typographical Association): "If the *Daily Herald* stops, Labour will suffer the biggest blow inflicted in my time." And Mr. G. A. Isaacs (general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants,) remarks: "When we say good-bye to the *Daily Herald* we say good-bye to the prospects of a Labour Government."

* * *

Newspapers and Capital.

IN regard to complaints as to the amount of money sunk in the *Daily Herald*, Mr. George Lansbury replies vigorously: "How any intelligent person can be gulled by the lying innuendoes of the dope Press I do not understand. Every successful daily or weekly newspaper in the land, with a circulation, influence and position such as ours, has behind it money capital compared with which the relatively tiny sum invested in the *Daily Herald* is a mere drop in the ocean. When capitalists start a daily paper they count their capital by millions. The *Daily Herald* started with less than £300, and is, as the late Lord Northcliffe once said, 'the miracle of Fleet-street.'"

* * *

Can the "Herald" be Saved?

THE *Daily Herald's* position is by no means without hopeful features. Says Mr. Lansbury: "Our circulation, not half what it should be, is about two and a half times what it was this time last year. Our advertisement revenue is increasing: we have advance orders more important and valuable than ever before. Yet, under these circumstances we are under sentence of death, waiting the decision of an Appeal Court as to when and how we shall die. It seems incredible that such a condition of things should be possible." Mr. Lansbury remarks further: "Reason the matter out how I may, the one thought that persists is that, bad as things are, black as is the financial outlook for the trade unions, the outlook for the *Daily Herald* was never so bright as to-day. Any capitalist newspaper proprietor, looking at it solely from the commercial point of view, would, if he owned the paper, say: 'Now we are turning the corner; now is the time for a big push.'" Faced with this emminent tragedy to the Labour cause, strenuous eleventh-hour efforts are being made. May they not even yet be successful in giving the *Daily Herald* a new lease of life?

* * *

Railway Rates and Charges.

THE conduct of business concerns in these days is no easy matter. Hindrances arise both from without and within. While international problems disturb the markets of the world, difficulties at home act like grit in machinery. Although the dock strike is ended, there are the costs of transport still to be considered. Announcement is now made by the Registrar of the Railway Rates Tribunal that the four group companies have submitted their schedules of rates for the conveyance of merchandise, amounts of terminal charges, etc. Notice is given by order of the Court that any party interested and desiring to be heard at the consideration by the Court of these schedules of charges must lodge a written notice of objection with the Registrar by October 15th next.

* * *

Germany and Our Trade.

IN his report as chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, early in the year, Mr. McKenna gave a very simple demonstration of this interdependence of trade, viz., taking our two largest customers in 1913, Germany and India, we sold to India goods value £70 millions, and received goods value £36 millions. To Germany we exported £41 millions, and imported £76 millions. India exported to Germany £27 millions, and imported goods value £7 millions. Our own deficit against Germany and surplus against India is approximately balanced in the end by India's surplus against Germany, which enables her to purchase extensively from us. With Germany's disintegration, some of our colonies have lost a good customer for raw materials which we cannot take.

* * *

Postal Rate Vagaries.

THE more we learn of the intricacies of the Postal Regulations the less we appear to know. It was commonly held that a registered letter, provided it was accepted by the Post Office, immediately became insured and guaranteed by that organisation. On a recent ruling that view is erroneous. Unless enclosed in an official registered envelope the P.O. does not carry the letter or packet under any liability. That is one thing. Now we

Digitized by Google

learn that a printed blotting slip advertising blotting is subject to a higher postal rate than a blotting slip which advertises writing paper. That is another thing. More recently still, after many months notice and the creation of a number of problems for envelope manufacturers the P.O. in its wisdom has acceded to the request to allow ordinary 6 in. by 3½ in. envelopes to go through the halfpenny post rate without coming under the category of trap envelopes. By this time there are millions of newly devised non-trap envelopes in this size ready for sales which will now be hard to find.

* * *

Some Old Paper Samples.

As an antidote to to-day's high paper prices, which are high only by comparison with the low rates that prevailed prior to the war, the reader would be well advised to peruse Richard Herring's "Varieties and Relative Values of Paper," an old volume of samples and prices which was issued in 1860. At that time the Excise Duty levied on paper was fixed at 14 guineas per ton, a little more than 1¼d. per lb. The tax was obnoxious enough, but the manner in which it was enacted and the various penalties enforced by law in cases of default were the greater burden. Every operation involved in sorting, counting, packing and labelling the reams had to be performed under the direct superveillance of the Excise officer. Among Herring's prices we note 1s. per lb. for printings, 7s. 11d. per ream for demy cap paper, £3 per ream for royal sugar blue, 16s. 2d. per ream for rope brown in 19½ ins. by 24 ins., 28 lbs. The commonest writing to be seen is a 9 lb. foolscap at 8s. 9d. per ream. The one outstanding feature of the whole collection of samples is that the coloured papers have not faded in any way and the range includes blues, greens, helios, pinks and azures.

* * *

Sources of Supply.

With reference to the countries sending printings and writings to the British market last month, the largest supplies came from Newfoundland, amounting to 164,547 cwts.; however, the quantity from this source indicates a decrease of 55,063 cwts. compared with July last year. The receipts under the classification mentioned from Sweden (47,229 cwts.) show a comparative increase of 20,391 cwts. While Germany's contribution rose from 7,523 cwts. to 12,401 cwts., the consignments from Norway, the United States, Canada and Belgium depreciated. With regard to the shipments of packings and wrappings, Sweden occupies premier position; supplies from that country in July of last year were 65,735 cwts. and 87,064 cwts. last month. Germany has also greatly strengthened her position on the British market, receipts from that country, which only amounted to 20,879 cwts. in July last year, reached the high figure of 83,257 cwts. last month. Slightly more of this class of paper has been received from Finland and Canada, while the arrivals from Norway and Belgium show declines.

* * *

Markets for British Paper.

Australia was again responsible for taking the largest quantity of British printings during the month, the supplies to that market (82,515 cwts.) recording an advance of 27,666 cwts. contrasted with July last year. Buyers in New Zealand, British South Africa and Canada have also extended their purchases of this branch of British manufacture. Supplies to British India, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon however, show a considerable reduction. Regarding the shipments to foreign markets, it is satisfactary to notice that whereas only 977 cwts. of printings were taken by the United States in July last year, consignments of 3,085 cwts. were despatched to that country last month.

E. & N.-E. London Master Printers

Outing to St. Albans and Croxley Mills.

[By a Member of the Association].

We English are supposed to take our pleasures seriously, but perhaps printers are an exception. A looker on watching the East and North-East London Master Printers gathering together at Stratford Town Hall on Thursday last for their visit to St. Albans and Croxley Mill would certainly have observed nothing serious in our demeanour. Perhaps it was because we were able to thrust into the background all thoughts of "picas" and "leads," "lay-edges" and "trims," and look forward to watching other folk work. Or was it because we had the ladies with us? Whatever the reason, we were quite a merry little crowd. Our old president, Mr. E. R. Alexander, who resigned only last year, was with us, and it was evident that he also had made up his mind to enjoy himself.

We had a lovely ride through the country, and what with the sunshine and the scenery, there was little left to be desired.

As we were not due at Croxley until 2.30 p.m. we first of all visited St. Albans, where we whiled away the time inspecting the sights. Mr. Richardson, a local master printer and a secretary of the Hertfordshire Association was most kind (and successful) in his efforts to give us a good time at St. Albans, and the members of our party were each presented by the Association with a guide to the town. Those who have not visited this place should certainly make it one of their first trips. It is particularly interesting and historical, and dates back to Roman times. The local inhabitants are justly proud of the fact their town was the scene of the first English martyrdom—that of St. Alban. The cathedral here is probably unique. It contains architecture of three distinct periods. All this and its many other interesting features were most lucidly and pleasantly explained by Mr. Richardson and the verger of the cathedral.

A little later we repaired to Messrs. Buglers where a most excellent lunch served to preserve our good spirits. Lunch over, we made our way to the waiting charabancs (at least most of us did) ready to take us to Croxley. One section of our party had been tempted into a neighbouring hostelry, and had the "wind-up" terribly when they came out and found no trace of the charabancs. It was, however, only a false alarm as the charabancs were round the corner.

We got to Croxley almost on time, and were met by the mill managers. It is pleasant to think that there are folk like Mr. Skeins and Mr. Webb who will put themselves out to the extent they did in order to entertain poor printers like ourselves. Guides had been appointed and everything nicely arranged, and so we started on our voyage of discovery round the mill. To those whose knowledge of paper has been limited to its association with their printing machines the manufacture of paper is a real eye-opener. It was instructive to see the raw material go through many processes before it became paper, it being sorted, dusted, boiled, washed and broken, then bleached and beaten to the required length of fibre, and if necessary dyed. Next the finished pulp was pumped up to the papermaking machine. At one end we saw the fibres floating in water, and gradually the sheet of paper formed shape, becoming drier as it progressed, until at the other end it was really paper. The whole factory is a model of papermaking organisation, and it was quite a treat to see everything working so smoothly and harmoniously.

By the time we had finished touring the mill we were ready for the tea which Messrs. J. Dickinson and Co. had very kindly provided for us, but we were certainly not ready for the after-tea downpour which greeted us and accompanied our journey home. Despite this, however, our good spirits of the morning were in no way damped (certainly not any of the after-dinner spirits), and we eventually arrived home pleasantly tired and not too "wet." It is to be hoped that this is not the last of these interesting trips, and many thanks are due to our indefatigable secretary, Mr. T. D. Hawkins, for arranging the outing. One cannot refrain too from again putting in a word of appreciation to Messrs. J. Dickinson and Co. for their kindness in allowing us to visit the mill.

Personal.

Sir William E. Berry, Bt., has consented to preside at the ninety sixth anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday, November 13th. The proceeds of the festival are to be devoted exclusively to the Printers' War Orphan Fund, from which has been distributed over £40,000 in weekly grants to the children of printers killed in the war, the Fund at the present moment having an overdraft of £14,000.

Lord Riddell will open the 68th annual international exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain at 35, Russell-square, W.C., at 3 p.m., on September 15th.

Sir Thomas Beecham, Bart., enters the ranks of newspaper proprietors by purchasing the *Era*, the leading organ of the theatrical profession.

Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and Mrs. McAra have returned from a very enjoyable holiday in Switzerland, deriving great benefit from the change.

Mr. Douglas Cockerell is to give a series of nine bookbinding demonstrations for students of the School of Librarianship, University College. The demonstrations are to be given on Tuesdays at 3 p.m. from January 29th to March 25th inclusive.

Mr. Frank A. Munsey, the American publisher and newspaper proprietor, was among the passengers sailing on the s.s. "Leviathan" from Southampton on Tuesday.

Mr. T. G. Tallantire, the proprietor of the *Zulu Times*, is sailing for South Africa on the "Balmoral Castle" after several months' spent in this country renewing friendships of 21 years ago.

Miss C. M. Ratcliffe, of the staff of the *Derby Daily Express*, has been presented by her colleagues with a silver tea service and other gifts on leaving on her marriage to Mr. F. Taylor-Henderson, of the staff of the Press Association.

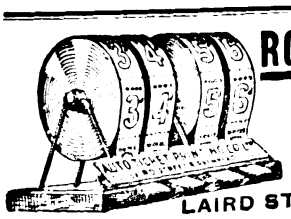
Mr. J. T. Rose, who has been the assistant editor of the *Sunday School Chronicle* for 30 years, has completed 40 years' service in the National Sunday School Union Publicity Department.

Mr. T. G. Newland, general secretary of the N.U.P.B.M.R. and Paper Workers, was scheduled as tug-of-war umpire on the occasion of the sports gathering of his Association on Saturday at Herne Hill. As a matter of fact, he appeared to have "no fixed abode," but readily placed his valuable assistance in different parts of the enclosure wherever it was required.

Mr. E. W. Spackman, who is now at home in the position of general secretary of the printing section of the Union, had charge of the members' children's races. As can be imagined it was not an easy task to manage an entry of this kind, with the youthful competitors' ages ranging from as young as five to 14 years. Mr. Spackman, however, was equal to the occasion and tactfully succeeded in carrying through his duties with gratification to both winners and losers alike.

Mr. A. E. Holmes, the secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, also rendered valuable aid on the field.

Holidays were responsible for the absence of several leading figures in the ranks of the Union. Among these were Mr. W. Ross, who was at Plymouth, and Mr. S. Stubbings, who was recruiting at Bournemouth.


ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 47s., 46s. 10½d., Pref., 24s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s., Def., 7⅞, 7⅛, Pref., 17s. 9d.; Joseph Byrom, 8s. 2¼d; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅛, 6¾, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 10½, 26s 3d.; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk, 39¾, 40; John Dickinson, 28s. 3d.; Hazell, Watson and Viney, Pref., 7⅜; Hudson and Kearns, 8 p.c. Cum 1st Pref., 12s. 6d., 12s.; Ilford, 21s. 3d.; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 3d., 21s. 1½d., Pref., 20s.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 10 p.c. Pref, 23s. 1¼d, 23s. 4½d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 3d.; George Newnes, 16s. 6d.; Pref., 15s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 76s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 83s. 1½d., 83s. 9d., Pref., 24s.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 9d.; Weldon's, 35s. 7½d., Pref., 19s. 9d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 100.

NEW COMPANIES.

FAIRBROTHERS, LTD. — Capital £1,100, in 2,000 preference shares of 10s., and 2,000 deferred shares of 1s.; reporting, advertising, press and commission agents, general merchants, newspaper proprietors and printers, news distributors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Mary T. Edge and H. Marshall. Directors by subscribers. Registered office: 21, Panton-street, S.W.1.

DELCOY IMPORT CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; fancy goods dealers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in prints, pictures, and drawings, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: B. Colp and H. Colp. Registered office: 17, Bedford-row, W.C.

CLAYTON AND JAMES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with F. H. Lightwood, trading as Clayton and James, of 31-3, High Holborn, W.C., and to carry on the business of manufacturers and factors of, agents for, and dealers in mechanical and electrical machinery, agents for printing, advertising and general publicity, etc. Private company. First directors: F. Alton-Nagel, J. E. Burt, C. F. Dickson and F. H. Lightwood. Registered office: 31-33, High Holborn, W.C.

J. S. DAVEY AND SONS (1923), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at Mount Pleasant, E.C., as J. S. Davey and Sons, Ltd. (in liquidation), and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in jewellery and other cases, boxes, stationers' sundries, photographic materials, etc. Private company. First directors: G. V. Wellesley and W. C. Amcotts. Registered office: 63-71, Mount Pleasant, E.C.

GLADSTONE TAYLOR AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to take over the business carried on at 34, Strand, W.C., as Gladstone, Taylor and Co., and to adopt an agreement between C. R. Chater, F. Bates, W. L. Irvin and C. E. H. Davis, and to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: C. R. Chater and C. F. Bates. First directors: C. R. Chater, C. F. Bates and C. E. H. Davis.

HORTON AND ARLIDGE, LTD. — Capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of a box manufacturer, papermaker and stationer carried on by W. H. Horton at Campbell-square, Northampton, as Horton and Arlidge. Private company. Directors: W. H. Horton and J. T. Chamberlain.

J. HALDENBY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of, and dealers in, plant, machinery and general equipment, materials and sundries for engineering works, chemical works, etc Private company. First directors: J. Haldenby and J. B. Lowthian. Registered office: 53, Ankle-hill, Melton Mowbray.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

WALLASEY PRINTERS, LTD. — Issue on August 11th, 1923, of £100 second mortgage debentures part of a series already registered.

WORLD'S FAIR, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc.).—Mortgage on underlease relating to land in Union-street, Oldham, with buildings thereon known as the *Chronicle* offices, with plant, etc., dated July 28th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the National Provincial and Union Bank of England.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR AND SONS (STATIONERS), LTD. (Otley).—Debenture dated August 10th, 1923, to secure £15,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holders: Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re JOHN W. B. SEXTON, 7, 9, 11 and 15 Lavington-street, Southwark.—The creditors under this failure met last week at the London Bankruptcy Court. The official receiver reported that it appeared from the debtor's statements that he came to England in 1914, and took over the management of the Healy Box Co., Ltd., in which he acquired a considerable number of shares. He acted as managing director of a successful business, and in November, 1920, it was taken over by the Paper Tube and Box Co., Ltd., the debtor receiving in substitution for his shares in the old company £3,200 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 85,000 1s. ordinary shares. He roughly estimated his liabilities at £2,000, against assets of uncertain realisable value, consisting chiefly of equity in debentures and shares. The failure was attributed by the debtor to guarantees given and money advanced for the Paper Tube and Box Co., Ltd. Mr. F. W. Stephens, I.A., was elected trustee to wind up the estate in bankruptcy.

Warrillows' Scheme Approved.

There duly took place on Thursday of last week the meetings of the unsecured creditors, of the preference shareholders and of the ordinary shareholders of Warrillows, Ltd., for the purpose of considering a scheme for the re-organisation of the company's capital. After an explanation of the position and a short discussion, the resolution was passed almost unanimously. It was made clear that the position as shown in the balance sheet drawn up was arrived at on the basis of the business being a going concern, and if liquidation of assets had to take place there would in all probability be no return to the shareholders. Recognising this, and the fact that shareholders were not asked to provide any further cash, the passing of the scheme was facilitated. The bank is providing a further £60,000 on security which will give the company £40,000 of working capital, and it is hoped this will enable the undertaking to retrieve its fortunes.

Preference shares are to be reduced to 10s. and the ordinary shares to 1s. The preference shareholders, while giving up their participating and cumulative rights, are to have their interest raised from 7½ to 10 per cent., though no dividends are to be declared while any of the first mortgage debenture stock or the income debenture stock remains undischarged. The 440,000 shares held in Thomas De La Rue are taken into the balance sheet at 5s. per share. These shares were originally purchased from members of the De La Rue family for £382,790, the purchase being made out of the proceeds of a sale of 10,000 shares of J. and A. Weir.

Amalgamated Press (1922), Ltd.

Another Successful Year.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Amalgamated Press (1922), Ltd., in London, on Monday, Sir George A. Sutton, Bart. (the chairman) presented an encouraging review of the year's operations, which included the establishment of 14 new periodicals.

Printing Equipment.

With regard to production, the chairman said, the cost of printing remains high. The greatly increased wages, reduction in working hours, heavy taxation, and enhanced cost of materials constitute a problem in these difficult days. The extensive Sumner-street Printing Works are completed, and the printing is now concentrated in three large factories, Sumner-street and Lavington street, S.E., and Gravesend, Kent. Five smaller factories have been closed down, and in the case of certain freeholds will be disposed of to advantage. It is expected that the very considerable expenditure on additional printing works and plant will be fully justified by results, and the concentration will contribute in no small degree to greater efficiency and economy in working.

The year's revenue from advertisements far exceeded all previous records, nearly 9,000 full pages in the company's journals being purchased and paid for by advertisers.

A Self-Contained Company.

Sir George went on to point out that this is the only periodical and magazine publishing company in the world that owns its own printing plant, makes its own ink and its own paper, and owns its own forests for the making of pulp. "There are, of course," he added, "newspapers in this country in the same fortunate position. I refer to the Associated Newspapers (which owns the *Daily Mail*) and also to the *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Pictorial*, the newspapers controlled by Lord Rothermere, who, with his brother, the late Lord Northcliffe, was the first newspaper proprietor in this country to realise the necessity of papers owning their raw material."

Imperial Paper Mills.

The Amalgamated Press has the controlling interest in the Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., the second largest paper mills in this country, and the recent additions to its plant have made it probably the most up to-date paper-making concern. The Imperial Paper Mills, in its turn, has the largest interest in the Gulf Pulp and Paper Co, situated at Clarke City, in the Province of Quebec.

A large proportion of the mechanical pulp used in the production of the company's periodicals is drawn from this source, and it is essential, said the chairman, that the directors should maintain a very careful financial policy in view of the fact that it may be necessary at an early date to provide for the purchase of further timber limits, to ensure an ample supply of the raw material required.

The directors' report and statement of accounts were adopted, and a final dividend for the year of 2s. a share (less income-tax) was declared on the ordinary shares.

Davies and Royle, Ltd.

Owing to the recent lamentable losses by death which this firm have suffered rearrangements at their Manchester and Leeds branches are being made. Mr. Cuss, who was formerly branch manager of the Leeds office, has been appointed branch manager of the firm's Manchester office. He will commence his duties in Manchester on Monday, September 3rd.

Mr. Hance has been appointed manager of the Leeds office. Mr. Hance commenced his

Digitized by Google

new duties on Monday last, the 20th inst., and will be introduced by Mr. Cuss to the firm's clients in Yorkshire and the Northern area.

Both these gentlemen spent a considerable time at the head office in London of Messrs. Davies and Royle, Ltd., and are thoroughly conversant with all grades of papers manufactured by the many mills for whom this firm are British agents. In addition they both possess a thorough knowledge of the business procedure at the head office.

It is the intention of Mr. John Mutimer, managing director, to introduce Mr. Cuss to the firm's many friends in the area Mr. Cuss will travel, and later Mr. Mutimer will renew the firm's many friendships in the whole of the Northern area. This will entail several weeks travel in the North and Midlands.

Edward Lloyd, Ltd.

Foundation Stone of the New Kemsley Mill.

An interesting ceremony took place on Friday, August 27th, when Mr. Frank Lloyd laid the foundation stone of Messrs. Lloyds' new mill at Kemsley. The wording on the stone is as follows:—

THIS FOUNDATION STONE WAS LAID BY FRANK LLOYD, ESQ., IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS 50 YEARS WITH EDWARD LLOYD, LIMITED.
17TH AUGUST, 1923.

A silver trowel with an ivory handle was presented to Mr. Lloyd by Mr. W. L. Grant, architect, and Mr. Bishop, builder, who were in attendance whilst the stone was lowered into position.

Having declared the stone well and truly laid, Mr. Lloyd turned to the large gathering of members of the firm who had come from the Sittingbourne Mills, and he expressed to them his thanks for the honour which they had done him in asking him to lay the stone.

In support of Mr. Lloyd there were present on the platform Messrs. P. G. Denson, managing director of the firm, A. J. Evans, A. A. Richards, chief engineer, C. Martin, papermaker, E. E. Fuller, chief electrician and H. R. Raynham, transport manager.

The important developments of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., Sittingbourne, in connection with their new mill at Kemsley, embrace the building of a model village. A rough sketch showing the roadways, square, and the first 150 houses proposed to be erected for the employees in the first unit of the Kemsley Mills has been submitted to the Milton Regis Urban District Council.

At a recent meeting of the latter body, the question of extending the gas main to the new Kemsley village was considered, and the subject of conveying the sewage to the Council's works was also discussed. It was subsequently agreed that the surveyor be instructed to get out estimates at once of the cost of the whole scheme with a view to a loan being applied for. The gas manager was also instructed to prepare an estimate of the cost in regard to the gas supply for the new village.

We understand that at present the arrangement is to build 150 houses, the number to be increased to house the extra men employed in further extensions of the Kemsley Mills. It is stated that the plans cover 500 houses which the firm propose to erect at Kemsley.

Wages Negotiations.

The question of the new wages agreement in the British paper industry has been considered by the three district committees of the Papermakers' Association, and the Negotiating Committee are meeting the unions this week.

It may be recalled that when negotiations took place at the end of July in Manchester, between the Negotiating Committee of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and the delegates of the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers the proposals of the employers were discussed, and it was decided that the reply of the unions should be reported to the members of the Employers' Federation for their decision as to future action.

THE best day of the year is—to-day.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

SWEDEN.

A commission agent in Gothenburg desires to secure the representation for Sweden of British manufacturers of printing inks, type metal, etc. (Reference No. 201.)

NETHERLANDS.

An agent in Amsterdam desires to secure the representation for the Netherlands of British manufacturers of bookbinders' calico, leather cloth, artificial leather, etc. (Reference No. 225).

Finland's Leading Industries.

The first paper mills were founded in Finland in the beginning of the 17th century. In an interesting article by Mr. Marth Kovero (Chief Director of the Central Statistical Office, Finland), in the "Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin," dealing with the growth and development of Finnish industries, it is stated that the paper industry occupies the second place if the number of industrial works, the gross value of production, and the number of hands are kept in view, but the first place, if the value of the production, or the motive power used is taken into consideration. But especially with regard to economy the paper industry must be placed first, as the raw material in this industry is brought to a much higher degree of refinement than in the other branches of wood-refining.

Referring to the various industrial establishments belonging to the wood pulp and papermaking group of trades it is stated that in 1921 there were 50 wood pulp and cardboard works (the gross value of their production being 214·8 million marks), 23 cellulose mills (gross value of production 429·0 million marks) and 30 paper mills (gross value of production 556·8 million marks). The rest were factories for paper and cardboard articles, such as wall-paper, envelopes, paper bags, boxes, etc.

The most important products of Finland's paper industry are news-print, printing paper and cardboard and brown wrapping paper. Finland is the foremost of the northern countries in the cardboard branch. An excellent cardboard (the so called "Enso cardboard"), which has been advantageously used in the construction of dwelling houses, is manufactured in Finland. Finer kinds of paper made of other raw materials than wood are also manufactured in Finland.

The timber and paper industries together form quite a group of their own in Finland's industry. There are many reasons for this. These branches of manufacture are already on account of their extent much ahead of the rest, as, in 1921, they accounted for 40 per cent. of the gross value of production, 41 per cent. of the refinement value, 42 per cent. of the number of hands and 64 per cent. of the motive power employed. They have a special importance for the public economy of Finland on account of the fact that the exports of Finland depend almost entirely on these industries. For instance, in 1922, 84 per cent. of the exports were products of the timber and paper industries. They also occupy an exceptional position owing to the fact that they almost entirely use local raw materials.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being shown by pedestrians in Kingsway, in a clever working model of a well-dressed woman that shows the capabilities of the Dennison crepe paper products.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
Mc DERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for cut-throat Printers

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer
Promotes Overseas Trade.

An Advertiser's experience:

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."
C. B., TD.

Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:
Stonhill & Gillis
58, Shee Lane, London, E.C.4

S&P S&P
Slater & Palmer's
HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET
PRINTING INKS
Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.
It is worth your while to try them.
No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.
PHONE: CENTRAL 211.
Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."
S&P S&P

Digitized by Google

Italian Import Duties.

Modifications in the General Tariff.

Schedule "A" annexed to the Italian Decree-Law of July 11th indicates the amendments made in the General Tariff as established by the Royal Decree of June 9th, 1921. The amendments affect both the Tariff nomenclature (in the case of certain Tariff headings) and also the rates of duty. For the most part the duty alterations are in the nature of reductions of the previous "General" rates, such reductions being generally effected by reducing the Tariff "co-efficients."

Under the heading of paper, cardboard and products of the graphic arts, paper, white or coloured in the pulp, not sized, in rolls, and destined for newspapers, bears an import duty of 2 gold lire (per 100 kgs.). Similar paper destined for other periodical publications is subject to an import duty of 10 gold lire, and the co-efficient of increase is 0·2.

The characteristics of the paper and proof of the intended use of the same for newspapers and other periodical publications and of actual use for this purpose must be laid down and ascertained in accordance with the regulations fixed by Ministry of Finance.

Printed books, in other languages (than Italian), loose or simply stitched or Bodonian style, or with covers of pasteboard, covered or not internally with paper or with cloth and with title printed outside the cover, are admitted free.

The following goods in category XXII., machines and apparatus, carry the duties (in gold lire per 100 kgs.) mentioned, the co-efficient of increase in each case being 0·8:—

Machines, not specified, for additional working of paper or cardboard, 18; machines for binding or re-binding books and registers, 20; machines for the graphic industries, except those for casting type and composing, weighing: More than 5,000 kgs., 18; more than 2,000 and up to 5,000 kgs., 20; more than 1,000 and up to 2,000 kgs., 24; more than 500 and up to 1,000 kgs., 28; up to 500 kgs., 32.

Corrugated Fibreboard.

Its Value as a Packing Material.

The more general use of corrugated fibreboard as packing material would, writes a correspondent in *The Times* Trade Supplement), result in fewer claims for damage and pilferage and fewer breakages of fragile articles. Though this resilient, light, and economical material is being used to some extent throughout the British Empire, there is still an extensive field which has not been entered. In the Dominions particularly a great deal of interest is now being taken in the corrugated board container.

What is wanted is a closer familiarity with the varied uses of corrugated fibreboard. In the United States an early recognition of this valuable material caused the inauguration of an active trade association, which has given much practical information to all likely users. A research laboratory has even been established with the object of overcoming all kinds of packing problems.

Corrugated fibreboard can be obtained in three types: unlined, single-lined and double-lined. The first is merely a single sheet of thin fibreboard which is corrugated, and is used for lining, covering and padding inside packing cases or other forms of paper containers. In the second the corrugated sheet is glued to a flat sheet so that the corrugations are held firmly and prevented from stretching or flattening out except under great pressure; and the double-lined board has a flat sheet glued to either side of the corrugations. Whereas the single-lined board is about $\frac{5}{16}$ths of an inch in thickness, and is used principally for interior packing, the double-lined board has a tensile strength greater than that of any other form of cardboard of equal weight, and it is extremely rigid. As it may be bent to a right angle without loss of tensile strength, it is used chiefly for the manufacture of packing cases.

Perhaps the most convenient form of packing case made from one sheet of the double-lined board is what is known as the slotted type.

Another form of corrugated board container is known as the half-slotted type. It provides for a separate cover for one end instead of having both ends slotted.

Sometimes the ordinary type of corrugated fibreboard container is not strong enough and does not provide sufficient resistance to make it safe for fragile goods. In such a case the double-wall variety makes the ideal container.

Exports of British Paper, etc.

Description.	July.		Jan.-July.		July.		Jan.-July.	
	1922	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Printings	133,275	162,322	640,240	1,525,926	231,188	234,892	1,217,875	2,180,507
Writings	13,245	18,466	81,452	139,130	45,773	51,193	305,009	383,866
Packings and Wrappings	16,420	44,313	124,584	316,730	19,544	42,810	152,943	263,555
Tissues	801	840	6,751	7,989	7,029	7,165	69,661	77,627
Coated Papers, Hangings	3,432	5,896	38,292	66,988	19,164	26,187	238,150	313,744
„ Other Sorts	2,504	6,683	16,227	28,937	23,407	31,048	145,189	178,953
Roofing Paper	—	162	801	162	—	149	1,037	149
Envelopes	3,899	3,385	20,375	24,999	18,051	15,767	106,207	106,806
Other Stationery... ...	11,283	12,102	69,592	85,425	105,847	88,238	831,817	702,888
Paper Bags	1,536	3,732	10,821	18,998	4,760	7,692	38,140	49,510
Boxes and Cartons ...	1,719	3,413	9,986	19,232	7,883	14,572	54,223	84,533
Mill, Straw & Cardboard	7,171	7,684	4,810	60,975	14,180	14,964	94,944	118,533
Playing Cards	210	109	1,247	1,146	4,520	1,918	25,675	21,103
Other Manufactures ...	5,846	6,558	35,120	62,121	42,755	43,021	247,545	311,639
Totals	201,341	275,665	1,096,298	2,358,758	544,101	579,716	3,528,415	4,793,413

Printings, Not Coated.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	8,144	2,794	42,920	36,625	16,852	5,864	102,390	71,677
United States	977	3,085	4,609	31,666	5,185	5,189	26,847	57,126
Other Foreign Countries	31,331	28,985	151,340	203,755	61,160	51,125	326,747	372,456
B. South Africa	3,831	5,714	31,272	77,821	7,771	10,791	72,162	136,642
B. India	24,546	11,268	81,581	130,164	37,010	19,319	153,175	216,154
Straits Settlements ...	2,063	672	4,852	4,910	3,014	1,670	11,037	9,944
Ceylon	1,236	586	6,432	8,947	1,904	1,042	12,808	17,429
Australia	54,849	82,515	250,918	847,003	81,076	101,410	382,363	1,025,949
New Zealand	3,525	13,595	34,566	124,616	6,778	18,486	60,652	172,642
Canada	1,940	4,063	6,757	13,357	4,467	5,709	19,066	24,852
Other British Possessions	2,833	9,045	24,993	47,062	5,971	14,287	50,628	75,636

Writing Paper in Large Sheets.

To—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
France	139	534	4,498	5,203	428	988	13,020	10,198
United States	87	49	483	491	1,097	562	6,266	5,953
Other Foreign Countries	2,388	1,378	14,188	11,917	9,459	6,224	67,589	45,531
B. South Africa	227	725	2,646	6,512	1,091	2,614	13,339	19,680
B. India	3,780	2,661	16,857	28,625	13,608	8,783	61,450	81,239
Straits Settlements ...	379	144	1,254	1,752	1,383	470	5,011	5,779
Ceylon	84	244	1,216	1,954	359	859	4,211	6,094
Australia	5,129	8,952	31,031	58,996	13,350	19,608	96,287	141,895
New Zealand	362	2,572	4,320	16,908	1,015	6,132	12,299	39,964
Canada	89	435	447	1,765	835	1,710	2,818	6,242
Other British Possessions	581	772	4,512	5,007	3,148	3,343	22,719	21,291

Canadian News-print.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association has issued the following report on the production and export of news print paper:—

The production of news-print in Canada during the first six months of 1923 has reached a total hitherto unapproached for any similar period. Up to the end of June, Canadian mills manufactured 619,802 tons of news-print paper, which represents a daily average production of 3,973 tons or about 470 tons more than the daily average throughout 1922. This tremendous increase is due largely to the addition of new machines to the productive capacity of the mills but also reflects an increased efficiency of operation and the speeding up of existing machines.

A comparison of the production figures for the first half of this year with those for the corresponding periods of previous years shows that production was 20 per cent. greater than in 1922, 66 per cent. greater than in 1921 and 39 per cent. greater than in 1920. The production figures for the first six months of the years 1920–23 are as follows:—1923, 619,802 tons; 1922, 516,506 tons; 1921, 373,988 tons; 1920, 443,512 tons.

Other new machines are scheduled to come into operation before the end of the year and with the recently installed machines getting into full production it is expected that the production for the second half of this year will surpass that for the first six months by a considerable amount. On this basis, it is probable that the Canadian mills in 1923 will produce well over 1,250,000 tons of news-print. When it is recalled that the total production in 1913 was only 350,000 tons, the magnitude of the development in this branch of industry during the past ten years will be appreciated.

The consumption of news-print in Canada is from 120,000 to 130,000 tons annually and approximately 90 per cent. of our production is exported. Of the 619,802 tons produced in the first half of the year, 550,765 tons were exported, 536,187 tons going to the United States and the remainder chiefly to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Exports in the corresponding six months of 1922 and 1921 were 457,340 tons and 319,925 tons respectively, so that this year's exports show a gain of 20 per cent. over those for 1922 and of 72 per cent. over those for 1921.

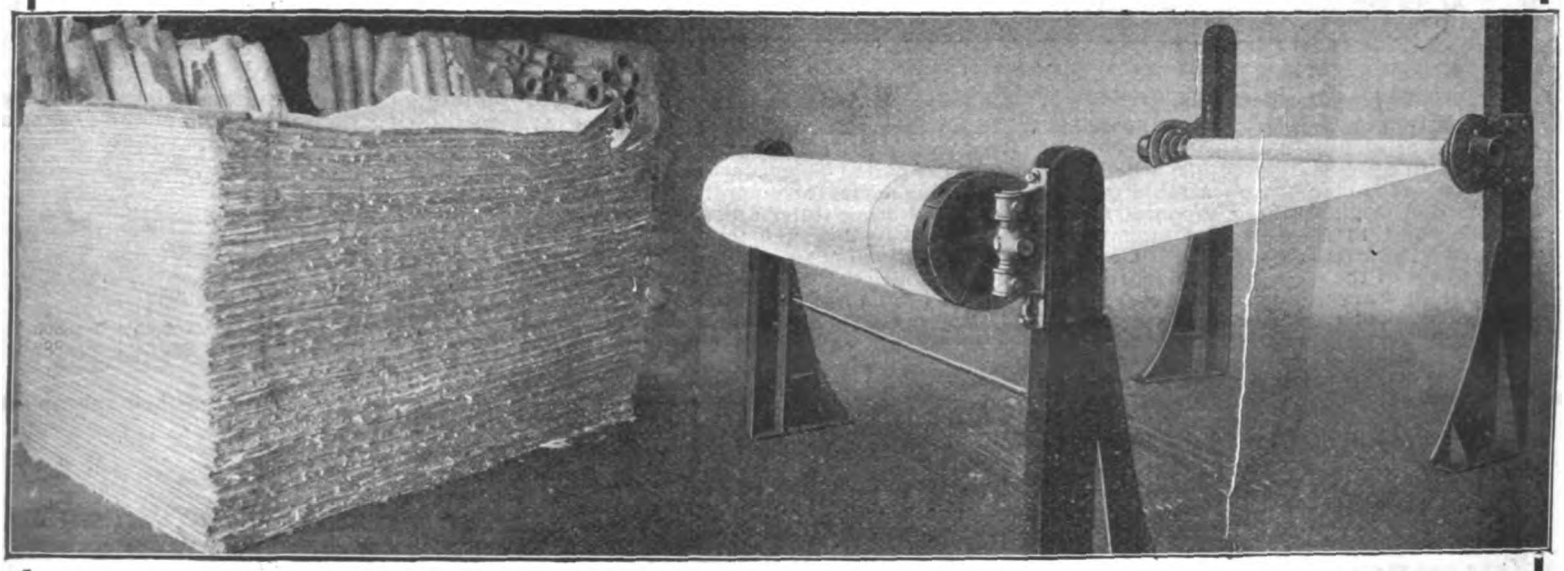
The total exports for the first six months of 1921 were 319,925 tons; 1922, 457,340 tons; 1923, 550,765 tons. The distribution during January-June last was:—U.S.A., 536,187; Australia, 5,163; New Zealand, 6,095; South America, 323; South Africa, 2,427; all other, 570.

The exports to overseas countries have been considerably below the level of the past few years; there is a big increase in the shipments to the United States. Consumption in that country during the last twelve months has broken all records, amounting in 1922 to nearly 2,500,000 tons of which 1,029,000 tons were imported, 87 per cent. of the imports coming from Canada and the remainder from European countries. This big demand from the United States market is reflected in the exports to that country which this year have shown an increase of 27 per cent. over those for last year and of 83 per cent. over 1921.

Digitized by Google

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

STRIKING TESTIMONY

AS TO

THE VALUE TO ADVERTISERS

AFFORDED BY

The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding, and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

Established 1878. *Published Every Thursday.*

UNSOLICITED.

"Quite full of orders; your advertisements act only too well."—W. A. & Sons. Southport.

"I am glad to inform you that we have already received numerous orders."—S. R., Director, G. L., Ltd., London.

"The *Printer and Stationer* is a good Printers' Journal wherein to advertise our machinery."—P. S. & Co., Chicago.

"We . . . . came to be the largest binders in country work . . . . through the valuable assistance of your Journal."—
W. & J.B., London.

"Your paper has drawn many enquiries from India, South and East Africa, apart from Great Britain."—C.E. Co., Manchester.

"We are satisfied we could not have selected a better medium for making our invention widely known."—T. C. & Co., Preston.

"Goes into the hands of all that we care to supply."—
F. A. & Co., London.

LET THE EXPERIENCES OF OTHERS BE YOURS!

Advertising Rates sent on Application to the Publishers:—

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane - London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: "Stonhill, Lud, London." *'Phone:* 8407 City.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

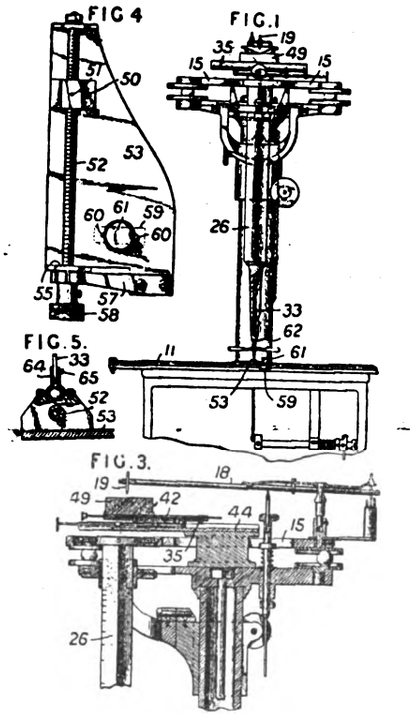
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Engraving Machines.

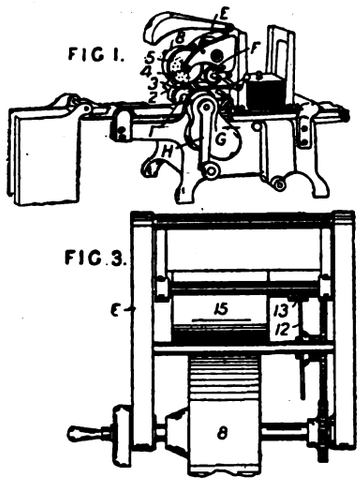
This invention relates to pantographic engraving or etching machines of the type described in Specification 153,186 wherein a work plate 49 is clamped on a table 35 slidably carried in guides by a support 42, and a work point 19 is carried by an arm 18 mounted on a carriage 15 universally movable in the plane of the work by the operation of a pendulum transmitting arm 26 carrying a stylus 33 adapted to be moved over a pattern supported on a base 11. A member is provided adapted to engage the stylus and hold it, the pendulum arm 26, and the carriage 15 immovable, means being also provided to move the latter longitudinally step-by-step. The work point 19 may thus be held stationary while the table 35 is moved laterally so as to inscribe a horizontal line on the plate 49 and subsequently moved into positions for inscribing spaced lines parallel to the first. As shown,



the support 42, Fig. 3, is also longitudinally slidable in guides 44 so that vertical lines may be inscribed by traversing the support 42 by means of a rack and pinion, the spacing being provided by an intermittent adjustment of the work table 35 by means of a similar rack and pinion. The device for rigidly fixing the stylus comprises a removable plate 53 adjustably fixed to the pattern table by means of a clamping plate 59 engaging behind a slot in the table and a clamping screw 61. Pins 60 projecting from the plate 59 engage holes in the member 53 to prevent angular movement thereof. A block 50 slidable on the plate 53 and operated by means of a rotatable screw 52 is provided with an aperture 51 in which the stylus 33 is held by means of a spring 62, or with a socket for a ball ended sleeve 64, Fig. 5, within which the stylus 33 is secured by a screw 65. The screw 52 is rotated by its knurled end 58 by an amount regulated by a star-wheel 55 and spring pawl 57. The patentee is Mr. W. S. Eaton.

Inking Apparatus.

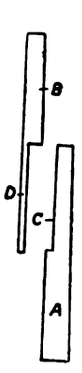
In an invention patented by Messrs. L. M. Barman and Roneo, Ltd., the inking apparatus of the parent Specification is modified by employing means for reciprocating the middle ink-distributing roller axially by means of a rotating skew-disk, and the first distributing roller is driven positively by gearing instead of being driven frictionally from the segmental inking roller between which and a similar pressing roller the stencil card and letter are passed to effect the printing. The



segmental inking roller 2, Fig. 1, is on a shaft 1 driven by an operating handle H, and the first inking roller 8 is driven by gearing 3, 4, 5 from the shaft 1. The roller 8 and a roller 15 in contact with the same are mounted in arms on brackets E, and a third roller F supplies ink to these from a container G. The roller 15 is reciprocated axially by a skew disk 12, Fig. 3, driven by gearing from the shaft of roller 8 and engaging a grooved collar 13 on the axle of the roller 15.

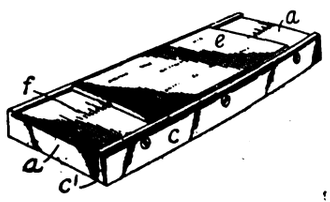
Side and Foot Sticks.

Extendable side and foot sticks form the subject of a patent by Messrs. C. C. Whitling and W. A. Gitsham. They are formed of two relatively sliding members A, B, one A of which is formed in one side with a vertical recess C in which slides a tongue D on the member B. The parts are maintained at the desired extension by the insertion of packing, such as quads, quotations, etc., between the ends of the tongue D and recess C. A scale on the member A indicates the amount of packing required.



Printing Blocks.

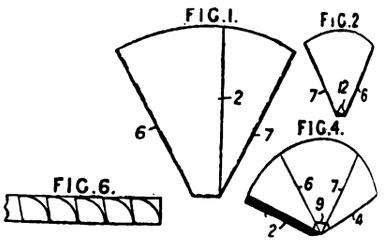
Mr. W. S. Eaton has patented a printing block which comprises a thick base *a* and a thin engraved or etched plate *e*, bearing the design in intaglio and clamped to the base by a bar *c* adapted to rock about a rib *c*¹ at its lower edge bearing against the lower edge of the base. Graduations *f* are preferably provided on the base *a* to facilitate positioning the plate *e*. The block permits the use of thin printing plates *e* of uniform thickness thereby facilitating the production of the plates in



the engraving machine and their subsequent storage.

Paper Cups.

According to an invention in the name of Mr. F. H. Rogers, a blank for making conical paper cups in the flat or folded form is formed as a sector of a circle with an additional flap 2, Fig. 4, which is coated with adhesive. The blank is then folded on the line 7, which may be creased or scored, to bring the edge 4 to the centre of the blank, and then on the corresponding line 6 so that the flap 2 overlies the edge



4 and adheres thereto. The point of the triangle thus formed is bent backward upon the line 9, so that the small triangular flap 12, the inner face of which is coated with adhesive, is pressed upon the back of the blank, as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 1 shows the front-face of the completed cup. Fig. 6 shows the manner in which the blanks are cut from paper strip.

Bamboo Paper.

Indo-China was the first French colony to adopt bamboo in the manufacture of pulp and paper. Works were built at Vietri in 1912, and it is reported that the annual production of bamboo pulp is 3,000 metric tons. Half the production is utilised at a mill at Dap-Cau, and among the journals using the bamboo paper manufactured are several in Tonkin.

CARDBOARD STATUARY.—An imposing piece of cardboard statuary closely resembling white marble was hoisted on Thursday last week by workmen to the lofty pedestal beneath the arch of Bush House at the bottom of Kingsway. The architects of the building are at present undecided as to what kind of permanent statuary, if any, should be placed over the inscription: "To the Friendship of the English speaking Peoples."

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

..... 19...

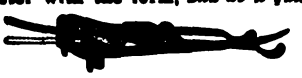
Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's SPRING TONGUE GAUGE PIN. Both tongue and pin are adjustable. Quick on. Ground teeth and points.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on package denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. *Ref.*—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondence.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
OASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE,
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer, REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

German Paper Competition.

The Serious Effect on British Products.

German competition in paper continues to arouse anxiety among British manufacturers, and official statistics would seem to justify the alarm which is felt. The extent to which importation of German paper is growing is described by a correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement) as far more serious than any misuse of Germany's printing presses or postal services.

The value of paper imported into England from Germany during the six months ended June 30th last year almost equals the total for the whole of the previous year. While English exports are slightly declining, the volume of paper imported from Germany continues to grow. The writer has been delving into the official statistics, and, taking the monthly value of German paper imports alone, from August last the figures run progressively, in thousands of pounds sterling, 43, 47, 53, 63, 66, 82, 91, 107, 142, 132, 162, the last-named figure representing June imports. As a comparison, the average monthly import of German paper in 1913 was in the region of £115,000.

In regard to German competition against our home manufactures, the position is serious enough, but unfortunately it does not end there. Take the wrapping section of the trade. Here there is normally a good regular business with Norway, Sweden and Canada. Under existing conditions Canada finds it impossible to secure any business. Our own mills are reduced to short time, and in some cases contemplate a complete shut down. Scandinavia must have an outlet for a certain proportion of her wrapping paper production, but runs the distinct risk of being entirely kept out of the customary markets owing to low German offers. The alternative is to face losing price and retain a part of the trade. Thus is inaugurated a system of undercutting against which our own mills find themselves helpless.

Position of News-Print.

The condition of affairs in Germany is influencing the course of trade in other directions. Wood pulp is offered at prices with which the Scandinavian mills cannot compete. News print is quoted at figures below our own costs of production, and well below even the Finnish quotations. Fortunately for us and other countries, German production has its limits. Orders placed with German mills are delivered according to the mill's desire and ability to execute. In some cases part payment with order is a condition of the contract. Much of the paper now made by the German mills comes in below standard, and there is no redress. These factors counteract the low price to a great extent, but the fact remains that German paper is coming into this country in increasing quantities. How the situation is to be remedied it is difficult to say.

Apart from the wrapping section, the coated paper and the common printing sections are finding it difficult to hold their own in competition with imported papers. Large orders for cheap super-calendered printings have recently been placed with foreign mills. In all this, of course, the trader stands to gain at the expense of the British paper mill, but foreign workers are kept busy, while an unduly large proportion of paper-mill employees at home are out of employment.

It is satisfactory to note that the English news-print mills are keeping busy, notwithstanding increased imports from Finland and Newfoundland. The Australian preference is here standing our mills in good stead. Although the demand has slightly diminished, the export of news-print to Australia is a main feature of this branch of trade. In New Zealand, where tariff conditions are equally favourable to Canada, we do not figure so prominently in the returns, but still the market is valuable for our news-print producers. The home consumption of news-print keeps very steady, and holds good prospects for the news-print mills. If there is an unsatisfactory feature, it is the price, which leaves a very bare margin of profit. Compared with chemical wood pulp, which has recently eased considerably in price, the price of mechanical is unduly high.

Digitized by Google

Klippans Paper Mill, Sweden.

Established 350 Years.

Sweden ranks among the oldest paper-making countries in Europe, as its introduction dates back to the beginning of the 15th century. The Klippans Paper Mill, situated in Scania (which formerly belonged to Denmark), celebrated its 350th anniversary on August 11th last, the year 1573 thus marking the first paper mill in Denmark.

The Klippans Paper Mill was founded by Sten Bille, and records in the form of a water-mark with S. B. introduced, and also a book of poems containing a reference to the mill, stamp the authenticity of the period. Little is known of the mill during its first 60 years. In 1637 a German merchant named Mattias Smidt was officially granted the privilege of making paper at Klippans, and his paper mill was completed in 1639.

Due to economic troubles, the mill evidently had a chequered career, as we find in 1653 Klippans Mill was taken over by the Crown, and subsequently it was occupied by Samuel Dröscher, also a German. A water-mark in use at that period was H.V.C. underneath a crown, having reference to a local monastery.

It was in 1658 that Scania, on peace being declared, passed to Sweden. Samuel Dröscher and Son had the mill until 1715, and things apparently prospered. The annual production was 2,000 reams, chiefly used for official purposes. In fact, the whole demand for paper in Scania was satisfied by the Klippans Mill. The quality was described as greatly improved, and the product of good appearance.

Although the mill ceased to be the property of the Crown in 1730, it was subject to certain dues for the upkeep of the military. The owner at that time was Hans Dröscher, who held occupation up to 1749, when the mill was acquired by Nils Malmgren. On his death it was managed by the widow, Helena Christina Samsjö.

Following a period of depression the mill was sold by auction in 1772, the new owner being Lieut.-Col. Abraham Tornérhjelm. Developments followed, agricultural estates and other industrial works being linked up. The paper mill was rebuilt, the building comprising two floors. The death took place of Tornérhjelm in 1776, his widow carrying on the business until 1790, when it was sold to Baron von Holstein. The annual production had grown to 2,500 reams, mostly printing paper with a small quantity of writing paper.

In 1798 the mill came into the hands of Carl Fredrik Kemner, who made certain improvements, changing production from printings to writings, with the result that output figured at 17,000 reams per annum. Lack of capital, however, led to the transfer of the mill to a limited company, with Kemner as manager. As the latter held the majority of the shares, an arrangement was made for the other shareholders to receive a fixed payment of 12½ per cent. per annum. In 1911 and the few following years, prosperous times were experienced, and attention was given to fine papers of a superior grade. Klippans paper mill achieved quite a reputation, being considered one of the foremost establishments in Sweden. The Napoleonic wars then caused great unsettlement; in 1814 sales of paper were difficult to negotiate, a scarcity of money was experienced, and the shareholders' payment was reduced to 8 per cent. per annum. The mill, owing to its sound policy and strong position, however, safely weathered the crisis.

Sven Magnus Sunnerdahl acquired the mill in 1825, and he displayed great enterprise in taking advantage of certain inventions introduced about this period, with the result that production in 1830 was increased to 13,000 reams annually, and output achieved a reputation of being better than any other mill in Sweden. At this time there were 91 mills in the country, and of the total production Klippans mill was responsible for 7 per cent. and in value 9 per cent. The mill had in Denmark an excellent market.

Following the example of the Strandmöllan paper mill, which, in 1829, erected a paper machine which enabled manufacturing operations to be greatly extended, Sunnerdahl had a Fourdrinier installed, receiving a subsidy for the purpose. The first paper machine in Sweden, therefore, came into use on June 20th, 1832, and Klippans mill was the pioneer in this development. By 1840 the output was increased from 80 metric tons hand-made to 250 metric tons machine-made paper, mostly writing paper of high quality.

Chr. A. Bock, in 1853, became the proprietor of Klippans mill, the largest in Sweden. The Crimean War stimulated demand, and the output reached 425 tons per annum, mostly printing paper, for which good prices were obtained. Printings constituted 80 per cent. of the annual production in the year 1870, but evidently competition was being experienced, as we find Klippans mill had to forego its title to being the largest mill in Sweden, the position being taken by Korndals paper Mill in Gothenburg.

Then came the introduction of wood fibres, which greatly increased the supply of raw materials. Wood grinding was introduced at Klippans mill in 1866, and Chr. A. Bock erected a second papermaking machine, and invested capital in providing railway communication to facilitate transit. Unfortunately, the heavy investments reduced his financial resources, and in 1881 liquidation was found necessary. At this time the output was news-print, with mechanical wood pulp as the chief raw material, the production being about 1,000 tons per annum.

On the death of Chr. A. Bock in 1885 the business was conducted by his three sons. The liquidation proceedings were wound up in 1889, and in the following year the Aktiebolaget Klippans Pappersbruk was formed. There followed a period of remarkable development in the Swedish paper industry. Specialised products were manufactured at the Klippans Mill, the finer qualities of papers taking the place of news-print. This involved a large expenditure in technical improvements and in increasing the power supply, and, as there followed a depressed market, the mill, with an unproductive capital, had to raise capital. Reconstruction was eventually decided upon. The Brothers Bock retired from the undertaking in 1900. The third machine was installed in 1905, and in 1908 there was an increase in share capital.

It was in 1911 that the Aktiebolaget Klippans Finpappersbruk superseded the old company. Proceeding on steady and conservative lines improvements were gradually introduced. Great assistance was rendered by Carl Cervin, who died in 1919. The policy inaugurated has been consistently followed by T. Cervin, the chairman of the board, and also by A. Alexanderson and other directors whilst the commercial and technical knowledge of C. J. Malmros, the general manager, and C. A. Eurenius, chief engineer, has been of the highest service; with the result that the company to-day is in a very strong position. The rebuilding operations, commenced in 1910, were completed in 1914. The equipment of the mill, a fourth machine having been installed, is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect, especially in its full power supply, as in addition to the Klippans and Forsmollen stations, the supply of the South Swedish Water Co. is available. The company also owns the Boksholms Sulfitfabrik, from which it draws its supplies. The productive capacity of the mill is 5,000 tons, comprising, in addition to printings and writings, such specialities as art tissue and coloured papers, crepe and wax papers. The home market absorbs 60 per cent. and 40 per cent. is exported.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	July.		Jan.-July.		July		Jan.-July.	
	1923.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	410,262	331,504	1,764,622	1,753,810	504,628	342,444	2,128,858	1,868,853
Packings and Wrappings	194,195	242,616	1,504,358	2,068,110	267,184	297,342	2,096,434	2,605,373
Coated Papers	10,439	8,303	52,846	66,173	34,583	27,499	225,509	237,277
Stationery	2,411	4,380	23,979	29,652	10,663	16,952	93,932	122,334
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	82,395	77,559	422,617	606,444	94,133	83,223	511,915	639,482
Strawboard	297,454	169,912	1,580,134	1,715,491	123,575	79,070	625,347	799,083
Other Sorts	30,367	45,082	265,485	300,028	94,142	124,071	787 275	878,435
Totals	1,027,523	879,356	5,614,041	6,557,708	1,128,908	968,601	6,469,270	7,151,437

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	26,838	47,229	216,953	259,381	27,191	43,417	279,041	255,727
Norway	48,067	6,401	314,500	248,172	48,697	6,958	340,975	257,543
Germany	7,523	12,401	65,769	93,328	7,871	14,121	65,972	101,483
Belgium	1,539	615	16,313	6,677	2,343	1,633	27,680	14,762
United States	10,777	1,195	73,860	8,042	13,993	4,854	91,034	27,126
Canada	493	747	8,810	1,338	1,275	1,620	9,948	3,414
Newfoundland	219,610	164,547	439,437	411,276	297,215	170,740	606,037	439,045
Other Countries ...	95,415	98,369	628,980	725,596	106,043	99,101	708,171	769,173

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	17,428	22,590	160,447	205,123	21,160	27,622	202,894	233,299
Sweden	65,735	87,064	504,748	708,294	89,003	105,704	682,331	856,932
Norway	50,788	16,685	344,966	369,730	61,479	20,686	451,930	451,944
Germany	20,879	83,257	238,498	563,372	29,275	92,381	292,404	642,445
Belgium	6,201	4,756	48,877	42,258	16,763	11,849	124,451	104,900
Canada	13,299	14,166	53,115	66,296	16,333	17,757	70,993	85,335
Other Countries ...	19,865	14,098	153,707	131,037	33,171	21,343	271,431	230,507

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	2,210	3,539	18,272	29,185	6,026	9,478	43,559	78,316
Belgium	1,683	1,184	13,005	10,235	6,987	4,299	58,300	36,373
France	690	856	6,877	9,107	5,685	5,112	50,207	51,049
United States	333	198	3,872	3,792	3,813	2,344	37,559	33,166
Other Countries ...	5,523	2,526	10,820	13,845	12,072	6,266	35,884	38,373

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

AUSTRALASIA. **CHINA.** **SOUTH AFRICA.**

INDIA. **JAPAN.** **CANADA.**

OUR QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUES during the last 37 years have proved successful business bringers, the circulation of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* being amongst the right people, *i.e.*, men who buy goods, **all over the world.**

Date of Next Publication, Sept. 6th.

CHARGES FOR TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSIDE PAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Whole Page (12" by 8")	8	0	0
Half Page	4	10	0
One-third Page (or Single Column)	3	3	0
Quarter Page	2	10	0
One-sixth Page (or Half Single Column)	1	17	6
One-eighth Page	1	10	0

For a single insertion the charge is net, but for four, covering the Export Issues for a year, **5%** *discount is allowed.*

Special Features:

"What Our Manufacturers Are Doing."—A Record of Up-to-date Plant, Machinery, etc.

A "Buyers' Guide."—Introducing Supply Houses to Foreign and Colonial Buyers.

News of Export Trade Opportunities, etc.

Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

EAST INDIES. **CZECHO-SLOVAKIA** **UNITED STATES.**

WEST INDIES. **SOUTH AMERICA.**

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the P
Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

BUILT IN FIVE SIZES

The SUPERIORITY

of the

TIP-TOP PLATEN MACHINE

is in the

Perfect Impression and Register.

The platen and the base and vertical bed are cast in one solid piece.
Superior inking apparatus of newest type.
High speed and light and noiseless running.
Adjustable runners and **camless drive of roller carriage.**
Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.
Automatic chase-locking hook.
Central adjustment of impression.

It enables you to tackle anything from a hand-bill to the best class of half-tone and three-colour work.

Sole Agents:

Can be seen in London and Provinces.

William J. Light & Co., Ltd., 36-38, Whitefriars St., Fleet St. LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: **3839 Central.**

Telegrams: **Winkolight, Fleet, London.**

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—August 30, 1913.

Digitized by Google

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

SEP 18 1923

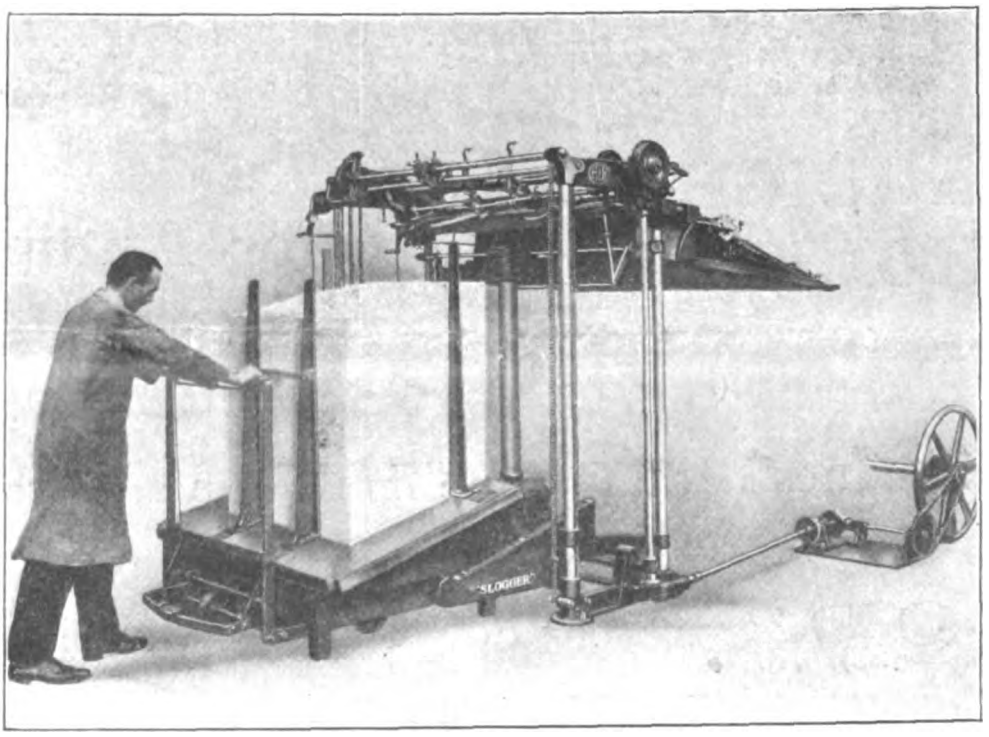
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 10. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 6, 1923. Special Export Issue. 4d.



Trucking in Interchangeable Pile Board.

"SLOGGER"

Automatic Pile Feeder

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME *and the increasing number of both large and small printing houses who are installing "SLOGGER" PILE FEEDER proves conclusively that the outstanding advantages of SIMPLICITY UTILITY AND SPEED are combined in the latest models* **SUITABLE for ANY SIZE OR MAKE OF PRESS OR FOLDER**

DESCRIPTIVE FOLDERS SENT ON REQUEST.

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google

DRY FLONGS

FOR

ALL CLASSES

OF

STEREOTYPING

"IDEAL" & "CLEARTYPE" For Hand-Cast News.

"WINKOLIGHT"—JNR., & "WINKOLIGHT"—SNR. For Autoplate.

"PHOTO-TONE" for Illustrations,

Magazines and all Fine Half-Tone Work.

"R.M.Q.D." (Ready Made Quick Drying.) —— For General Jobbing Work.

ANY SIZE—ANY THICKNESS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., LTD.

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3889. **LONDON, E.C.4** Telegrams: WINKOLIGHT, FLEET, LONDON.

For the Foundry:

"IDEAL" and "CLEARTYPE" DRY FLONGS.
"PHOTO TONE" FINE ART FLONGS.
"GOODEPTH" MOULDING FELTS.
"EVERWEAR" MOULDING RUBBERS.

For the Composing Room:

"AUTO-REGLAR" AND SAFETY FINGER FOR LINOTYPE. Also MATRIX RESHAPER.

For the Press Room:

"EVERWEAR" OIL&INK-PROOF PRESS RUBBERS.
"NIPPER" CUTTING BUFFERS.
"GRIPPER" PROPELLER RINGS.

For all Mechanical Depts.:

Selling Agents for WINKLER, FALLERT et Cie, S.A. BERNE.

Digitized by Google

OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD.

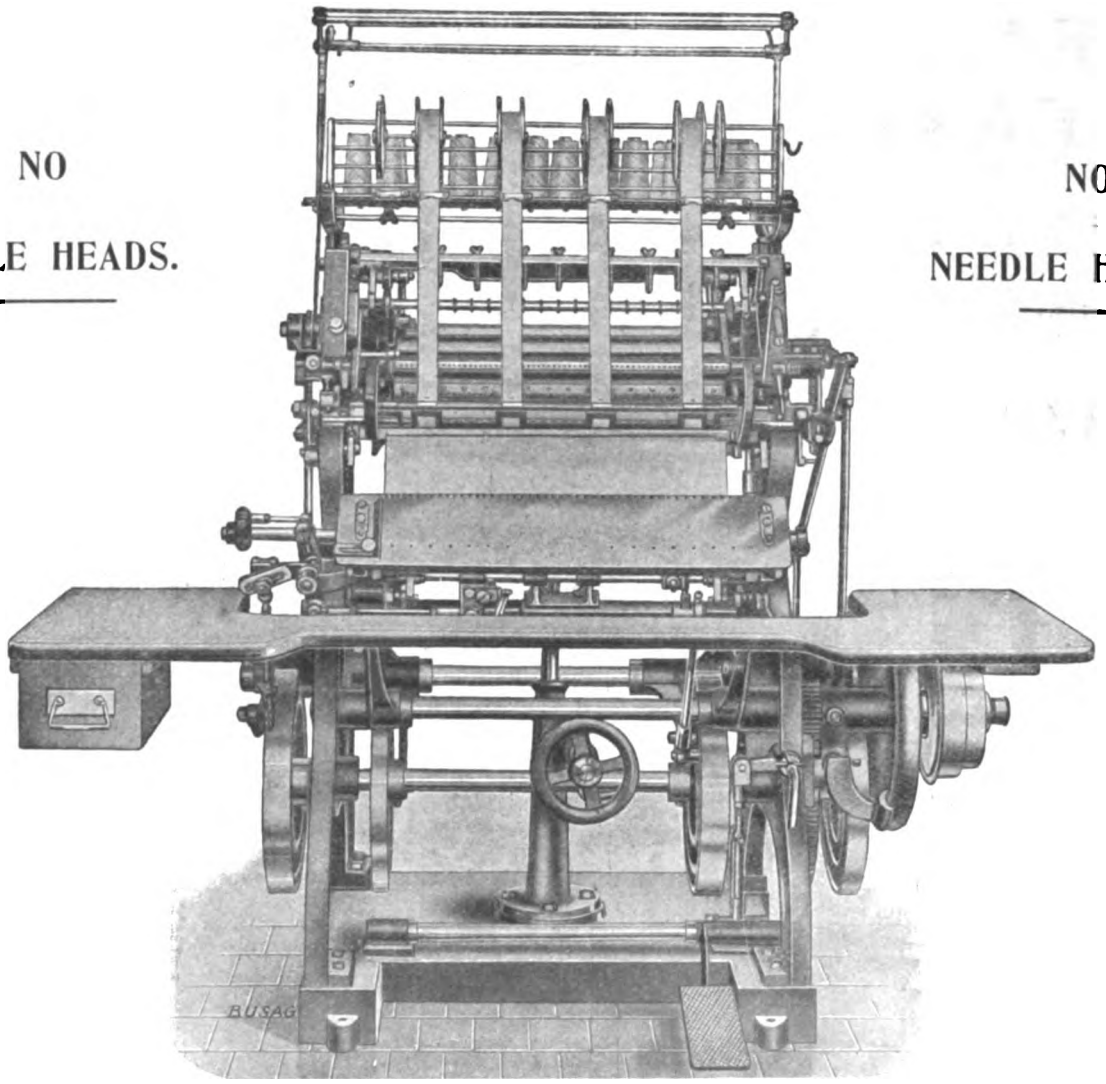
**7, Water Lane,
Ludgate,
London,
E.C.4.**

Telegrams:
"Friedheim, Cent, London."

Cables:
A. B. C.
5th Edition.

Specialists in all classes of Labour-Saving Machinery
- for the -
Printing, Bookbinding, Boxmaking and Stationery Trades.

NO
NEEDLE HEADS.



NO
NEEDLE HEADS.

We also Supply the Latest and Most Up-to-date

"MARTINI" SIMPLIFIED BOOK SEWING MACHINE.

Thread Stitching & Knotting Machines.
Wire Stitching Machines.
Guillotines.
Scoring and Creasing Machines,
Etc., etc.

Rotary Card Cutting Machines.
Seal Embossing Presses.
Folding Machines.
Latest Model Flat Bronzing Machines,
Etc., etc.

ENVELOPE MACHINERY.

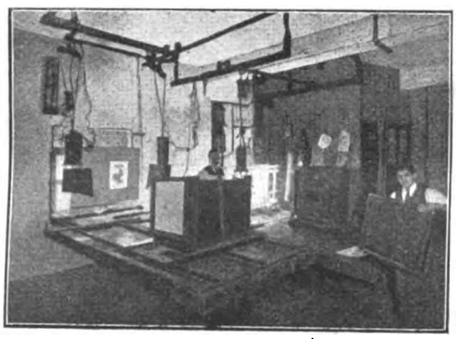
FULL PARTICULARS AND LEAFLETS CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ENQUIRIES.

Digitized by Google

The Direct Photo Engraving Company, Limited.

'Phone Central 1086. Managing Director: F. E. S. PERRY. Established 1882.

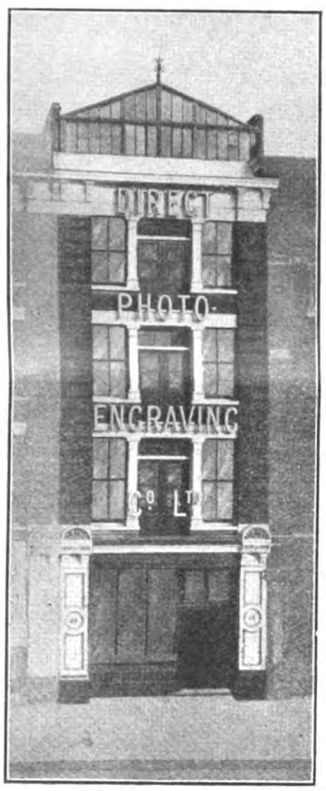
PHOTO ENGRAVERS IN LINE, TONE AND COLOUR.



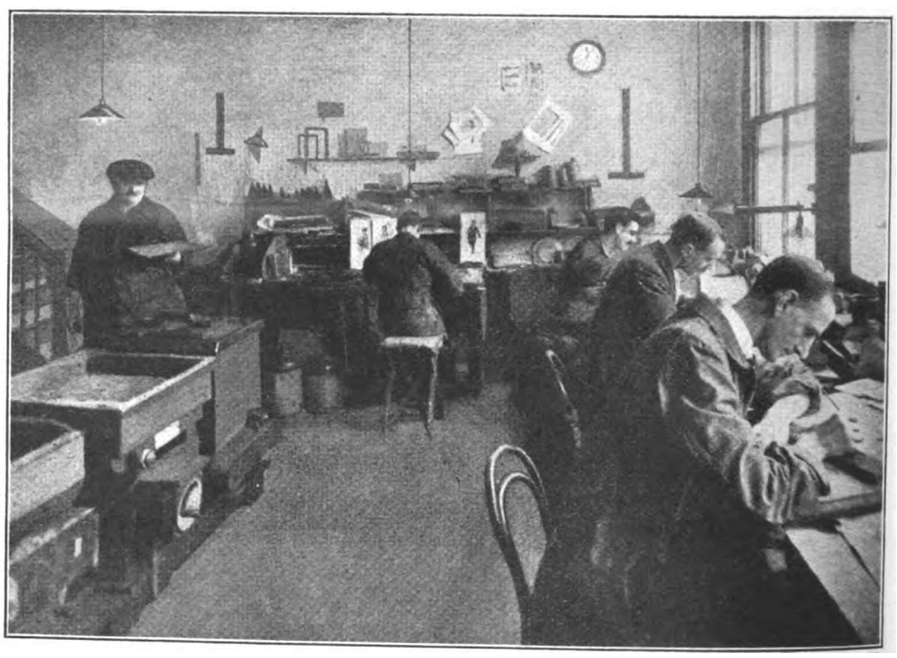
One of the Studios.



Corner of Mounting Department.



Office and Works



Half-Tone Etching Room.



View on the Proofing Floor.



The Daylight Studio.

38, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

BUSH'S PATENT COMBINED

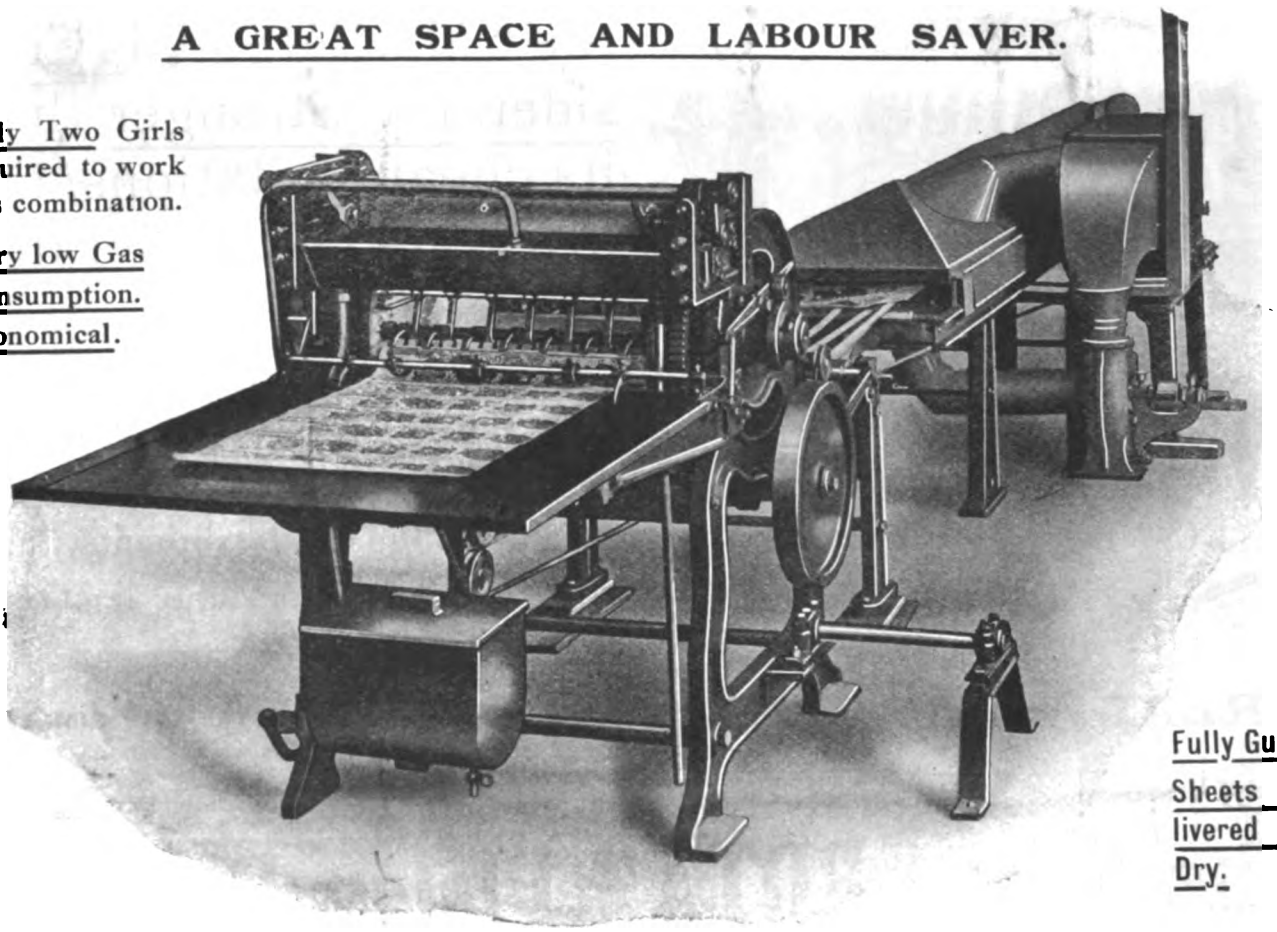
(Patented in Great Britain and Abroad).

Varnishing and Gumming Machine and Hot-Air Drying Apparatus. (Patent No. 141,997).

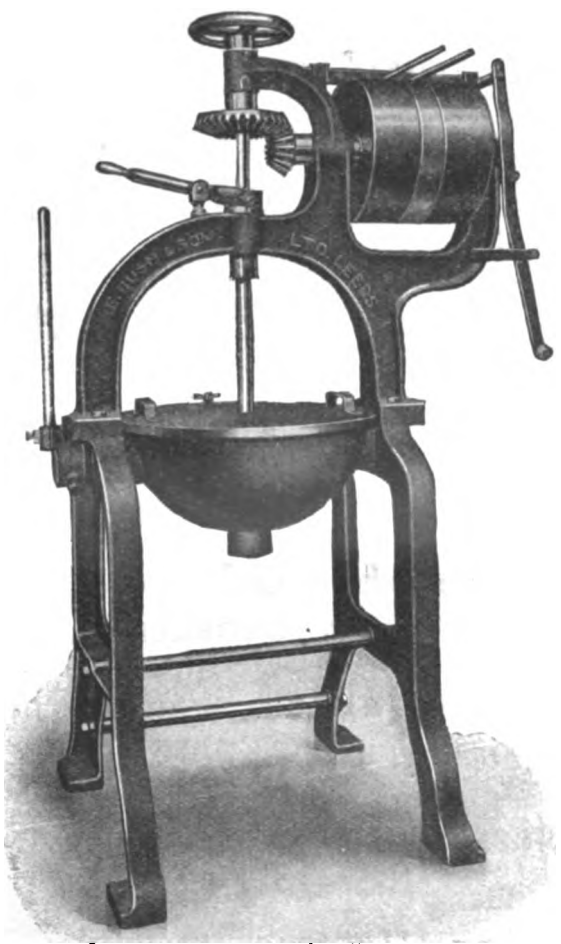
A GREAT SPACE AND LABOUR SAVER.

Only Two Girls required to work this combination.

Very low Gas Consumption. Economical.



Fully Guaranteed. Sheets are Delivered Perfectly Dry.



The above illustration shews both our machines combined, but we can supply either machine separately.

Made in 4 sizes, D. Crown to Quad Demy.

Supplied to many of the leading Printing Offices at Home and Abroad.

*

Bush's Patent Ink Mixing Machine

(Patent No. 8,623).

The only Machine fitted with Tilting Bowl, Removable Blade, etc. Blade can be reversed by moving belt handles either to left or right.

Illustration shewing Machine in operation.

Made in 2 sizes. For 75 lbs. Colour or 150 lbs.

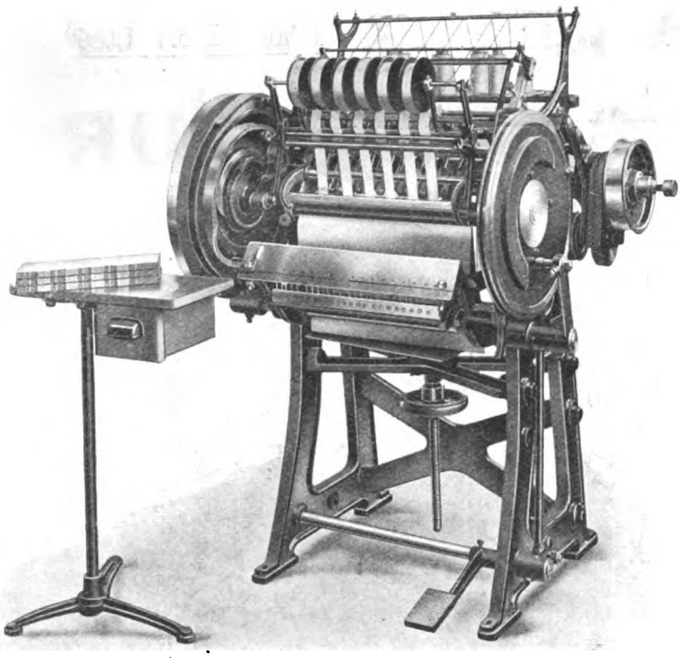
Its Good Points.

1. Economical.—Old Ink can be speedily restored to working consistency.
2. Strongest Inks and Varnishes are thoroughly amalgamated with the greatest of ease.
3. Dispenses with old slow process of Hand Mullering and Blending.
4. A Machine which requires no special attention.

EDMUND BUSH & SON, Ltd., Sole Patentees & Manufacturers, LEEDS, Eng.

Digitized by Google

The "MARVEL" Book Sewing Machine



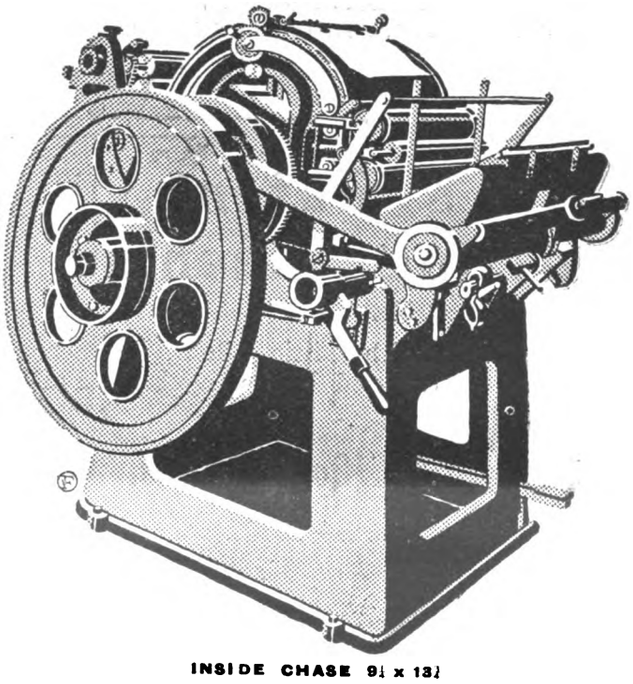
A REAL "MARVEL."

In spite of the fact that the "MARVEL" is Considerably Stronger than its cheap imitations, the price is Considerably Lower.

The "MARVEL" is thus put within the reach of the smallest bookbinding establishments, and also of the printer who has only occasional work for same.

THE ATTENDANCE IS EXTREMELY SIMPLE.

The New "ROTA" Platen Press



INSIDE CHASE 9½ x 13½

With Automatic Delivery. This Machine has caused a Great Sensation, and is similar in construction to the Famous "REFORM" Platen.

Automatic Delivery secures an output of well over 2,000 copies per hour.

PRICE—VERY LOW.
PRINTING QUALITY—EXCELLENT.

Sheet delivered printed side up, in front of Operator.

These are Two of Many Special Machines which can be Inspected in the Showroom.

A. EDLER, 78, Southwark St., London, S.E.1.

Digitized by Google

PRINTING INKS

MADE TO SUIT YOUR SPECIAL LOCAL CONDITIONS

WE have for many years specialised in the manufacture of inks to suit the varying climatical conditions obtaining in colonial and foreign countries, and this exceptional knowledge of local requirements enables us to supply you with inks that can be relied upon to work perfectly on **your** machines.

All inks are carefully tested before despatch, and are specially packed to ensure perfect condition on arrival.

For whatever process printing ink may be required, we have the right inks, in the right colours, and of the right working qualities —**and at the right price.**

LETTERPRESS	**TRI-COLOUR**
LITHO	**INTAGLIO**
LITHO-OFFSET	**BOOKBINDING**
TIN-PLATE	**ETC., ETC.**

SAMPLES & SPECIMEN SHEETS SENT WILLINGLY ON REQUEST

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET - CHANCERY LANE, E.C.4

Agents:—

Australia—
Messrs. MIDDOWS BROS. (Australia), Ltd.,
76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Burmah—
Messrs. GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Rangoon.

India—
Messrs. GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.

New Zealand—
Messrs. NEILL CROPPER & CO.,
Ford Street, Auckland.

Digitized by Google

S&P S&P

I N K S

MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THEIR WELL-KNOWN HIGH-GRADE STANDARD QUALITY

PRINTING INKS

FOR ALL PROCESSES AND ALL MACHINES

ENABLES THE OLD ESTABLISHED BRITISH FIRM OF

SLATER & PALMER

To Offer to *COLONIAL and FOREIGN BUYERS* **INKS** Suited to their Climatic Conditions.

PRODUCED under the best conditions, by a large staff and most Up-to-date Plant at their Works:—

MARSHGATE MILLS, STRATFORD, Essex.



If your **PRINTING INKS** are giving you any trouble **SLATER & PALMER** can help you.

With this House it is QUALITY FIRST and all the time MODERATE PRICES.

Their INKS & VARNISHES are absolutely reliable

Enquiries and Orders receive prompt and careful attention at

4, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone—CENTRAL 211. Telegraphic Address—"PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON." Code—5th Edition A.B.C.

S&P S&P

Digitized by Google

P. M. SHANKS & SONS, GENERAL TYPEFOUNDERS,

WISH to call the particular attention of all Printers and Publishers to the fact that their extensive selection of specially designed Modern and Old Style Book and Display faces is now cast on the generally accepted British-American Point System,

¶ That they have recently designed a number of beautiful letters intended to assist in the production of up-to-date Art Booklet and Catalogue work,

¶ That they are constantly adding to their already numerous series of thick, thin, wide and condensed faces of Sans-serif, Gothic, and Doric,

¶ That the maintenance of their established reputation for Hard Metal and accuracy of workmanship receives their constant attention, and

¶ That the large stocks kept enable them to execute promptly all orders sent to their Foundry in Red Lion Square, London, W.C. 1. Tel: Central 2438.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

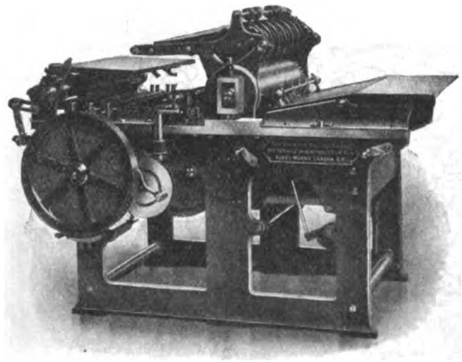
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

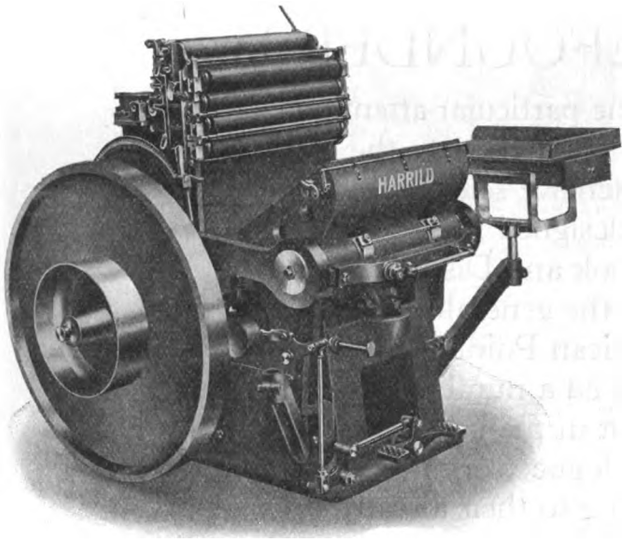
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

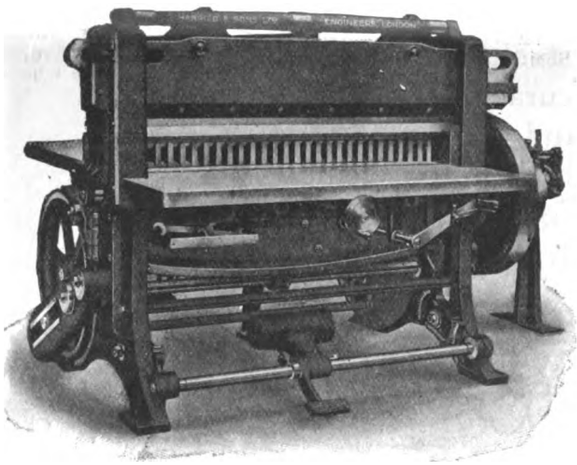
Digitized by Google



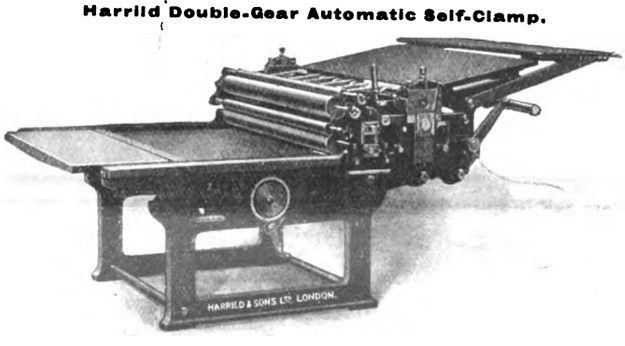
Harrild's Rapid Fast Job Cylinder.



The Harrild Art Platen.



Harrild Double-Gear Automatic Self-Clamp.



Harrild Speedy Self-Inking Proof Press.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1809.

HARRILD & SONS

LIMITED,

are Manufacturers of

Highest Grade Labour-Saving Machinery & Materials for British & Colonial Printers

Cylinder Printing Machines.

The "Bremner" Improved Wharfedale "Rapid" Fast Job Press.

News and Magazine Two-Feeder.

"Orient" Overhead-Feed Stop Cylinder.

"Harrild" Two-Revolution.

Platen Machines.

The "Harrild" Art Platen, 21 x 16 in. inside chase, for fine 3-colour and half-tone.

"Bremner" Job Press, made in three sizes. Exclusive Inking Features.

Binding and Warehouse Depts.

"Harrild" Double-Gear Self-Clamp, all sizes from 33 to 84 in. Has knife carriage geared both sides. Powerful action. Self-adjusting clamp.

Also Makers of Hand-Power Machines—Rotary and Hand Lever.

Paging, Perforating, Ruling and Rotary Card Cutting Machines. Blocking Presses

Complete Bindery Equipments.

Composing Room Outfits.

Labour and Space-Saving Cabinets, Imposing Irons, Reglets, Furniture, etc.

Speedy and Universal Self-Inking Proof Presses.

Made in five sizes, 23 x 18 ft. to 40 by 30 ft.

Stereo and Electro Foundries.

Dry or Wet Processes.

HARRILD & SONS, Ltd., "Fleet" Works, Norwich Street, Fetter Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

Colonial Printers can get full details from our Sole Agents:—

SOUTH AFRICA: SPICERS, Ltd., Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg.
NEW ZEALAND: BROWN & STEWART, Auckland and Christchurch.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY: THE MADRAS ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd., Post Box 60, Main Road, Royapurum, Madras, S. India.
AUSTRALIA: EDWARDS, DUNLOP & CO., Ltd., Sydney, Melbourne & Brisbane (Wharfedale Printing Machines & Self-Clamp Guillotines); MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd., Sydney and Melbourne (Box-Making, Binders' and Stereo Machinery, &c.).

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 10. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 6, 1923. Special Export Issue. 4d.

Export Notes and Comments

State of Export Trade.

IT is regrettable that the steady improvement of this country's export trade maintained since early in the year should have given place to the sharp decline indicated in the figures for July. The paper trade certainly shares in the retrograde movement, and, so far as we can ascertain, exports of manufactured goods relating to the printing and allied trades have in general suffered similar set-back. Though it is too early yet to decide whether this decline is merely temporary or of a more lasting character, the recent healthy tendency of British export trade gives ground for hope that a mitigation of the present chaos on the Continent would be quickly followed by an upward bound in our export figures.

Impeding Influences.

THE dock strike was doubtless responsible for much of the decline shown in the July figures, and so far as that is concerned the set-back should be temporary only. The European situation, however, is another and a much more serious factor. France is demonstrating to the world, to our cost, that the industries of one nation cannot be destroyed or crippled without detriment to international trade as a whole. It is becoming plain that the invasion of the Ruhr is the stoppage of an artery in the world's industrial organism and that every member of that organism shares, in greater or less degree, in the disorder and enfeeblement which such a thing entails. It is to be hoped that the Government will attach due weight to the recent statement on this subject by the Federation of British Industries. As the F.B.I. committee reported, the assumption is untenable that the economic difficulties of this country can be entirely solved by rapid and considerable development of trade with the Dominions, and that in Empire markets will be found the means of restoring trade lost in other parts of the world. If we assist or countenance the disruption of any industrial country, we aid in our own impoverishment. The great desideratum now before us is the re-establishment of sane relationships on the Continent.

Trading with Canada.

AFTER an official tour made by Mr. F. W. Field, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto, to cities and towns in Western Ontario, Mr. Field reports that business conditions are gradually improving and British manufacturers have made some headway recently in securing a share of Ontario's import trade. He strongly recommends a personal visit of United Kingdom manufacturers to the Ontario market, in order to appreciate fully the difficulties which United Kingdom manufacturers have to solve in order to secure a profitable amount of the business offering. Indeed, he states that unless the United Kingdom manufacturer is fully conversant with what is termed the "selling atmosphere" of the market, little success is likely to result from efforts to establish or extend trade in that particular market. A number of United Kingdom manufacturers are believed to be considering the matter of branch works in Canada, particularly in Ontario and Quebec Provinces. It has been suggested that United Kingdom firms establishing works in Canada should consult the Trade Commissioners in regard to other branch houses there, in order that equipment and supplies may be purchased as far as possible from other United Kingdom firms in Canada, rather than from foreign suppliers.

British Agents in South Africa.

A CLOSE watch on trading developments is maintained by the British Manufacturers Representatives' Association of South Africa (Incorporated). In the half yearly report dated June, 1923, there is ample evidence of its watchfulness, and the Association should be of much utility to those wishful of cultivating the African market. One matter which receives much attention is the interests of representatives in South Africa of British firms. In regard to tenders for supplies for Government departments and public bodies, communications have recently been addressed by the Association to several Government departments with a view to obtaining some kind of preference for oversea firms permanently represented in South Africa over firms not represented there and having no stake in the country, their representations having special reference to tenders called for through the High Commissioner in London. As, however, the replies received were evasive and very unsatisfactory the Association asked the Government to receive a deputation on the subject. The deputation was received, and full consideration is now being given to the Association's representations.

A South African Grievance.

A GRIEVANCE to which this Association draws attention concerns the practice adopted by certain auctioneers or dealers in importing cheap bankrupt or other stocks from abroad and auctioning them on the South African market to the serious detriment of representatives and legitimate importers. It is stated that there appears to be no way of checkmating this evil so far as the existing licence laws are concerned, whilst the difficulty with which the Customs authorities are faced is that the goods are invoiced at the true home consumption value whatever may actually be paid for them. Consideration is, therefore, being given to the question of representations to the Government with a view to the introduction of suitable legislation. The Association states that information is to hand that at least one leading firm of London shippers is regularly supplying goods to an auctioneer in South Africa for disposal. They emphasise the damaging effect of such shipments on the business of regular importers.

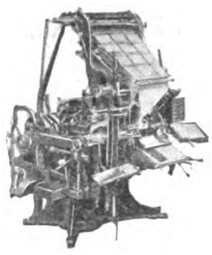
The Australian Market.

THE High Commissioner for Australia is anxious to refute the fallacy that Australian trade policy hampers British manufacture. He thinks it is time the British people realise that the British manufacturer, assisted by the preference afforded to British goods, is in a far better position with Australian markets than he would be if these markets were open to the free competition of the whole world. In support of his view he has published certain statistics which have been compiled from official British sources, the object being to show the value of the Australian market, compared with its population, for the manufactured goods of the United Kingdom.

Importance of Australia's Custom.

Figures quoted by Sir Joseph Cook show that India, with a population of 320,000,000, took British goods to the value of £91,621,301 in 1922 and £70,273,221 in 1913. The United States, with a population of 110,000,000, absorbed British goods to the extent of just over 55 million pounds in 1922 and 29¼ million pounds in 1913. Germany, whose population is put at 65½ millions, received British goods to the value of just over 32 million pounds in 1922 and 40½ million pounds in 1913. Then France, with a population of 40 millions, imported 48 million pounds worth of British goods in 1922 and 29 millions in 1913. Coming to Australia, however, we find that with a population of roughly 5½ millions, the imports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in 1922 were valued at £60,457,294, and in 1913 34½ million pounds. In the second table Sir Joseph Cook shows the estimated percentage of manufactured goods only in the totals given in the above figures. The percentages

Digitized by Google



HOW
ARE YOU SETTING
YOUR DISPLAY
COMPOSITION
?

If you will permit us to do so, we can show you by actual demonstration that the Linotype can set, to your full satisfaction, the whole of your display work (whether it be general jobbing, title pages of books, etc., or headlines and displayed advertisements for your newspaper), up to and including 36-point, in the best and most economical way.

Linotype & Machinery Ltd.
9 Kingsway
London

were as follows: Australia 95, India 94·5, United States 69, France 58, Germany 52·8. The High Commissioner adds that it is generally realised that the export of fully manufactured goods is more valuable to a nation than the export of raw material or partially manufactured goods, and he had the figures compiled in support of his views. Reviewing trade and industry all round, we are bound to come to the conclusion that British manufacturers possess a valuable asset in Empire markets.

The Indian Market.

CONDITIONS in export trade with India are made difficult not only by the general depression in trade and by the competition from Continental and other countries but also by the strained political situation which has led to some prejudice against British goods. It is satisfactory to note, however, that in so far as detailed returns are available in respect of the allied trades, 1923 figures show an improvement upon those of the previous year. That fact encourages the hope, especially if the desired amelioration of national feeling can be brought about, that the large and growing field in India for the consumption of printers' supplies may provide commercial intercourse mutually beneficial to British exporters and the Indian printing industry.

Printing Presses in Egypt.

THE use of the printing press is growing steadily in most countries, and not least in those where political propaganda is a strong force. Egypt, therefore, like India, is employing print in ever larger measure. Privately owned presses, we are told in a report on the Economic and Financial Situation of Egypt issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, for printing books, commercial stationery and newspapers, and establishments for lithographic production, abound, and are for the most part in native hands. In the large majority of cases native labour is almost entirely employed, even in the production of European newspapers. The publications issued by the Government Press, and the official maps and plans produced in colour and otherwise by the Survey Department are of a high standard of excellence. There is thus a fair market for British printing supplies, while paper and printed matter form a conspicuous feature of imports. In recent years there has been a falling off from the average under this heading. For instance, the average value of the paper and printed matter imported between 1917 and 1921 was £E1,325,379, whereas the actual value of imports in 1921 was £E998,545, and in 1922 £E909,789. Exports of the same class of goods, of course, do not reach such high figures, but here also the average of 1917-21 (£E145,901) has not been reached of late. In 1921 exports were of the value of £E106,801, and in 1922 £E70,881. The reasons for the declines in these totals are doubtless trade depression, the political changes which have recently taken place, and the prejudice which seems to exist against everything British. The market is, however, one with considerable possibilities.

Printing Inks for the Argentine.

THE Argentine offers a field in which British manufacturers of printing inks could do more business if the market were more thoroughly cultivated. A recent consular

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

report indicates that upwards of 1,000,000 lbs. of printing and lithographic inks are used annually in Argentina, 80 per cent. being imported from the United States. It is estimated that two of the principal daily papers alone consume between them 120 drums of black ink monthly. The trade is controlled largely by local branches of American and European factories, which import the inks in barrels and prepare them for market. British suppliers seem to do less business than the qualities of their products deserve. To compete successfully with United States exporters it is desirable to forward inks in bulk, as the saving of about 5 cents per lb. more than compensates for the cost of preparation and packing. In addition, the tropical heat of the country injuriously affects all inks that are imported ready prepared.

Brazilian Trade Awakening.

The demand for print and for printers' supplies of every kind varies in very direct fashion with the state of general trade, and there can be no question, therefore, that the printing trade in Brazil is on the up grade at the present time. Big railway and power developments are in progress in that country, and the engineering, the lumber and woodworking and other industries are experiencing something of a mild boom, which must necessarily be reflected in Brazilian printing offices. British traders would do well to utilise the opportunity offered for a forward movement in the promotion of their sales in that market.

Inquiries Regarding Trade Openings.

In Brazil, however, it will take time for enterprise to reap its full reward. Though the position is promising and future prospects excellent, buying is handicapped by the depreciated exchange and it would seem to be unwise just now to do more than make sure of a footing and perhaps maintain a small stock of supplies. Importing merchants are reported to be keeping at present only reduced stocks of overseas goods. There is, however, a marked preference for British products as against those of many other would-be importers, and business is sure to materialise. Those who are looking to this market would be well advised to avail themselves of the commercial intelligence service of the Department of Overseas Trade and of the British Chambers of Commerce in Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere. Through these agencies British firms can obtain reliable information as to the state of the market in regard to particular lines of goods, also advice as to the best methods to adopt in utilising the opportunities that occur.

Growth of China's Press.

One of the most notable signs of the extension of Western civilisation in China is the rapid growth to be seen in that country's Press. Ever-increasing demand is being made upon the art of printing and upon the printer's supplier. Whereas China possessed only 31 daily newspapers before the anti-monarchical movement started, there are now about 800. Peking alone has 75 or more dailies in the Chinese language, and a growing periodical Press as well. Further development is promised by the fact that Peking is now to have a School of Journalism, which is to be modelled upon the Pulitzer School of Columbia University, New York, and the endowment will include provision for travelling fellowships and scholarships. This is indicative of the big possibilities which lie before the printing industry in China.

China Wants Printing Inks.

Though the market has special difficulties, there is room for more enterprise on the part of British printing ink makers in respect of the demand in China. That huge, slowly awakening country already consumes, according to Chamber of Commerce information, printing inks the annual value of which aggregates about $800,000, and is used for the most part in lithographic work. The great demand in the printing trade is principally in respect of posters, calendars and labels. Japan predominates as a supplier to this market, supplying 55 per cent, but America exports about 30 per cent. of the total quantity consumed, while European countries share to the extent of 10 per cent. Competition is so keen that it is necessary to carry stocks locally—a heavy undertaking for European and American firms. Black ink is most in demand, but there is a ready sale for bright colours, especially red, blue and yellow. Green and violet inks are also in small demand.

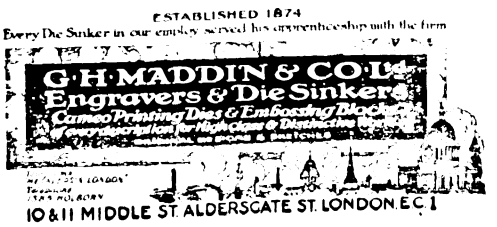
Trade with the United States.

Not all those who have specialities which can command a market in the U.S.A. know of the valuable aid offered to the British trader by the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America, Inc. This Chamber was established to facilitate and encourage commerce between the United States and the British Empire, and can in many ways render good service to British firms desiring to enter the American field. Amongst the facilities offered are: Assistance in the securing of agents or in the establishment of connections; arbitration facilities; business introductions; information and assistance regarding incorporation procedure; statistics of production and foreign trade; trade reference library; general trade information, office facilities, etc. Enquiries by mail are welcomed and every effort made to supply expeditiously the information desired. The Chamber would be glad if British traders would send from time to time catalogues of latest issue. These are displayed where they can be seen by visitors, and are also used by the Chamber when names of British exporters are requested. The office of the Chamber, to which enquiries or catalogues should be addressed, is in Cunard Buildings, 25, Broadway, New York.

The British Empire Exhibition.

A big boost will certainly be given to British export trade by the British Empire Exhibition to be held next year at Wembley. The printing and allied trades will be specifically represented, the committee which has charge of this section of exhibits being under the chairmanship of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, ex-president of the Federation of Master Printers. Our colonies and other overseas connections are showing keen interest in co-operating in this gigantic exhibition. Canada has taken possession of her site at Wembley Park and work is well in hand. The cutting of the first sod, by Lady Allen, of the New Zealand Pavilion, took place on July 30th. The foundation stone of the Australian building was laid on July 31st by Sir Joseph Cook. It is announced that all the space available for commercial and industrial exhibits in the Indian Section has been allotted. The first sod of the Bermuda site was cut by Sir James Willcocks, G.C.M.G., on July 27th. Trinidad Legislative Council has voted £10,000 for the Colony's participation in the Exhibition. Singapore has arranged with the Exhibition Authorities to exhibit living specimens of animals from the Malay Peninsula. British Guiana has decided to form part of the West Indian and Atlantic Group and is spending £7,000 on her share of the Pavilion. The East African Committee has authorised the signature to a contract for a building covering 15,750 square feet. The Legislative Council of Fiji has requested, pending the official report of the Local Committee, that a floor space of 2,000 square feet be provisionally reserved for the use of the Colony, but it is hoped that this amount will subsequently be increased. Out of a total of 513,137 square feet net, or approximately 850,000 square feet gross, *i.e.*, including gangways, etc., a balance of only 45,361 square feet had not been applied for at the end of July.

The Quebec Government has decided to establish a school for printers, says *The Times*, in which there will be a practical course for training printers in all branches of the trade. In regard to the attitude which the typographical unions and affiliated bodies may take towards the project, Mr. Fusk, the president of the Quebec Union, says:—"The unions are not likely to object so long as the school is not used to turn out strike breakers." The action of the Government recalls the strike of printers during the Session of the Legislature in 1922, which prevented the publication of official records.



Ensign

Super-Offsets

Stand **UNRIVALLED** above

ALL OTHER OFFSETS.

Stock Machines—
Two Colour—

These machines have finer printing qualities than even Single Colours of any other make.

We have mastered all the difficulties of design in our 20 years' continuous personal experience of Offset manufacture, and have nothing to fear from any competition on merits.

If you have another make, Single or Two-Colour, give us the opportunity to run side by side with it and you will hand us your repeat orders.

You cannot afford to-day to have any but the best machines,

Ensign

Super-Offsets

Single Colour—

These machines can run the full speed of any automatic feeder and will always give better printing than any other make under easier conditions.

Enquire about our "Little Ensign" to print 20½ x 12½.

Tin Printing—

The highest output and the best quality printing are combined in these machines alone.

Special Machines—

Sheet Perfecting, Reel Perfecting with Folding or Re-reeling, and other special types of machine are built as required with our fullest guarantee.

Ensign Super-Offsets

will do

ALL THE WORK OTHER MACHINES WILL DO — AND — MUCH WORK OTHER MACHINES CAN'T DO.

R. W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd.,

(Offset Dept.),

WATER LANE, LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

WHY STAGNATE?

When you can secure
QUICK SALES
by stocking lines that

EVERYONE IS ASKING FOR!

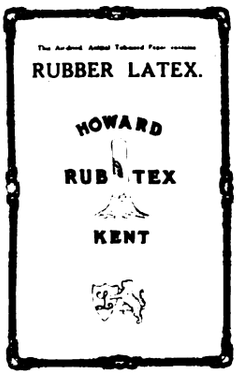
Have YOU Ordered

RUBBER LATEX STATIONERY

The Watermarks are a guarantee that this Stationery contains RUBBER LATEX

W. HOWARD & SONS' "RUBTEX"

ANIMAL TUB-SIZED STATIONERY.



Notepaper, boxed	5 quires	*To Retail at* **2/6** EACH
Envelopes, ,,	100's	
Cabinets, containing	50/50	
Compendiums ,,	,,	
Pads, containing	84 leaves	**1/6** EACH

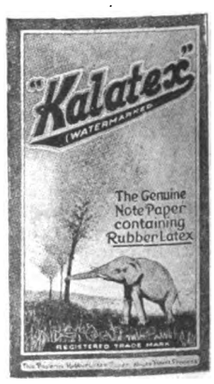
"RUBTEX" Flat Papers obtainable from
W. HOWARD & SONS, Ltd., Chartham Mills, nr. Canterbury,
or LEPARD & SMITHS, Ltd.

"RUBTEX" Stationery of LEPARD & SMITHS, Ltd.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

"KALATEX" Engine Sized Cream Laid

Notepaper, boxed	100's	*To Retail at* **1/6** EACH
Envelopes, ,,	100's	
Cabinets, containing	50/50	
Compendiums ,,	,,	
Pads ,,	125 leaves	



"KALATEX" Tub-Sized Azure Laid

Notepaper, boxed	5 quires	*To Retail at* **2/6** EACH
Envelopes, ,,	100's	
Cabinets, containing	50/50	
Compendiums ,,	,	
Pads, 9 x 7 containing	80 leaves	**1/6** EACH

ALL STATIONERY WHOLESALE OF

LEPARD & SMITHS, Ltd.

17-18, GT. EARL STREET
LONDON - - W.C.2

Digitized by Google

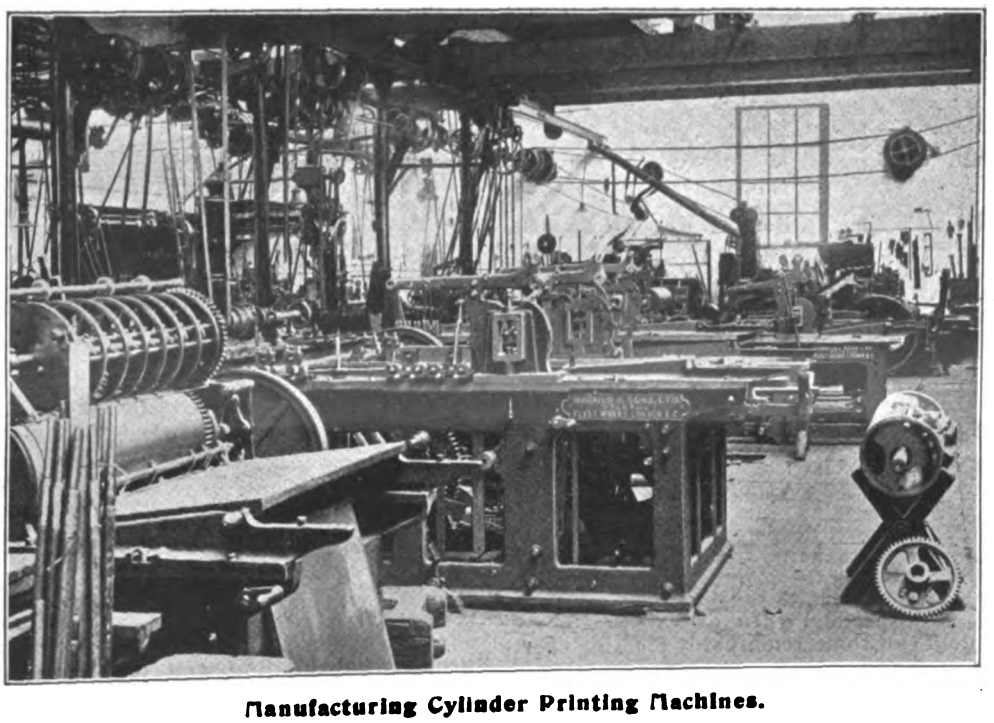
Up-to-Date British Machinery

for the

Printing and Allied Trades.

One still occasionally hears the complaint' all too common some years ago, that British manufacturers of machinery are too much inclined to adhere to their favourite patterns, and are not quick enough in adopting improved designs or modifying their products to suit the special requirements of overseas buyers. Happily there has been much improvement in this respect, and British suppliers are showing increased adaptability and wide-awakeness to the demands of the hour. There is still sound sense, as there always has been, in the argument of the British maker that there is often an advantage in his unreadiness to adopt every plausible new idea or designer's fad that may temporarily occupy the spotlight. So many of these fads and fancies have "had their day and ceased to be," whilst many of the old, sound, time-tested methods of the British manufacturer continue with little or no modification to hold an unquestionable supremacy. Some of the old conservatism, however, is going, and British firms, whilst endeavouring to maintain their established reputation for quality, are advancing in the direction of increased diversity of designs to meet new demands. This country, which has contributed so much to the origination and development of printing machinery, still jealously guards its name for producing machinery on sound, well-tried-out principles and of reliable and durable construction, but the increase of enterprise and business flexibility has been such that to-day there are few types of machines of real value to the printing and allied trades that cannot be had from the home manufacturer.

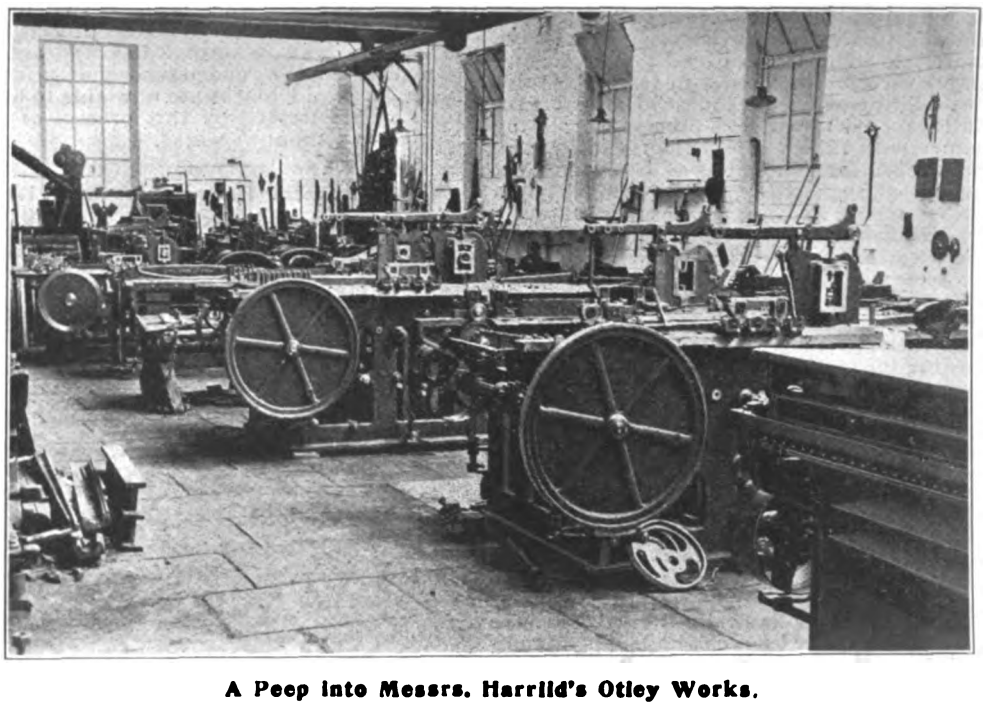
This thought came forcibly to one's mind the other day in glancing round the showrooms of Messrs. Harrild and Sons, Ltd., at Norwich-street, Fetter-lane, London, where are to be seen a remarkable variety of machines for printers, bookbinders, box-makers, etc. That the Harrild machinery is actually made in this country, and made on an extensive scale, will be gathered from the interesting photographs which, by courtesy of Messrs. Harrild and Sons, Ltd , we are able to reproduce herewith. Both illustrations are of the firm's works at Otley, Yorks, and provide two little glimpses inside the workshops, where, it will be noted, cylinder machines can be seen in course of construction.



Manufacturing Cylinder Printing Machines.

At their Otley Works, and at their "Fleet" Works, Norwich-street, London, Messrs. Harrild and Sons, Ltd., have done much to show that in inventive ability and constructive skill this country can hold its own with its rivals.

In respect of heavy art platens, for instance —a line once left to Continental enterprise— Messrs. Harrild have for some years been building one of the latest types of machine; the Harrild art platen is a substantial and efficient piece of apparatus which does credit to any printery. Again, Harrild's "Orient" overhead-feed stop cylinder press is designed on the same lines as the well-known Continental makes of this pattern, and it incorporates advantages of the Harrild improved Wharfedale machines, such as the double brake to the cylinder and special devices for obtaining dead register; the inking apparatus is also much simplified and improved. In printing presses, indeed, this firm produces a wonderful range. Their cylinder printing machines—notably the registered "Bremner" Improved Wharfedale and "Rapid" Cylinder Job Press, not to mention platen printing machines from the small 11 by 7 jobber up to the heavy double-geared 21 by 16 fine art process and three-colour platen—embrace practically everything that can be required in the machine departments.



A Peep into Messrs. Harrild's Otley Works.

For the bindery and warehouse they have an equally comprehensive range of machines, including guillotines, pagers and perforators, blocking presses, folding machines, etc. Their self-clamp guillotine (which we have seen in their well-equipped show-rooms) is of special design, being double-geared, exceedingly powerful and rapid in action; and the simplicity of construction, owing to the elimination of all bevel gears, etc., puts this machine in a class by itself.

In respect of box-making, also, Messrs. Harrild are developing a line hitherto neglected by the British manufacturer. They are making cutters and creasers and other subsidiary apparatus, in addition to a fine two-colour box board printer.

All Messrs. Harrild's heavy machines, such as mentioned above, are manufactured in their Otley works, and their Stamford-street works in London are devoted more exclusively to the manufacture of the paging and perforating machinery, stereo and electro foundries and their special three-sided heavy clamp trimming machine for periodicals. It may interest our readers to know that the Amalgamated Press alone have 14 of these fine machines running in their publication departments.

The Norwich-street showrooms are well worth a visit from home and colonial visitors interested in machinery developments, and we believe that inquiries directed either to the company's London offices or to the various agents who represent the firm overseas are assured of prompt attention, whilst those who wish to make a personal investigation of Harrild products will be met with that courteous spirit of service which is so important to the establishment of cordial business relationships and the extension of British trade.

True worth laughs at tinsel splendour.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
70 NEW STREET HILL LONDON E.C.4

Digitized by Google

What our Manufacturers are Doing

British Machinery and Other Products that Merit the Attention of Overseas Buyers.

Rubber Latex Papers: Lepard and Smiths.

A recent papermaking development which has aroused a great amount of interest in both technical and non-technical circles is that of the addition of rubber latex to papermaking materials in order to give to the resulting paper certain advantages in respect of folding qualities, etc. Like most ideas of a revolutionary character, the process of treating paper with rubber latex was regarded with scepticism, and doubt was cast upon the utility of such paper. This innovation in papermaking had not, however, been lightly undertaken, as during a long period tests had been carried out by Mr. F. Kaye, A.R.C.Sc., to determine the value of the improvements effected in paper treated with rubber latex. Printers, stationers, and other large users have had the opportunity during recent months of testing the merit of such papers, and the most indisputable tribute to their utility is provided by the keen demand for supplies; also by the rapidly increasing sales on the part of those firms who realised early the potential value of this invention.

Paper and Stationery Supplies: Spicers Limited.

Paper in great variety is of course a *sine qua non* of the printing business, and the printer is well advised to have behind him a source of supply competent to provide any of the multitudinous lines for which demand may at any time be made. Prominent amongst supply houses of the utmost capacity and resource is the world-renowned firm of Spicers Limited, who are continually adding to the great range of papers which they manufacture. On another page will be found an announcement in which Messrs. Spicers indicate some important items which they are able to offer to meet the needs of printers and stationers in all parts of the world.

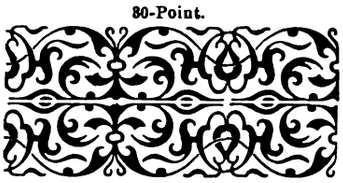
Three and Four-Colour Process: Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd.

We are not surprised to learn that the Nickeloid Electrotype Co., Ltd., of 10, New-street-hill, London, E.C 4, find that printers are taking an increasing interest in their new process, whereby three and four-colour block work is made to produce prints uniquely resembling watercolour paintings. The principle of the method employed is the partial removing, by a secret process, of the coating from the surface of art or chromo papers. We say "partial" removing, for obviously there could be no gain in printing on paper which had been specially coated with china clay, etc., in order to fill up the interstices of the surface and permit of its receiving the detail of fine half tone blocks, and then removing the coating—and with it the detail. The fact is that the Nickeloid process makes it possible to bring out the full detail of the blocks by printing them on coated paper, and then to remove the coating of the paper only in so far as the surface has not been inked in the printing; that is to say, all the superfluous coating in the picture itself and around the picture is removed, thus destroying the objectionable glare associated with art paper, but such parts of the coating as have been printed upon are protected by the ink and remain, the full detail of the picture being therefore retained. The beauty of effect which can thus be produced has to be seen to be believed. The wonderful capabilities of the three and four-colour process are revealed afresh, the result possessing the attractive "wash" effect that is obtained by offset printing, yet retaining a wealth of accurate detail that cannot be so well achieved from a rubber printing surface. In personally inspecting this process we have been agreeably impressed by the comparison of two reproductions from an identical series of blocks, the one as ordinarily printed on coated paper and the other after the decoating process. The two prints produce quite different impressions. The one with the shine on the surface is obviously a print, whilst that which the Nickeloid process has left with a matt, Whatman-like appearance is a picture. We understand that printers using Nickeloid blocks are now able to have their prints treated by this process at the Nickeloid company's works.

Typographical Decorative Material: Linotype and Machinery Limited.

Amongst the most interesting of recent developments in connection with Linotype typography is the introduction of new decorative material, some of which we are able

80-Point.



24-Point.



18-Point.



18-Point.



18-Point.



18-Point.



18-Point.



to illustrate herewith. Such additions to the already extensive resources which the Linotype possesses in this direction include a series of flower borders which are delightful both in artistic value and in the adaptability which enables the printer to produce with their aid an infinite range of decorative designs. Especially when these are executed in colour can some remarkably pleasing effects be produced.

Envelope-Making Machinery: David Carlaw and Sons, Ltd.

The manufacture of envelopes is an important branch of the allied trades, and those who wish to extend business in this direction are being increasingly catered for by British engineers. A foremost firm for this class of machinery is the well-known Glasgow house of David Carlaw and Sons, Ltd., who are continually improving upon their already established reputation. We learn that they are at present completing two new machines, viz., a power gumming machine, and a machine for fixing transparent windows to envelope blanks. Both these machines are to run at a very high speed, and will be of much interest to all who manufacture envelopes.

Photo-Engraving Machinery: Hunters, Limited.

Well to the fore in catering for the requirements of overseas printers is the well known London firm of Hunters, Ltd., which must be credited with notable activities in the production of photo engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping machinery. Before the war, Messrs. Hunters used to import these goods from Germany, but they are now manufacturing them themselves. They give special attention also to photo-lithography, and manufacture all the necessary plant for this branch of printing. Moreover, Messrs. Hunters, Ltd., are actual manufacturers of process-engraving copper, zinc, brass, for photo-engraving and nameplate work, etc.

Ruling and Perforating Machinery: John Shaw and Sons.

All who are interested in machine ruling are familiar with the name of this Honley firm, amongst whose manufactures is the "Super-Imperial" four-sider disc ruling machine, for feint lining only or feint lining and striking, two, three or four colours on both sides of the sheets, both ways, at one operation. Messrs. Shaw supply this machine either with their latest model ream feeder, patent pile feeder, or patent pile suction feeder attached. They recommend this machine with patent pile suction feeder attached, and state they are prepared to guarantee this machine with suction feeder to be the best and fastest disc ruling machine in the world. The feeder will feed any class of paper, from manifold to thin cardboard, and the machine completes the sheets, ruled on both sides both ways, at one operation. The layboy or delivery box is much improved, and jogs the sheets perfectly true and accurate both at the sides and at the back. The side joggers ensure the sheets being knocked up perfectly straight. The suction feeder can be added to the same makers' well-known striker pen ruling machines, also to any other make of ruling machines, either pen or disc. It can also be added to folding machines. Regarding Messrs. Shaw and Sons' "New Imperial" rotary perforating machines, they can supply creasing cutters for creasing any kind of pattern on these machines. They have recently made three or four different kinds of creasers for creasing different patterns, and can supply these creasers to suit customers' requirements if samples are sent with inquiries. This is a very versatile machine, as it will do fine perforating, slot perforating, knife perforating, scoring, creasing and slitting. It is a most accurate machine for striking work.

Bookbinding Machinery: Smyth-Horne, Ltd.

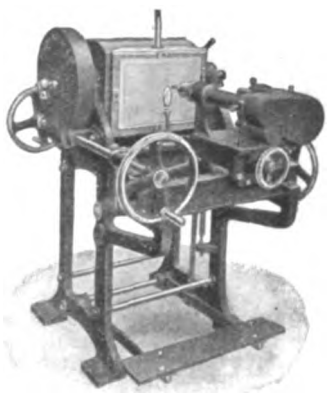
The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s line of special bookbinding labour-saving machines continue to be as attractive as ever to the general bookbinding and printing trade. Their line of book sewing machines, which comprises eight sizes and seven types, cover all the requirements of the book sewing trade. It is an interesting and commendable feature that the Smyth sewing machine will sew with the finest of cotton and also silk threads, which has always been found highly satisfactory when sewing thin paper sections, such as Bibles, diaries, etc., and the larger and heavier Smyth sewers are also capable of sewing not only the general run of stationery books, but also letterpress. A number of the Juengst section gathering, wire stitching and

Digitized by Google

automatic covering machines, which are supplied either in combination or as separate units, have been installed very successfully, and are giving every satisfaction. Another of Messrs. Smyth-Horne's popular lines is the new G. R. S. Rapid jobbing folding machine, which will make either one, two, three or four folds, and also has a three or four fold parallel attachment. It is designed and built to run at the enormous speed of 50-100 sheets a minute, according to the size and nature of the paper.

Stereotyping Machinery: William J. Light and Co., Ltd.

Some notable pieces of apparatus of special interest to stereotypers are offered by Messrs. Wm. J. Light and Co., Ltd., the sole agents in this country and the Colonies for the Swiss firm of Winkler, Fallert and Co. One of these is a very useful routing machine with horizontal cutter, for trimming both curved and flat stereotype plates. The carrier for the plates is made in one piece and is provided with curved and flat surfaces. Curved and flat plates can be fastened independent of each other and can be treated alternately as desired. The adjustment of the carrier for treating one or the other kind of plate only requires a few seconds. The fastening of the curved plates is done by a simple manipulation, and, owing to the handy character of the apparatus and the good arrangement of the cutter, the plate can be finished in half a minute. The horizontal position of the cutter, in contradistinction to other systems in which a vertical cutter is used, is one of the chief advantages of this machine. Opposite the cutter is arranged the flat plate, or the part of the curved plate to be treated in vertical position. A cooling jacket in the plate carrier cools the plate during the cutting operation. This combined router is shown in the accompanying illustration. The same firm handles the "Winkler" routing machine for flat plates, with horizontally working tool, whilst another item is the "Winkler" back milling machine, for finishing the backs of stereotype plates, etc.



Combined Router for Curved and Flat Plates.

Automatic Pile Feeder: H. T. B., Ltd.

There is no doubt that great attention is being paid to the possibilities of improving production and eliminating all unnecessary cost, and in this respect we think that now the possibilities of automatic sheet feeding are becoming recognised and appreciated. As is well known in the trade the "Slogger" method of sheet feeding has been established over 20 years and during this time many problems of sheet feeding have been solved by the adoption of the "Slogger" method. Messrs. H. T. B, Ltd., have just brought out a new model embodying Interchangeable Pile Board, and from the illustration to be found amongst our advertisers' announcements it is very obvious what decided advantages the printer now has at his disposal, in being able to move sheets either direct from stock room or anywhere about the works to the exact spot where he is printing—eliminating waiting to load up, and reducing to a minimum all unnecessary physical labour in handling, and also preventing spoiling and cracking sheets through needless handling. Special attention has been given to mechanical improvements on this model, so now it is quite easy to obtain speeds in sheet feeding which were not thought possible a few years ago. Of course the improvements in two-revolution and offset presses have brought the question of increased production to the front, and printers who desire a feeder combining speed with simplicity will find that the merits of the "Slogger" H. T. B. model appeal strongly to them.

Printing Machinery: A. Edler.

In addition to the "Marvel" book sewing machine, Mr. A. Edler sells the heaviest pattern of book sewing machine, for account books up to 18¾ in. width and 29½ in. length, and he undertakes to guarantee that the work done is at least equal to the best hand work, but more regular. Recently, too, he has also taken up a book sewing machine called the "Rapid," which is specially constructed for publishers' bookbinders, doing beautiful work at the enormous speed of 60 sections per minute. It is interesting to learn that the first two letterpress offset platen printing machines—to which we have previously referred—are on the way, and can be inspected in operation this month (probably the middle of September). With this machine no transfer process is necessary, nor any damping of the paper, and as existing blocks and types can be made use of, letterpress printers can themselves do certain offset work most economically, whilst offset printers will find the platen press very useful for small runs, which do not prove economical on rotary machines.

Printing Inks in Tins: Lorilleux and Bolton.

One of the most difficult problems connected with the export of printing ink overseas is that of preventing the ink skinning. One way is to pour a thin layer of special composition over the ink to prevent the formation of skin. This served its purpose well enough for a time, but did not seem to deal very effectively with what has always been a vexed question. Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd., pack their inks for export in a special patent tin, which Mr. Bolton patented after exhaustive tests in connection with the wastage of ink caused by ink skinning over when packed for export in ordinary tins. A description of the special patent export tin is given below, and should be of very special interest to colonial and foreign users of printing inks. If a tin of ink is not quite full when it is closed, the air in the tin will cause an undesirable skin to form on the top of the ink. Further, should the contents of the tin be shaken up in transit, the skin will break, and mix with the liquid ink, and after standing for some time, another skin will form. The tin must be filled as full as possible to avoid any air layer on top of the liquid. As inks vary in density very much, the use of ordinary tins was not possible if the skinning difficulties mentioned above were to be eliminated, and the special patent export tin used by Lorilleux and Bolton very effectually disposes of any possibility of the ink skinning before being opened by the printer. The tin has a false lid of thin tin which is soldered to the top of the tin. A lid proper fits over this which has a cutter attached. When it is desired to open the tin, the cutter which is attached to the lid proper is pressed through the false lid, turned with a circular cutting motion, which strips the false lid clean away, leaving the contents exposed ready for use. In filling, the tin is turned upside down, filled with ink, and a false bottom is pressed down hard on the ink until all air is excluded. A small hole in this false bottom allows all the air to escape. The hole is closed with solder. The base of the tin is then placed on, and is clamped fast with an overlapping flange by a machine, the contents of the tin are thus absolutely protected from contact with the outer air until the false lid is cut off in the manner described.

Printing Inks: Slater and Palmer.

The modern newspaper having developed some of the characteristics of a daily magazine, greater demands are being made upon newspaper printers in respect of inking, particularly as regards evenness of distribution and density of colour. With this in view, Messrs. Slater and Palmer have, after careful study, evolved a new formula to fill this requirement and this new make can be, and is being, adapted for use in tropical climates. This should be of interest to their colonial friends and others seeking a dense black clean working news ink. Messrs. Slater and Palmer have extended the same principle to the higher grade black inks for book, magazine and illustration work. Purity of ingredients, fineness of grinding and proper strength of medium, enable printers to get clear, sharp results on the finest screen work and bright effective finish. This firm, recognising that, throughout the East in particular, very much of the printing is still done by litho, have given close attention to this department in so adapting their medium as to carry the fullest body of colour and thus achieve solid bright results whether the work is done on the flat from stone or at offset from plates. Quality here is absolutely the first essential and that is Messrs. Slater and Palmer's object. The fact that this firm specialises particularly in inks for cheque, draft, bond and stamp printing should be of special interest to Government Printers in the colonies and elsewhere.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Adams, T. H. Devices for perforating paper for filing. 21,352.
Adkins, A. A. Embossing and stamping machines, etc. 21,249.
Burns, W. A. Printing inks. 21,353.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Sheet control for folding mechanism. 21,305.
Hunt, R. Box or carton. 21,480.
Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Akt.-Ges. Driving arrangements for printing machines. 21,278.
Shannon, E. F. Paper perforators. 21,453.
Sokal, S. (Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Akt.-Ges.). Stereotype casting machines. 21,279.

Specification Published. 1922.

Brauen, G. Isliker- Machines for binding books, especially pamphlets and the like. 179,932.
Lawton, W. A. Photographic printing apparatus. 202,458.
Morland and Impey, Ltd., and Horsfield, W. R. Looseleaf books. 202,478.
Myatt, J. W. Loose leaf books. 202,457.
Scholz, P. J. A., and Woehler, C. W. Method of producing high relief plates or moulds for letterpress printing. 202,420.
Wade, H. Sheet perforating machines. 202,370.
Wolf, R. S. File or binder for loose leaves. 202,430.
Young, G. W. Book binding machines. 202,350.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

John, R. Photo-mechanical printing. 202,601.

Empire Trade Resources.

At the second annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, the chairman said the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference was naturally a matter in which the Chamber was very much interested. The economic position in Central Europe caused deep concern, and he was being strengthened in his conviction that the solution of the trouble lay largely in the development of closer trade relations between the various parts of the British Empire. It was all-important that the resources and trade of the Empire should be developed by British capital and experience. That was the line which had been followed by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London since its inception.

German Exports to England.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph, German exporters are losing heavily on their exports to England as the result of the rationing of exchange in Berlin. The German Government compensates the exporters in paper marks for the 26 per cent. of the sterling price deducted in England for reparations, but when the exporter attempts to cover himself by buying back sterling with his compensation money he can get none and his marks rapidly dwindle in value.

Digitized by Google

SPICERS

LIMITED.

19, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
Telephone—CITY 9251.

50, UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON, E.C.4
Telephone—CITY 6483.

Manufacturers of

Hand-made & Mould-made Papers :—

W. KING
J. R. JONES
ARNOLD UNBLEACHED DRAWINGS

&

Animal Tub-Sized Writings :—

BRITISH BOND
ASSURANCE BOND
SPECIAL LEDGER
PALM LINEN

PAPER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

WRITINGS—

PIONEER FINE
IDEAL Ledger
PENTLAND Ledger
BELAIR Bank
PEBBLEMILL BOND
FEDERATION Blotting
CITY Cream Laid
DOMINION Tinted Bond

PRINTINGS, Etc.—

REGENT Esparto Printing
KINGSBURY M/F Printing
CHANTRY Antique Wove
GLEN ART
EXHIBITION Art
REMBRANDT Toned Art
INDIAN IVORY " " Art
IDEALETTE Imitation Art
VICTORIA Tinted S/C Writings
NEVADA Tinted Writings
WENLOCK Esparto Printing
RALEIGH S/C Printings

STEELBARK M.G. Kraft
HANKER Unglazed
ENDURANCE M.G. Sulphite
BEN LUI M.G. Buff Envelope Paper

MANUFACTURERS OF "FANTAIL" WAXED PAPERS, ENVELOPES, ACCOUNT BOOKS, WRITING PADS, CARDS, TAGS

The "Federal" Envelope
"Pall Mall" Ivory Boards

"All-British," "Twintung" and "Town" Envelopes
"World" Pasteboards

—— AND ALL CLASSES OF ——

STATIONERY

COLONIAL BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN :—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE } SPICERS & DETNOLD, Ltd.

JOHANNESBURG, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN } SPICERS (South Africa) Ltd.

WELLINGTON, N.Z. } STORER, MEEK & CO., Ltd.

And in all other parts of the World —— SPICERS (EXPORT) LIMITED

AGENCIES FOR ALL PRINTERS' REQUISITES.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

Paper Merchant Charged.—Frederick William Skelton, 38, described as a paper merchant, residing in Links-road, Tooting Junction, was remanded at the Mansion House on Monday on a warrant issued in February last year charging him with obtaining sums amounting to £402 from Fleet-street printers by false pretences. Mr. J. L. Myers, prosecuting, said that as a result of these frauds several firms had become bankrupt. Detective Hayward said Skelton surrendered at the Moor-lane Police-station on Saturday evening.

Messrs. R. H. Jackson, Ltd., the well-known advertising agency of Manchester, have removed to more commodious premises at 1, Princess-street.

A New M.P.A.—The latest addition to the Master Printers' Associations of the country is the Association of Master Printers of South and East Devon. To attend the inaugural meeting of this association, Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. J. D. Wise will travel down from London on Saturday to Exeter. Mr. H. F. Pollard, hon. sec. of the Exeter Association, and other prominent representatives of the South-Western Alliance are expected to be present.

Printers' Pension Corporation.—At a recent meeting of the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation, held at the Almshouses, the Medical Officer reported the continuance of good health amongst the inmates. This is very gratifying in view of the great age of the recipients. There being no vacancy the customary Election in October will not be held.

The Printers' Miniature Bisley in connection with the Printing and Allied Trades' Charity Sports Association was held on Saturday, at the Ham and Petersham Rifle Range. The Championship of the Printing Trade was won by Mr. N. C. Headland, of the London Label Co., after a tie with Mr. J. G. Phillips. The Grand Aggregate was won by Mr. G. S. Booth, of the Amalgamated Press.

Institute of Journalists.—A large attendance is assured at the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists, which is to be held next week at Harrogate. On Monday the executive and the council will meet at Leeds, where a reception by the Lord Mayor will be followed by a musical evening. The conference will be opened at Harrogate on Tuesday, when a civic welcome will be given by the Mayor. On Wednesday the delegates will visit York, where they will be entertained by Messrs. Rowntree at their model village. At the Leeds University on Thursday the honorary degree of M.A. will be conferred on the president of the Institute, Mr. Frederick Peaker. The business at the conference will include a discussion of the proposed legislative restrictions on the publication of divorce suits and repulsive criminal cases, and consideration will be given to a proposal to extend the orphan fund (amounting to £30,000) so as to make some provision for widows.

The 68th annual international exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society will be formally opened at 35, Russell-square, on September 15th at 3 p.m., by Lord Riddell. The exhibition will be open to the public from September 17th to October 27th. Admission free. Illustrated catalogue 1s.

The death occurred on Friday of Mr. Shapland Hugh Swinny, president of the English Positivist Committee and editor of the *Positivist Review*.

Empire Exhibition Progress.—Rapid progress is being made with the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. The Machinery and Industrial halls are nearing completion, while the Indian Pavilion will be finished by October, and the Canadian early in November. The foundation-stone of the West African Pavilion was laid on Monday afternoon by the Governor of Nigeria, Sir Hugh Clifford.

It is reported that a remarkably complete plant for the counterfeiting of American dollar notes has been found at Naples. According to the confession of the leader of the gang, he was in the habit of making the notes and forwarding them to the United States, where he was paid at the rate of ten lire to the dollar.

Trade Union Matters.

At the Trades Union Congress on Tuesday a discussion took place on the question of whether voluntary agreements on wages should be made legally binding. Mr. Naylor (London Society of Compositors) was amongst those who opposed the proposal on the ground that it would lead to compulsory arbitration. By an overwhelming majority the Conference rejected the principle that voluntary agreements should be registered and made legally binding by the Ministry of Labour.

Monotype Operators and Time Dockets.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association correspondence was submitted by the secretary of the Redhill branch of the Association stating that a firm had attempted to introduce a daily time docket to be filled in by the linotype operators. As the operators were on piecework they had declined to fill in the dockets, and the firm had now withdrawn them.

Monotype Caster and Keyboard Operation.—The secretary of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association recently asked the Executive Council for a ruling in regard to a monotype caster attendant who is a member of the T. A. but not a compositor, and wished to be trained as a monotype operator. The Executive Council has now announced that they cannot permit such a member to become a keyboard operator.

Apprentices and the Printing Trade.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have intimated to the secretaries of their branches the desirability of inviting consultation with parents proposing to place their sons as apprentices to the printing trade with a view to informing such parents of the rates of wages which should be arranged to be paid during the apprenticeship.

According to the "L.T.J." the number of L.S.C. members signing the out-of-work books during the week ending August 25th stood at 802, as compared with 820 in the previous week, and 778 for the week ending August 11th. Contrasted with the corresponding weeks of last year, the position, however, indicates a slight improvement. Thus, during the week ending August 25th, 1922, the number unemployed registered 1,124, against 1,104 in the preceding week, and 1,134 in the week ending August 11th, 1922.

In the same union the overtime returns for July show that of a total of 63,899 hours overtime worked, 51,656 hours were done by the general trade, the news department being responsible for 12,243 hours. The number of men working overtime in July in the general trade represented 4,996, and in the news department 1,245.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

G. H. Lawson and R. V. Shield, advertising and illustrating experts, 72, Carlton House, High-street, Birmingham, under the style of Lawson, Shield and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

H. Dixon, 66, Chapman-street, and Dial-square, Victoria-street, formerly of 2a, Duke-street, Great Grimsby, box-maker.

Mr. S. Burrows, 45, Lake-street, Lower Gornal, Dudley, Worcester, paper merchant.

Trade of Bengal.—According to an official report on the maritime trade of Bengal during 1922–23 there has been some recovery in trade, which is taken to be a forerunner of still further improvements in the trade of the province generally. Stationery is among several articles that exceeded in value the imports of the previous year.

Messrs. Coates Bros. and Co., Ltd., of St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, London, E.C.4, send us a further example in their series of sample cards "Coats of Many Colours." A brilliantly pictured naval uniform exemplifies the telling qualities of Messrs. Coates Bros' "Pure Blue" letterpress ink.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during July:—

H.M. Stationery Office.

Cloth, Tracing.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Manchester; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., London, E.C.

Monotype Machines.—Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., Horley.

Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.

Photo-Lithographic Printing Group, 227 (1923), Contract for; True-to-scale Lithographic Printing Group, 228 (1923), Contract for.—Henderson and Spalding, Ltd., London, S.E.

Printing, etc., Cardiff Prison Calendars, Contract for.—R. H. Johns, Ltd., Newport, Mon.

Binding 750 copies "Chronological Tables and Index to Statutes," 38th Edition.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Binding 3,375 Naval Rate Books for Naval Stores; binding 10,000 copies Military Engineering, Vol. V., 1862, Telephone Directories, Vol. IV.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

Binding 7,000 copies Manual of Instruction for R.N. Sick Berth Staff.—Nevett Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, N.W.

688,725 in 636 sorts, Form 64 E.—Metcalf and Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.

520,325 in 712 sorts, Form 64 A., 52,125 in 217 sorts, Form 64 A. 1, 236,825 in 643 sorts, Form 63 B. (N.A.), 3,200 in 15 sorts, Form 63 N. (N.A.), 48,000 File 9/8 Inland Revenue.—W. P. Griffith and Son, Ltd., London, E.C.

19,325 Ships' Rotation Books, No. 243; 3,000 Skeleton Guard Books (D.475b); 16,000 File No. 1 Inland Revenue; 1,000 Skeleton Guard Books (D 476a); 785 Books, T.P 1063; 3,000 Books, A.B. 199; 3,200 Books, Form 341/T.L.; 10,000 Books, Form 620.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

500 Books, D. 190.—Swiss and Co., Devonport.

5,500 copies R.A.F. Flying Manual, Part 1.—J. M. Dent and Sons, Letchworth.

Binding 2,000 copies "Irish Coast Pilot," 7th Edition.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.

250 Books, D. 30.—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd, London, E.C.

20,000 Note Books, Form 714.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

1,500 A.B. 183.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

The Future of "The Times."

Trustees to Safeguard Policy.

The September *Empire Review* has an interesting article on "The Future of *The Times*," by its chief proprietor, Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P.

"The public does not always realise that newspaper proprietorship is, in certain ways, a limited autocracy," writes Major Astor. "However alert the proprietor, he cannot escape the relentless pressure of two forces, that of his readers' expectations and opinions from without, and that of tradition from within." Major Astor discusses at length the special traditions of *The Times*, and points out that although it is easy for the owner of a newspaper to ensure there shall be no deviation from these inherited traditions during his lifetime, it is a different matter to provide for the continued application of those traditions after his death.

"One safeguard is, however, practicable. It is that those who are to be proprietors in the future should at least satisfy a competent tribunal that, as men, they are fitted for their responsibilities.

"To this end, it is being provided in the case of *The Times* that no person shall hereafter acquire an interest in its controlling shares unless with the approval of a body of trustees to be chosen from among the occupants of certain exalted positions in the community. In this way there will be substantial security that the historic traditions of *The Times* will not be changed unless for weighty and high-principled reasons."

The first number of *Ex Libris*, an illustrated monthly book periodical was published under date of July from the headquarters of the American Library in Paris.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone: Holborn 5016. Telegrams: "Embusy, Fleet, London"

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD

DIRECTOR F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.
Tel.: "Stonhill, Lud. London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 13s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1923.

The Japanese Tragedy.

THE commercial world, like the world in general, is appalled at the catastrophe which has befallen Japan. In addition to the terribie loss of human life inflicted by the earthquake and by the attendant disasters, that country has suffered a paralysing blow to her industry and commerce. By the devastating of a large part of her most important business area—with tremendous losses in factories, warehouses, shipping, etc.—Japan receives an incalculable set-back to the prosperity she was rapidly achieving. The printing and allied trades must, of course, have suffered with the rest. News is already to hand of the the destruction of the great Nippon Printing Co.'s establishment at Tokyo, also of all the newspaper offices in the capital—with the sole exception of the premises of the *Nichi-Nichi*. It is taken for granted, too, that immense stocks of paper have been destroyed in the warehouses, whilst serious fears are entertained as to several paper mills in the vicinity of the disturbance. The need for practical assistance in the way of money and goods is overwhelming, and it behoves us all to give whatever aid we can through the relief channels which are now being opened.

The Trade Union Congress.

MOST of the leaders of printing trade unionism travelled last week-end to Plymouth to take part in the Trades Union Congress. The Congress meets in a very difficult time, and the proceedings have given evidence of less solidarity in the movement than might be desirable. One of the serious facts now facing trades unionism is that the membership of trade unions affiliated to the Congress shows a heavy shrinkage during the last three years. As far as the printing and paper trades are concerned, the membership in 1921 was 201,336, in 1922 173,157, and in 1923, 159,806. The crisis in the affairs of the *Daily Herald* is another cloud in the Labour sky. On Monday the delegates to the Congress sat in private to consider the fate of that newspaper. After Mr. George Lansbury and the editor of the *Daily Herald* (Mr. Hamilton Fyfe) had been requested to leave the hall, delegates were given full details as to financial and other considerations, and after a long deliberation the Congress decided to adjourn further discussion until to-day (Thursday), when another private session will be held, at which the fate of the paper will be decided.

Index Production Figure.

A GOOD deal is heard about the index figure for the cost of living, and the recent unofficial dock strike arose out of a calculation on that basis. A new suggestion is put forward that there should be an index figure for the value of the results of a fair hour's work. It is, of course, a pity that a suspicion should be so general that British workmen try to do as little as they can. But we are all measured by statistics nowadays, so that perhaps the suggestion referred to may not be unreasonable. Certain it is that a man should give full value for his wages just as he expects correct weight from his grocer. In making the proposal that there should be an index figure for the value of the results of a fair hour's work, it is recommended that this should be made the minimum in every trade, payment being made by results. If this was the practice, it is thought that most men would grade themselves, or move upwards, according to merit and ability.

Paper for Books.

FEW articles of commerce are used and abused so extensively and variously as paper. Its uses are infinite and its abuses are proportionately numerous. Even publishing interests have to take up the defence of paper in some cases. For example, a writer in the *Publishers' Weekly* (N.Y.) takes considerable pains to explain that books are not printed on regenerated news-print. The days when books were printed on pure rag paper are, of course, long past. The amount of fibre needed for the vast tonnage of printing to-day could never be produced by the gathering of factory cuttings of cotton or of second-hand rags. It is a common comment of book making that books are made on wood pulp paper. If by that is meant that they are printed on the stock designed for newspapers, the criticism is not valid. That statement was made in a recent article in *Collier's* by Samuel Hopkins Adams, who says that "Practically all of our fiction and much of our more serious book publishing is now done on secondhand paper repulped and cleansed from news-print." This is not the case, and neither new news-print nor re-vamped news-print is used on books, except in the cheapest paper-bound material, the appearance of which indicates that no attempt has been made to use book paper. Book papers, of course, vary in quality as would any material based on mechanical production from raw material. It is a mistake for those who are interested in book distribution to spread the impression that books are made on news-print paper, as such misinformation leads to hesitancy on the part of the public to buy books.

Print and the Paper.

EVIDENCES of enterprise among paper-makers and printers are constantly coming from across the Atlantic. A recent issue of the *Inland Printer* calls attention to one example of a very interesting character. It demonstrates the truth of the statement that "paper is part of the picture." The paper referred to was the cover of a house organ, the design having originated through the genius of Mr. Albert Springer, Junr., of the Edward H. Hall Co., of San Francisco. The

Digitized by Google

paper itself is an ordinary cover paper with a mottle tint. By the addition of the outline of a ship and the coastline in black, together with a disc representing the moon, a complete picture is represented of a picturesque harbour. Aided by the graded tones of the paper, the result is a picture giving all the natural effects of a seascape with the very minimum of printing. The cost, of course, is proportionately reduced. In the example referred to, the paper has been allowed to play its part in the picture, and the skill of the design is shown in the remarkable effect secured with perfect simplicity of treatment. Collaboration between the papermaker and the printer which is indicated might be carried further in this country.

* * *

A Paper-Cutting Plaint.

A little while ago we voiced a general complaint *re* unreliable count of reams. This time we must give expression to the opinion of many paper users on the mill cutting of paper. It is a very risky thing, though it should not be, for any printer or account book manufacturer to proceed straightway to print or rule a batch of reams straight from the wrapper, if there is an occasion to observe register. More often than not the mill reams of to-day are out of truth as regards square and variable as regards size. From the user's point of view, it is a serious and costly matter to have to trim the edges of a big making of paper. It should be unnecessary, if papermakers issued their reams as a perfectly finished commodity. Until the mills as a whole work to a finer standard of accuracy, it will remain a risky speculation for the user to disregard the condition of his paper as it arrives from the mill.

* * *

Foodstuff Wrappers.

The campaign that is being waged in some quarters for the more general application of hygienic principles in foodstuff wrapping is bearing good fruit, and already there is definite evidence of a spreading desire for bread served out in waxed and sealed wrappers. The largest bakeries have adopted various forms of wrappers and millions of loaves are now being delivered daily enclosed within a good-sized sheet of paper. There is room for tremendous development in other spheres and every fresh move means an increased consumption of paper.

Antimony Industry of Hunan.

Hunan has been producing antimony for over 20 years. Discoveries were made as early as 1897, and since that time new ones have been made yearly, according to reports from the United States Consulate at Hunan. The demand during the war greatly exceeded the supply, causing the price to soar to ten times its normal level. Hunan became a large exporting centre for antimony, and many mines and smelters sprang up over the province. The termination of the war resulted in a cessation of the abnormal demand and the price went down to a very low level. In the course of 1922, a slight improvement became noticeable, and the richest mines, together with those that cost the least to operate, are now being worked to their full extent. During 1921 there were 921 mines in operation.

Deposits of antimony are abundantly and widely distributed throughout Hunan. The districts around Packing, Anhwa, and Sinhwa are particularly rich in their supply of this mineral. Hsikuangshan, a hill in the Sinhwa district, is called Antimony Hill, because of the richness of the deposits found there. The antimony ore of Hunan is of a very highg rade, and is free from arsenic and other impurities. The antimony content of the ore runs from 20 to 65 per cent. Regulus exported by one company is stated to be 99.95 per cent. pure. The Herrenschmidt process is generally used in extracting antimony regulus. Since the demand for regulus has fallen off, antimony ore is manufactured into trioxide, commonly called antimony oxide.—*Journal of Society of Arts.*

Personal.

Lady Waterlow, who was accompanied by Alderman Sir William Waterlow, distributed the prizes at the annual sports last week of Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., at Headstone-lane, Hatch End.

The many friends of Mr. H. V. Chappell, president of the South-Western Alliance of Master Printers, will be glad to have re-assuring news of his health. Mr. Chappell, who has been for some time in a nursing home, is making good progress and is looking forward to a return to duty in the near future.

Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, has returned from a very wet holiday spent in his native Scotland.

Mr. Montgomery Hennegin, who recently left the costing staff of the Federation of Master Printers to undertake organising work for the master printers of South Africa, has quickly got to work in his new sphere. Besides being busily occupied with meetings and interviews, Mr. Hennegin has issued the first number of a "Monthly Circular" initiated for preaching the gospel of scientific costing in South Africa.

Commander Oliver Lockyer-Lampson, M.P., the owner-editor of the *Empire Review*, was last week married to Miss Bianca Paget.

Mr. Hugh Mackay, formerly of the staffs of *Glasgow Herald* and the Amalgamated Press, London, has been appointed assistant manager of the *Liverpool Daily Post* and *Liverpool Echo.*

Mr. C. Curry, chief reporter of the *Lincolnshire Free Press*, has been appointed editor of the *Buckingham Advertiser.*

Mr. C. Lloyd Collins, of the reporting staff of the *Portsmouth Evening News*, has been presented by his colleagues on that paper with a travelling bag on leaving to take up a post in the Midlands.

Mr. Frank Rhodes, chief reporter of the *Croydon Times*, has been presented with a Jacobean clock from the staff of that journal and an electro-plated jug from the staff of the *Croydon Advertiser*, on his marriage to Miss Mabel G. Aburn.

Mr. H. A. Bromley, Examiner of Supplies to H.M. Stationery Office, on Tuesday night delivered an address on "The Evolution of Paper and Papermaking" from the London Wireless Station.

He gave a very clear and interesting review of the art from the earliest times to the present day, describing the methods and materials used in each stage of development.

Stationers' Social Society.

Autumn Golf Competition.

Particulars are now available of the Autumn Golf Competition which has been organised by the Stationers' Social Society. The Hendon Golf Course has been kindly lent for the occasion, and the competition will be held on Wednesday, October 3rd. The competition will be 18 holes against bogey, members to play under the lowest club handicap (handicap limited to 24). Entries close on September 25th.

Mr. Chas. Davidson, the president of the Society, has kindly offered a cup, which will be won outright.

The notice sent out in connection with the event states that "owing to the strenuous nature of business to-day and the difficulty of members being able to spare time for a whole day, it has been decided that the round can be played either in the morning or the afternoon, the first round for the day only to count in the competition."

A little water at the roots may help even the hardiest shrub.

Newcastle Municipal Printing.

Further Development Approved.

An important decision was made on Monday in connection with the municipal printing activities at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A week or so previously the special committee of Newcastle Corporation dealing with the question of the proposed establishment of a printing and stationery department for the Corporation, had under consideration a report from the City Treasurer (Mr. E. Darnell), showing an estimated saving on such a department of £2,534 per annum, which, with the estimated saving on the existing printing department of the Education Authority of £1,463, makes an estimated total saving of £3,997. Mr. Darnell reported against the proposal that the existing Education subdepartment should be enlarged so as to enable all Corporation departments to be supplied. He advanced several reasons, and added that the capital cost of equipping an additional department would not be very much greater than that of enlarging the existing sub-department, and the friendly rivalry of the two sub-departments working side by side and in competition would not be without its advantages.

On Monday the printing committee adopted the City Treasurer's report and passed it on to the City Council for confirmation.

Leeds Printing School New Session.

The winter session of the Leeds School of Printing, carried on under the auspices of the Leeds Education Committee, will open on Monday, September 24th.

In the letterpress printing department, the preliminary course, for junior apprentices under 18 years of age, provides instruction in English, composition, rules of punctuation, spelling, proof reading; and the drawing and design course, for students of the same age, will cover the principles of design, form, colour and ornament, with special reference to display composition. The elementary and advanced courses embrace typography, drawing and design, practical composition, cost finding and estimating. The case room provided for students in these classes is equipped with cases and frames for the accommodation of 18 compositors, and a large assortment of modern types, rules, borders and metal furniture, all on the point system, has been provided.

In the machinemen's section, the practical work includes the mechanism and adjustment of machines, making ready, overlay making, embossing, box making, cutting and creasing, and printing from type and blocks in monotone and colours. The equipment of the machine room includes the latest No. 4 Miehle two-revolution press, a Bremner Wharfedale, a Caxtonette platen and other platens. An adult class for three-colour printing will be formed if sufficient applications are received.

The school is equipped with four latest model linotypes and two D. monotype keyboards, one D D. keyboard, with display attachment, and skeleton caster for leads and rules. The courses in this section will consist of 12 lessons of two hours each.

The bookbinding department is equipped with a treble strider ruling machine, an Imperial disc ruling machine, by Messrs. John Shaw, and a range of machines by Messrs. Smyth-Horne for bookbinding, etc.

A special course of day classes, dealing with the broad principles of the printing trade has been arranged to meet the needs of apprentices, and employers are asked to encourage this additional training by allowing apprentices time off to attend the same.

The Master Printers' Federation and several printing equipment manufacturers have promised to provide prizes for the most efficient students in each section of the school.

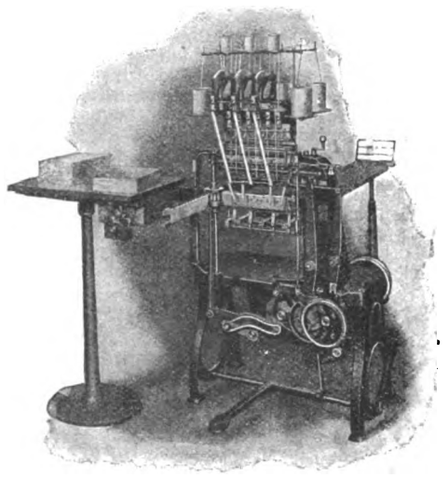
Entitled "A Great Opportunity," a neat booklet has been issued by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades pointing out the value of District Committees of the J.I.C.

Papeteries Anversoises, Belgium, nett profits for the past year 3,023,371 francs, against 2,281,962 francs in 1921-1922. The capital is to be raised from 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 francs.

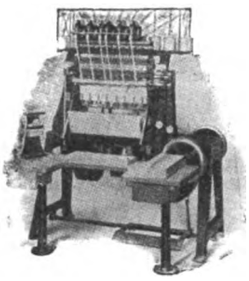
Digitized by Google

SMYTH -

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines



Smyth Imp. No. 3 Sewer.
For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Only Rotary Sewer on the World's Market.



Smyth No. 8 Book Sewing Machine.
For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Small and Large Size.

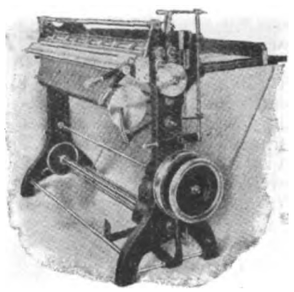


Smyth No. 4 Book Sewer.
For Sewing Stationery and Le press Books.
Most general all-round Se Machine on the World's Mar

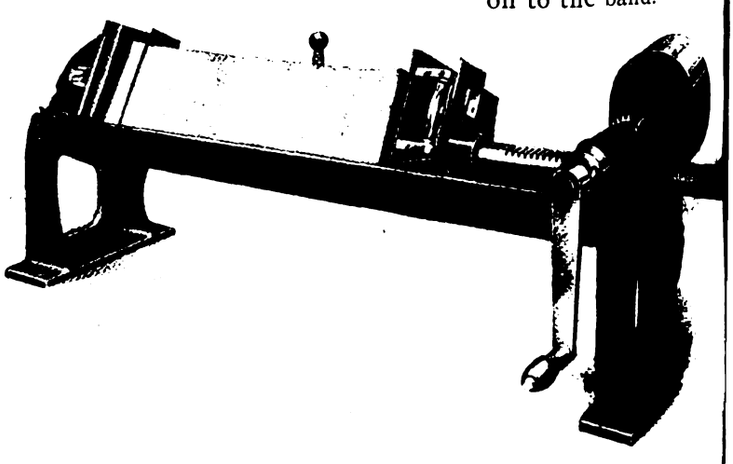
Over 4,000 Smyth Book Sewing Machines Sold.

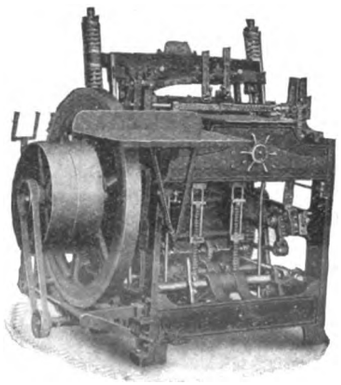


Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.
For Pasting and Gluing Papers and C delivery automatically wet side upper on to the band.



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.
For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat.





Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
For rounding and backing round and flat-backed books.

Murray Improved Bundling Press.
For pressing and tying up folded sections, also for tying up magazi journals, weeklies, etc. Enormous pressure easily obtained as the of gearing is 200 to 1. Instantaneous release to pressure. Big economy in string and cord.

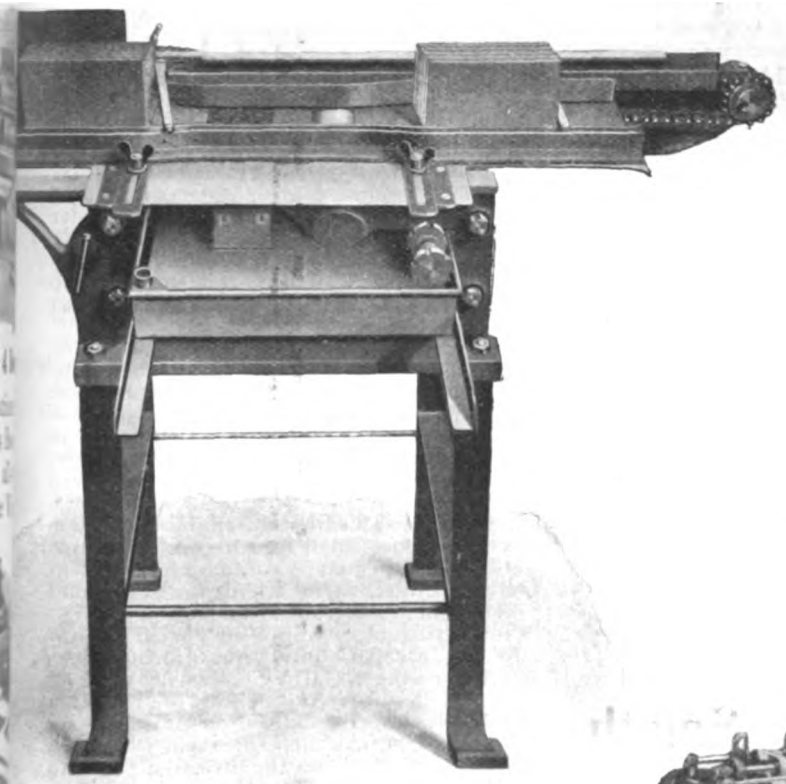
1-3, Baldwin's Place, G

Telephone: HOLBORN 2215.

Digitized by Google

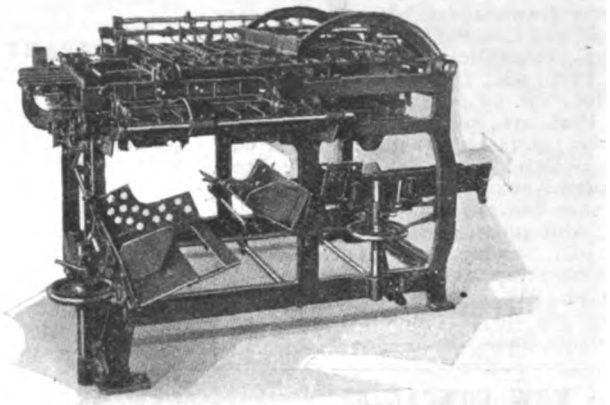
RNE, LTD.

Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.



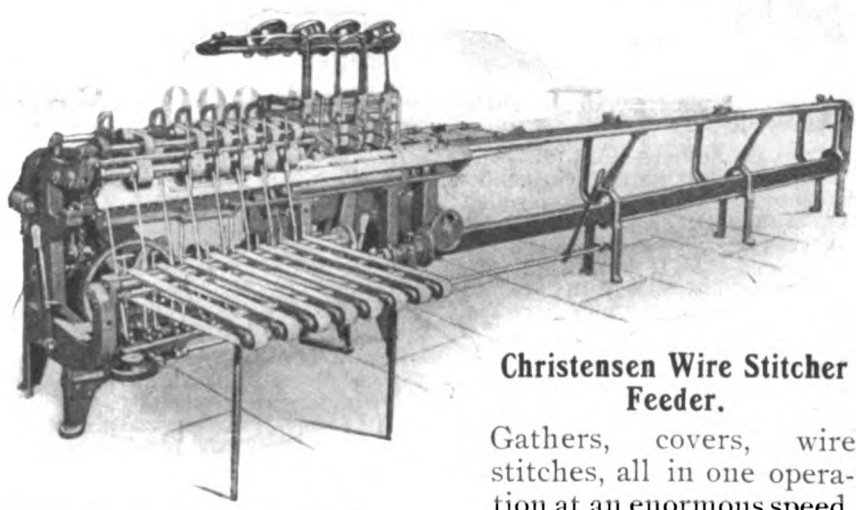
Book Back Gluer.

back of Books, Magazines, Catalogues, etc.



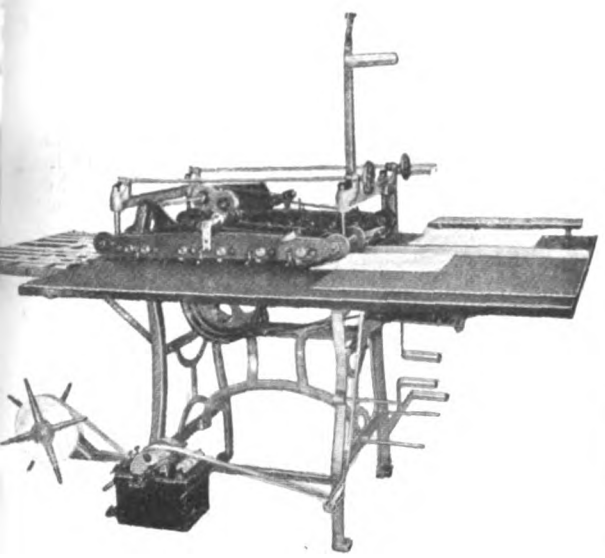
G.R.S. No. 42 Rapid Jobbing Folder.

Making one, two, three or four folds. Can have 16 and 32 parallel attachments. Enormous speed, Latest Jobber on World's market.



Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Gathers, covers, wire stitches, all in one operation at an enormous speed, Magazines, Booklets, Weeklies, Pamphlets, etc.



Brackett Stripping and Binding Machine.

lies a strip of paper or cloth to the backs note books, cheque books, tablets, etc. s two boards together by cloth or paper rips; places cloth on paper sidings or cases, etc.; reinforces end sections, etc.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialised for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



Seybold New 3-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Trimming Machine.

nn Road, London, E.C.1.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 47s. 6d., 46s. 10½d., Pref., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 9d., Def., 8⅞, 8 1/16, Pref., 18s. 6d.; Joseph Byrom, 8s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 3d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅞, 6⅛; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 40¾, 39⅞; John Dickinson, 28s. 3d.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s., 20s. 10½d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 13s. 14s. 3d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Linotype B Deb., 63; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 24s.; George Newnes, 16s. 9d., Pref., 15s. 1¼d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs., Reg., 107; Odham's Press, 2s., 3s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 1¼d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 82s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 9d., 23s. 6d., Pref., 91s 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 14¾, 15, Prefd, 10⅝, 10¾; Weldon's, 34s. 4½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 55s.

NEW COMPANIES.

STANLEY CLARK, LTD. — Capital £2,100; printers and engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: S. Clark and J. Wood. Registered office: 45 and 46, Palace-chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS (1923), LTD.— Capital £1,000; business of newspaper, magazine, periodical or book publishers, proprietors or printers, news and advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: Miss A. F. Broome and Miss A. E. Bagshaw. Registered office: 7, Frederick's-place, Old jewry, E.C.2.

INDIAN ANTIQUARY, LTD. — Capital £100. To acquire the monthly journal called the *Indian Antiquary*, to adopt an agreement with Sir Richard C. Temple, Bt., and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: Sir Richard C. Temple, Bt., S. M. Edwards and R. E. Enthoven. Registered office: 52 and 53, Cheapside, E.C.2.

FOWLER AND CHECKLAND, LTD. — Capital £2,000; printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: G. Fowler, E. J. Checkland and J. Sandland. Registered office: 28, Calvert-street, Norwich.

H. R. GRUBB, LTD.—Capital £10,000; to take over the business of printers, publishers, die-cutters, stampers, lithographers, electrotypers, engravers, typefounders and cutters, bookbinders and sellers, papermakers and manufacturers of stationery, fancy and leather goods, and dealers in type, ink, paper and other materials required for or in connection with the said business, and stationers in all their branches, carried on at Poplar-walk, Croydon, as "H. R. Grubb." Private company. First directors: H. R. Grubb and F. W. Lavers. Registered office: Poplar-walk, Croydon, Surrey.

LOCKETT AND STUKINS, LTD. — Capital £6,000; paper merchants, importers, exporters and agents, manufacturers of and dealers in paper of all kinds and articles made from paper or pulp, cardboard, railway and other tickets, millboards, and wall and ceiling papers; stationers, paper bag and box-makers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Lockett and H. A. Stukins. Registered office: 158-162, Corn Exchange-buildings, Hanging-ditch, Manchester.

GRAFTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £100; to acquire the business carried on at Chichester House, Chancery-lane, W.C., as the Grafton Publishing Co., and to carry on the business of printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, art journalists, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. Rose and and H. M. Wardrop. Registered office: Chichester House, Chichester rents, Chancery-lane, W.C.

BRITISH ADVERTISING CORPORATION, LTD.— Capital £1,000; to adopt an agreement with P. Gillet, E. J. Baumann and P. M. Faraday, to develop and turn to account the invention comprised therein, relating to envelopes, and to carry on the business of advertisers, advertisement contractors or agents, printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, photographic printers, etc Private company. First directors: P. M. Faraday, E. J. Baumann and P. Gillet. Registered office: 34 and 36, Oxford street, W.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

EASTERN MORNING AND HULL NEWS CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on April 24th, 1923, of debenture dated July 14th, 1896, securing £2,000.

DERBYSHIRE COURIER, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,400 on August 31st and £400 on October 13th, 1922, of debentures dated February 14th, 1913, and April 8th, 1915, securing £1,800. (Notice filed August 25th, 1923)

WALTER H. ROGERS AND CO., LTD. (wholesale paper merchants, etc.).—Debenture dated August 17th, 1923, to secure £1,550, and the amount of liabilities incurred by the lender in carrying on the business agreed to be sold to the company by an agreement of same date, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holder: A. Willmott, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.2.

E. A. OWEN, LTD. (booksellers, stationers, etc.).—First mortgage and second mortgage, both dated August 17th, 1923, to secure £1,000 and £400 respectively, charged on 192, County-road, Liverpool. Holders: Mrs. H. Jones, 7, Hatherley-street, Liverpool, and I. A. Swift, 165 and 167, County-road, Liverpool.

R. L. BEALL AND SONS (NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE), LTD. (printers, stationers, etc.) — Issue on August 20th, 1923, of £250 debentures, part of a series already registered.

SOUTH LONDON PRESS, LTD.—Debenture charged on 1, High-road, and 4, Leigham-court-road, Streatham-hill, S.W., and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated August 17th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank.

FRED SPALDING AND SONS, LTD. (photographers, stationers, fancy dealers, etc., Chelmsford). — Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised May 7th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

COLLINS BROTHERS AND CO., LTD. (publishers, printers, stationers, etc.).—Mortgage created outside the U.K., dated April 27th, 1923 (supplemental to mortgage dated September 2nd, 1918), increasing the amount from £10,000 to £12,000 and the rate of interest thereon, charged on certain freehold property in Wyndham-street, Auckland, N.Z.

F. G. GREEN AND CO., LTD. (paper and envelope merchants and manufacturers, Southwark, S.E.).—Debenture dated August 20th, 1923, to secure £2,000 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: F. C. Green, Union Bank-chambers, 16, Southwark-street, S.E.

DRAWING OFFICE SUPPLIES, LTD. (London). Satisfaction to the further extent of £6,000, on August 2nd, 1923, of debentures dated August 25th, 1921, securing £44,000.

GEORGE LEATHER AND SON, LTD. (paper stock and metal merchants, etc., Liverpool). —First mortgage debenture dated August 17th, 1923, to secure £150, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Mrs. F. Leather, 2, Cambridge-road, Wallasey, Ches.; and J. W. Parry, 16, Lichfield-street, Wallasey.

A Paper Merchant's Affairs.

Result of Depression in Trade and Falling Prices.

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on August 28th, before Mr. Registrar Francke, for the public examination of Matthias Melchior Leopold Van der Bock-Boeck, who carried on business as a paper merchant and importer at 10, New Hibernia-chambers, London Bridge, under the style of "J. W. Cooper and Co." The receiving order was made last May on the petition of a creditor and accounts were lodged showing total liabilities £7,576, of which £7,019 are expected to rank for dividend, against assets valued at £101.

Replying to Mr E. Parke, official receiver, the debtor stated that he was a Danish subject and came to this country in April, 1900. In March, 1911, he purchased an egg and provision merchant's business, which he also carried on first at 8, Tooley street, S.E., under the style of "J. W. Cooper and Co.," removed in October, 1914, to 15, Duke-street, and in April last to New Hibernia-chambers. From December, 1916, until 1920, he was associated with another person (who financed the transactions under a verbal arrangement that profits and losses should be shared equally) in importing paper from Sweden. The business was successful until June, 1919, but subsequently, owing to falling prices, heavy losses were incurred. From 1916 until the receiving order, witness also carried on business as a paper merchant, under the style of "J. W. Cooper and Co." at the before-mentioned addresses. He attributed his failure to depression in trade, falling prices and bad debts.

Asked regarding a large purchase of paper from a Copenhagen firm, the debtor said his partner unsuccessfully endeavoured to dispose of the paper; the bulk of it was returned to Copenhagen, and was held there in a warehouse, whilst the balance was sold in London at a loss. Of his present liabilities £6,378 was due to his late partner under the sharing arrangement. Witness had £1,400 capital when he started the paper merchants' business in 1916, and the whole of it was lost, not in the partnership transactions, but in paper deals on his separate account. He had an expert knowledge of the paper trade, having been in that line of business in Copenhagen. At the present time he was employed as a salesman.

The examination was concluded.

Finnish Paper Mill Association.

Agents Appointed for Australasia.

Messrs Parsons and Whittemore have been appointed by the Finnish Paper Mill Association, of Helsingfors, exclusive sales agents for Australia and New Zealand.

Sales will be concluded directly between the buyers in Australia and New Zealand and the Finnish Paper Mill Association through the medium of Messrs Parsons and Whittemore's head office for Australasia in Sydney.

With the excellent organisation of Messrs. Parsons and Whittemore, no doubt the 23 mills forming the Finnish Association will greatly extend their trade with Australasia.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

Digitized by Google

Print v. Paper Cricket Match.

"Observer" *v.* Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd.

All who had the pleasure of taking part in the cricket match between teams representing the *Observer* newspaper and Messrs. W. V. Bowater and Sons on the ground of the former at Lavender-avenue, Mitcham-green, on August 24th, were unanimous in hoping that this game will become an annual event.

It was the first match between the popular Sunday newspaper and the well-known London firm, and the game, always keenly contested, furnished an almost continual series of thrilling incidents, and an exciting finish, time alone saving the *Observer* team from defeat.

A distinguished audience, including Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart., Sir Frederick Bowater, K.B.E., Mr. W. J. McAliece, and Mr. J. M. Blanch, and others, followed the play with interest, and during the tea interval Mr. J. M. Blanch, on behalf of the *Observer*, extended a hearty welcome to Messrs. W. V. Bowater to the Mitcham ground, and Sir T. Vansittart Bowater suitably replied.

It is to be regretted that this enjoyable struggle for supremacy was not favoured with real cricket weather. The teams and their friends, making the journey to the ground by motor omnibus, passed through a heavy rain storm, and after Bowater's had won the toss and the *Observer* team had taken the field, the players were driven to shelter before a ball could be bowled. Later a shower of hail, accompanied by a fierce wind, caused a further scamper for the pavilion, and even when a picturesque rainbow appeared, there was a sharp shower of rain. These interruptions probably saved the *Observer*, as when time was called they were 43 runs behind and had only two wickets to fall.

Up to the fall of the fifth wicket in each innings there was little between the teams. The visitors had only scored 35 when their fifth wicket was captured, and the *Observer* had five men out for 46. While Messrs. W. V. Bowater's side steadily recovered after the loss of their fifth wicket, the *Observer* gradually lost control of the game, and in the end it was only the steady batting of Ornstein and Barrington Ward that enabled the home team to draw a capital struggle.

The visitors, in spite of Howard's nicely played 22 out of the first 27 scored, began badly, for Captain N. Bowater was run out through slipping on the greasy turf, and it was not until Mison joined his captain, Mr. R. V. Bowater, that the bowling was faced confidently. Both had early escapes, but they added 58 for the sixth wicket, and this stand, with the 21 made for the last wicket, enabled Messrs. Bowater's to declare their innings closed with a total of 127 for 10 wickets, twelve a side being played. Mison's 15 was a valuable effort, but the feature of the visitors' play was the stylish 63 not out by R. V. Bowater, in which he hit 7 fours, the batting and wicket keeping of Howard, and the slow left-hand bowling of Smith that secured him four wickets for seven runs.

Against the deliveries of Logan and R. V. Bowater, before Smith relieved the former, the *Observer* batsman did not shape confidently. Long, who had not previously played for two months owing to an injured leg, was beaten by a good ball from Logan, who also had Mann l.b.w. after he had hit 19. Then Jones and Powell, who compiled a steady 18, offered a firm resistance to the attack, and with Ornstein scoring a valuable 12 not out, and taking part in a prolonged stand with Barrington Ward for the ninth wicket, the *Observer* just succeeded in drawing a real sporting game. With nearly ten minutes left for play Ornstein was bowled out, but the umpire had called "no ball."

The full scores were as follows:

W. V. BOWATER AND SONS, LTD.

Logan b Foster	0
Howard b Foster	22
N. Bowater run out	6
R. Bowater not out	63
Smith b Foster	1
Fitt b Jones	2
Mison run out	15
Herrin b Mann	0
Loxton b Jones	3
Webley b Mann	0
Morgan b Jones	0
Stygall not out	5
Extras	10
	127

"OBSERVER."

Long b Logan	4
Grevatt c and b R. V. Bowater	5
Mann lbw b Logan	19
Foster c Logan b R. V. Bowater	0
Jones c N. Bowater b R. V. Bowater	7
Powell c Webley b Smith	18
Binstead c N. Bowater b Smith	1
Trinder b Smith	1
Ornstein not out	12
Barrington Ward b Smith	6
Hansard not out	1
Extras	10
	84

St. Cuthbert's Paper Works.

Mr. T. D. M. Burnside, the managing director of the St. Cuthbert's Paper Works, Ltd., on the occasion of the recent annual show and sports meeting of the employees, entertained a number of the children from the Royal Caledonian Schools (for orphans). Their Highland dances, with the pipes, formed an attractive item of the programme.

Mr. W. Harrison, the new chairman of the company, expressed his interest in the social welfare of the employees.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

***Telegrams*: Stonhill, Lud, London.**
***Telephone*: 8407 City.**

Situations Vacant.

CLERK (Junior) for Bookkeeping, etc., wanted in a Newspaper Office; state qualifications, salary, etc.—Box 14237.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER and FINISHER, practical all-round Account Book, Costing, Estimating, etc., seeks sit.—C. D., 47, Somerset-road, N.18. 14239

COMPOSITOR wants employment; General Jobbing, Tabular, Catalogues, Magazines, Weekly News, etc.—Please respond to G. Bradley, 26, Chapel-lane, Barton-on-Humber. 14238

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) disengaged; experienced; energetic and reliable; good manageress.—R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14241

LAYER-ON seeks engagement; all-round experience on Cylinder Machines; age 20.—G., 27, William-street, E.10. 14230

PRINTERS' MANAGER, 20 years' London experience, seeks similar position (Works or Sole Control), or as REPRESENTATIVE; Practical Costing, Estimating, Organisation, Correspondence; highest references; personal connection. — Box 14240.

SITUATION wanted as WORKS MANAGER or FOREMAN; anywhere; News or Jobbing; 20 years' English and Colonial experience; used to Lino's and Mono's; 35.—Gordon, 42, Dragon-avenue, Harrogate. 14233

THE PRINTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, 39-40, Shoe-lane, E.C.4, is able to supply ALL CLASSES of EFFICIENT LABOUR for the Printing and Allied Trades at short notice; no charge—Phone, Holborn 527. 14180

Tenders.

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW.

TO BOOKBINDERS.

THE Corporation Invite OFFERS for the BINDING and REPAIRING OF BOOKS FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Specifications and Forms of Offer may be had on application to the City Librarian, Mitchell Library, North-street. Sealed offers, marked outside, "Offers for Bookbinding, etc., Libraries," must be lodged with the Subscriber on or before Saturday, 29th instant.

The lowest or any offer may not be accepted.

J. LINDSAY,
Town Clerk.

City Chambers, Glasgow.
September 4th, 1923. 14242

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

620 FULLY PAID CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES of £1 each in James Burn and Co., Ltd., Bookbinders, of 33, Hatton-garden, E.C., for sale at 14s. 6d.—Box 14231.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

BUCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR. A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long), in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

"BOLDEFIGGER" CALENDARS

(REGISTERED).

To Printers and Stationers.

I am again advertising "Boldefigger" Calendars very extensively this season, and you will probably have many enquiries for them from your customers.

Be prepared to show them samples and give quotations. Full particulars and specimens will be sent on receipt of a post card. Ask for "List A."

GEO. W. LOCKWOOD,
Publisher of the famous "Boldefigger" Calendars,
8, City Road, Manchester.

French Paper Imports.

During the first five months of 1923 the imports of paper for printing into France represented 53,468 m. tons, valued at 61,340,000 frs.; cellulose pulp, 119,709 m. tons, 96,401,000 frs. Importation of these products has been increasing since 1921.

Waterproof Building Paper.

Within the last few years the use of waterproof building paper has greatly increased. A fact which has always been recognised by architects now seems to be much more generally recognised by builders, that a few shillings expended for good waterproof building paper actually keeps out drafts and dampness, reduces fuel bills and has a tendency to preserve the life of the whole structure of the building.

BETTER a man who fails in his efforts than one who never tries.

Digitized by Google

Linotype Operator's Insurance.

Ministry of Labour Case.

A curious case came up at West Ham Police Court on Monday, when William John Ramsey and Benjamin Thomas Beeckey, trading as the Plaistow Press, at Plaistow-road, West Ham, were summoned for failing to pay a contribution under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Mr. L. E. Buncher, who appeared for the Ministry of Labour, said the defendants claimed that a linotype operator employed by them and earning more than £250 a year was not amenable to the provisions of the Act. The Ministry claimed that contributions in respect of this man since the commencement of the Act—about three years—were payable. Since the proceedings were instituted the defendants had sent a letter to the Ministry saying that as they said only £2 13s. 10d. was claimed in the summons they would pay that amount. The Ministry, however, pointed out that they could only take action in the police-court to recover twelve months' arrears of contributions, which amounted to £2 13s. 10d., but they could recover the balance from the commencement of the Act as a debt owing to the Crown, and they declared that £8 5s. 6d. was due. The defendants then sent a cheque for £8 15s. 6d. —the £8 5s. 6d. for the contributions and 10s. as costs.

The Ministry of Labour, however, directed that the cheque be sent back, and it was.

Mr. F. A. S. Stern, for the defendants, said there was no dispute now with the Department, but the defendants felt that they had not been fairly treated.

Mr. Joseph Sharpe (the magistrate) said it seemed to him there was a genuine mistake, and that the Ministry ought to have accepted the cheque. He would advise them to do so now, as he was not going to give them costs.

Mr. Buncher: Having brought the matter before the Court, and in view of your suggestion, we will accept the £8 5s. 6d.

Mr. Sharpe then made an order for the payment of the arrears of contributions and 10s. costs, and the cheque for £8 15s. 6d. sent back by the Ministry was handed in by Mr. Stern.

Why Paper Orders are Lost.

A French View of Exchange Speculation.

It is probably impossible to estimate the damage which is done by the fluctuations and the uncertainty of the exchanges. Some idea, however, is given in the following letter from a French paper house:—

"Following upon our last order, we have had an inquiry submitted to us for 4,000 reams. To our sincere regret, we have been obliged to decline it owing to the high rate of exchange.

"It is very regrettable that, as a consequence of financial manoeuvres which are not at all justified by our situation, purchasing in England should have become quite impossible. We certainly suffer from it, but how much more you must suffer yourselves. These fluctuations in the exchange are only caused by speculators, whose sole object is to make money, and who do not care about the difficulties thus placed on your export trade, and which explains clearly the unemployment from which you suffer so much. This is patriotism in the wrong direction.

"Hard work and not a high sterling currency will feed the people; and if the rise in the rate of exchange for English money continues, you will be unable to sell in the countries with a depreciated currency, and the situation of your works will grow worse.

"It is neither in your power nor in ours to alter the position of affairs; all we can do is to deplore the action of selfish profiteers who look after their own interest first and after those of your country next.

"We hope you will excuse us for telling you bluntly what we, and certainly the whole of the French people, think in the matter."

RAGS and waste to be used as papermaking raw materials were imported into Germany during the three months ended March to the extent of 63,812,000 kilos. as compared with 27,167,000 kilos. in the corresponding period last year.

Papermaking in China.

Description of a Hand-made Process.

An interesting review of papermaking in China now and in ancient days was given recently before a meeting of paper men at Watertown, N.Y., by Mr. Perry D. Taylor, who for 15 years has been engaged installing paper machinery in the Far Eastern Republic.

That the business of papermaking should attract the Chinese is not only most natural, but there is a growing demand for paper to meet the needs of the modern education the Chinese students are bringing to China from many foreign countries. The Chinese were the inventors of making paper from artificial pulp. They made paper from pulp as early as the beginning of the Christian era. Besides inventing the article the Chinese excelled in the quality of the paper they produced. India proof engravings, which were so highly esteemed in the days when hand engravings flourished were obtained by pasting a piece of India paper on the face of the home-made printing surface. This particular variety of the article could not be produced by the papermakers in India, but it came from Canton, China, in the form of wrapping paper on Chinese silks.

The Japanese learned the art of papermaking from the Chinese but soon excelled them in many qualities, while the West went far ahead of either by the introduction of machinery to take the place of the simple hand appliances. But to this day the hand-made papers are the best, and they are produced by the old Chinese method of now over 2,000 years ago.

Family Concerns.

Owing to the fact that the Chinese seldom form companies for business purposes outside of their immediate families they have to learn of our rule that in union there is strength in the business world as well as in matters of state. To-day there are thousands of family paper mills in China employing only the members of their immediate families. Mr. Taylor lately made a business trip into the interior of Kiangai province, where there are over 300 such mills scattered about the bamboo section of the province.

Bamboo is made into pulp by first crushing the pole—they do not chip or cut—after which alternate layers of crushed bamboo and layers of unslaked pulverised lime are put into a trench in the ground, then the trench is flooded. Any small boy who has watched at a mortar bed can form an idea of the heat and boiling therein. The mass is allowed to stand for three or four weeks before being sorted. At this time the white pulp, the cream pulp and the wrapping paper pulp are placed in separate bins while the uncooked stalks are returned to the next cook.

The beating or reducing of the fibres is accomplished in large mortars carved of solid rock and men with pestles or stones and a wooden handle refine the stock. The natives also use a small kollergang arrangement with water buffalo pulling on the outside to revolve the stones in the rock trench. The pulp is screened through bamboo woven screens by hand.

The Process.

Making sheets of paper is accomplished in the usual moulds on woven bamboo cloth and the sheets always have imprinted markings like dandy roll marks. In making coarser paper the operator dips his hand mould into the vat and scoops up an unmeasured amount, but in nicer qualities the mould is rested on cleats with the bottom of the vat submerged and a dipper is used to dip up a measured amount of milky pulp. The operator then keeps the mould bottom below the water until, by violent shaking, the sheet is well formed. The mould is then lifted out and set on a table and a pad with handle is pressed on the inside of the mould and the sheet sticks to the pad when lifted out. The pad is then pressed on to the pile of wet sheets and as it is lifted the sheet of paper remains on the pile. After an inch or less of sheets is accumulated a cloth is spread on the pile and more sheets placed on top. Later stone weights are put on the piles to remove more of the water.

The sheets are dried and calendered by sticking single sheets on to door-like panels of wood highly polished on one side. After a panel is full it is leaned outdoors facing the sun until dry and the side next to the panel is highly finished.

Very little sizing of paper is done in the native mills, as all the product is consumed in China, where printing on but one side and writing with brush is the custom.

China is greatly handicapped for the want of raw material for the modern paper mills already there, but no doubt crops of raw material will soon be raised to fill the need, or wood will be obtained from Manchuria or Siberia. At present the following raw materials are used in China: Bamboo, rice and wheat straw, lung sea grass, goo tree bark and mulberry twigs saved from the food of the silk worm. The first ground wood mill was started in China last June.

The most valuable paper stock Mr. Taylor ever used consisted of 80 tons of used paper money and new money thrown out of use at the time of the change from Monarchy to Republic.

There are now in China eight paper mills with modern machinery, 13 machines in all.

Finnish Paper and Pulp.

Official Comments on Export Business.

While England sent to Finland paper and articles thereof to the value of £4,464 during the first half of this year, Finnish exports of pulp, pulp boards and paper to the United Kingdom represented £1,114,397.

In a report on the financial and commercial position of Finland, issued by the Finnish Consul-General in London, figures are given of the principal articles of export. In 1922 the quantities of paper and pulp were as follows: Chemical pulp, 183,945 tons; mechanical pulp, 51,516; pulp boards, 24,689; paper of all kinds, 192,141; printing paper, 130,082.

In the first half of the current year, the exports from Finland were: Chemical pulp, 103,111 tons; mechanical pulp, 23,012; pulp boards, 12,325; paper of all kinds, 87,956; printing paper, 62,162.

It is interesting to recall that the value of production of the Finnish paper industry in 1921 was 1,270,900,000 F.M.

Reference to the pulp and paper industry of Finland is made by the Bank of Finland Year Book for 1922. Compiled by the Statistical Department of the Bank, it reviews the financial and economic position of the country very fully, while in a number of tables are set out the various operations of the institution and the official rates of exchange since 1877.

In a detailed survey of the economic situation, it is mentioned that the export duty on paper and wood pulp was reduced slightly during the year. With regard to pulp and paper business, the following observations appear: "Sales of chemical and mechanical pulp were in general satisfactory. Prices declined, indeed, during the spring and summer, but rose again in August, and were as high by the end of the year, or even higher, than at the beginning. For news-print, on the other hand, the price fell in England, for instance, from about £19 10s. c.i.f. early in the year to around £18 at its close. With regard to finer qualities of paper, the price conditions were generally unfavourable.

"In respect of timber and chemical and mechanical pulp, the rise in price abroad, therefore, compensated for the drop in the rates of exchange for foreign currency in this country to some extent. As a set-off, however, production proved less profitable in regard to the most important kind of paper, viz., news-print and finer qualities of paper, both through a fall in prices and the position of the exchanges, and, as a result, competition with foreign countries was rendered more and more difficult in the course of the year. The production of paper is not likely, however, to have decreased during 1922."

CARRON GROVE PAPER CO., LTD.—In reference to the particulars published in our columns concerning this company, with a capital of £100 in £1 shares, it should be pointed out that the object of registration was simply for the protection of the name, and as the business is confined to paper-making such branches as stationers, printers, etc., do not come within the company's operations.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates all over the world.

Digitized by Google

Australia as a Customer.

Importations into the Commonwealth of Printing and Allied Products from the United Kingdom and other Countries.

The following figures—dealing with the imports of seven important classes of goods into Australia during the fiscal year ended June, 1922, the latest year for which complete returns are available—are interesting as indicating to British manufacturers of printing materials, etc., the extent of the Australian market, and also as showing the requirements of printers in the Commonwealth. From the figures given it is easily seen that the United Kingdom and the United States are by far the most important sources of Australia's supply. It is interesting to compare the extent of these exports from the two countries during the twelve months ended June, 1922, with those of the preceding year. Of the total value of the various classes of exports mentioned below sent during 1922—amounting to £1,489,159—£914,068 was contributed by the United Kingdom and £511,668 by the United States. In the previous year the total stood at £1,368,293, of which £963,291 was the share of the United Kingdom and £381,628 that of the United States. A calculation shows that the proportion of the shipments standing to the credit of the United Kingdom during the last available period stood at 61·3 per cent., as compared with 34·3 per cent. for the United States. During the corresponding period of the preceding year the value of the shipments sent by the United Kingdom amounted to 70·4 per cent. as against 21 per cent. from the United States.

Printed Books.

Under the heading of "Printed Books" (including fashion books and plates, music, periodicals and newspapers), the returns show that this important branch of export trade amounted to £911,229 during the fiscal year ending June, 1922, as against £1,032,935 in the preceding twelve months. Regarding the supplies from the principal countries coming under this heading the premier position is occupied by the United Kingdom, whose shipments amounted to £784,794. However, this figure reveals a lapse compared with the £859,391 sent in the previous year. The second place on the list is held by the United States, receipts from that country also showing a drop during the year; *i.e.*, from £150,934 to £99,202. While shipments from France (£3,593 against £2,421), the Netherlands (£2,599 against £1,258) and Germany (£2,086 against £1,294) indicate increases compared with the preceding year's trading, those from Belgium (£2,105 against £2,601) mark a slight falling-off.

Printing Machinery.

"Printing machines and presses, linotype, monotype, mono-line, and other type-composing machinery; machinery used exclusively for and in actual processes of electrotyping and stereotyping; also aluminium rotary graining machines," were of the total value of £508,844 during the fiscal year ended June, 1922, as contrasted with £264,045 in the preceding year. Exports from the United States to the Commonwealth of goods of this class of manufacture made a substantial leap forward as compared with the former period. During the twelve months ended June, 1922, consignments from that country represented a value of no less than £378,093, a figure which is largely in excess of the £192,651 recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year. The position held by the United Kingdom—although not so important as that occupied by the United States—shows evidence of steady progress. For instance, during the year under review the United Kingdom's contribution shows a value of £99,074, as against £70,996 in the year before. The third place on the list of importing countries is taken by Canada, whose supplies significantly rose from only £5 to £28,110 Switzerland also has placed herself in a better position, the receipts from that country representing a value of £2,909 against nil in the previous twelve months.

Printing Ink.

Imports of "printing and stencilling ink" entering the Australian Commonwealth during the last year in which the statistics are available amounted in quantity to 1,434,601 lbs. (of a value of £32,842), as contrasted with 1,440,684 lbs. (£32,125) in the preceding year. From the returns it would appear that the principal countries whose productions of this class of manufacture find most favour in the Commonwealth are the United States and the United Kingdom, with Canadian supplies a long way behind. In spite of the fact that the United States holds the leading position it is interesting to notice that whereas the supplies from that country show a falling off compared with the former period, those from the United Kingdom have appreciated slightly. Shipments of "printing and stencilling ink" from the United States during the current period amounted to 1,146,154 lbs. (£18,778), as compared with 1,319,477 lbs. (£20,969) in the former twelve months, while those from the United Kingdom in the same respective periods represented 280,835 lbs. (£13 722) and 116,606 lbs. (£11,066). Canadian consignments amounted in value to £307 during the twelve months ended June, against only £78 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Roller Composition.

Judging from the low figure shown in the returns as representing the value of the imports of roller composition into the Commonwealth, it would appear that the demand for this material is well catered for by the home manufacturer. At all events, it is satisfactory to notice that the United Kingdom is the only oversea country that supplies this commodity to the Australian market. The total value of these exports during the fiscal year ended June, 1922, stood at only £733, against £1,325 in 1921, and in the two periods mentioned the United Kingdom was responsible for all of the supplies coming from overseas.

Miscellaneous Printers' Materials.

"Matrices for stereotyping purposes" imported by the Commonwealth reached a value of £13,573, a figure substantially below the £18,032 recorded in the preceding twelve months. Of the countries sending this particular kind of manufacture to the various Australian States the largest supplier is the United Kingdom, with £7,438, an amount, however, which is slightly below the £7,987 sent in the previous year. Although France is not credited as sending to Australia any of the materials coming under this heading during the year 1920-21, she shipped goods in the year under review to the extent of £2,552. Another country that has made headway is Switzerland, from whence "matrices for stereotyping purposes" were sent to the value of £934 in the year ending June, 1922, as against nil in the preceding year. On the other hand, receipts from the United States under this category show a heavy decline from £10,042 to £2,646.

The total value of "printers' materials—comprising circles, clumps, curves, paring knives, rules and leads," reached a figure of £13,556, as against £8,739 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Practically the only oversea countries supplying these necessary adjuncts to the work of Australian printers are the United Kingdom and the United States. While shipments from the United Kingdom have dwindled from £6,436 to £5,274, those from the United States have risen from £2,303 to £8,184.

"Printers' type—including spaces and quads, linotype and other slugs, metal furniture, and quotations"—represented a value of £8,382, as against £11,092 in the previous year. Here again the consignments from the United Kingdom indicate a falling-off in favour of the United States. During the year under review exports of this character from the United Kingdom to the Commonwealth reached a value of £3,035, as compared with £6,090 during the year before. On the other hand, shipments from the United States have slightly advanced, having risen from £4,729 to £4,865.

PLANS for the erection of a Newfoundland Pavilion in the British Empire Exhibition to cost £12,000, are to be proceeded with.

Salesmanship and Character.

An Ideal Code for Those Handling Paper.

The Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry, pursuing its policy of developing an ideal code of salesmanship in the industry, has just distributed to its members an artistic folder, containing the creed of the Association, and a condensed definition of a real salesman. The folder is intended for distribution by paper salesmen to their clients, so that an appreciation of the spirit of the Association may be developed among the purchasers of paper, as well as among those who represent the sales department of the mill.

The creed, written by Mr. H. H. Reynolds, a former president of the Association, is as follows:—

We Believe

"That a salesman should be well enough informed to *advise* when, what, and how much his customer should buy, and honest enough not to oversell him.

"That he should be square enough never to betray a customer's confidence—or the mills'.

"That clean living and clear thinking go together and are equally necessary.

"That a salesman should like men; for 'liking begets liking,' and friendliness makes friends.

"That a salesman should believe in himself, his goods, and the business; for the buyer's confidence is the reflection of the salesman's faith.

"In short, we believe that salesmanship is fundamentally—*Character*."

The second portion of the folder, defining a salesman reads:

The Real Salesman.

"One who has a steady eye, a steady nerve, a steady tongue and steady habits.

"One who understands men, and who can make himself understood by men.

"One who turns up with a smile, and who still smiles if he is turned down.

"One who strives to out-think the buyer rather than to out-talk him.

"One who is silent when he has nothing to say, and also when the buyer has something to say.

"One who takes a firm interest in his firm's interests.

"One who keeps his word, his temper and his friends.

"One who wins respect by being respectable and respectful.

"One who is loved by his fellow-men."

European Paper Companies.

Results of Last Year's Working.

The earnings of paper companies in Europe have a particular interest in these times, indicating as they do that profits can be made in spite of political unrest and exchange vagaries. Following are some of the results:

FRANCE.

Papeteries Schwindenhammer (Turckheim, Alsace), profits 255,435 francs, against 155,025; Etablissements Nerson Ainé, nett profits 251,447 francs, dividend 8 per cent.; Papeteries de France (capital 45,000,000 francs); profits 3,824,853 francs; Papeteries du Rhône, profits 30,447 francs, no dividend proposed.

GERMANY.

Dresden United Straw Pulp Mills, dividend 300 per cent.; The Henckel von Donnersmarck (Frantschach Paper Mill), profits 32,000,000 marks, dividend 400 per cent.; Stettin Paper and Board Mills, dividend 500 per cent.; Kostheim Cellulose and Paper (burnt down last year and rebuilt), dividend 200 per cent.; Memel Cellulose and Paper, net profits 116,439,906 marks, dividend 1 dollar.

AUSTRIA.

Nettingsdorf Co., net profit 446,000,000 crowns, dividend 6,020 crowns of 41 gold hellers per share; Bohmisch-Kamnitzer Paper Mill has had to contend against a rise of the Czech crown, whereas the "Haunomuhle" situated in Austria has increased the production of paper 40 per cent. and paid a dividend of 5 per cent.

Digitized by Google

British Exports of Printers' Supplies.

Statistics Relating to the Requirements of Overseas Markets in the First Half of the Year give Indications of Increased Sales.

In the following article are dealt with many of the principal goods that come within the scope of the requirements of the Colonial printer. The figures relate to the supplies sent abroad during the first six months of the year, and also record the comparative amount of trade done in the corresponding six months of the two preceding years. Even a cursory glimpse at the returns gives evidence of increased demands being made by British possessions for goods manufactured in the Mother Country. The value of the figures is also enhanced by the fact that they indicate to what extent the United Kingdom is capable of satisfying the requirements of overseas markets.

Printing Paper.

Of the different classes of goods figuring in the paper and cardboard export returns the leading place is again occupied by printing paper, not coated. The following figures for the three respective six-monthly periods show to what extent British printing papers have grown in popularity:—

January–June,	1923	1,363,604 cwts.	£1,945,615
„	1922	506,965 „	986,687
„	1921	400,905 „	1,676,800

Regarding the markets to which printings were dispatched during the first six months of the year it is interesting to notice that of the total quantity 1,126,422 cwts. went to British Possessions and 237,182 to foreign markets.

Australia was again the largest buyer of this class of British manufacture, her consumption representing 764,488 cwts. (£924,539) against 196,069 cwts. (£301,287) last year, and 166,261 cwts. (£624,443) in January to June, 1921.

British India comes next with 118,896 cwts. (£196,835), against 59,035 cwts. (£116,165) in the previous year, and 52,923 cwts. (£229,336) in the corresponding six months of 1921.

New Zealand occupies the third place, her takings amounting to 111,021 cwts. (£154,156) during January to June, 31,041 cwts. (£53,874) last year, and 24,837 cwts. (£102,672) in the six months of 1921.

British South Africa has improved her position, that Colony's requirements in the first six months of the year standing at 72,107 cwts. (£125,851), as contrasted with 27,441 cwts. (£64,391) last year, and 41,068 cwts. (£182,071) during January to June, 1921.

Canada, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements have each increased their demands.

Coated Papers.

In spite of German competition in this branch of paper manufacture, British exports to the Colonies of coated papers—which comprise printed and embossed paper hangings—show a great improvement during the first half of the year. Shipments under that heading during January to June represented 61,092 cwts. (£287,557), as contrasted with 34,860 cwts. (£218,986) in the six months of 1922, and 28,631 cwts. (£236,612) in the corresponding six months of 1921.

Writing Paper.

The statistics relating to the shipments of writing paper remain satisfactory. The quantity and value of these during the first six months of the year and those of the two preceding years were as follows:—

January–June,	1923 ...	120,664 cwts.	£332,573
„	1922 ...	68,207 „	259,236
„	1921 ...	68,187 „	464,951

Australian requirements came first, and amounted to 50,044 cwts. (£122,287), against 25 902 cwts. (£82,937); British India came next with 25,964 cwts. (£72,456), compared with 13,077 cwts. £47,842); followed by New Zealand, 14,336 cwts. (£33,832); British South Africa, 5,787 cwts. (£17,066); Ceylon, 1,710 cwts. (£5,235); and the Straits Settlements, 1,608 cwts. (£5,309).

Tissues.

The export of tissues—like most other varieties of British paper and allied products—were on an ascending scale during the period under review. Shipments of this important class of paper reached 7,149 cwts. (£70,462) in January to June, 5,950 (£62,632) in 1922, and 6,559 cwts. (£103,581) in the six months of 1921.

Packings and Wrappings.

The overseas markets for packings and wrappings have been well maintained, the quantity despatched abroad during the first six months of the year representing the second largest item in the export list of paper and cardboard products. Shipments under the heading of packings and wrappings during January to June—amounting to 272,417 cwts.—exceeded those of the corresponding period of the previous year by 164,253 cwts., and were considerably larger to the extent of 214,449 cwts. than those sent overseas during the first half of the year 1921. The value of the three six-monthly periods were: £220,745, 1923; £133,399, 1922; £192,237, 1921.

Stationery Exports.

Supplies of envelopes, not including boxed stationery, were sent overseas to a large extent during the six months. The actual figures for the three periods were as follows: 21,614 cwts. (£91,039), 1923; 16,476 cwts. (£88,156), 1922; 12,752 cwt. (£143,140), 1921.

Other sorts of stationery dispatched abroad during January to June represented 73,323 cwts. (£614,650), comparing with 58,309 cwts. (£725,970) during the corresponding period last year, and 69 538 cwts. (£1,008,995) in the 1921 period.

Regarding shipments to Colonial markets of stationery goods other than paper, the biggest buyer was British India, her purchases during January to June representing a value of £101,433. Australia was the next on the list with £81,413, followed by New Zealand £27,936, Canada £21,568, Straits Settlements £18,165, and Ceylon £10,137.

Boards.

British boards—which comprise millboard, strawboard and cardboard—during the first six months of the year were in good demand by oversea markets, the quantity dispatched abroad during the period representing not only an advance compared with the corresponding six months last year, but an improvement contrasted with January to June, 1921. The actual figures for the three six monthly periods were: 53,291 cwts. (£103,569), 1923; 33,639 cwts. (£80,764), 1922; 50,825 cwts. (£167,660), 1921. The recently increased demand for this important branch of British manufacture is all the more noteworthy on account of the great strides being made by European countries to gain a better footing for their products in Colonial markets.

Printed Books.

Export business in printed books during the first six months of the year was on an extended scale. Whilst large consignments of this important branch of British export were shipped to many of our leading Colonial markets, the demands made by Australia were well maintained. As a matter of fact, the Commonwealth holds the position as the biggest buyer of printed books which this country has to offer. During the six months under review shipments coming under this heading reached a total of 151,713 cwts. (£1,513,564), a figure which represents increases compared with the 116,481 cwts. (£1,381,722) dispatched abroad during the corresponding period last year, and 143 554 cwts. (£1,742,020) contrasted with the 1921 period.

Printing Type.

Exports of British printing type were not on a large scale, and record a very slight advance compared with the corresponding figure for last year. In this branch of manufacture of course the United States has a strong pull on oversea markets, and the competition home manufacturers have to meet from that source is of considerable importance. Nevertheless with the reputation gained in the past by British manufacturers of this indispensable adjunct to the printers' craft, there is no reason why a better demand should not be forthcoming. These figures show that printing type sent abroad during the first six months of the year stood at 99 tons (£33[illegible] against 98 tons (£31,047) in the preceding year (six months), and 182 tons (£[illegible] during January to June, 1921.

Boxes and Cartons.

The many uses to which the cardboard box and carton have been put during recent years have made this industry an ever-increasing one. The carton to-day occupies an indispensable place in the wrapping of foodstuffs and the thousand and one different articles of domestic necessity. Apart from the actual use of the carton itself it is satisfactory to know that British manufacturers realise the importance of this branch of industry, and are placing on the market machinery capable of turning out very rapid and efficient work. During the first six months of the year boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard (including folding boxes) were sent overseas to the extent of 15,819 cwts. (£69,961), as compared with [illegible] cwts. (£46,340) in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 9,976 cwts. (£5[illegible] during January to June, 1921.

Paper Bags.

Improved machinery for the manufacture of a great many different varieties of paper bags has been coming on to the market during recent years, with the result that British makers of these productions are able to keep abreast of their competitors in supplying the needs of Colonial and other markets. During the first three months of the year the small volume of paper bags exported was rather unsatisfactory, but during the course of the six months' trading there was a considerable improvement. The returns show that during January to June paper bags dispatched abroad reached 15[illegible] cwts. (£41,818), as contrasted with 9,285 cwts. (£33,380) in the previous year, and 8,695 cwts. (£49,207) in the corresponding period of 192[illegible]

Playing Cards.

Very little improvement has taken place in the export of playing cards during recent months. This is rather surprising in view of the fact that many British firms have shown commendable enterprise in pushing this class of manufacture. During the first half of the year shipments of playing cards represented 1,037 cwts. (£19,185), against 1,037 cwts. (£21,155) in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 556 cwts. (£13 494 in January to June, 1921.

Canada & British Empire Exhibition.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association will co-operate with the Federal Government at Ottawa in exhibiting productions of the industry at the British Empire Exhibition which is to be held in London in 1924. All the Canadian paper companies are being invited to send samples which will be suitable for export trade. There will also be a varied display in the Federal exhibit of the commercial woods of the Dominion, some in the rough and others in the finished state.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Exports.

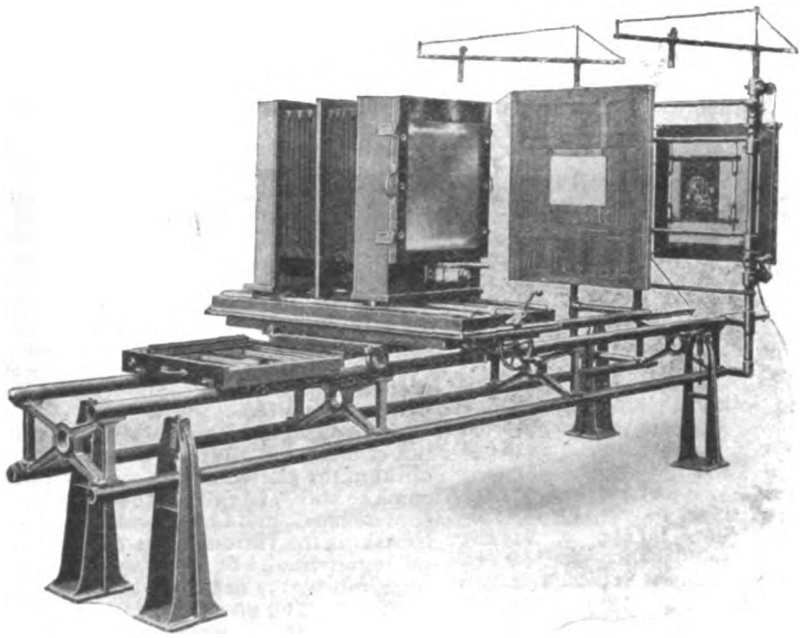
The total value of the exports from Canada during the twelve months ended June 30th of wood and its products, including paper, was $246,562,641, as against $189,305,091 in 1921-22. Shipments include the following:—

	Cwts.	Dolls.
Paper, total exports ..		[illegible]
Paper, news-print ...	21,058,793	[illegible]
Wood pulp, chemical ..	11,022,166	[illegible]
„ mechanical	6,626,451	[illegible]
Lumber, total exports	—	[illegible]
Lumber, planks and boards	2,342,988*	[illegible]
Pulp wood	1,281,298†	[illegible]

* M feet. † coords.

Digitized by Google

As Actual Manufacturers



The "Arc-Gear" Process and Photo-Litho Camera Equipment, with transparency attachment built into the stand. Copyboard has removable centre, and arc lamps can be swung round to back for illuminating transparencies.

We

Solicit your enquiries

for

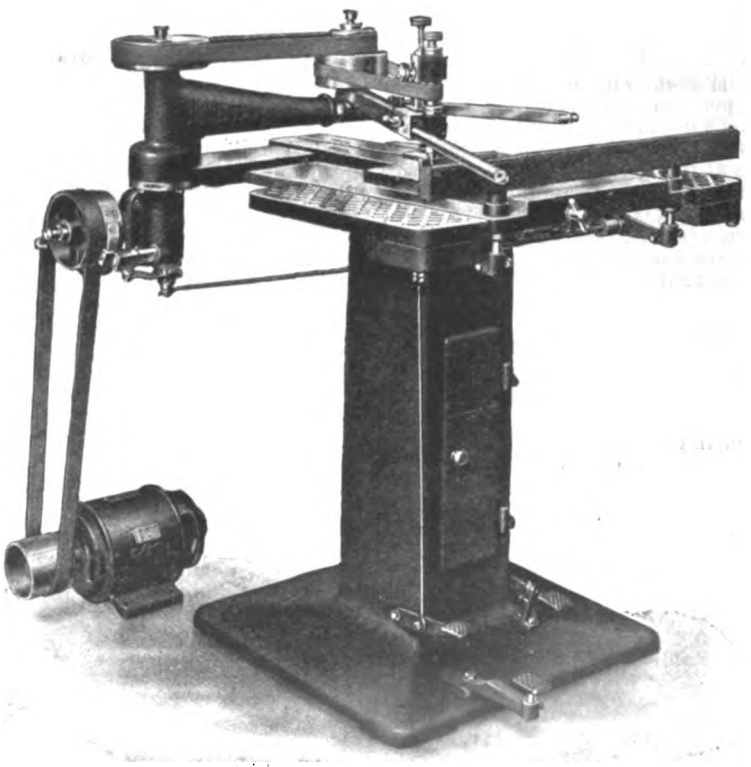
— PHOTO-LITHO and —

ENGRAVING EQUIPMENT.

Cameras, Stands, Lamps, Screens, Whirlers, Wood and All-Metal Vacuum Printing Frames with and without registering devices.

We also manufacture

Routers.
Saws.
Bevellers.
Bowlers.
Casting Boxes.
Plate Shaving Machines.
Roughers.
Jig Saws.
Matrix Cutters.
Shoot Boards.
Single-fold "Lafayette" Folder.
Electric Newspaper Proof Press, etc.



The "H.L." Engraver's Router with universal drive, operated by standard motor or from shafting. Driving mechanism can be swivelled to practically any position desired.

We will quote you C.I.F. Nearest Port.

HUNTERS Ltd., 16-18, St. Bride St., London, E.C.4

Works: WELLINGBOROUGH & WESTMINSTER.

New Zealand Agents: T. S. WILSON & CO., 198, Madras Street, Christchurch, N.Z.
Australian Agents: LENDRUMS Ltd., Equitable Buildings, Melbourne, and 38, Martin's Place, Sidney.
Canadian Agent: H. B. LATIMER, 7, Widmer Street, Toronto.
S. African Agent: W. E. COLLINS, 38, Von Brandis Street, Johannesburg.

Digitized by Google

Australian Notes.

Government Printer Appointed—Gordon and Gotch Report—Turnover Doubled—Edwards Dunlop Profit—Selling Price of Paper—News-print from United Kingdom—Banned Paper and Books—New Companies.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE new Government Printer has been appointed in the person of Mr. A. J. Kent. Other appointments announced in connection with the State Printing Office are Mr. F. Walsh, secretary and accountant; Mr. D. H. Paisley, special assistant; and Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, manager No. 1 branch of the Printing Office.

AT the half-yearly meeting of Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., held in Melbourne, the chairman, Mr. G. F. Matthews, said that since the inception of the company the turnover had nearly doubled. To provide more capital he expressed a hope that the directors would see their way clear, at an early date, to offer to shareholders the balance of the ordinary shares at par. In reply to a shareholder's suggestion that the matter should be allowed to stand for twelve months, the chairman said that of the issued capital of £422,000, over 50 per cent. represented fixed securities and £200,000 liquid assets. This latter amount he considered insufficient as it was unfair to the company's bankers to ask for large advances on so small a sum.

IN the year ended April 30th Messrs. Edwards, Dunlop and Co., Ltd., earned net profit of £61,353, comparing with £61,338 in the preceding twelve months, the total for appropriation being £38,430, as against £77,826.

DIVIDENDS have been paid quarterly on ordinary shares, the rate remaining at 10 per cent. per annum, of which only the final quarter's payment has yet to be made. The preference dividend is distributed half-yearly, and is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Other allocations recommended by the board comprise £15,000 to the reserve fund, which will then be in credit £155,000, and £1,600 to the bonus and provident fund. The balance to be carried forward is £17,082.

AN interesting note appears in the report concerning the position of the paper market. During the year, it is intimated, the selling price of paper from stock in Australia dropped considerably, the fall, as a whole, being greater than was justified by costs at the mills. Those costs were now slightly higher than when stock was taken on April 30th last. It is mentioned that a considerable proportion of Australian requirements for news-print is now coming from Great Britain, and "this is likely to continue so long as the Commonwealth Government maintains its present tariff preference to paper manufactured in the United Kingdom." The company is stated to be getting its full share of business, and its turnover has been well maintained.

CONSIDERABLE time has been devoted in the Legislative Chamber at Melbourne to the question of banned books and papers. Among the works which are not allowed to enter the country are those dealing with political questions of an extreme order. A number of papers emanating from various countries and being of the more frivolous order are also included in the order.

AMONG the new companies registered are the following:—

J. C. Clarke Publicity Co. (Aust.), Ltd.—Capital 20,000 shares of £1 each; to establish, acquire, print, publish and circulate newspapers, books, pamphlets, etc., and to carry on the business of general printers.

Everyones, Ltd.—Nominal capital £20,000, in £1 shares; to acquire and take over the business of Everyones, Ltd., printers, publishers and newspaper proprietors.

Photo-Engraving Art Co., Ltd.—Authorised capital is £10,000 in 10,000 shares of £1 each; process and photographic engravers, printers, die-sinkers, artists, draughtsmen, publishers, etc.

Australian Paper Trade.

Import and Export Figures.

The values of paper and paper goods imported into and exported from the Commonwealth during the periods mentioned were as follows:—

Imports.

May	1922	1923
Cardboard and other paper boards	£11,618	£19,786
Printings	132,197	199,315
Wrappings of all colours	24,458	37,048
Writing & typewriting paper	36,162	71,221
All other paper	61,164	38,966
Directories, etc.	66,541	81,797
All other stationery	52,483	112,093
Totals	£384,623	£560,226

July to May	1921-22	1922-23
Cardboard and other paper boards	£132,351	£230,390
Printings	1,816,164	2,146,658
Wrappings of all colours	261,400	382,831
Writing & typewriting paper	313,935	614,889
All other paper	580,409	411,082
Directories, etc.	833,823	1,024,326
All other stationery	493,390	1,033,276
Totals	£4,431,472	£5,843,452

Exports.

May	1922	1923
Paper	£4,515	£3,592
Stationery	15,633	15,226
Totals	20,148	18,818

July to May	1921-22	1922-23
Paper	£45,273	£47,375
Stationery	178,871	172,369
Totals	£224,144	£219,744

New Paper Mill in India.

We understand that Mr. Kashi Ram, managing director of the Newal Kishore Press, Ltd., Lahore, has obtained concessions from the Punjab (India) Government to utilise Bhabbar (Baib) grass grown in the Kelsar Forest of the Government. He has also obtained long leases of similar grass grown in the forests of two Indian native states bordering on the Government forest, with permission to investigate on these leased areas other grasses suitable for papermaking.

The paper mill will be situated 14 miles from the grass area, and will be run entirely by electricity generated from a fall of 41 feet derived from the rapids of the Jumna river near the head works of the Western Jumna Canal, which is navigable right down to Delhi. It is suggested that the proposed paper mill will be more favourably situated than any other now existing in India, being so near the raw material, having all the power it requires at its door, without importing any coal from Calcutta, a distance of 1,200 miles, while the mill is six hours' journey from Delhi by water and 200 miles by rail from Lahore, both big centres of the paper trade in Upper India. There is plenty of coolie labour in the vicinity for 6d. to 8d. a day.

A limited liability company with a capital of five million rupees, or over £300,000, has been floated to work out these concessions.

Quotations are now being sent out from this country for hydro-electric plant and the paper mill machinery, and the promoters hope to make paper early in 1925.

It is proposed to erect a mill of 20 tons daily capacity, producing a superior kind of white printing, laid, bond and ledgers There is more than the required quantity of grass available, while there are adequate supplies of timber in the forests of the Province for making pulp. For the time being, however, the mill will confine its activities only to grass, as under the present transport arrangements the wood is too expensive to be taken out from the forests.

Empire Forestry Conference.

Pulp Wood Resources Discussed in Canada.

The second British Empire Forestry Conference which was held in Canada took place at a critical period in the history of forestry, especially of the pulp wood aspect of the subject. The whole question was very fully reviewed both in relation to Empire resources and the influence which timber denudation in other countries exerts upon supplies.

At the initial meetings in Ottawa questions relating to the Empire trade in forest products, re-afforestation, Canada's future supply of pulp wood, sylviculture, and many other matters of importance connected with forestry, were discussed. Delegates from every country in the British Empire were in attendance, and reports were presented dealing with forestry problems in each. Following the meetings in Ottawa the delegates toured the Western provinces, the concluding sessions of the conference being conducted at Victoria, British Columbia.

Major-General Lord Lovat, in delivering the chairman's address, stated that in his opinion the conference as an institution had come to stay. In calling together the present conference Canada had made a wise decision by asking the various parts of the Empire to be represented, not only by the growers of trees, but by the users of timber. The importance of linking up the growers' interest and the consumers' interest could not be too strongly stressed. All discussions on timber production which were not based ultimately on timber realisation and utilisation were founded upon dangerous ground.

Soft Woods in Europe.

During a discussion on the world's soft wood supply, Ptofessor Storey, of the British Forestry Commission, said that although definite information of the present situation in Europe was practically unattainable owing to the chaotic post-war conditions in Continental Europe, it was estimated that even prior to the war the total consumption of soft wood in Europe exceeded the annual growth by 3,000,000 cubic feet per annum. Professor Storey presented a tabular statement of the situation which demonstrated that two countries in Europe only, Sweden and Finland, were in a sound position with respect to their timber supplies. In all countries annual depletion far exceeded annual growth.

Dr. C. D. Howe, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, of the University of Toronto, in a paper on sylviculture conditions in Canada, exposed the past indiscriminate exploitation of the great natural resources of that country where no concern had been taken for the future. Forestry to the average citizen meant tree planting. That this was so was largely the fault of those well able to advise differently. The truth was that while planted forests were necessary in certain of the older settled parts of the country, Canada's future timber supply could never be otained in that way.

During a discussion on Empire trade in forest products Sir James Calder, C.B.E., one of the British delegates, said that in future Russia would be the biggest single factor in European soft wood supply, as there were tremendous areas of valuable coniferous forests in that country still unexploited.

Outlook in the United States.

At the concluding session of the conference in Ottawa, Colonel Henry Solon Graves delivered a paper on the soft wood resources of the United States. He stated that although three-quarters of the original soft wood forests of the United States had been cut over, it had been estimated that that country still contained more soft wood timber than any other country except Russia. The United States contained, he said, 225 million acres bearing pure soft wood forests, in which soft wood predominated. In addition, the country had 70 million acres of denuded lands which formerly bore soft woods, but are now largely unproductive, and 12 million acres of the south-east coast of Alaska also bear virgin soft wood forests. Colonel Graves estimated that, in all, the country contained 1,830 billion board feet of timber suitable for the manufacture of lumber, and 940 million cords of pulp wood. In conclusion, Colonel Graves pointed out that, superficially, the country still has enormous resources.

Digitized by Google

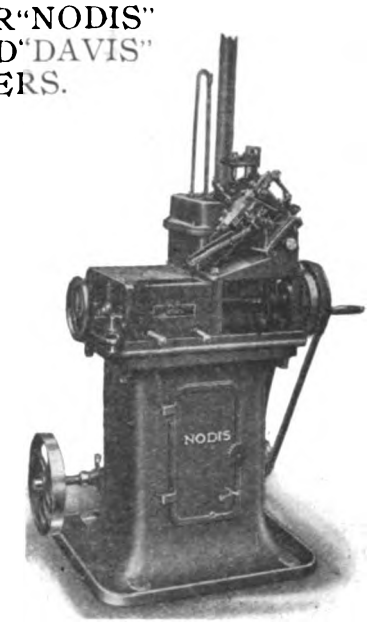
My Name is - NODIS

I am THE Typecaster, always at your service, to cast Sorts, Borders, Ornaments or complete fonts at a saving of 75% on Founders' Prices.

I help you to attain 100% EFFICIENCY by increasing your production 33⅓%, eliminating Distribution, and saving your floor space.

I am simple in construction and simple to operate. Write for full details to:—

EXTENSIVE MATRIX-HIRE - - LIBRARY AVAILABLE FOR "NODIS" AND "DAVIS" USERS.



MODELS from £50

WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.,

NODIS WORKS,

Julien Road, NORTHFIELDS, Ealing, W.5.

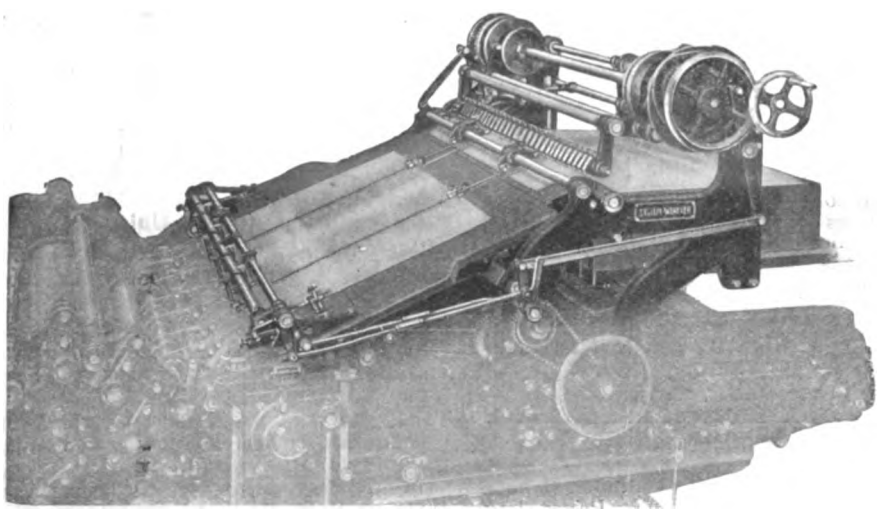
'Phone: EALING 1864.

NODIS BORDER 129 A.B&C.

The "WINKLER" Automatic Feeder

will increase the productive capacity of your Printing Machine, 25 to 50 per cent. above that of hand feeding, with better register. When feeding large sheets of very thin paper the output percentage is even higher.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of printing machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs, and therefore suitable for short runs.

No tapes or friction wheels, and therefore no marring of colours or setting-off when working colours or backing up.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to-day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

A Buyers' Guide to Supply Houses

Advertising in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," with a brief reference to some of their Specialities.

BOOKBINDERS AND BINDERS' SUPPLIES.

AUG. BREHMER (T. McAuliffe, British Successor), 12, City-road, E.C.1. Bookbinders' machinery.

THOMAS BROWN, 7, Albion-street, Manchester. English gold leaf, brown and white blocking powder.

CASH AND CLARE, 75, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2. Bookbinders, box makers, and gold blockers.

CAXTON MACHINERY Co., 188, Albert-street, Glasgow. Wire stitching machines.

DOW AND LESTER, Forester's Hall-place, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.1. Bookbinders to the trade.

FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD., St. Ann's Works, Herne-hill, London, S.E.24. Binders to the printing trade.

GARWOOD AND MUDDIMAN, LTD., 77, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. Leather and leatherette, grains.

NICKERSON BROS., 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C. Tanners and manufacturers of moroccos, roans, etc.

T. W. AND C. B. SHERIDAN CO., LTD., 63, Hatton-garden, E.C.1. Gathering, binding and wrapping machines, Sheridan case-makers, paper cutters, blocking and embossing presses.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1. All bookbinding machines.

G. WELLS AND CO., 11, Bread-street-hill, London, E.C.4. Loose leaf specialities.

T. WILLIAMSON AND CO., 6, 8 and 8a, Palace-square, and 7, Pool-street, Manchester, and 30-31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C. Cloths, label cloths, photograph cloths.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO., 60, Wilson-street, London, E.C. Manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth, label cloth, morocco cloth, buckram, etc.

COMPOSING AND TYPESETTING MACHINES.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43 and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.

WHITEMAN AND BASS (LITHO), LTD., 15, Clerkenwell-close, London, E.C.1.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

BADOUREAU AND JONES, LTD., Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Fine art electrotypers and stereotypers.

BADDELEY BROTHERS, Moor-lane, E.C. Dies, embossing, perforating presses, relief stamping.

B. DELLAGANA AND CO., LTD., 11, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Dellanick and Steeletto nickel steel printing surface, block makers, etc.

DIRECT PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO., LTD., 38, Farringdon-street, London, E.C. Photo etchers, artists, designers.

G. H. MADDIN AND CO., LTD., 10 and 11, Middle-street, Aldersgate street, London, E.C. Engravers, die-sinkers, cameo printing, embossing blocks.

MINTON AND CASEY, 1, Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C. Artists, engravers and die-sinkers.

W. MILES AND CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham. Type-casting machines, engravers and cutters of oriental matrices.

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, Etc.

JOHN SWAIN AND SON, LTD., 89-90, Shoe-lane, London, E.C. Photo engravers, designers and electrotypers.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

ROBERT BROWN AND CO., 119, Oakley-street, London, S.E.1. Engineers to the printing trade.

DAVID CARLAW AND SONS, LTD., 31, Finnieston-street, Glasgow. "Leader" envelope folding and gumming machine.

LOOSE LEAF SPECIALITIES.

G. WELLS AND CO., LTD., 11, Bread-street-hill, E.C.4.

PAPER AND BOARDS.

LEPARD AND SMITHS, LTD., Great Earl-street, W.C.2. "Kalatex" and "Rubtex" Stationery.

J. AND J. MAKIN, 20, Mount-street, Manchester. Papermakers.

VAN HUIDEN, Winschoten, Holland. Strawboards, corrugated boards, mill and leather boards, etc.

SPICERS EXPORT, LTD., 19, New Bridge-street, E.C.4. Papermakers and Manufacturers.

HARRY B. WOOD, 201-5, Produce Exchange, Manchester. Boards, dextrine, leather, wood pulp and straw.

PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

"BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER." Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s. "THE BOOKBINDER" forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are are booked for these issues at the rate of of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. A Monthly Section is also devoted to the interests of Lithography.

"WORLD'S PAPER TRADE REVIEW." Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane London, E.C.4.

This weekly journal, established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 32s. 6d. (subscription 26s., plus postage 6s. 6d.).

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

BUMSTED AND CHANDLER, Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffs. Paper bag making machinery.

EDMUND BUSH AND SON, LTD., Crown Point-road, Leeds. Hot-air drying apparatus for drying varnished and gummed sheets.

CAXTON MACHINERY CO., 74, York-street. Glasgow. C.M.C. "Perfection" Machine, Wire stitching, platen presses, etc.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LTD., Union Works, 62, Park-street, Southwark, S.E.1. Voirin perfecting offset machines.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

R. W. CRABTREE AND SONS, LTD., Water-lane, Leeds. Offset machinery.

A. EDLER, 78, Southwark-street, London, S.E.1. Typograph composing machines, cutting machines, etc.

J. AND S. EYRES LTD., 2 Miles Platting, Manchester. Flat bed offset machines.

OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD., 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Cables, "Friedheim, London." Machinery for the bookbinding, printing and allied trades.

JOHN HADDON AND CO., Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. Printing machinery, type and sundries for the printer.

HARRILD AND SONS, LTD., Fleet Works, Norwich-street, E.C.4. Printers' Roller Manufacturers.

HUNTERS, LTD., 16-18, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4. Golding jobbers, folding machines.

LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LTD., 43, and 43a, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.4. The Miller automatic feeder.

WM. J. LIGHT AND CO., LTD. (incorporating Robt. Bateson and Co.), 36-8, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4. Stereo machines, rotary machines for all purposes, offset machines, flat-bed machines, platen machines, etc.; also dry flongs for all classes of stereotyping and "Everwear" oil and inkproof press rubbers.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED, 9, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. The Miehle, Centurette, offset, two-colour offset, and litho offset rotary. L. and M. automatic metal furnace.

GEORGE MANN AND CO., LTD., Henry-street, Gray's-inn-road, W.C. Rotary offset machines, flat-bed, bronzing, litho machinery.

MARINONI, VOIRIN, REUNIS, 96, Rue d'Assas, Paris (VI.), France. Rotary presses, stereotyping machines, offset presses, lithographic machines, etc.

JOHN T. MARSHALL, 36, Powell-street, Goswell-road, London, E.C.1. Supplies duplicate parts of well-known bookbinding machinery.

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60, Duane-street, New York. Platen machine gauges.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Blackfriars-house, New-bridge-street, London, E.C.4. The American Miehle Company's vertical Miehle press.

The American Miehle Company's Perfecting and Two-colour double-cylinder two-revolution Presses. The American Miehle Company's Four, Three, Two-roller and "Pony" single-cylinder two-revolution Presses, each type being constructed in various sizes. The American Miehle Company's Vertical Job Press complete with automatic feeding and delivery mechanism and necessary electrical equipment. Extension Deliveries for the Two-Revolution Machines.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LTD., 7, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.1. Telegrams: "Pictograph, London." Lithotex process and plant. Plates for printing.

T. H. PULLAN AND SONS, 31, Falfield-street (Eglinton-street), Glasgow. Printing machinery of all kinds for export.

SALMONS' AUTOMATIC PATENTS, LTD., 1, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. K and B flat bed presses, two-revolution, single-sided presses.

JOHN SHAW AND SONS, Honley, near Huddersfield. Striker pen ruling machines, new "Imperial" and "Super-Imperial" disc ruling machines and new "Imperial" rotary perforating machines.

SLOGGER FEEDERS, H. T. B., LTD., Blackhorse-lane, Walthamstow, London, E.17. Engineers and sole manufacturers and sup-

Digitized by Google

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

pliers of "Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeders.

Smyth-Horne, Ltd., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, London, E.C.—Sewing, folding and guillotine machines.

Smyth Book Sewing, Case Making, Casing-in, Cloth Cutting and Gluing Machines. Seybold New 3-Knife Trimmers and Dayton Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. Marresford Automatic Tipping Machines. Chambers Quadruple Book Folding Machines with "King" Continuous Automatic Feeders. Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine Juengst Gathering Wire Stitching Wireless Binding Machines. GRSM 42 Model Jobbing Folder. Book Back Glues. Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder. Brackett Stripping and Binding Machine. Murray Improved Bundling Press.

E. W. H. Stanleigh, 23, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn-circus, London, E.C.4. Automatic numbering machines.

Thompson Type Machine Co., 223, W. Erie-street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. Thompson lead and rule caster.

Valters, Jackson and Co., 2, Clerkenwell-green, E.C.1. Printers' and bookbinders' engineers. Telephone: Holborn 2381.

Victory-Kidder Printing Machine Co., Ltd., Victory Works, Birkenhead. Type-high numbering machines.

Williams Engineering Co.., Ltd., Julien-road, Northfields, Ealing, London, W.5. Cables: Wilnodis, Cent. London. Nodis Comp room Equipment.

PRINTING INKS.

R. A. Bartlett, Ltd., 8, Hythe-road, Willesden, London, N.W.10. Manufacturers of printing inks, varnishes, dry colours.

Coates Brothers and Co., Ltd., St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4 Cables: "Inkstone," London.

Empire Printing Ink Co., Ltd., 6, Tudor-street, London, E.C.4. Inks for all the printing arts and to suit all climates.

Joseph Goodman, 12, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Litho' Printing Inks.

John Kidd and Co., Ltd., 11, Wine Office-court, London, E.C.

Lorilleux and Bolton, 31 4, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London, E.C.4.

Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd., Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, E.C.

Slater and Palmer, 4, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C 4.

B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd, 100-1, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS, Etc.

Durable Printers' Roller Co. Ltd, 14,, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London E.C.1. Rollers and composition for home and export.

Fredk. Heywood, Jun., 23, Honey-street, Manchester, and 26a, Claypit-lane, Leeds. Printers' roller caster.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES.

Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., "Raphael House," London, E.C. Cards, books, toy novelties.

Widdowson and Co., Leicester. Date blocks.

TRADE LITHOGRAPHERS.

Whiteman and Bass, 15, Clerkenwell-close, London, E.C.1. Lithography in all its branches.

TRADE PRINTERS.

Auto-Ticket Printing Co., Ltd, Laird-street, Birkenhead. Ticket Printers.

Cooper and Budd, Ltd., McDermott-road, Peckham. Trade printing.

A. Chris. Fowler, 6, New Union-street Moorfields, E.C.2. Punching, graining three-colour printing.

Holloway and Son, Weston-super-Mare. General printing.

Langley and Sons, Ltd., Euston Press, 6, and 8, Euston-buildings, London, N.W.1 Trade printing.

Mackie and Co., Ltd., Warrington. Newspapers and periodicals.

Martin and Green, 9, Rolls-passage, Chancery-lane, E.C.4. Commercial printers.

Perkins, Bacon and Co., Ltd., Southwark-bridge buildings, S.E. Printers and Engravers.

Williams, Lea and Co., Ltd., Clifton House, Worship street, E.C. Printers of French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew and all foreign languages.

TYPE AND METALS, etc.

Fry's Metal Foundry, 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London, S.E. "Fryotype" metals.

John Haddon and Co., Salisbury-square Fleet-street, E.C 4. Zinc and Copper Process Plates.

P. M. Shanks and Sons, Ltd., 31, Red Lion-square, W.C.1. General letter founders.

T. G. and J. Jubb, Jack-lane, Hunslet, Leeds. Stereos, linotype and monotype metals; leads, clumps and metal furniture.

Taylor and Watkinson, Belgrave Foundry, New Briggate, Leeds. Leads and clumps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Algraphy, Ltd., Philip-road, Peckham, London, S.E. For aluminium or zinc plates.

Cash and Clare, 75, Great Eastern-street, London, E.C.2. Gold blockers, embossers, Show card and seal makers.

Eason and Son, Ltd., Dublin. Commercial indexes, "File" indexes, "Systems" indexes.

Approved "Firms' Own Announcements" may be inserted under the above or other headings in our Export Issues, the additional space occupied being charged at special advertising rates to be obtained on application to the Publishers, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C 4.

The Bridge Hall Mills, Bury, are worthily maintaining the standard of James Wrigley and Son, Ltd., a name that stands high in the ranks of British papermakers. Not only is this so, but samples to hand from Mill 219 how that some of the older makes have been distinctly improved, while new and higher class papers have been introduced. It is pleasing to note this spirit of enterprise in an old business. The new tub-sized papers and E.S. writings are of excellent quality, and the range covers ledger, esparto, banks and bonds, and a variety of laids and woves. Stocks are held at the mill, so that regularity and quality and prompt execution of orders are assured.

The "J. Green and Son" hand-made ledger papers, in samples distributed, bear the statement: "This paper was made by hand at Hayle Mill, Maidstone, by craftsmen whose grandfathers followed the same craft with the same firm—J. Barcham Green and Son."

Paper Exchanges.

Some Details of an Interesting Scheme.

From time to time suggestions have been made for setting up a paper exchange. Little advance has been made in this country so far, but in the United States a scheme appears to be taking definite shape. Exchanges are to be established in New York and Chicago.

It is stated that plans for the establishment of an exchange for dealing in paper and allied products are going forward rapidly, and board, wire, felt and waxed paper divisions of the industry are all ready to begin trading.

It is proposed to include all of the various branches of the industry in the new project. The tissue men have already shown great interest in the proposition. Several book paper manufacturers have also inquired about the exchange and expressed approval of the plan. One or two news-print concerns have also been approached, but their attitude is not known at the present time.

Will Revolutionise Paper Market.

It is claimed that the exchange will alter the whole aspect of the paper market. Futures would be bought and sold just as they are on the cotton exchange. This, of course, would tend to make paper a speculative commodity but it is pointed out that it would have a stabilising effect in spite of this.

Particularly in the waste paper field the exchange is expected to have a good influence. Much of the buying in waste paper is of the hand to mouth variety simply because the board mills are not sure of the packing.

Method of Fixing Prices.

Mr. Gair, who is interested in the scheme, has explained the methods of classification and selling. In each field of the industry some one thing would be picked on which to make a basic price. The other articles would be either cheaper or more expensive. Supposing, for instance, news-print in rolls were used as a basis in this branch of the market.

Specifications as to the weight, quality and other points would be drawn up and agreed upon. Then, if the price were 3.80 to 4.00 cents a pound a differential would be fixed for the other grades of "news," using this as a basis. A half a cent a pound might be added for the price of sheets and a half a cent subtracted for the price of side runs. Thus the fundamental relationship between the three would always remain the same and the prices of all three would be based upon roll "news." Sheets would always be half a cent higher a pound and side runs half a cent lower.

Trading in some of the more unusual grades of paper, where absolute standardisation might be difficult, could be done by sample.

The plan is to have the quotations chalked up on a board as fast as they change and then get out a small daily newspaper giving prices for the day's trading.

The whole thing has resulted from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the Armstrong Bureau, with which a large group of board manufacturers were identified, was operating in violation of the Sherman Law. Mr. Gair said that the decision of the court clearly pointed out that any organisation composed exclusively of sellers banded together for their own benefit was illegal. The exchange, Mr. Gair thinks, will tend to stabilise the market, by making trading and prices a matter of public information and at the same time the buyers will be admitted to it making it no more illegal than the Stock Exchange or any of a hundred or so similar institutions now in operation in various parts of the country.

The man who goes through life hunting for a soft thing can find it right under his hat.

WM. MAYALL & CO., *Ink Manufacturers, etc.,* St. Stephen Street, Salford, MANCHESTER, Eng.

Contractors to H.M. Stationery Office, the Principal Railway Companies, London County Council, West Riding County Council, Birmingham, Brighton Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, and other leading Corporations, Education Committees, etc , etc.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of WRITING, COPYING, MARKING, STAMPING and LAUNDRY INKS; INK POWDERS for RULING and WRITING; TICKET INKS; STENCIL INKS, etc., etc.

COLD GLUES; ENVELOPE GUMS; PASTES and ADHESIVES for all purposes.

Digitized by Google

Paper Trade Statistics.

Overseas Countries' Imports and Exports of Paper.

The quarterly return dealing with the figures up to June 15th, 1923, issued by the Board of Trade, gives the following interesting statistics relating to the imports and exports of paper of certain foreign countries and British Possessions:—

FINLAND.—In the four months ended April news-print was exported from Finland to the extent of 41,700 tonnes (of the value of 131,447,000 marks), as against 41,815 (159,921,000 marks) in the corresponding period of the previous year, and 24,333 (113,357,000 marks) during January to April, 1921. Packing paper exports in the three respective periods were: 9,045 tonnes (33,707,000 marks), 9,609 (44,098000), 3,570 (16,996,000). Pasteboard figures were: 8,621 (21,971,000), 5,976 (17,326,000), 2,102 (6,976,000). Writing paper: 2,081 (11,898,000), 5,124 (29,443,000), 810 (7,990,000). Tissue paper: 399 (4,451,000), 72 (2,373,000), 302 (2,864,000).

NORWAY.—Printing paper exports during the three months ended March represented 40,796 tonnes, compared with 30,504 in the corresponding period of last year and 19,664 during January to March, 1921. Packing paper sent from Norway amounted to 16,874 tonnes in the quarter ended March, as against 14,530 in the corresponding period last year and 2,162 during January to March of the preceding year.

SWEDEN.—Paper "of all kinds" exported from Sweden during the four months ended April reached 75,505 tonnes, as contrasted with 54,226 during the corresponding four months last year and 36,593 in the 192: period.

DENMARK.—The value of the imports into Denmark of paper and paper manufactures during the four months ended April was 8,502,000 kr., as compared with 7,047,000 kr. in the similar period last year and 8,555,000 kr. during January to April, 1921.

GERMANY.—Given in 100 kilos., fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper was exported from Germany during the first three months of the year to the extent of 43,652, as compared with 30,213 in January to March last year. Photographic paper exports stood at 3,385 for the three months ended March, as against 2,934 in a similar period of 1922.

NETHERLANDS.—In tonnes, the imports of printing and writing paper (including news-print) during the four months ended April amounted to 11,556 (of the value of 2,797,000 guldens), as against 11,044 (2,448,000 guldens) in the previous year and 9,560 (4,802,000 guldens) in the first four months of 1921. Exports of the same class of merchandise during the same four-monthly periods were: 15,369 (3,880,000 guldens), 1923; 10,437 (2,761,000 guldens), 1922; 7,649 (3,955,000 guldens), 1921. Strawboard exports reached 64,417 tonnes (6,752,000 guldens) during the first four months of the year, 44,964 (3,527,000 guldens) last year and 27,301 (4,608,000 guldens) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

BELGIUM.—The imports of paper and cardboard into Belgium (including Belgo-Luxembourg) for the four months ended April amounted to 13,550 tonnes (of the value of 25,637,000 francs). Exports of the same class of material for the same period stood at 12,152 tonnes (27,961,000 francs).

FRANCE.—Given in 100 kilos., the imports of paper into France during the three months ended March stood at 313,942 (of the value of 40,104,000 francs) as compared with 254,535 (33,617,000 francs) in the corresponding period of last year and 277,273 (74,230,000 francs) during January to March, 1921. Paper exported in the same three-monthly periods were: 117,120 (83,941,000 francs), 1923; 84,708 (59,396,000 francs), 1922; 86,841 (60,922,000 francs), 1921.

SWITZERLAND.—Printing paper, etc., exported from Switzerland during the three months ended March, in 100 kilos., stood at 27,619 (of the value of 1,471,000 francs), as against 36,270 (2,144,000 francs) for the three months of the previous year and 10,811 (1,239,000 francs) in January to March, 1921.

SPAIN.—Paper for cigarettes exported during the whole of last year amounted to 2,256 tonnes (of the value of 8,313,000 pesetas), as compared with 3,248 (11,758,000 pesetas) in 1921, 3,357 (7,217,000 pesetas) in the 12 months of 1920. Exports of the same class of goods during January stood at 275 tonnes (995,000 pesetas), as contrasted with 186 (672,000 pesetas) in the corresponding month last year. [Peseta = 9.6d., or 25 to the £.]

ITALY.—Paper (white or dyed in the pulp), exported from Italy, in 100 kilos., during the whole of last year, amounted to 31,571, as against 37,591 in the preceding year, and 56,011 in 1920. The value of these exports last year stood at 33,521,000 lire, and 36,817,000 lire in 1920. The figure for 1921 is not available. [Lira = 9·6d., or 25 to £.]

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The exports of packing paper, in 100 kilos., from Czecho-Slovakia during the three months ended March amounted to 30,468, as contrasted with 29,437 in the corresponding period of last year, and 26,803 during January to March, 1921. The following represent the quantity of the other classes of paper leaving Czecho-Slovakia during the first three months of the year, the figures in parenthesis showing the amounts in the corresponding period of the previous year: Packing paper, 23,454 (50,706); cardboard, 12,664 (6,521); writing paper, 3,492 (3,044); cigarette paper, 800 (2,143).

GREECE.—Printing paper imported into Greece in the eleven months ended November, 1922, stood at 5,187 tonnes (of the value of 14,956,000 drachmas), in the corresponding period of 1921, and 4,221 (7,067,000 drachmas) during the eleven months ended November, 1920. The imports of writing paper represented 588 tonnes (2,652,000 drachmas) in the same eleven months last year, 871 (2,970,000 drachmas) in 1921 and 1,080 (2,483,000 drachmas) in 1920. [Drachma = 9·6d., or 25 to £.]

EGYPT.—Imports of paper and other classes of paper goods imported into Egypt (in kilos.) in the three months ended March were as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the amounts for the corresponding period of the preceeding year: Wrapping paper, 3,011,411 (2,595,913); cardboard, 2,259,664 (1,094,148); printings, 1,928,704 (1,463,003); writings and envelopes, 326,484 (378,121); cigarette paper, 176,472 (89,725). The three months' imports of printings reached a value of £E42,000 in the present year, and £E31,000 in the corresponding period last year. Cigarette paper exports reached 6 tonnes in the three months ended March, as against 10 tonnes last year and 27 tonnes in the corresponding period of 1921. [£ Egyptian = £1 0s 6¼d.]

BRAZIL.—Paper and paper manufactures entering Brazil during the twelve months last stood at 43,923 tonnes (of the value of 51,704,000 milreis), as against 29,267 (59,178,000 milreis) in the previous year, and 47,817 (75,375,000 milreis) in 1920 (twelve months). [Average value of paper milreis = in 1920, 14⅜d.; 1921, 8¼d.; 1922, 7d.

JAPAN.—Printing paper imports into Japan during the whole of 1922 (in piculs) reached 480,810 (8,772,000 yen), as contrasted with 157,014 (4,418,000 yen) in the preceding year, and 159,352 (5,811,000 yen) in 1920. Packing paper imported amounted to 268,213 (4,385,000 yen) last year, 142,468 (3,864,000 yen) in 1921, and 168,942 (5,386,000 yen) in 1920. The value in 1922 (twelve months) of the exports of paper and paper manufactures stood at 22,310,000 yen, as compared with 25,573,000 yen in 1921, and 34,367,000 yen in 1920. [Picul = 133½ lbs. avoir. Yen = 2s. 0½d.].

SIAM.—Imports of unprinted paper during the three months ended March amounted to 599 tonnes (of the value of 217,000 ticals), as against 427 (193,000 ticals) in the corresponding period of 1922, and 488 (456,000 ticals) in 1921. [Tical in 1921, 2s. 2d.; 1922, 2s. 1¼d.; 1923, 1s. 10d.].

BRITISH INDIA.—The value of paper imports during the twelve months ended March was 2,62,52,000 rupees, as contrasted with 2,05,22,000 rupees in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 6,84,07,000 rupees in 1921.

CEYLON.—Imports of printing and writing paper during the month of January reached 2,401 cwts. (of the value of 84,000 rupees), as compared with 2,516 cwts. (1,16,000 rupees) in the corresponding month of 1922. Other paper imports in January reached a value of 1,13,000 rupees, as against 1,64,000 rupees in the corresponding month last year, and 40,000 rupees of the first month of the year 1921.

NEW ZEALAND.—Printing paper imported into New Zealand during the first two months of the year amounted to 72,011 cwts. (£88,000), as compared with 54,691 cwts. (£66,000) in 1922, and 37,103 cwts (£126,000) in the corresponding period of 1921. "Other" paper imported was of the value of £95,000 in January-February of the present year, £54,000 last year, and £206,000 during the two months of 1921.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Printing paper imported into British South Africa during January-February reached 45,768 cwts. (of the value of £64,000), compared with 30,544 cwts (£55,000) in the previous year, and 78,885 cwts. (£315,000) in the two months of 1920. Wrapping paper imports were 17,467 cwts. (£21,000) in January-February, 12,117 cwts. (£23,000) in the two months last year, and 30,010 cwts. (£112,000) in the first two months of 1921.

Paper Prospects in Assam.

Data Relating to Native Grasses.

In a recent issue of the *Paper Industry* Mr. E. H. S. Barter, late of Assam, India, has an article of some interest upon the possibilities of development of the pulp industry in Assam. During recent years extensive experiments have been carried out under the supervision of the Indian Government.

In Assam at the present time there are tens of thousands of acres of Savannah grasses which have been tested and proved to be admirably suitable for certain classes of pulping. Two qualities of paper have been manufactured; one a paper similar to Serampore from Sabai grass and an excellent Badami bazaar or packing paper for which there is considerable demand throughout India. These papers are manufactured from grasses which are known as Khagra and Batta.

Mr. Barter contends that paper pulp prepared in Assam for Indian use is cheaper than the imported material, and a ready market exists for it. This would free the amount now imported into India for use in Europe and America. In his opinion, the world-wide demand for good paper pulp is likely to reduce the amount available for export to India, and therefore that country's resources should be developed. In the Assam grasses is found a pulp which will bleach easily and cheaply. There are grasses other than those mentioned which will produce very excellent brown paper and cardboards in abundant quantities.

Dealing with the question of cost, the writer states that before the war Calcutta paid for the best quality pulp, for white papers, about £7 per ton c.i.f., and during the war the price rose to £53 per ton. The price is not expected to again drop to the pre-war figure, but to remain steady at about £20 per ton. In the opinion of manufacturers consulted by Mr. Barter, any concern producing easily bleaching pulp at this price would be embarking upon a good proposition.

Mr. Barter states that of the 75,000 tons of paper annually consumed in India, only 30,000 tons are manufactured in that country; the remaining 45,000 tons being imported.

As to the grass-bearing districts in Assam, Mr. Barter visited several districts—one at Barpeta, of over 20,000 acres, another at Borjania, of 10,000 acres, and a third at Harri Chur, of 1,000 acres. These areas were chosen as being near to a steamer-calling station. The land nearer the rivers bears a larger proportion of Khagra grass, whilst the higher mainly carries Batta. An advantage with these grasses is that they can be cut and repeat themselves every three years. It was learned that the Government would readily grant cutting rights.

In regard to output, Mr. Barter says:—"The output of dry grass per acre is: Batta 3.5 tons every year and Khagra 7.8 tons every third year. When the grass is first cut it is wet and naturally weighs more, the amount from each acre being: Batta 6.7 tons, and Khagra 19 tons. Experiments have shown that daily ten men could cut and bundle the grass on one acre of Batta land, and forty men could do the same to one acre of Khagra land, the day consisting of eight hours labour.

"The yield of pulp from the dry grass is 38 per cent. in the case of Batta and 43 per cent. in the case of Khagra, one acre of Batta producing roughly 1.33 ton of pulp annually, and Khagra 3.35 tons. It will, therefore, be seen that, as Khagra land is predominant, it will take approximately 752 acres of Batta land to produce 1,000 tons of pulp, and 2,683 acres of Khagra to produce 9,000 tons, to aggregate the 10,000 tons annually which are necessary to make a successful pulping mill.

"The initial capital expenditure has been estimated to be very high, but a first-class plant should be erected for about half a million dollars, capable of turning out at least 20,000 tons annually. To anyone who has the best interests of the pulp and paper trade at heart and who has sufficient vision, there are prospects in Assam beyond the dreams of avarice."

Digitized by Google

The . . .

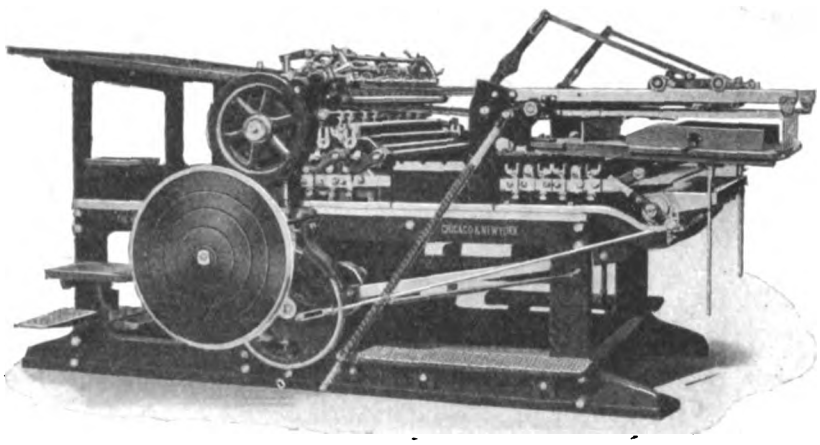
American Miehle Company's THREE-ROLLER Two-Revolution Press.

SPECIFICATION.

Type matter locked in Chase, 24 in. × 38 in.

Largest sheet which can be delivered, 26½ in. × 41½ in. (approximately Double Royal).

The Inking arrangements on this machine are adequate for all requirements. The Three-roller Press has a pyramid of eight rollers and riders over the forme, three of the rollers being inkers.



Gear side view of the American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-Revolution Press.

Over-all measurements:
Width 7 ft. 10 in.
Length with sheet delivery 12 ft. 3 in.
Practicable speed per hour 2,400.

✖ ✖

THE American Miehle Company's Three-roller Two-revolution Press will handle satisfactorily every class of work undertaken by the Jobbing Printer. It will print the heaviest and lightest formes with equal ease. It registers to a hair and delivers faultlessly. It is an American Miehle Company's Press, in no way inferior to that Company's regular Four-roller machine, bearing the same high reputation, and giving the fullest satisfaction where installed.

This machine may be seen running by appointment.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,

BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.4.

Telephone: CITY 4493. Telegrams: MIEHLEPRES, FLEET, LONDON

SOCIÉTÉ DES ANCIENS ETABLISSEMENTS.

MARINONI & VOIRIN, Réunis,

96, rue d'Assas—PARIS (VI.) France.

ROTARY PRESSES for:—
Newspaper, Job Work, Illustration, Colour Work.

STEREOTYPING MACHINES.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

OFFSET PRESSES
Single Colour, Two-Colour, Perfector.

TIN-PLATE ROTARY PRESSES.

VARNISHING MACHINES.

Telegraphic Address: "MARINOVOIR - PARIS." Codes used { A.B.C. 5th Edition. Western Union.

Sole British Agents:

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, Ltd., Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E.1.

Telephone: 3532 Hop. Telegrams: "Franjicon, Boroh, London."

Digitized by Google

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES.

TYPE-HGIH MACHINES FOR FORWARD OR BACKWARD NUMBERING.



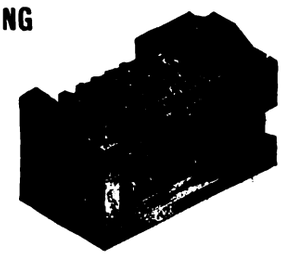
654321
mpression of Figures

Model 30 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



Nº 54321
Impression of Figures

The American Numerex Cleaning Outfit

has been specially placed on the market to reduce to a minimum the trouble of the proper care of numbering machines.

Care of Machines: If numbering machines are properly taken care of, they should stand up, even under the extreme conditions they are subject to, for many millions of impressions. The first matter to consider, therefore, is the cleaning away from the frame and working parts the printer's ink, dirt and other foreign particles that hinder the proper functioning of these devices.

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:

Price of Complete Outfit £1. 8. 6



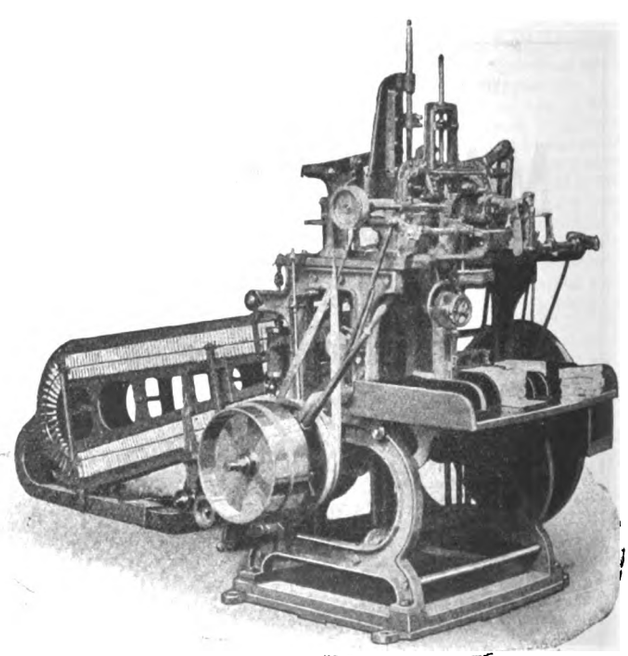
The Outfit Includes:

2 1-Piece Steel Trays
1 Wire Drip Tray
1 1-Gallon Can of Numerex Cleaning Mixture
1 Wooden Handle Cleaning Brush
1 Bottle of Numerex Numbering Machine Oil
1 Oil Can

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD.

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

TRADE "LEADER" MARK
ENVELOPE MACHINES



Better times are just round the corner!

Are you ready?

Yes! better times are unquestionably coming.
Business conditions are rapidly mending, and the demand for envelopes is improving every day.
If you would get your share of the better times, instal the "LEADER" Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine.
The "LEADER" is speedy (over 150 Envelopes per minute).
Reliable, easily adjusted and made by a firm with 60 years' experience.
We are ready to send you prices and full particulars.

David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.,
31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow.

London Representatives:—**Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd. - Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.**

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size „ „

Multi-colour Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

MESSRS. MARINONI'S reputation is world-wide in connection with the construction of Rotary Letterpress Machines, and their products have consistently improved during their career, which extends to nearly 80 years.

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines!

Single Colour
Two Colour (Superimposed)
Two Colour (Successive or Perfecting)
Two Colour and Photogravure (Combination)
Three Colour (Successive)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Colour—(Tin Plate)

THESE constructions are the result of the experience and initiative of a famous firm possessing vast resources, whose sole aim is to produce the best. Thoughtful printers will realise that MARINONI VOIRIN'S conception of the best merits investigation and respect.

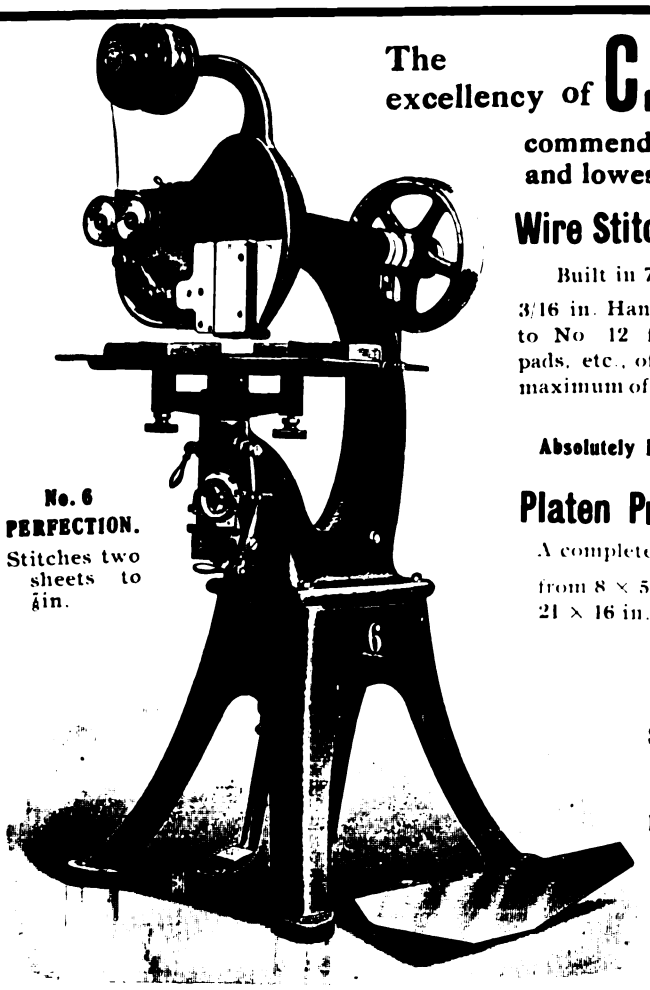
More than 600 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: "FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

The excellency of **C.M.C. "Perfection" Machines** commends these to every progressive office, where maximum output and lowest maintenance costs make any appeal.



No. 6 PERFECTION. Stitches two sheets to ¾in.

Wire Stitching Machines

Built in 7 sizes from No. 1.

3/16 in. Hand Staple Machine, up to No 12 for stitching books, pads, etc., of all thicknesses to a maximum of 1½ in. Belt or Electric Drive.

Absolutely Efficient and Reliable.

Platen Printing Presses

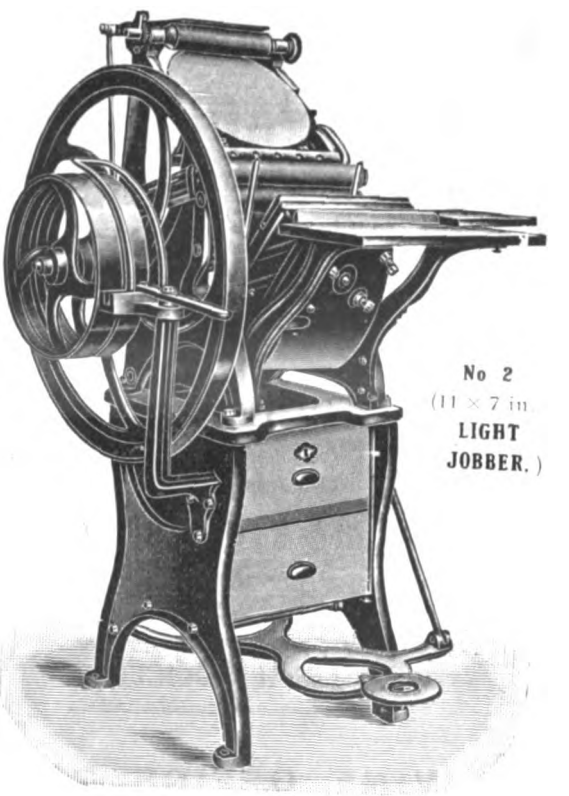
A complete range of six sizes, from 8 × 5 in. Light Jobbers to 21 × 16 in. Heavy Art Models.

CARDBOARD BOX STITCHING MACHINES,

GUILLOTINES,

PAGING and PERFORATING MACHINES, etc.

Shippers Supplied.



No 2 (11 × 7 in. LIGHT JOBBER.)

A.B.C. 5th Edition, Code.

Caxton Machinery Co.

74, YORK STREET, GLASGOW.

Cables & Telegrams: "Perforated," Glasgow.

Digitized by Google

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

London School of Printing and Kindred Trades

(FORMERLY SAINT BRIDE FOUNDATION PRINTING SCHOOL)

where courses of instruction are arranged to suit those desirous of improving their efficiency in various sections of the Printing and Kindred Trades

DAY & EVENING CLASSES

Day Classes—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m to 6 p.m. Evening Classes—6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

General Knowledge	Photo-Lithography	Advt. Writing & Design
Composing, Reading	Collotype, Science	Costing and Estimating
Mechanical Composition	Order Clerks' Work	Binding & Warehouse
Letterpress Machine	Stereo and Electro	Printers' Salesmanship
Lithography	Printing Ink, Paper	Metallurgy, Typecasting

Day and Evening Classes for women employed in the Bindery

SESSION COMMENCES ON MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1923

Early application should be made for enrolment. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the School Office, which is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and until 8 p.m. from 17th September, 1923

Telephone: HOP 409. 61, STAMFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.1. (Corner of Duke Street)

JAMES BIRD,
(Clerk of the London County Council)

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

Dense Black & Blue Black

NEWSPAPER INKS

GIVE NO TROUBLE

Being specially adapted for the Machines in use, whether Annands, Cossar, Foster, Goss, Hoe, Victory, or Wharfedale.

Their use on the Leading London & Provincial Papers is their recommendation.

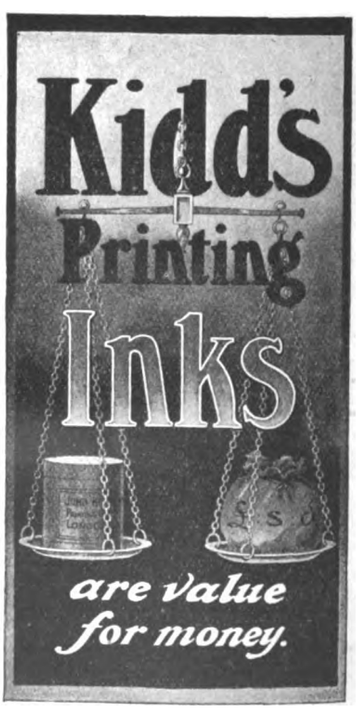
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

'Phone: 211 Central.
Wire: "Palmink, Fleet, London."

S&P S&P

Telegrams: "Inkholder, Fleet, London." Telephone: City 1414 (2 lines.)



GET THE CURRENT PRICE LIST.

JOHN KIDD & CO., Ltd.
11, Wine Office Court,
Fleet St., London, E.C.4

Midland Branch
40, CHURCH ST.,
BIRMINGHAM.

Digitized by Google

The Most Up-to-date Factory in the Kingdom

Established 1859.

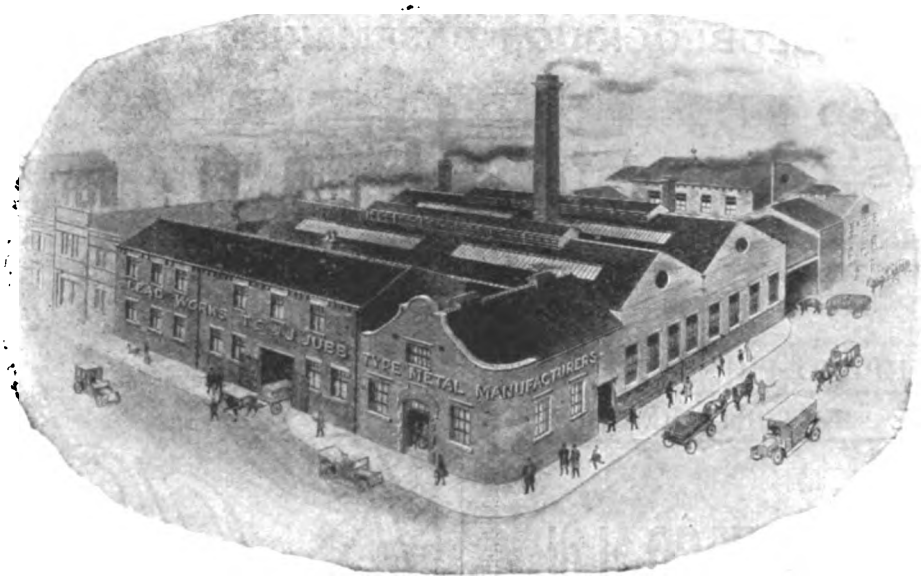
JUBB'S METALS.

Representative for Scotland:
Mr. WM. GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
EDINBURGH.

London Office:
63-64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

Telegraphic Address:
"Numeration."

Telephone:
5275 Central.



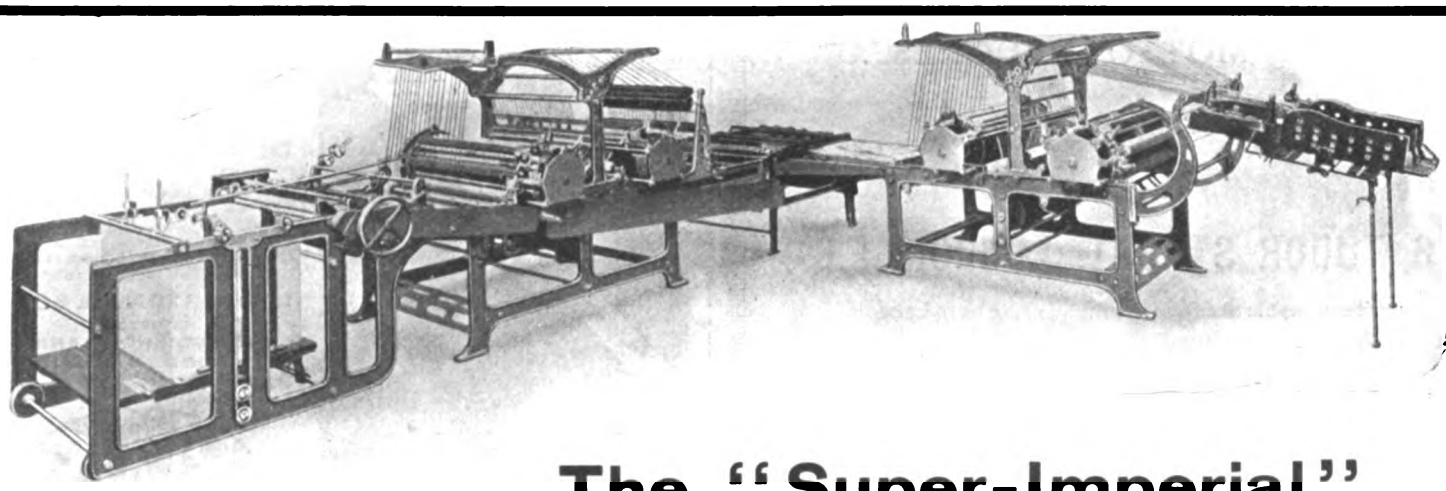
South African Representatives:—
EVELYN HADDON & CO., Ltd., 80, Bree St., Cape Town

Stereo, Lino, Mono, Typo & Intertype Metal Manufacturers Leads, Clumps, Furniture.

Address:
JACK LANE HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."
Telephone: 25620.

Devoted Solely to the Manufacture of Type Metals.



The "Super-Imperial"

Four-sider Disc Ruling Machine.

For Feint Lining only or Feint Lining and Striking 2, 3 or 4 Colours on both sides of Sheets, both ways, at one operation.

With Latest Model Ream Feeder attached, Patent Pile Feeder, or Patent Pile Suction Feeder, with Single or Duplicate Tables.

This Machine will rule both sides, both ways, at one operation, at the rate of 10 to 15 reams per hour, according to size of sheets.

Improved Patent Turn Table and Latest Style Layboy with Back and Side Joggers, included with machine. The "Bailey" Patent Rotary Perforator Attachment, and Shaw's Patent Sheet Cutter can be attached.

A large supply of Discs and Spaces and Disc Rods, and full compliment of Accessories supplied with each machine.

Two Horse Power only required to drive Machine and Feeder, either from Shaft or direct from separate motor. **One Drive** only necessary.

This Machine is very fast, and saves time and labour in handling paper. A very good class of work can be obtained.

We can add Patent Turn Table to our Single Sider Disc Machines and well-known Striker Pen Ruling Machines, for Feint Lining only or Feint Lining and Striking, on one side of the paper **both ways at one operation.**

For Hand Feeding only or with any of our different classes of Feeders attached. We can supply machines both for Hand Feeding and with Feeder combined.

JOHN SHAW & SONS, Ruling and Perforating Machine Works,

HONLEY, Nr. Huddersfield.

Cable & Telegraphic Address: "Ruling, Honley."
Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edition and Private.
Telephone: No. 22 Honley.

Digitized by Google

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

"THE BEST EQUIPPED PRINTING INK PLANT IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

THE

EMPIRE PRINTING INK CO., Ltd.

(Incorporating MASON & MASON, Ltd.)

Scientific
Printing Ink
Manufacturers

OUR MOTTO—PROGRESS.

Registered Offices:

6, TUDOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegraphic Address: Empinkos, Fleet, London.
Telephones: City 2296 — Central 5673.

We Specialise in PHOTOGRAVURE and INTAGLIO INKS.



PRINTING MACHINERY

FOR EXPORT.

We specialise in this class of work, and carry the largest stock in Scotland of New and Rebuilt Wharfedales, Two-Revolutions, Platens, Guillotines, Wire Stitchers, Perforators and Litho Plant, etc., by all makers and in many sizes.

Prices Quoted F.O.B. or C.I.F. as desired.

Geared Inkers (Pullan's) easiest to fit to any make of machine—Best on the market. 1,400 sets made & fitted

SEND FOR LISTS TO

T. H. PULLAN & SONS,

31, Falfield Street (Eglinton Street) - - GLASGOW.

Telegrams: "PULLAN, GLASGOW." 'Phone: South 1647. Code used: A B C 5th Edition.

Digitized by Google

× × × ×

The Largest Manufacturers of Printers' Leads in the World.

TAYLOR & WATKINSON

Machine-Cast and Planed

Printers' Leads & Clumps,

BELGRAVE FOUNDRY, BERKING AVENUE
YORK ROAD, LEEDS.

Telephone: 24,753. Cables: "Pica," Leeds, England. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

FOREIGN or COLONIAL ORDERS supplied direct or through any Merchant or Shipper.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

An Automatic "Craftsman"

would do that platen job of yours better
and faster than any other machine.

Obtain particulars from—

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION LIMITED,
PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
43/44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Digitized by Google

Gold Inks

(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:
AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland. 2

Envelope Cutting & Label Machines

(Our Original Patent).
ADJUSTABLE BOTTOM PLATEN.



Platens 33 in. × 23 in. or 30 in. × 20 in.

THIS Machine is unequalled in the trade, well built, perfectly balanced, fitted with **Friction Clutch** and **Depth Gauge,** etc., the bottom platen remains stationary at the end of each cut, and gives the operator ample time to set cutter, the feed board is quickly removed for hand cuts, and the machine, though powerful, is easy and simple to work and capable of the highest output.

SPECIALITIES:
Envelope Folding Machines, Envelope Gumming or Cementing Machines. Patent Automatic Self-inking and Self-wiping Colour Relief Stamping Presses, and Power Plain Stamping Presses, etc., etc.

Alterations, Repairs and General Engineering Work Executed.

ROBT. BROWN & Co.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
119, OAKLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.
Telephone: CENTRAL 13869

SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT BY RETURN MAIL

F&C

Tags Labels AND Tickets for every trade

Established 1850

FISHER CLARK & Co Ld
BOSTON, ENGLAND

THE LARGEST EXPORTERS OF TAGS IN THE WORLD

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS

OF

PRE-WAR QUALITY

AT

POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,

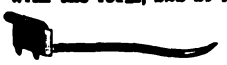
LONDON, E.C.4.

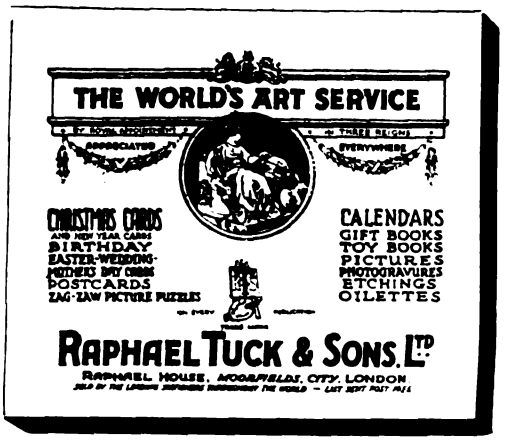
Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on package denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens,
Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN,
Commercial Printers & Stationers,
9, ROLLS PASSAGE,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.
MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS
can have their Indexes made to their Own Standards without delay.
EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities,
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."
Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.
President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.
Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.
A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.
Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.
Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.
DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,600
London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

"THE DURABLE" ROLLER COMPOSITION

is known throughout the World wherever printing is carried on, and is used

FOR EVERY CLASS OF MACHINE
FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK
IN EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE

Easily remeltable by user.

Made in one quality only—THE BEST. Obtainable of all Importing Houses.

Our Booklet "The Right Hand of the Press," full of useful hints for working Rollers—the outcome of Fifty years' experience—will be sent post free on request.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

For HOME and EXPORT.

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

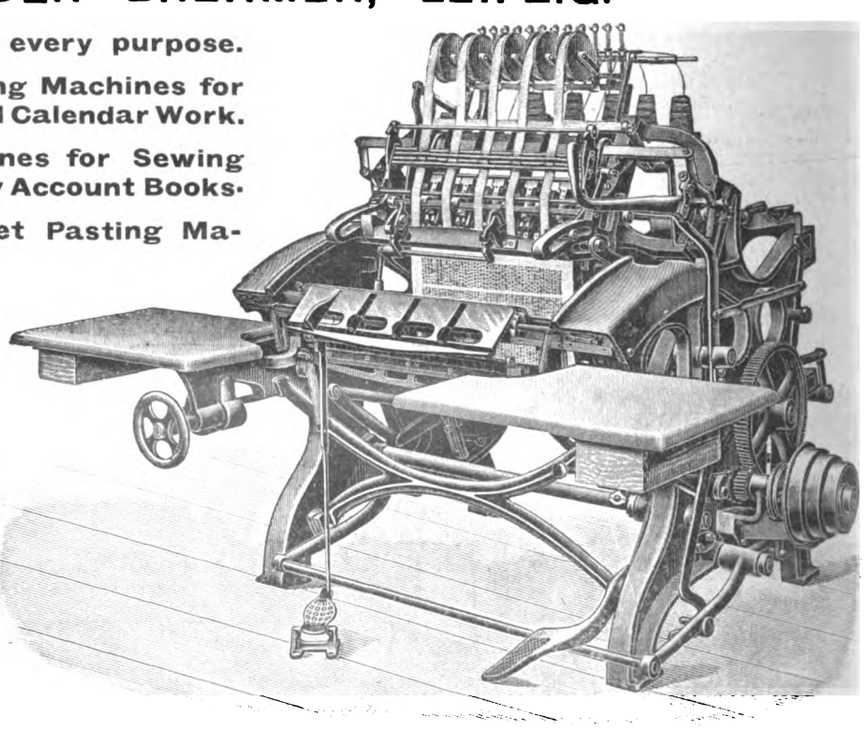
Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).

THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.



No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 8126.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—September 6, 1923

Digitized by Google

SEP 25 192

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

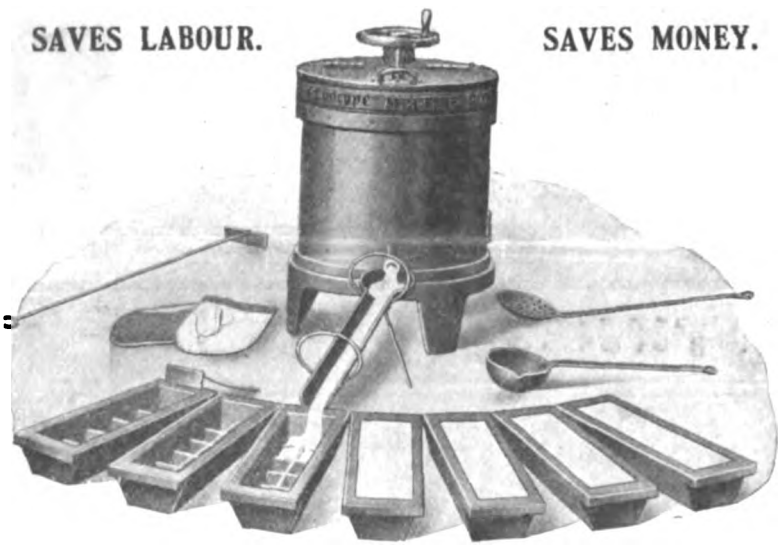
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 11. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 13, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR. SAVES MONEY.



A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

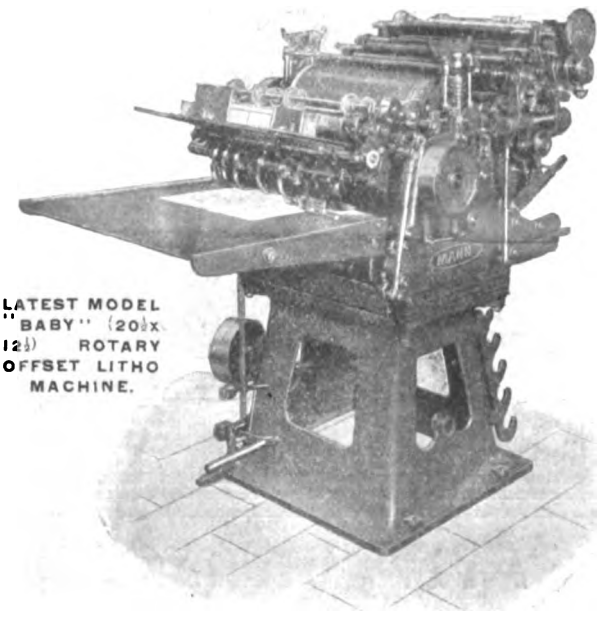
Fry's Metal Foundry

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, DUBLIN, GLASGOW.

Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines).
Telegrams: "Frymetalco, Sedist, London."

33-9



LATEST MODEL "BABY" (20½ x 12½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

USE

MANN

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.

THEY PRODUCE THE FINEST COLOUR AND COMMERCIAL WORK, AND GIVE EFFICIENCY — SERVICE — ECONOMY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON.
Cables: LITHOMAN, LONDON.
Codes: WESTERN UNION (Five Letter) and ABC (5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—R. COLLIE, & CO., (PTY.,) Ltd., 103-109 Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box 58, Tokyo.

One Firm installed **SIX** of these Machines, turning out **FOURTEEN FLAT-BEDS** and effecting a saving of some **THOUSANDS OF POUNDS** a year.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 11. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 13, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

Very few letterpress printers have a full and satisfactory idea of the exact scope and capacity of offset lithography, or how that it compensates for the drawbacks and deficiencies of the older direct form of printing. The advantages which this method affords the lithographer are so manifold and comprehensive that it is difficult to select any one feature as the starting point of its merits.

Unique and Important Feature.

There is, however, one feature of its capacity that stands out quite unique above all other printing processes, whether relief, intaglio, or direct lithography, and one that is chronologically correct and important. That is the power and capacity of offset lithography to print perfectly upon the hardest surfaced materials, such as tin plates, thin iron sheets, brass and copper plates, celluloid, xylonite, or the most resistive surfaces such as ivory, enamels, rough textile fabrics, bright steel enamel flint faced papers, or deeply indented cover papers such as crocodile markings, parchment and grease-proof conditioned papers, fancy surfaces of every description, metal foiled printings, hard bond and linen-faced papers, in fact anything portable and usable in either hand or power driven offset presses.

The responsiveness of the rubber blanket surface is as accomodating as the soft pad of one's finger cushion, and just as quick to resume its correct posture after pressure, no matter how many times it may be pressed, or how varying the surface that it is applied to. In other words, the offset blanket can be made to pick up the thinnest film of printing ink no matter what the colour may be, and impart it again to any of these surfaces without destroying them or becoming itself impaired by the procedure.

The Rubber Blanket and its Qualities.

This remarkable proceeding is best explained by a brief description of the nature and composition of the rubber blanket itself, and the technical conditions which contribute to this power of attainment.

The offset blanket is not a mere film of rubber upon a supporting base, it is a built-up product carefully prepared at each stage of manufacture. The base consists of a substantially woven textile fabric, well stretched and shrunk, and as homogeneous as it can be made. Upon this base is applied the first film of rubber, even and uniform as machinery will provide. Then follows the next layer of textile material, which in turn has the second layer of rubber applied upon it. The next stages are a repetition of the former until the final thick layer of rubber is applied which forms the printing surface, but actually there is a duplication of blanket surfaces so that two printing surfaces are in contact face to face during the manufacture.

The blanket should be micrometrically true and even throughout its main area, and the surface should stand the test of examination by a powerful lens to prove that it is free of pinholes and blisters, etc. The maximum stretch should have been taken out of it by repeated and firm rolling without any undue local nip or drag.

Choice of Blankets.

The question of colour, whether of the red or grey shades, does not materially affect the rubber so far as elasticity or durability is concerned, but the red certainly enables the printer to discern whether it is picking-up the ink in a sufficiently vigorous manner or not, as he can trace any line of black ink impressed upon its surface, and thus ascertain the force of regularity and uniformity infinitely better than when a similar impression is made upon the grey rubber blanket. This affords a better clue to him as to how he can adjust his ink to meet tender paper difficulties. Also he can see how much fluff or fibre is picked up by the ink much more clearly with the red rubber blanket than the grey one.

These rubber blankets are made in either three, four or five ply states, giving of course a differentiated elasticity according to the number of alternating layers of rubber incorporated. The happy medium is the most popular form of rubber blanket which comprises the four ply. These are classified respectively as ·065 for the three ply; ·075 for the four ply, and ·085 for the five ply. Offset machine makers standardise to a definite gauge of blanket.

The Blanket's Wonderful Capabilities.

The fundamental feature of offset printing, then, is centred in this material, the rubber blanket, as practically everything depends upon it for results. To be a perfect medium for offset printing it must be capable of repeating its function for millions of impressions. Some blankets last longer than others, even in the same machine and when used by the same machine-minder. It follows that it must pick up the ink image for each sheet of paper printed, and that it must not present the slightest difference of surface to that image for each sheet printed, or there would be a smudge or doubling of that image which would be fatal to good printing. It must therefore maintain its elasticity, and be free from any creeping tendency over the whole of its surface.

When it is remembered that it has frequently to pick up a half-tone image dot produced by a line screen of 200 to 300 lines to the inch, it will be appreciated that if it can negotiate a perfect picture so made and transfer it to a sheet of rough paper prepared with a surface marking imitating a crocodile hide, and yet impress a perfect image upon that uncongenial surface, so that experts of printing are unable to find a fault with it, one will be willing to concede that the rubber blanket of offset lithography is a truly remarkable material. But what is even a greater source of wonder is that it can do all this without destroying the marking of this crocodile pattern, although parts of the image are lying upon the top of the raised portions of the pattern, whilst just as many other portions are lying in the depths of the depressions and crevices of the pattern.

Judged by the light of the orthodox method of "direct" lithography, this fancy marked paper would have to be flattened with the pressure that would need to be expended and applied if the printed image ever reached the depressions, and then the work would be thickened due to the pressure exerted, and nothing near so sharp and clear, nor as even as what the offset method would assure, notwithstanding that the whole character of the special paper was destroyed.

Great Advantages Accruing.

There are a number of classes of printing paper used in direct lithography which have ever given the printer the greatest trouble to obtain firm and solid printing, such as ledger and bond papers, bright enamel and flint-faced papers, grease-proof and imitation

Digitized by Google

parchments, hand-made laid and antique papers. To negotiate these successfully, the transfer upon the machine stone or plate has to be specially etched into relief, which is a very delicate and risky job, and one which consumes a considerable amount of time and material. In addition to this extra labour and procedure, the machine-minder has also to pack his machine cylinder with pads of blotting paper and other assistive materials. In addition to all this extra manipulation, he has to apply a heavier pressure for the impression. Despite all this, the resultant print cannot be compared with that same job when printed from offset. The rubber blanket yields a perfect impression without any extra effort. The hardest and the roughest papers are negotiated with the same ease and assured perfection. Less ink is consumed, and a sharper and more even image is produced. The ink by virtue of the thinner film required dries very much quicker. Very much less pressure is needed. Comparatively less power is absorbed. Greater durability and longevity of the image is obtained. And, due to the inherent sensitiveness of pressure which characterises the offset principle of printing, a much greater speed can be obtained in printing. In short, "two blades of grass are made to grow, where only one grew before."

Superior Speed of Offset.

Comparing the running speed of the relief surface printing machines such as the Wharfedales, and those of the intaglio ones as represented by the photogravure machines, the lithographic rotary offset is roughly twice as productive in quantity as these two competing methods. This comparison is limited to sheet-fed machines. Reel-fed machines of the relief type as used for newspaper work are not considered in this review, as they are limited to newspaper and periodical production of a standard character. It may not be out of place to remark here that intaglio work is also done from offset in a limited sphere, such as monetary columns, and architectural line work, key plates, etc. Very delicate line columns are printed from zinc plates produced by fine engraving direct upon the plate in conjunction with the planographic image transferred to the same plate, both characters from the same plate.

MESSRS. F. NEWMAN AND CO., 56, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4, have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom for the Howard Paper Co., of Urbana, Ohio, whose specialities include watermarked bonds and designs.

JOSEPH GOODMAN
SUPERB LITHOGRAPHIC OFFSET
AND
LETTERPRESS PRINTING INKS.
Printing Machinery and Requisites of every description.
12, CRANE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4.
'Phone: CENTRAL 8891.

FINE PRINTING

Go into any printing works noted for good quality printing and you will see Miehle presses.

In some of these printing works you will see *only* Miehle presses. Why?

All these printers cannot have made a mistake when equipping their works with Miehles.

Nor would the all-Miehle houses and others who have added to their Miehle installations have repeated their orders if the original orders had proved to be blunders.

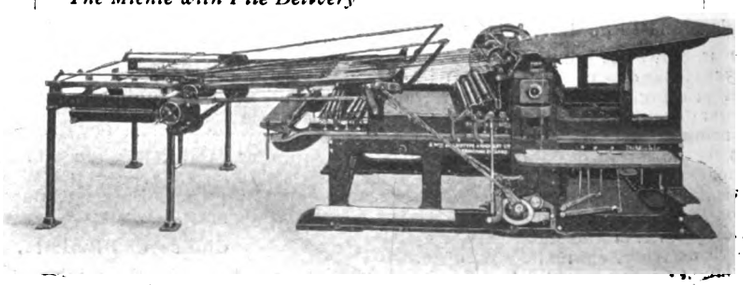
The Miehle has received, and continues to receive, the best backing by discerning printers. They will tell you why.

We are the manufacturers of this famous two-revolution press. It is built in six sizes, from double demy to ex. eight crown. May we send you full details?

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD.
9 Kingsway, London

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

The Miehle with Pile Delivery



TRADE WORK ONLY
CLERKENWELL 6993
WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES
LITHOGRAPHIC

SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS,
SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC., ETC.
COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET
A SPECIALITY
PRINTING
BEST WORK — QUICK DELIVERY
WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

The Skin Troubles of Lithographers.

Suggestions for their Prevention and Cure, by A. C. Austin.

From rather close observation it would seem that chromic acid poisoning among lithographic workers is quite prevalent; rather more than has been the case for some years past. In fact, it would seem that there are recurrent periods when there are more than the average of poison cases and more complaint, which may be attributed in part to a lack of agreement as to the best etching medium for metal plates and lack of definite knowledge among lithographers concerning the action of all the etches.

I know that for several years the so-called "white etch," which is non-irritant and not actually poisonous unless taken internally, was most popular. Nearly all that used an etch prepared after that formula were loud in its praises, and I have heard it predicted that chromic acid would eventually be forever banished from the shop. Now, strange to relate, many that were enthusiasts for "white etch" are saying that chromic acid is the only etch that works satisfactorily. We are fickle folks because we do not know and are not agreed in practice.

Chromic Acid Poisoning.

The object of this writing, however, is not to discuss the relative merits of any particular combination of chemicals for the so-called etching of lithographic plates, but rather to point out certain preventative measures againt chromic acid poisoning, and poisoning from this source, in my mind, is largely the result of carelessness.

There is no question that chromic acid is an irritant and a virulent poison that should be excluded from all shops; no doubt that it will be when something as good is given to the trade and duly accepted, and it is quite possible that this time may be hastened if we are forced by law to abandon its use, which would seem not far off if we listen to the agitators.

Personally neither chromic acid nor the bi-chromates affect me. Like many others I am immune, but some fellow-workers do suffer the "tortures of the damned," and once the poison gets a firm hold on the system the efforts of physicians to cure the evil seem unavailing. There are no means of knowing whether any fatalities have ever occurred, but it certainly is a calamity to an afflicted one and a most unsightly disease.

I believe that the poisoning can be prevented, even in very susceptible cases, provided the necessary care and proper precautions are observed, and I think it is the duty of every employing lithographer to insist that employees observe this care and precaution and that means be furnished by the employer to this end. The trifling cost of the needed material for prevention and the little effort necessary for enforcement of care would be more than paid for by the comfort of the men. Beside this it is well known that many competent workmen, pressmen, transferrers, etc., have given up the trade and gone into other lines of work because of the effects of chromic acid, and there is no need for losing good men when it can be avoided. The most successful medical practice in the world is directed to prevention rather than to cure. It is far better to save torture than to alleviate it, which applies to chromic acid and the dangers encountered in using it and therefore my preachment.

Prevention of the Trouble.

The first and foremost need in prevention is cleanliness, which many will say is impossible in a print shop, although not at all difficult if cleanliness is really desired. A method to secure this desired end and to guard against the poisoning is as follows:—

Before beginning work every man that is to handle the acid in any form during the day should wash his hands and arms with carbolic soap and carefully dry them afterwards. Paraffin wax should then be applied to the skin and rubbed in thoroughly until the surface is dry, which is but a moment's work. Paraffin wax for this purpose can be prepared by melting the wax over slow heat, adding afterward a small quantity of pure benzole, enough to keep the mixture in a semi-liquid condition. To this also may be added a few drops of carbolic acid. If there are any abrasions or cuts on the hands these should be covered with surgeons' plaster after the waxing.

Several small stoneware jars should be provided in convenient places in which is kept a 10 or 15 per cent. solution of sodium bisulphite in water and the workmen should be instructed to dip the hands in this solution immediately after using the acid in any form. This water solution of bisulphite of soda will not remove the wax, but it will counteract the acid and the wax will be effective the greater part of the day, unless considerable turpentine is used, in which case it may be necessary to re-wax the hands occasionally. In the absence of the bisulphite, common salt may be used in stronger solution or a strong solution of alum will do very well.

When through with the day's work another thorough washing with carbolic soap is advisable, and if the hands are at all dry and inclined to crack some diluted glycerine should be used, or any of the cold creams or lotions offered by the druggists.

In some shops it is the practice to use either a tannic acid, or a nut gall etch for a first treatment, to be followed after rolling up with the chromic acid, or possibly a bichromate etch, and these tanning solutions often cause the skin to dry up and crack. If this is the case a workman should use the glycerine, or the lotions, to soften the skin again, for softened skins will not crack.

If an employer will furnish the means and constantly reiterates the need for cleanliness it is certain there will be very little if any trouble with chromic acid. We are a careless, heedless bunch, however, and I fear this advice will not receive the attention it really deserves.

Curative Treatment.

To those already afflicted, whose arms and hands are covered with virulent sores, there is no outward application that is better than nitrate of mercury ointment, the oldest known remedy. This ointment is not difficult to prepare if one follows the directions as given in the U.S. Pharmacopoeia under the heading "Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis":

Mercury	7	grammes.
Nitric acid ...	17.5	,,
Lard (water free)	76	,,

To make about 100 grammes.

Heat the lard until melted and then add slowly seven grammes of the nitric acid, stirring with a glass rod and being careful that the lard does not spatter on the hands or face. Immediately after this froths up shut off the heat and cool the mixture. Dissolve the mercury in the balance of the nitric acid, warming if necessary, and stir it into the lard. This ointment is of a bright lemon colour, and for that reason is sometimes called citrine ointment. The mixing should be done in porcelain dishes only.

The ointment should be applied liberally on going to bed and bandages should be wrapped around the hands and arms to prevent soiling the bedclothes. If necessary it can be applied at any time during the day, in smaller quantities, if the hands and arms are clean. A temporary relief from severe itching may be obtained by applying with a piece of cotton the following solution:—

Glycerine	4	drams.
Carbolic acid	1	dram.
Alcohol	5	ounces

It is a long and tedious thing to heal the skin when the poison is well established, but there is no known means for cure other than outward application and cleanly habits. It is a pity that we must use chromic acid, or bi-chromate salts, although the latter, while obtained from the chromate base, is not so virulent as the first, but custom and perhaps necessity demands that we use both, therefore it behoves us also to use care that we may not suffer in the end.

If some good fellow will come along with a perfectly satisfactory non-poisonous etching solution and freely give the formula to the trade at large he will be doing a great service to his fellow men.—*National Lithographer*, New York.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Bader, T. Electrically heated melting pots for typecasting machine. 21,761.

Bawtree, A. E., and Gill, E. F. Printing ink and uses thereof. 21,644.

Electric Printing Works, Ltd., and Hives, J. S. D. Folding boxes. 22,052.

Evans, A. B. Sheet gripping mechanism for printing machines. 21,732.

Henderson, J. Machine for making paper, etc., bags. 21,966.

Lalonde, O. V. Book covers, etc. 22,034.

Lawton, W. A. Photographic printing apparatus. 22,092.

Mackenzie, C. M. Letter paper. 21,978.

Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Sheet feeding and registering devices for printing presses. 21,940.

Sivertzen, O. Printing apparatus. 21,718.

Spiess, G. Devices for feeding sheets to printing presses, etc. 21,671.

Stevenson, C. Portable slide for photo-lithography. 21,729.

Specifications Published. 1922.

Burdick, C. L. Machine for counting paper sheets, envelopes and other flexible articles. 202,823.

Hutton, R. W. Collapsible cardboard or the like boxes or containers. 202,838.

Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Manufacturing Co.). Container for paper cups. 202,836.

Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Manufacturing Co.). Paper cup dispenser. 202,837.

Vox Maschinen-Akt.-Ges., and Vogelsang, Dr. W. Punching machines for statistical and like cards. 202,894.

Messrs. Tullis, Russell and Co., Ltd., Markinch, Fife, have now opened a branch office in Manchester at 376, Corn Exchange-buildings, Corporation-street. It is under the management of Mr. J. K. Booth, who had considerable experience at the mills before being appointed by the firm to act as their Manchester representative, some two years ago. Mr. Booth, who is well known to Lancashire buyers, will give his personal attention to all inquiries for samples and prices.

Watermarks. — A process has been invented by M. Vincent Hochegger, an Austrian, for watermarking with celluloid.

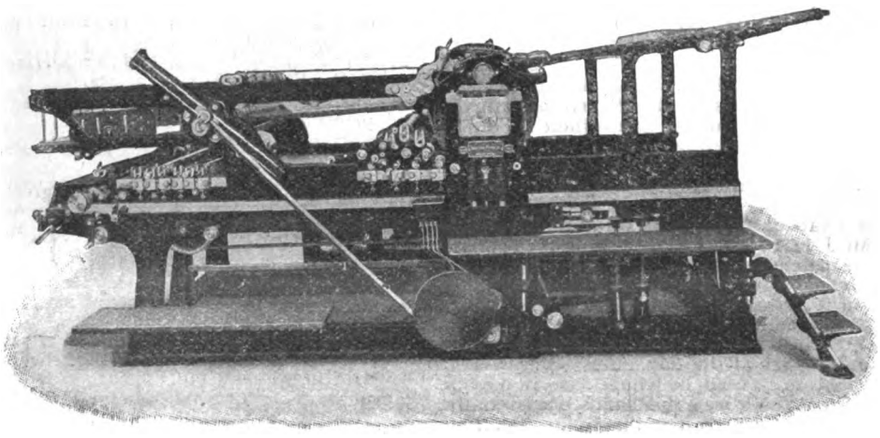
DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LITHOTEX
PROCESS & PLANT
(PATENTED)
Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these
TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.
PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED.
7 Farringdon Road. E.C.1.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON E.C.4

Digitized by Google

The Latest "K. & B."
Two-Revolution Single-Sided Press.



The
Last Word in Flat-Bed Presses

It contains improvements never previously embodied in this class of press, which produce an efficiency and smooth running ——— hitherto unapproached. ———

Can be seen running in London any time by appointment.

PRINTING TRADE EXPERTS pronounce it to be the
Finest Two-Revolution Press in the World.

Further Particulars and Full Information on application to

S.A.P. Limited, 1, Gough Square, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

HERBERT J. SALMON, Managing Director.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30	5 Wheels -	£4 0 0
Model 31,	6 Wheels -	4 10 0
Model 60,	6 Wheels -	3 10 0

Without Drop-Cyphers.

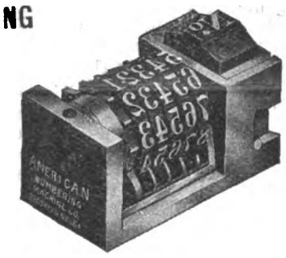


654321
Impression of Figures.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

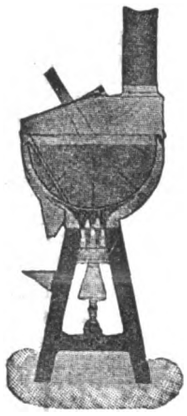
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



Nº 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**
SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

- - Printing Ink Manufacturers - -
Lithographic Roller Skin Manufacturers

8, HYTHE ROAD - WILLESDEN, N.W.10.

Sole Manufacturers of Special Patent Offset Inks which up-to-date Offset Printers have proved to be far in advance of any other Offset Inks on the Market.

Telephone: Willesden 3043. ***Please Write for Samples quoting Reference Number 2120.***

When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

Digitized by Google

Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THERE is an increasing spirit of cheerfulness abroad in the lithographic section of the trade, and business continues to show a healthy liveliness. Despite seasonal slackness, the number of members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers signing the out-of-work book to-day is about 30 per cent. less than was the case this time last year.

IT is gratifying to learn that a settlement satisfactory to both sides has at last been reached in the trouble affecting lithographers employed by a Bristol firm. Following pacific efforts by the Conciliation Committee of the Federation of Master Printers, by the joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council, and latterly by Mr. A. E. Holmes individually, a meeting was arranged between the men concerned and the general secretary of their union, with the result that points of difference have happily been smoothed out.

THE latest developments in photo-litho and offset printing are of such great importance to the whole printing trade that the lack, felt by many printers, of an adequate literature of the subject has been a serious handicap to progress. We are all the more glad, therefore, to hear that preparations are well in hand for the publication of a reliable text book of photo-litho and offset printing, containing chapters by some of the most prominent practical specialists and technical authorities, who will deal with the processes, means and methods employed from beginning to end in this important branch of the printing craft.

THE book is edited by Mr. F. T. Corkett, F.R.P.S., who writes on "Security Printing by Offset-Lithography" and "Facsimile," whilst other contributors and their subjects are: Mr. A. B. Evans, "Offset Troubles and Remedies"; Mr. S. E. Bottomley, F.R.P.S., "Offset Notes"; Professor Goetz, Leipzig State School of Printing, "Offset Printing"; Mr. William Gamble, F.R.P.S., F.O.S., "High Light Negatives for Offset Work"; Mr. J. R. Riddell, "Offset Printers"; Mr. B. H. Pocock, "Offset Transferring and the Rotary Machines" and "The Remarkable Advance of Process Litho Photography"; Mr. C. M. Coates, "Suitable Inks for Offset"; Mr. Edwin C. Potter, "Remarks on Plates and Blankets"; Mr. Edgar S. Hanes, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Offset Inks"; Mr. J. M. Dodds, "Offset *versus* Direct Lithographic Printing"; Mr. Frank Heywood, "The Evolution of Offset Machinery"; Mr. Herbert J. Crowder, "Practical Hints in Photo-Litho Practice"; Mr. A. H. De La Rue, "Practice in Offset Printing"; Mr. Ernest E. Garrett, "Graining and Transferring Consideration"; Mr. Felix Choice, "Printing-Down and Pitfalls to Avoid"; Mr. S. Peabody, "Features of Offset Inks"; and Mr. J. H. Benton, "The Making of the Correct Negatives for Offset Lithography and Process Work Generally."

THE negotiations which have been going on for a long time between the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers and the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists have now borne satisfactory fruit. Though actual amalgamation between the two bodies may be considered as the ultimate aim of those identified with the welfare of the respective organisations, the recent discussions have as yet only been directed with a view to bringing about a common working agreement. A committee has been established which will represent the two societies. The first meeting of this newly-formed committee is to be held to-day (Thursday). We understand that one of the principal objects of the committee—apart from matters concerning the internal organisation of the two associations—is the question of closely watching the progress being made in photo-litho developments.

THE meeting of the International Triennial Congress of Lithographers has been abandoned this year owing to internal troubles in Germany. The Congress, which was founded about 20 years ago, and of which the late Mr. G. D. Kelley was first general secretary, was to have been held in Luxenbourg.

THE quarterly meeting of the National Council of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographers will be held on Saturday at Manchester. The agenda is of a comprehensive character, and will deal with many important questions concerning the trade. Delegates are expected from all parts of the British Isles.

THE Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation will commence its operations for the coming season early next month. A little anxiety has been felt recently that the rank and file of the trade do not support the activities of the auxiliary as well as they might, and an improvement in this respect is looked forward to in the coming days. A good start has been made in the selection of Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode as president for the ensuing year.

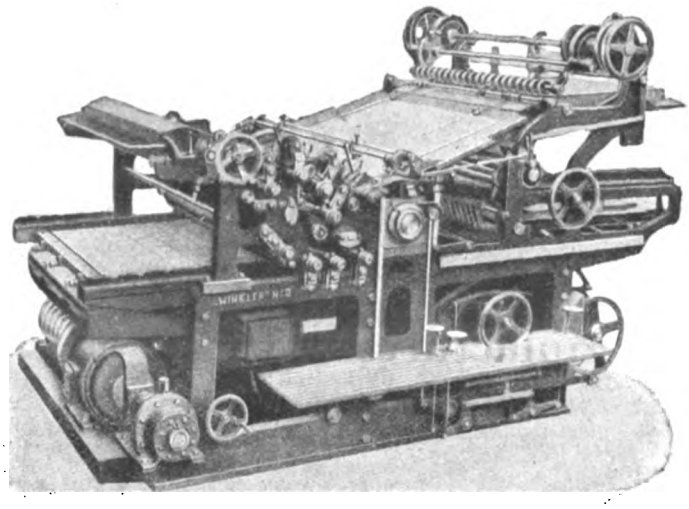
WHEN Continental printers buy apparatus from this country to the displacing of well-known German goods, and when they follow on with repeat orders for the same supplies, the inference is that we have here a thing that is in the forefront of progress in its particular line. Such, we believe, is the case with the Douthitt Diaphragm Control, that remarkable device for standardising the density of negatives in repetitive photographic work which Messrs. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., have introduced to the British market. Certain it is that the line of progress in photo-litho lies in the direction of making delicate photographic processes as far as possible automatic and foolproof, and constant advance is to be expected in cheaper and better production attained by such means.

AT a recent convention held by the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, the growing importance of lithography in advertising was one of the main points made plain. Emphasis was laid on the popularity of bright colours, and the need that lithographers should do all in their power to meet the public demand for increased brilliance in lithographic printing.

LIVE in deeds—not years.—BAILEY.

The "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

With Oscillating Cylinder and Printed-Side-Up Delivery Without Sticks.



Discriminating printers recognise it to be the ideal machine for producing Fine Half-Tone and Multi-Colour Work.

Unequalled for Dead Register, Rolling Power, Impressional Strength, Speed. Absence of Gear Marks and Noiseless Running.

Occupies only about half the floor space of a two-revolution machine for the same size of sheet.

The middle inking roller is of smaller diameter, thus eliminating any possibility of circumference marks on solid surfaces.

The forme is supplied with **fresh** ink from **all** inking rollers both during the forward and backward space movement of the bed.

To prevent "picking" when printing difficult work on art paper **electric heating** of the bed is provided, the inking rollers being specially **water-cooled.**

Automatic Cylinder Check, Throw-off of inking rollers and Slow Motion.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

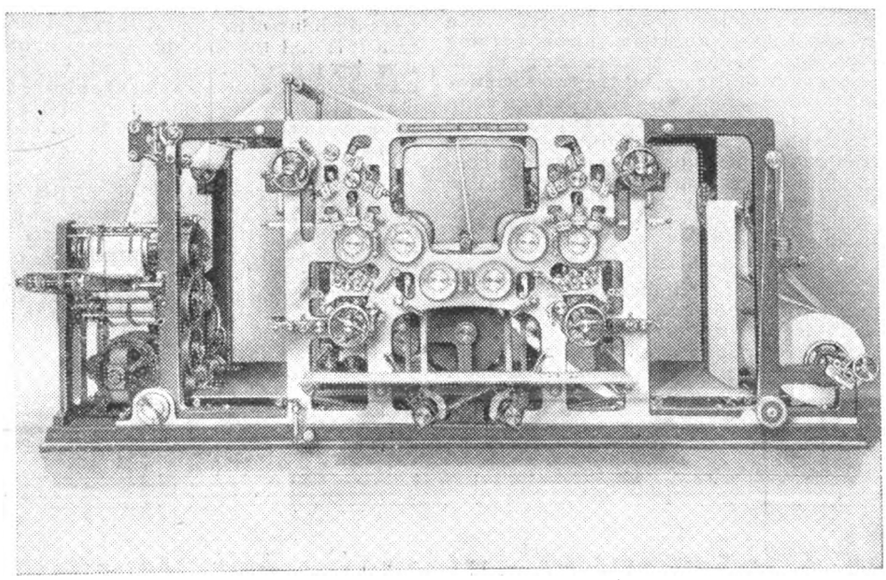
Digitized by Google

New Offset Rotary Perfector.

Reel-fed Machine for Newspapers and Periodicals.

A fact which should be of much interest to British printers is that on the Continent a number of single-colour and two-colour periodicals and illustrated papers have during recent years been successfully produced by the offset process on reel-fed rotary perfecting machines at a speed equalling that of an art rotary letterpress machine.

The development of offset printing is intimately bound up with the development of photo-process methods and there is no doubt that more rapid progress in the application of the photo-offset process has only been hindered by the lack of positive and accurate methods and appliances for producing the images on the machine plate and above all by the scarcity of photographers who combine mastery in all the technics of photography as half-tone, line and screen work with a fundamental knowledge of the technic and the art of reproduction work. Although there is ample evidence of a definite trend in the direction of the increased use of photo-litho-offset processes, there is no doubt that we have only just crossed the threshold of their almost unlimited possibilities and adaptability.



The Latest Thing in Offset Presses.

The new web offset machine, which we illustrate herewith, incorporates many exclusive features and is the result of the experience and initiative of leading experts. It is of extremely strong construction throughout and very conveniently accessible, though requiring little floor space. The perfecting printing mechanisms are built according to the three-cylinder principle and permit of easy access and control. All the cylinders are equipped with ring-lubricating bearings of latest construction, and all geared parts of the machine are provided with dust-proof bearings with automatic lubrication.

The inking mechanisms are constructed according to the latest experience and are characterised by a very thorough distribution. The ink feed can be minutely regulated according to requirements by turning a handle. All the rollers may be thrown off at any moment by an ingenious device, either by hand or automatically, and at the same time the ink feed from the ink duct is also stopped.

The damping devices are situated underneath the plate cylinder and are thus easily accessible and avoid the possibility of water being sprinkled on the blanket or impression cylinder. The damping rollers are adapted to be finely adjusted to obtain the required pressure against the plate cylinder, by means of which the degree of damping may be regulated within wide limits.

The water feed may also be minutely regulated by eccentrics and the duct roller of the water duct may at any moment be thrown off by means of a hand-wheel, thus eliminating the necessity of dangerous hand-wiping.

The tapeless folding apparatus, running entirely in ball bearings with automatic lubrication, can be arranged according to individual requirements.

The capacity of the one-reel machine is about 7,000 cylinder revolutions per hour, which corresponds to 7,000 single-colour copies of 16 pages, or 14,000 copies of four and eight pages, cut and folded. This output may be increased according to the quality of the plates and the paper.

Considering that runs of 50,000 off one set of plates are nothing exceptional, it is obvious that here we have to do with a machine that is likely to play a leading part during the impending period of greatly increased use of photo-litho-offset processes. We venture to say that the introduction of this machine is of paramount importance and there is every likelihood of its being an immediate extraordinary success.

These machines are supplied through the well-known firm of Messrs. William J. Light and Co., Ltd., 36–38, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4. We are informed that the first of these rotary web perfecting offset machines in this country has just been erected in the works of the Elm Press, Ltd., 14A, Elm-street, Gray's-inn road, London, W.C.

PAPER FOR NEW ZEALAND.—The office of His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in New Zealand has forwarded particulars and samples for the supply of cream laid foolscap, single sheets ruled, and pass book envelopes required by the Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand. Tenders must reach the Stores Manager by 4 p.m. on October 2;th, 1923. Copy of the tender form and samples may be seen on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 42), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. (Reference D.O.T. 12091/ED/MP).

CATALOGUES FOR NORWAY.—The Commercial Secretary at Christiania has forwarded a list of certain Norwegian Government Departments who are desirous of receiving catalogues from British firms. The list, which sets out the nature of the requirements of these Departments, can be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

The London Salon of Photography.

This annual exhibition of pictorial photographs opened last week at the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A, Pall-mall East, and will remain open until October 6th daily, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The exhibition is one of the looked-forward-to events of the artistic photographers' year, as the aim of its promoters is 'to exhibit only that class of work in pictorial photography in which there is distinct evidence of personal artistic feeling and execution." In the present show there is a fine collection of pictures, which, if we except the few of the "freak" variety, are nearly all noticeable for fine tone and quality, many of them being quite equal to the best class of engravings, and of these we may note "Three Boats," by Alex. Keighley, and "Gordale Scar, Yorkshire," by the same workers, both pictures showing a wonderful expression of light and shade. Another noticeable picture is "Cement Works, Rochester," by J. H. Anderson, in which the photographer has managed to invest a very prosaic subject with an artistic atmosphere, which is helped by the boats which are included in the view. Another apparently unpromising subject is "Twilight—Charing-cross," a Thames view in which the ugly bridge and warehouses are softened down and have quite a glamour thrown over them. A number of the photographs have been taken from a point of view considerably above the subject, in some cases with advantage, in others not. Among the best of these is "A Few Boats," by J. H. Anderson. Worth careful inspection is F. J. Mortimer's "Last Chapter," showing a vessel being broken up. "Kelvingrove," by W. W. Weir; "At Arundel," by Bertram Cox; "Sheep and Sunshine," by J. A. Lomax; "The Peaceful Harbour," by R. J. Delf, and "King's Bench Walk, Temple," by Charles Job. Wonderfully good, too, is "Sunlit Columns," a study of a facade, in which the sunlight on the pillars is most effectively rendered, in fact, it may be classed as the best sunlight picture in the exhibition. In portraiture there are many good examples, notably No. 11, the portrait of a lady, in Japanesque style, in which some bare boughs are introduced in the top right hand corner with good effect. Nos. 227 and No. 34 are good examples of portraiture, the first being by W. Crooke, and the second by Pirie Macdonald, of New York. The exhibition, on the whole, is an excellent show, and is well worth a visit from all who desire to study the possibilities of photography as it is practised to-day, and in these times, when the art is being so closely linked up with printing, it is necessary for the printer to keep abreast of the times in all that appertains to reproductive and illustrative work.

S. & E. Devon Master Printers.

Efforts are being made in the South-Western area of England to strengthen the master printers' organisation, and in this connection a meeting was held on Saturday last at Exeter, attended by printers from Torquay, Paignton, Tiverton, Totnes and Exeter. Mr. W. Townsend, of Exeter, presided and explained the reasons for re-organising the area and bringing into one association the printers of this scattered district.

Mr. John D. Wise, of Battersea, read a most interesting paper on the subject of the benefits which a small printer derives from joining a master printers' association, and he cited a number of telling examples from his own personal experience.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin told of the present activities of the Federation, alluding particularly to the new scheme for collective advertising now under consideration, and remarking that the best remedy for unemployment was to be found in increased use of printing by printers themselves.

Mr. A. H. Pole, of Bristol, attended the meeting on his way to Truro, where he is assisting in the organising of Cornish printers. He also addressed the meeting, stressing particularly the value of the Federation Costing System.

The officers of the new association were elected as follows:—President, Mr. W. Townsend; vice-president, Mr. W. H. Frost; secretary and treasurer, Mr. H. F. Pollard. The executive committee is to be composed of members from every town in the district.

Digitized by Google

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investment,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

CLERK (Junior) for Bookkeeping, etc., wanted in a Newspaper Office; state qualifications, salary, etc.—Box 14237.

GUILLOTINE HAND for Conqueror Machine wanted; permanency to a good man.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd, Hayes, Middlesex. 14243

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISER, with London connection, wishes to REPRESENT Paper Firm, on commission. Write, Box 14247.

ADVERTISER, with London Office and large connection with Printers and Publishers, desires to REPRESENT Paper Mill on commission only; first-class Mill only considered.—Box 14248.

BINDER and FINISHER, practical all-round Account Book, Costing, Estimating, etc., seeks sit.—C. D., 47, Somerset-road, N.18. 14239

COMP. (n.s.), all round, seeks sit., London.—Allen, Hemnal-street, Epping. 14245

COMPOSITOR wants employment; General Jobbing, Tabular, Catalogues, Magazines, Weekly News, etc.—Please respond to G Bradley, 26, Chapel-lane, Barton-on-Humber. 14238

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) disengaged; experienced; energetic and reliable; good manageress.—R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14241

PRINTERS' MANAGER, 20 years' London experience, seeks similar position (Works or Sole Control), or as REPRESENTATIVE; Practical Costing, Estimating, Organisation, Correspondence; highest references; personal connection.—Box 14240.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER seeks re-engagement; practical all branches, all machines, tactful disciplinarian, goods refs.—Replies to Box 14246.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Tenders.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING.

THE LAMBETH BOROUGH COUNCIL invites TENDERS for PRINTING Agendas, Reports and Minutes for the period from the 1st November, 1923, to the 8th November, 1926.

Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom Sealed Tenders (endorsed "Tender for Printing") must be delivered not later than twelve o'clock (noon) on Thursday, the 20th September, 1923.

BRUCE PENNY,
Town Clerk.

Lambeth Town Hall,
Brixton Hill, S.W.2. 14244

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

TYPOGRAPHY

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.5.
CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.1.
LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, 61, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

Afternoon Classes for apprentices.
Evening Classes for journeymen and apprentices.
Day Technical School for boys preparing to enter the book production (bookbinding and printing) trades.
Evening Classes for journeymen and apprentices.
Early Evening Classes specially arranged for apprentices.
Day and Evening Classes in all branches of printing.

Full particulars as to fees etc. may be obtained on application at the various institutions.
Evening classes open 17th September, 1923.

JAMES BIRD, *Clerk of the London County Council.*

A YEAR'S RECORD—

Twelve months ago a Continental firm of great repute, a house producing the very finest Colour work in many processes ordered ONE Douthitt Diaphragm-Control after seeing a demonstration. They paid the costs of demonstration and also the return fare of the Demonstrator to the Continent. A month later a second complete set was ordered. Still later, order for a third complete Camera, Lens, Prism and Douthitt Diaphragm-Control was received. On Thursday, August 30th, order arrives for a further complete Camera, Lens, Prism and Douthitt Diaphragm-Control—the fourth ordered, and all this in twelve months.

Now what reason can there be for this procedure? Is it because we are right that the Douthitt Diaphragm-Control is the means of saving its cost at least once every year, even in a very small plant, or is it because the concern wants out of kindness to keep us busy? and this, despite the fact that foreign exchanges mean paying so much more to us.

Every printer who makes a photo-litho plate and every process block maker should have the Douthitt Diaphragm-Control affixed to his operator's Camera, and no excuse should be accepted.

We invite all interested to enquire, and offer demonstration by arrangement on customer's own premises. Quality is obtained with greater regularity and at less cost; that's our real sound argument and we can prove this to you.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY LIMITED

SPECIALISTS IN MACHINERY & PLANT FOR THE GRAPHIC ARTS,
7, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephones: CENTRAL 3215-3216. Telegraphic Address: "PICTOGRAPH, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded
£460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud. London." Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 18s. (including Postage).

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2 Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France and Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL Co., 10 East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1923.

Newcastle and Municipal Printing.

IT will be a matter of general satisfaction to employers in the printing trade that the various attempts which have been made in the Newcastle-on-Tyne district to establish a municipal printing plant have not been successful. A sub-committee was appointed some three years ago, on which the local Labour Party had a majority, and they put forward a scheme for the extension of a small printing plant which is working for the Education Committee. Figures were presented purporting to show that on an expenditure of £24,000 a saving of £8,000 would be made by establishing a municipal printing plant. The Federation of Master Printers, as we have indicated from time to time, have opposed this move very strongly. Mr. James MacLehose made an important speech at Newcastle on the dangers of municipal trading; Mr. E. G. Arnold and Mr. A. E. Goodwin took part in a deputation which waited upon the City Corporation, and other efforts were made to prevent further encroachment upon fair trade. The City Treasurer, as we reported last week, was not in favour of extending the plant of the Education Committee, but suggested that a separate plant, capable of doing about £9,000 worth of work annually should be set up in the Town Hall, and that there would then be friendly rivalry between the Education Department and the Municipal Printing Plant. A letter appeared in the local newspapers from Mr. Goodwin, pointing out the impossibility of estimating the cost of production in a printing plant not in existence, and drawing attention to the fact that under the contract system the Corporation had secured an actual saving of £1,100 on the contracts placed a few months ago, and he made a pointed reference to the difference between estimated savings and actual savings. When the matter was put to the vote in the City Council, at a meeting which is reported on another page, the business men on the Corporation voted substantially against the suggestion of a municipal plant, and the proposal was defeated by 30 votes to 20. We think that master printers as a whole will be grateful to the Federation for the energy and ability they have shown in bringing this matter to a satisfactory conclusion. It is to be hoped that we have now heard the last of this Newcastle effort and that other public authorities will cease to discuss such doubtful schemes for economising on their printing.

* * *

Paper Samples.

THE Post Office officials are still adamant against altering the regulations covering paper samples. A widespread desire exists that these should be allowed to pass through the post at the reduced rate applicable to printed papers, and no little pressure has been brought to bear upon the authorities. Quite recently further representations were made to the Postmaster-General on the question, but the latest reply is that he is unable to assent to the request. The grounds for the refusal are expressed in these words: "The printed paper post already involves a loss to the taxpayer; and any further extension of its scope would increase the loss. Moreover, there is no ground on which a privilege which cannot be extended to samples generally can be accorded to samples of paper; and the re-establishment of a general sample post is open to objection, both on financial and on administrative grounds." The matter, however, is not likely to be allowed to rest here.

* * *

Empire and British Trade.

OUR Colonies are beginning to take an interest in the conditions which govern commerce in this country. One of the subjects which is agitating the minds of leading men in South Africa is that represented by the "disadvantages under which Dominion products labour in competition in Great Britain with foreign products." If our Colonies are concerned over this matter, how much more so are we at home! And yet the governing authorities appear content to allow industry to drift along without offering any assistance. Even a suggestion of interest on the part of the Government, let alone any practical measure of support, would give some heart to those who find present-day conditions so irksome. The problem of Dominion products is likely to be brought up for consideration at the Imperial Economic Conference, whence perhaps a wide expression of opinion will go forth with some effect.

* * *

The Variable Ream.

SEVERAL new paper sample books have been issued recently by certain merchants, and in other cases books have been prepared but not issued owing to price and stock uncertainty. What we notice particularly is that very little regard is being paid to the 500 sheet ream custom. In a new edition before us, issued by one of the leading making and merchanting houses, there are reams of 480, 500, 504 and 516 sheets. Why the merchants should ever have given their official sanction to the adoption of the new custom passes comprehension. The number of houses that have attempted in anything like a genuine manner to give effect to the new ruling could be counted on one hand. It is claimed in defence that the printers do not desire the 500 sheet ream; but if this is the fact now, it was not less the fact months ago, when the new custom was framed. This argument is too weak to hold together; if merchants made their reams up to 500 there would not be one important user in a hundred to object.

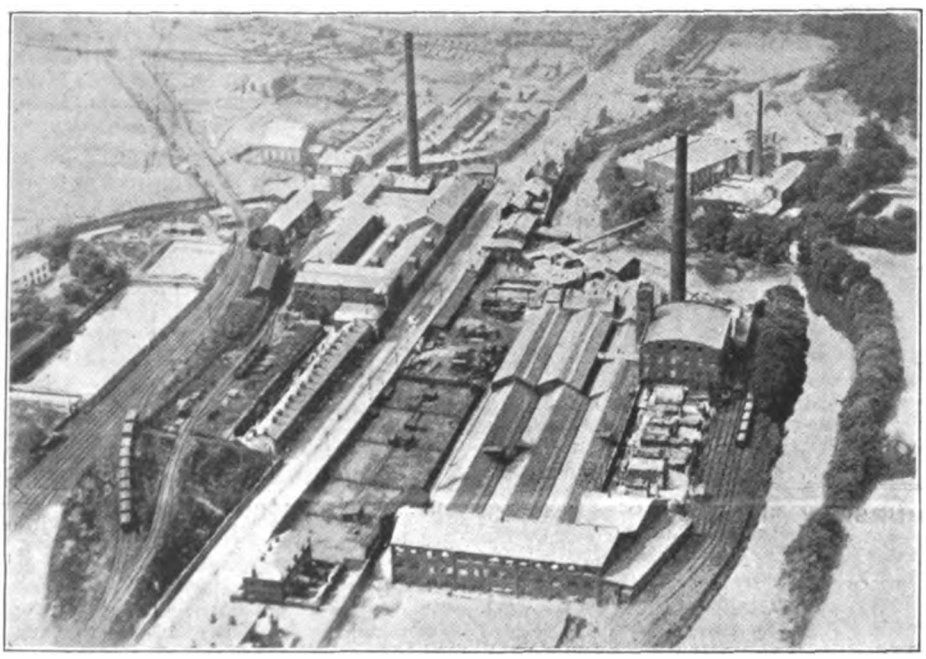
VISCOUNT BURNHAM has subscribed £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund for Japan, and various newspapers have made handsome contributions.

Digitized by Google

Heap Bridge Paper Mills.

Visit of Inspection by Managing Printers.

At the request of Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., Liverpool, and by the courtesy of Messrs. Yates Duxbury and Sons, Ltd., a party composed of the Lancs members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association paid a visit of inspection to the firm's mills (Heap Bridge) on Saturday morning, September 1st. Founded in 1863 by Mr. Yates Duxbury, the grandfather of the present principals, at Hall-i-th'-Wood, near Bolton, Heap Bridge Mill was purchased in 1884, and for over 20 years was an adjunct of the Bolton business. With a view to concentrating the business, in 1908 a large modern mill was erected adjacent to the original mill at Heap Bridge, the mill at Hall-i-th'-Wood, owing to the expiration of the lease, being given up the following year. The firm was later formed into a limited liability company, with Mr. Roger D. Duxbury as governing director. This gentleman died in 1911, since when the



Aerial View of Heap Bridge Paper Mills, Bury.

business has been successfully carried on by his two sons, Messrs. Percival and Norman Duxbury.

On arrival at Bury at 10 a.m. the party, accompanied by Mr. Alec. Dixon, of Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd., was met by Mr. Stanley Voigt, of Messrs. A. C. Beale and Co. Messrs. Duxbury's Manchester agents, and conveyed by a special tramcar to the works, where they were received by Messrs. Percival and Norman Duxbury (directors) and Mr. T. Y. Taylor (secretary). Under the guidance of these gentlemen, assisted by Mr. C. A. Waddicor (inside manager) and Mr. H. Goldsmith (office staff), the tour of inspection was commenced. Passing through the various departments, the visitors were given an insight into the art of papermaking in a modern and up-to date mill, the various processes being explained, from the manipulation of the raw materials to the final sorting in the salle. After spending a most interesting and instructive two hours, the party again boarded the car and returned to Bury, where they were entertained by the firm to luncheon at the Derby Hotel at 1 p.m., Mr. Norman Duxbury presiding.

At the conclusion of an excellent meal, Mr. C. Mackie (president Liverpool Centre) said they could not depart without expressing their great appreciation of the privilege granted by Messrs. Yates Duxbury and Sons in having been permitted to inspect their thoroughly equipped and up to-date mills, and to see the wonderful and expeditious way every department was carried on. He believed they were second to none in the country. (Hear, hear.) It was indeed a great privilege to visit such mills, where up-to-date methods and appliances were employed. It was, of course, the object of the modern mill to increase production and also to improve the quality of the paper. They had seen how a modern paper mill was carried on, thanks to the several gentlemen who had shown them round and explained everything possible in the short time at their disposal. He therefore proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the directors of the firm for the very interesting and instructive morning they had spent and for their generous hospitality. (Applause).

Mr. F. E. Robinson (president, Manchester Centre), in seconding the vote of thanks, said they were very much indebted to the firm and the gentlemen who had piloted them round, explaining in detail the various points of interest, which to him especially as a printer were very instructive. It had occurred to him in looking at the huge cylinders, that it would be desirable if a more thorough process of drying the paper could be adopted. At times printers had experienced trouble through contraction and expansion of paper and they had to devise means of drying the paper before putting it on the machines for printing. He endorsed all that Mr. Mackie had said respecting their indebtedness to the firm and he would include in the vote of thanks the gentlemen who had conducted them through the mills. (Applause.)

In responding, Mr. Norman Duxbury said he felt sure these visits between kindred trades were to the good of all concerned. Speaking for himself, he had quite enjoyed their visit and it had been a pleasure explaining the various processes in the art of papermaking. Bury, as they were already aware, was a papermaking centre, and as a firm they were proud of their association with such a centre and he highly appreciated the kind words that had been expressed in relation to their mills. In regard to Mr. Robinson's technical query, he thought he had better leave it alone, but would make a mental note of it and at some future time would discuss it further. He thanked Mr. Robinson, however, for the suggestion put forward. These meetings tended to promote good will all-round and gave an opportunity of mentioning points of interest and difficulties to discuss and solve if possible, which was of mutual benefit to papermakers and paper buyers. He thanked them most heartily for the vote of thanks. (Applause.)

Mr. Jas. N. Poole (secretary, Liverpool Centre) said they were indebted to Messrs. L. S. Dixon and Co. for the arrangements made for visiting Messrs. Duxbury's mills. They had the pleasure of having with them Mr. Alec Dixon, representing the firm. They were also indebted to Mr. Voight, of Messrs. A. C. Beale and Co., Manchester, for his share in the excellent arrangements made for the visit.

Mr. F. Scouler (vice-president, Manchester Centre) said he had been greatly impressed by what he had seen at the mills, especially the wonderful dexterity shown by the work people and with the small amount of manual labour required. The manner in which the girls manipulated the sheets of paper and the counting of reams was a striking contrast to the method employed in printing offices.

Mr. Alec Dixon said it had been a pleasure on the part of his firm to arrange the visit. It was as well for paper users such as printers and others to see the process of making paper and the difficulties and troubles that paper-makers and paper merchants had to contend with. In regard to Mr. Robinson's trouble with contraction and expansion, he would suggest that the difficulty could be met by relying upon the paper merchant who could always be depended upon, having matured paper, carefully housed in his properly heated warehouse, kept at a certain temperature so that by the time it came out it would be in a perfect condition and would neither contract nor expand, but would be everything a printer could desire. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

Mr. Voight said he hoped after what they had heard from Mr. Dixon they would have a little more sympathy with the papermaker in times of difficulty, which sometimes might be traced to the ink. (Laughter.)

The following were present:—Mr. Alec Dixon (L. S. Dixon and Co., Ltd.), Mr. S. Voight (Messrs. A. C. Beale and Co., Manchester), P. M. and O. A., Liverpool Centre (Mr. C. Mackie, president, Mr. Jas. N. Poole, secretary, and 20 members), Manchester Centre (F. E. Robinson, president, Mr. F. Scouler, vice-president, Mr. F. J. Hughes, secretary and five members).

Personal.

Sir Adolph Tuck, Bt., and his son, Capt. Desmond Tuck, left London last week for Paris.

On the occasion of the retirement of Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., from the secretaryship of the Trades Union Congress, the Congress paid high tributes to the value of Mr. Bowerman's services. Presentations were made to Mr. Bowerman and to Mrs. Bowerman, and Congress voted a retiring pension of £300 a year.

At a meeting of the executive of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance, held at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday, honour was done to Mr. T. J. S. Guilford, the retiring treasurer. The president of the Alliance, Mr. S. F. Oxley, of Windsor, handed to Mr. Guilford a handsome silver bowl, together with a silver-topped scent bottle for Mrs. Guilford. The bowl bore the inscription "1919-1923—Presented to Mr. T. J. S. Guilford by Members of the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance on his retirement from the office of hon. treasurer."

Mr. C. A. Bates (Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd.) gave an interesting talk on his recent experiences in the United States at the re opening meeting of the Association of Master Printers of S.E. London at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, on Tuesday evening.

Among those present was Mr. W. A. Northam, who is remembered as occupying the post of president in the early days of the Association. He has re-entered the fold of the printing industry after an absence from it of several years.

Mr. Frank Colebrook delivered an address at the Unitarian Church, Maidstone, on Sunday, taking as his subject "The Religion of a Journalist." As might be expected, he drove home in an informative and interesting fashion his plea for a high ethical standard in journalism.

Mr. W. Willett, assistant secretary to the Federation of Master Printers, is resigning that position in order to take up an appointment as London manager of Messrs. Turner and Dunnett, Ltd. Mr. Willett has made himself very popular with members of the Federation, and there will be general regret at his severing his connection with Federation headquarters.

Mr. L. J. Cumner has been visiting the area of the North-Western Alliance of Master Printers, and a very useful meeting has been held at Whitehaven, whilst arrangements are being made for meetings at Kendal and Barrow in the near future. Mr. Cumner's next move will be to North Wales.

Mr. W. H. Powlson, the new president of the North Wales Alliance of Master Printers, is doing good organisational work in visiting various parts of that scattered district. A successful meeting was held at Carnarvon last week, and arrangements are being made for future meetings in Mid Wales.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 48s. 6d., 49s. 6d., Pref., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, 23s. 3d., Pref., 18s.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref., 12s. 4½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s.; *Country Life*, Pref., 14s. 6d., 14s. 9d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s., 4s. 1½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6¾; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 36½, 37; John Dickinson, 28s. 3d.; Ilford, Pref., 19s. 6d.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s. 9d., 5s. 0¾d., Pref., 14s. 6d.; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 13s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s.; George Newnes, 17s., 16s. 7½d., Pref., 14s. 9d., 14s. 4½d.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 75s.; Printing Machinery, 14s; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 85s. 7½d., 83s. 9d., Pref., 23s. 4½d. xd.; Raphael Tuck, 24s., 24s. 1½d., Pref., 90s. 7½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15½., Pref., 11; Weldon's, 35s., Pref., 21s; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 55s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

VALENTINE AND SONS.—Directors of this well-known firm of colour printers, publishers, etc., report that net loss for year is £1,696, and adding balance brought forward debit balance to be carried forward amounts to £4,399. Trading results were seriously affected by increased postage on postcards. Slight improvement was experienced in the autumn, due to partial concession granted by Post Office. This improvement has been maintained, and has been sufficient to enable business to regain profit-earning basis.

NEW COMPANIES.

J. AND J. MURDOCH, LTD.—Capital £15,000 in £1 shares (10,000 preference and £5,000 ordinary); to carry on all or any of the businesses of printers, stationers, lithographers, typefounders, engravers, bookbinders, booksellers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Murdoch and A. B. Murdoch. Registered office: 32, Albion-street, Glasgow.

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHERS, LTD.—Capital £300 in £1 shares. Private company. First directors: J. H. Widgery, A. L. Rogers, G. S. Percival, G. Aldersley and W. H. Lomas. Registered office: 10, Gate-street, W.C.1.

GEO. ESTILL, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares (500 10 per cent. preference and 500 ordinary); general providers, including fancy goods, printing, bookbinding, advertising, etc. Private company. First directors: G. Estill, Mrs. Ethel Estill, Mrs. Elizabeth Estill and O. Hutchinson. Registered office: Market street, Easingwold.

J. G. GRELLIER AND SONS, LTD. — Capital £1,000 in 999 preference shares of £1 each and 20 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to take over the business of a printer and stationer carried on by H. R. Grillier at 302, Gray's-inn-road, W.C., as "J. G. Grellier and Sons," and to carry on the same and the business of bookbinders, publishers and paper merchants, etc. Private company. Directors: H. R. Grellier, W. H. Smith and C. F. Grellier. Registered office: 302, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.1.

WOMEN PUBLISHERS, LTD. — Capital £10,000 in 8,000 10 per cent. non-cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 40,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to acquire the business of publishers, etc., carried on as "The Economic Press" at 9, Aldwych-chambers, Strand, W.C.2, and elsewhere. Private company. First directors: Gladys E. Gates and Mrs. Lorna Rea. Registered office: 9, Aldwych-chambers, 170, Strand, W.C.2.

STANLEY PAUL AND CO., LTD. — Capital £15,000 in £1 shares; publishers, booksellers, etc., as carried on by S. Paul as "Stanley Paul and Co.," and "Greening and Co." Private company. Subscribers: S. Paul and E. H. Wingfield. First directors: S. Paul and G. T. G. Mackern.

ACME CORRUGATED PAPER AND BOX CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of cardboard, corrugated paper and board, cardboard boxes and cartons, etc. Private company. First directors: E. C. Howard and A. E. Davies.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER CO. — Particulars of B. J. Ball, Ltd., filed on August 29th, 1923, pursuant to Section 274 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act. Capital £62,000, in 9,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference, 12,000 8 per cent. second cumulative preference and 36,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 10,000 employees' shares of 10s. each. Company was incorporated in New South Wales on April 12th, 1918, to take over the business of paper merchants and importers of twine carried on by B. J. Ball, Ltd., at Sydney and at Brisbane. British address, 79, Queen Victoria street, E.C. H. E. Poole, of Regent Palace Hotel, Piccadilly, W., is authorised to accept service of process and notices on behalf of the company. Directors: B. J. Ball, Sydney; H. E. Poole; A. F. Ware, Melbourne; and R. M. Clark, Sydney.

BEDFORD MILL PAPER WORKS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement between P. Holman of the first part, Dorothy M. Holman of the second part and A. J. Williams of the third part, to carry on the business of a toilet roll and paper cutter and paper merchant now carried on by P. Holman at 34, Cheapside, Luton, as "The Bedford Mill Paper Works," and to carry on the business of makers of paper bags and cardboard and other boxes, etc. Private company. First directors: P. Holman and Mrs. Dorothy M. Holman. Registered office: 4, Bishopsgate-avenue, E.C.2.

E. C. LOVELL AND SON, LTD. — Capital £10,000, in £1 shares (2,000 6 per cent. perference and 8,000 ordinary); to acquire the business of a cardboard canister manufacturer now carried on by Rose Lovell at St. Andrew's-road, Montpelier, Bristol, as "E. C. Lovell," and to carry on the business of papier-mache manufacturers, japanners, cardboard and cardboard box makers, band box makers, toy makers, machinists, machine manufacturers, manufacturers of boxes, canisters, drums and kegs of tin or other metals, etc. Private company. First directors: Mrs. Rose Lovell, H. C. Lovell, A. F. F. Harding, and Captain J. Small. Registered office: 1, St. Andrew's-road, Montpelier, Bristol.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act. 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

LOXLEY BROTHERS, LTD. (printers, publishers, etc.).—Deposit on August 11th, 1923, of deeds (without instrument) of various properties in London and Sheffield to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to London Joint City and Midland Bank.

HUNTERS, LTD (manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in printing and other machinery, etc., London).—Land registry charge on 16-18, St. Bride-street, E.C., dated August 9th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London Joint City and Midland Bank.

ODHAMS PRESS, LTD.—Trust deed dated August 3rd (supplemental to trust deed dated January 31st, 1923) securing £367,500, being debentures for £350,000, secured by the principal deed, and a premium thereon of 5 per cent., charged on 57 and 59, 64 and 85-94, Long-acre, W.C., 27, St. Bride-street and 10, Shoe-lane, E.C., 4,490 £5 shares in Dean and Sons, Ltd., 28,874 £1 ordinary shares in Kinematograph Publications, Ltd., and 3,000 £1 ordinary shares in Gosnay Advertising Co. (1919), Ltd. (all fully paid), and the company's other assets, present and future including uncalled capital. Trustees: Rt. Hon. Viscount Long and Sir Howard Spicer, K.B.E.

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING CO., LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised August 16th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £300.

ABBOT PPESS, LTD. (printers, stationers and booksellers, Yeovil and London).—Satisfaction in full on August 18th, 1923, of mortgage dated September 9th, 1919, securing all moneys due or to become due from company to the London Joint City and Midland Bank.

ABBOT PRESS, LTD. (printers, stationers and booksellers, Yeovil and London).—Two mortgages, one dated August 20th, and the other dated August 21st, 1923, to secure £1,050 and £150 respectively, charged on certain properties in Yeovil. Holders: H. de B. Porter, the Ecclesiastical Commission 1, Millbank, Westminster, and others.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE EXPRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on March 24th, 1923, of mortgage dated March 3rd, 1920, securing £800.

EAGLAND AND CO., LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £2,000 on August 22nd, 1923, of debentures dated May 16th, 1905, securing £7,500.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re GEORGE HARRISON (a firm), paper agents, 32, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.—A general meeting of creditors under the failure of Godfrey Isaacs and Michael Levy, who traded under the above style, was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on September 6th, before Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver. The debtors have lodged an amended scheme providing for the withdrawal of claims and the payment of a cash composition on the remaining debts. The official receiver reports that the scheme is reasonable and calculated to benefit the participating creditors. A vote having been taken, the chairman declared that the offer had been accepted by a statutory majority of creditors.

Re J. H. MILLER, LTD., stationers, 26, Ludgate-hill, E.C.—Under the compulsory liquidation of this company, accounts have been filed showing liabilities £1,605 against assets and bad book debts £24 and a deficiency of £4,857 as regards contributories, the issued capital being 500 ordinary and 2,752 preference shares of £1 each. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver, reports that the company was incorporated as a private company on March 17th, 1920, with a nominal capital of £7,500, divided into 3,750 preference shares and 3,750 ordinary shares of £1 each, and was promoted by George Reginald Hudson for the purpose of entering into an agreement for the purchase of the business of stationers, manufacturers of pencils, pens, and stationers' novelties, etc., carried on by Mr. James Miller under the style of J. H. Miller and Co., and to carry on the same. The purchase consideration was £3,458 nearly all in cash and was based upon the cost of the manufacture of the machines, etc., and installation thereof. The trading accounts of the company show a gross profit of £4,295, but a net loss of £968. From the inception of the company down to November 30th, 1922, the losses incurred being due to trade depression, to which fact, combined with the seizure of its assets by the landlord in the last-named month the failure is attributed. The stock, plant and machinery were sold by order of the Sheriff and realised £84 11s. net.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for "cut-throat" Printing

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

IT will be noted that the Borough of Lambeth, whose advertisement of tenders for printing appears on another page, intend to cover their printing requirements for a period of three years—not only twelve months, as has erroneously been stated elsewhere.

PARTNERSHIPS dissolved announced during the week include that between G. G. Jacob and E. E. Jacob, rag and paper merchants, at Eagle Wharf, Hill-street, Rye-lane, London, S.E.15, under the style of Alexander Jacob and Co.; and that between E. Blackmore, A. Blackmore, and R. Blackmore, fashion publishers, 138 and 140, Drummond-street, Euston, London, under the style of the Blackmore Fashion Company; so far as regards A. Blackmore.

AT the Faversham County Petty Sessions on Thursday, Claude Edwards, stated to be in the employ of the *Daily Sketch*, London, was summoned for driving a motor car to the common danger, at Ospringe-street, Ospringe, on August 12th. Excessive speed was apparently due to an urgent reporting engagement. The magistrates decided to convict, fixing the fine at £10, and ordering that defendant's license should be endorsed.

AT the autumn conference of the Institute of Metals in Manchester on Tuesday, the mechanical side of newspaper production came under review, and a paper by Messrs. A. H. Mundey and John Cartland on the subject of stereotyping was amongst the contributions to the proceedings.

THE intended visit of the president and secretary of the Federation of Master Printers to America is now unlikely to take place this year, owing to circumstances which have arisen since the idea was first entertained.

THE West and North-West London Master Printers' Association are opening their winter session on Monday, September 24th, when Mr. W. H. Sessions of the Ebor Press, York, whose address on the "Causes of Variations in Estimates," attracted so much attention at the last Cost Congress, will speak on "A Printer and his own Advertising." The meeting will be held at Westbourne Park Institute, Porchester road, Bayswater, at 7 p.m.

DAILY HERALD'S CRISIS.—At the Trades Union Congress on Friday it was decided to continue the publication of the *Daily Herald* until the end of the year if the unions pay to the general council during the present month the sum of £12,500. It is only upon the fulfilment of the condition of this money being actually paid that the general council agree to accept the responsibility for the future existence of the paper.

MR. JAMES M. TUOHY, European manager of the *New York World*, from 1897 until early this year, died on Friday at his London residence. Mr. Tuohy came to London as correspondent for *Freeman's Journal*, in 1881, which paper he served in London for upwards of 30 years.

THE death at the age of 93 is announced of Mr. William Pickering, who for many years edited the *Newcastle Courant*.

LATEST WILLS.—The late Mr. Arthur Edmund Spender, of Shrewsbury, editor of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, for many years managing director of the *Western Morning News*, Limited, a former chairman of the Committee of Management of the Press Association, and a former president of the Newspaper Society, who died on July 6th, aged 52, left unsettled property of the gross value of £21,185, with net personalty £18,221. Mr. Charles Coppack, of Leicester, newspaper proprietor and director, editor of the *Midland Mail*, Market Harborough, who died on February 27th, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £3,253, with net personalty £2,868. Dr. Henry Bradley (77), Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, senior editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, left £3,601 (net personalty £3,460).

MR. EDWIN W. EVANS, 150, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4, has just issued a new brochure relative to fire insurance, which shows the great importance of having a detailed inventory of one's plant, and that moreover a saving is generally effected in premiums. A detailed inventory and valuation is more than ever necessary now for income tax purposes, so as to claim the full allowance for depreciation, which is an important matter with the tax at the present high rate. Many other useful points are also dealt with in the brochure.

A NEAT illustrated folder is now available describing the new H.T.B. Model "Slogger" Automatic Sheet Feeder, to which reference was made in our last issue.

PAPERMAKERS and wholesale stationers are amongst those branches of the allied trades showing marked enterprise in catering for Colonial requirements, a notable example being the house of Spicers Limited who are well represented in Australasia, South Africa and elsewhere. Messrs. Spicers' Australian branches, by the way, go under the style of Spicers and Detmold, Ltd.—not Spicers and Detnold, Ltd., as erroneously cited in our last week's issue.

A GERMAN book printing exhibition has been opened in Moscow and is said to be doing good business.

Newcastle-on-Tyne & Its Printing.

Municipal Plant Proposal Defeated.

Following upon the decision of the printing committee of the Newcastle Corporation (reported in our columns last week) to support the City Treasurer in proposing that a municipal printing plant be installed in addition to that already in use by the Education Authority, the City Council considered the matter at a meeting on Wednesday of last week, when the printing committee's report was presented.

Mr. Locke moved, and the Sheriff (Mr. David Adams, M.P.), seconded, the confirmation of the report. Mr. A. W. Lambert said that 17 months ago, when he moved the deferring of the matter, he was not satisfied that they were getting keen competition among the printers of the city. From inquiry into the whole matter by the Finance Committee, and in going into the contracts, he had satisfied himself that there was keen competition. He was convinced that the Council would be very unwise to set up a municipal printing department. By doing so they would be giving great discouragement to some of their oldest and most respected ratepayers in the city.

The Sheriff, in the course of the discussion, alleged the existence of a printers' "ring," and made some remarks that must sound rather amusing to printers faced with present-day reckless competition and price-cutting. He said there must be a "ring," because printers met regularly together and had adopted a costing system which deprived the public of the benefit of free competition. Once a customer went to a certain printer he was looked upon as a fair game for that printer. He was at that printer's mercy, and except under exceptional circumstances they would not find another printer tendering below.

On a division, the report was rejected by 30 votes to 20, two members declining to vote.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. AND THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the special general meeting of the political section of the London Society of Compositors to finance two candidates for the London County Council, up to a sum of £60 each, nominations are invited, and should reach the secretary by Saturday next. Final choice of candidates will be made at the annual meeting of the section on Wednesday, September 19th. The candidates must be prepared to devote the time necessary to the work of the L.C.C., and must signify their willingness to stand as Labour candidates.

T.A.'s FINANCES.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have decided to call for a levy towards the General Fund for the quarter ending September, in accordance with Rule XX., clause I.:—"Should the half-yearly balance-sheet of the Association show a smaller sum than £6 per member on the books, irrespective of the Superannuation Fund, a levy shall be made on all the members in the proportion of 1s. per quarter for those who are fully employed, or are earning more than three-fourths of the established wages, and 6d. per quarter for those earning more than one half of the established wages. Such levy to continue in force until the sum in the exchequer of the Association is raised to the aforesaid £6 per member, when it shall cease."

THE Typographical Association holds its next triennial delegate meeting next year. The Executive Council have not yet taken any steps towards selecting the place of meeting, but they are open to receive invitations from branches.

T.A. AND APPRENTICES' WAGES.—The Executive Council have received from the secretary of the Yorkshire Group of the Association a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Group asking the Council to institute negotiations with the Federation of Master Printers with a view to obtaining a stabilised rate of wages for apprentices, such rate to be an advance on the recommendations made by the members of the Newspaper Society.

T.A. AND MARITIME MEMBERS.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have recently had under consideration an appeal for the payment of out-of-work benefit by a maritime member of the Liverpool branch, who was at sea at the end of the Association quarter and unable to clear his subscriptions, and in consequence was debarred from benefits. The Council have decided that such members as were at sea at the quarter-end will be permitted to remain in benefit provided they clear off arrears of subscriptions immediately on return to port.

JOURNALIST AND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.—The National Union of Journalists have been successful in an appeal against the withholding of unemployment benefit by the Labour Exchange from a journalist who had been dismissed from his employment for alleged insubordination. He had been employed on a weekly newspaper for four months and asked leave for a long week end to visit his home. His employer granted only Saturday afternoon, and the journalist, on taking the Monday off, received notice to terminate his engagement. The employer notified the Labour Exchange that the employee had left owing to insubordination, and the Exchange in consequence declined to pay benefit. The union appealed against the decision on the ground that the member, who had not had leave for four months, was justified in his action, and the Court of Appeal decided in their favour.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers
(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

September Meeting and Members' Concert.

Despite the holiday season a very fair number of members put in an appearance at the September meeting of the P.M. and O.A., held at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week. About an hour was spent in dispatching the business of the evening, after which came a concert, the talent for which was recruited wholly from the ranks of the Parent Association. The president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, was in the chair.

New Members Elected.

As usual, there were submitted for approval a number of nominations for membership, and the following gentlemen were elected members of the Association, each receiving a personal welcome from the president: Mr. A. H. Lovell (Millington and Sons, Ltd., Tottenham, manager—printing department), Mr. H. V. Dove (Britannia Folding Box Co., Ltd., Old Ford, E.3, works manager), Mr. S. Nadell (Merivale Press, Ltd., Cowcross-street, E.C., overseer—letterpress department), and Mr. W. W. Rosenfeld (Edsom (Printers), Ltd., Stoke Newington, N.16, overseer—composing department).

Deficit on United Gathering.

Attention next centred upon a recommendation of the council suggesting that £15 be granted to the Leicester Centre of the Association towards the expenditure incurred at the recent United Gathering.

The chairman explained that it was felt that some assistance should be given to Leicester, especially as that centre was a small one, and there remained a deficiency of over £34 in respect of the heavy expenses incurred.

The general secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle, moved the adoption of the recommendation, but intimated that the figure of £15 was open to alteration. Mr. G. H. T. Freeman seconded, but suggested that someone outside the council should put forward an amendment making the sum £20. An amendment to that effect was then moved by Mr. Blackwell, seconded by Mr. Lowe, and carried, after which the chairman put to the meeting the original recommendation, altered to specify £20 instead of £15, and this was agreed to unanimously.

Unemployment Benefit.

At this point the meeting resolved itself into a special general meeting to consider a recommendation from the delegate meeting concerning an alteration to rule.

After the adoption of the alteration had been formally moved and seconded, there followed a good deal of discussion.

Mr. Freeman asked if it was to be understood that all future members aged 50 or over, although they would pay the same amount of subscription as other members, would receive no unemployment benefit.

The chairman replied in the affirmative, and the general secretary corroborated, adding that consideration had been given to the question of reducing the subscription, but it was thought that the sum was already small in proportion to the advantages accruing, and that members joining above the age limit specified would not expect to be qualified for unemployment benefit.

The chairman then put to the vote the adoption of the first paragraph of the recommendation, and this was carried with only two dissentients.

Mr. Dawson, at this point, protested against "tinkering" with the Association's rules. He said that not a single reason had been put forward that evening for the proposed alteration, and he wanted to know who was going to benefit, or who was going to be roped in by the new rule.

The chairman and the general secretary both replied to the effect that there was no personal motive behind the alteration—which had been drafted by the Manchester Centre—but that experience had shown that in order to put matters on a more satisfactory business basis, an alteration was desirable. It was recalled that a very similar proposal of alteration had been discussed fully at their own meeting in May and approved.

The vice-president, Mr. R. H. Berry, confirmed the reference to the May meeting, and at his suggestion the secretary read apposite passages from the minutes.

The whole recommendation was then put to the meeting and carried with but a single dissentient.

The only matter arising under "General Business" was the announcement of the death of one of the Association's oldest members, Mr. H. Blanks. On the motion of the chairman it was agreed that the secretary write a letter of sympathy to the relatives of the deceased.

Concert by Members.

The members' concert which followed showed that many a P.M. and O.A. member can sing a good song, and that some are the possessors of marked musical talent. The duties of pianist and accompanist were ably discharged by Mr. Langley; the singers included Messrs. Whitehead, King (who also told some very entertaining stories), Bell, Earl, Dernie and Tomlin, whilst Mr. J. J. Smith once more added to his reputation as a raconteur.

The thanks of the meeting were well expressed by Messrs. Burton and Curtis, who congratulated the artists and expressed indebtedness to Mr. Arthur W. Paul, who was principally responsible for the concert arrangements. The meeting ended with a brief response from Mr. Paul.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred
TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Factory Acts Discussed.

There was a good muster of members of the Association at the monthly meeting, held on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the chair being occupied by the president, Mr. H. Milton. Prior to the commencement of the proceedings, opportunity was taken by the members to indulge in social intercourse, in which holiday experiences formed the principal topic.

After the reading of the minutes—which were confirmed—several items of correspondence were presented to the meeting.

Among the letters received was one from Mr. Riddell, again reminding the members of the opening of the new term at the Central London Printing School. Another letter drew the Association's attention to the fact that one of their members, Mr. F. S. Barnett, had commenced business on his own account, trading as Barnett and Ferguson. A further letter had reference to a deceased member who was in arrears at the time of his demise and who in consequence had not received death benefit.

Arising out of the contents of the last letter a long discussion took place as to whether the deceased member's next-of-kin was entitled to the benefit under the rules. In connection with this question the executive's decision, already given, was unanimously endorsed by a vote of the members.

The president reminded those present that a new list of members was being prepared, and any corrections on the old one should be sent to the secretary immediately.

Confirmation was next given to the selection of the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall, as the venue for the annual bohemian concert to be held on December 1st.

Mr. J. S. Dixon facetiously remarked that as they were all doing so well he thought they should make a charge this year for the concert. This suggestion was put to the meeting and it was agreed to make a charge of 1s., including tax.

Mr. A. J. Jones, one of the stewards for the members' "smoker" to be held at the Talbot Restaurant on Tuesday, October 2nd, reminded members that he was still requiring talent from amongst them, and he would like to hear promptly regarding their intentions, so that he could arrange the programme.

The remainder of the evening was thrown open, in order to give opportunity to the members to ventilate their views on any subject of trade interest.

Mr. Cox raised the question of the inadequate precautions taken in many binderies to safeguard the workers in case of fire. He thought there were too few visits paid by factory inspectors. If information was given by a worker to a factory inspector regarding inadequate protection against fire or other evils he was in many cases a marked man, and would have to suffer for it sooner or later. The Factory Acts should receive more consideration from their side of the trade, and he would be glad to hear members' opinions on them.

Mr. Dixon said the remedy was quite simple. If grievances of the kind as Mr. Cox had suggested did exist, he thought if they reported the matter to their trade society a move would be made towards improving the conditions.

Mr. Chris. Atkins thought it was the first duty of the factory inspector to see that conditions were safe for the worker in the event of fire. Unfortunately the factory inspector, it seemed to him, spent most of his time in visiting buildings that were in order, and left the rabbit hutches alone. He believed that if any worker gave information to a factory inspector as to the insanitary or other bad conditions around him absolute secrecy would be maintained. Years ago the firm where he was working at the time used to print the Factory Acts, but the strange thing was they never had one copy of it posted up. They should all see that no one was allowed to ride rough shod over the Factory Acts. He did not think it would be the employer who would mark a man if he gave information as to bad conditions of working. Employers knew only too well the better results obtained by clean and wholesome conditions of labour. He regarded it as befitting the dignity of the overseer to see that he and those under him had a decent place to work in.

Mr. Milton described the working of the welfare committee in existence at his firm. This committee, at whose meetings one of the directors was always present, met once a month, and questions regarding the welfare of the workers were discussed. No matter what subject was brought up full attention was given to it. There were times even when suggestions were introduced involving an expenditure of four or five thousand pounds. As an illustration of the good effects obtained by this welfare committee in improving the conditions of the workers they might be interested to know they had only had one visit from a factory inspector in four years, and that was in the case of an accident.

At the conclusion of the discussion of the topic raised by Mr. Cox a brief period was usefully occupied by members asking questions of one another regarding *methods* and difficulties met with in their different establishments.

In reply to a question on the new class for women binders Mr. Sansom said he believed applications had been quite numerous and satisfactory. There was every facility now placed at the School for teaching girls, and there was no reason why it should not be a good class.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Necrology

Mr. Owen Connellan, J.P.

The death occurred on Sunday morning at Leeds of Mr. Owen Connellan, a prominent member of the Leeds City Council and acting Deputy Lord Mayor, for many years one of the leading members of the Executive council of the Typographical Association. Mr. Connellan worked for some years as a compositor at Bradford, and during that time became president of the Bradford branch of the Typographical Association. Later he went to Leeds, and for 24 years was a member of the composing-room staff of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, serving for a time as Father of the Chapel. He became president of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association, and for many years was the local representative on the Executive Council. Some time ago he was adopted as the Typographical Association Parliamentary candidate, and in that capacity contested the North Bucks Division at the last general election. For many years Mr. Connellan had been a Justice of the Peace for the City of Leeds, and since 1912 had been a member of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee for the nomination of persons to the magistracy. During the War he was a member of the Military Service Tribunal, the Leeds Pensions Committee and the Food Control Committee. Since 1892 he had been the secretary of the Leeds Trades and Labour Council. A man of moderate views, Mr. Connellan was held in high respect, particularly by employers and employees in the printing trade.

Digitized by Google

THE

Evolution of Paper & Papermaking.

By H. A. BROMLEY

(Examiner of Supplies to H.M. Stationery Office).

The address which Mr. Bromley delivered from the London Wireless Station (2L.O) on August 28th was much appreciated by the many thousands of listeners-in. In the short space of ten minutes he was able to give a broad but comprehensive review of the history of papermaking from the earliest times down to the present. With the permission of the B.B.C. we are able to afford more permanent form to the address.

I think most of us are accustomed to consider paper simply and solely as the recognised medium for recording our ideas in written or printed characters, and it is seldom that we stop to think what a ubiquitous material paper really is, or to what a great and increasing extent we rely upon it in one form or another to meet the most varied requirements of our 20th Century lives. We no doubt accept its existence as one of the settled facts of life which for us has always existed, and as to the origin of which we never trouble to enquire, but assume it, like Topsy, to have merely "growed." Yet I venture to say that if the supply of this commodity were suddenly to be cut short the whole fabric of our civilisation would experience more or less complete disorganisation.

Paper has not always been man's means of recording his ideas. Primitive man wrote his correspondence and developed his artistic sense upon the walls of the sandstone caves in which he evaded the unwelcome attentions of his natural enemies. In somewhat later times skins of fishes, animal gut, tortoise shells, leaves, the bark of trees, stone, bricks, lead, wood, ivory and wax have been used also. We are told, for instance, that Moses took down the ten commandments upon tablets of stone, while a Brahmin MS. preserved at Oxford is written on palm leaves. The era of paper proper begins at a comparatively late period—in fact, about 200 B.C.; but prior to this we meet a period of time during which the idea of a vegetable fibrous material was gradually evolving—I mean the period covering the use of papyrus. Papyrus is a species of reed growing in vast quantities on the banks of the Nile and in Sicily. In applying it to the purpose the stem was divested of its skin and the interior pith sliced into thin strips or laminæ, which were spread lengthwise on a slab and moistened with Nile water. Another layer of strips was placed crosswise on the first and the whole pressed together to form a coherent sheet—or as the Romans called it later a 'plagula'—which was then dried in the sun and afterwards glazed with a tusk or tooth. The date of the earliest specimen of papyrus extant is about B.C. 3500.

Parchment supplanted papyrus in general use about the eighth century A.D. but papyrus continued to be used in Italy until the eleventh. The Gospel of St. Mark preserved at Venice is on papyrus.

The manufacture of paper proper is supposed to have commenced in China about 200 B.C., the raw materials used being probably the mulberry plant and bamboo, the Prince Imperial of the Wei Dynasty being known to have used some sort of paper handkerchief. There are many interesting speculations as to the subsequent introduction of paper as we know it into Europe about A.D. 800 with which unfortunately time will not allow me to deal now—we must turn at once to what may be called the modern period.

In 1276 paper was being made at a mill in Italy, and in 1307 the manufacturer's name is found introduced into the paper as a watermark for the first time. In 1355 the price of a quire of small folio paper in London was 5d. Very dear!

We find the earliest record of an English paper mill in that built by John Tate at Stevenage in 1495. In 1498 the Record of Domestic Accounts of Henry VII. contains an item of 16s. 8d. for a "rewarde given at the Paper Mille.' 1588 Sir John Spilman had a mill at Dartford. He was originally Queen Elizabeth's jeweller, and was granted a licence or patent for gathering raw material and making white paper. All other persons were forbidden to manufacture for a period of ten years.

Shakespeare has an interesting reference to paper manufacture in Henry VI. in which Jack Cade indicts Lord Saye in these words: "Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a Grammar School; and whereas before our fathers had no other book but the score and tally, thou hast caused printing to be used, and contrary to the King his Crown and Dignity thou hast built a paper mill." Evidently progress and revolutionary new methods were as little relished in some quarters then as now.

By 1650 hangings of paper had superseded arras, and in 1696 the annual value of English paper was £28,000. At this time all paper was made from rags and by hand and it was not till 1756 that attempt was made to employ any other raw material. In that year straw was first brought into use in Germany. In 1766 Whatman had a mill at Maidstone and in 1803 the first papermaking machine was erected by Fourdrinier at Frogmore. About 1840 Keller of Germany first applied wood pulp to papermaking. The tale goes that observation of the habits of wasps which are known to chew wood and thus produce a material resembling paper for lining their nests was responsible for the idea. In 1854 a process for applying to papermaking wood pulp produced chemically was patented in England, and in 1861 Routledge introduced to the industry the use of esparto grass. In this year also the excise duty on paper was abolished. Round about 1870 to 1880 two important and revolutionary changes appear. The first is the introduction of raw wood dust from the grindstone as a papermaking material of great cheapness, a material now employed in vast quantities in the manufacture of "news" paper and the second is the use for the first time of white mineral substances like china clay as a filling or weighting material. These two processes have between them changed paper from a comparatively costly article to one of the cheapest manufactured products.

Since this time the manufacture of paper in Europe has developed in tremendous strides making very great demands upon the available supplies of raw materials. Rags instead of being the ordinary and usual basis of common papers are now confined to the best grades of white paper only. The material now used in by far the greatest proportion in modern paper is wood pulp, either in its raw state or after chemical treatment. The morning paper on your breakfast table is little more than a fabric of deal sawdust. So great is the drain on the timber supply of the world for this purpose that there is grave danger of these supplies giving out. One authority computes that for only one edition of a cheap daily newspaper with a circulation of 200 thousand copies 200 trees must be cut down each of an average height of 50 ft. and of an average diameter 5 ft. from the ground of 8 to 9 in.

In recent years the entire known vegetable kingdom has been ransacked for material to supply the wastage and in preparation for coming shortage. Such widely different materials as the common nettle and peat have been proposed, and a company was even formed in France some years ago to exploit for this purpose the undigested refuse of cellulose found in the stomachs of cattle at the slaughterhouse. At the present moment, however, timber is still available in sufficient quantity to hold its own in first cost with all comers when the comparative cost of collection, transport and treatment are taken into account. How long this state of affairs will continue is another matter.

I feel I ought not to finish this talk without a reference to the multifarious uses of paper products in our present day lives. Paper collars and serviettes are now so common as to elicit no surprise. Less well known is the employment of paper for making building boards, railway coach wheels, machine gears, and to replace metal in certain parts in automobile practice. In the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese relied partly on paper clothing to keep their armies warm, whilst in the Great European War paper waders were employed in our trenches. The spinning of yarn from paper strips was invented in 1895 and paper string is now a fairly common commodity. The artificial silk stockings now so popular are produced from wood pulp and are substantially of the same composition as paper, while brown paper is but too commonly met with as a substitute for leather in boots.

THE tax on playing cards in Germany has been increased to 10.000 marks per pack as from August 1st.

Paper Trade of Japan.

Position of British Suppliers.

Paper and pulp play a considerable part in the industrial and commercial life of Japan, and British suppliers are responsible for a big share of the paper imported.

A report on the commercial, industrial and financial situation in Japan, published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, contains several references to the pulp and paper market of the country. Covering the year 1922 and up to June 30th, 1923, the report is prepared by Sir E. T. F. Crowe, Commercial Counsellor, and Mr. H. A. F. Horne, Commercial Secretary, H.M. Embassy, Tokyo, and is obtainable at the price of 2s. 2d., post free.

Paper and Pulp Imports.

Under the heading of paper, the following paragraph appears: "Notwithstanding the great development in the Japanese paper industry, imports of paper remained at a high figure. The trade was more or less evenly divided between the four leading producing countries, but America, which in 1920 had over 50 per cent. of the trade, has fallen to fourth place in the list. The following are the shares of the leading countries: Sweden, 4,656,000 yen; United Kingdom, 4,486,000; Germany, 3,846,000; United States, 3,411,000.

In pulp the Scandinavian countries have once more regained their position; Canada, which in 1921 shipped 21,000 out of 40,000 tons, in 1922 only exported 16,000 out of 66,000 tons.

The business in books—German, British and American—continues to grow year by year, and will be worth about three million yen in 1923.

An appendix gives detailed figures. From these we note that imports of paper in 1922 reached a value of 18,965,000 yen, and in the period January-March, this year, 2,803,000 yen. Pulp for papermaking was imported in 1922 to the extent of 1,115,000 piculs (11,755,000 yen) and in the first three months of this year the quantity was 108,000 piculs, of the value of 1,003,000 yen.

Exports of paper from Japan in 1922 were of the value of 16,127,000 yen, the figure for January-March this year being 3,579,000 yen.

Chemicals and Artificial Silk.

It is interesting to note also the extent of Japan's trade in chemicals. As usual, the most important business in heavy chemicals has been done in soda ash and caustic soda, the total amount imported in 1922 being 113,000 tons, valued at 9,000,000 yen. The United Kingdom has recovered the greater part of this trade, although there is still considerable competition from America and Africa and prices have been maintained at a low figure on account of this competition. Rosin, which had been very much overdone in 1920, is being imported again in 1923 as the stocks have gone into consumption.

Another product which has some bearing on the pulp and paper industry is artificial silk, a matter which, we are told, constitutes a very real danger to Japan. Its consumption is growing in America by leaps and bounds and its quality and strength have much improved.

Norwegian Paper and Pulp.

Produce and manufactured goods exchanged between Norway and the United Kingdom in 1921, the last year for which complete Norwegian figures are available, show that in the external trade of Norway this country had the largest share. Of a total importation valued at 1,463,550,000 kr., the United Kingdom supplied material and merchandise to the value of 376,693,000 kr., while, in turn, this country received from Norway products to the value of 175,077,000 kr. of a total export trade amounting to 637,966,000 kr. Norway's exports last year of wood pulp, both chemical and mechanical, were in excess to the extent of about 50 per cent. of what they were in the preceding year. Regarding Norwegian paper exports it is shown that the United Kingdom last year was a better market for this produce than in any other year since the war.

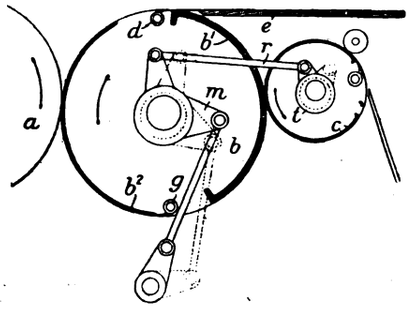
AN Advertisement is always working.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Offset Printing.

A rotary lithographic machine for printing direct or offset impressions, or for perfecting a sheet with a direct impression on one side and an offset impression on the other side, as patented by Messrs. A. B. Evans and R. P. Payne, comprises an impression or offset cylinder *b* fitted with two sets of grippers *d*, *g* arranged in front of surfaces b^1, b^2 which may be fitted with offset or impression surfaces. The cylinder *b* coacts with a plate cylinder *a*, of equal diameter, which is fitted with one or two printing plates, and with a cylinder *c* of half diameter which delivers the printed sheets, and in the case of offset printing, acts also as an impression cylinder. For direct

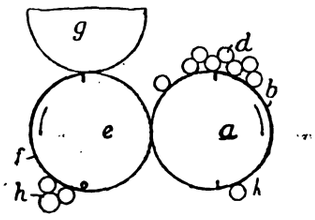


printing, the sheets are fed from a table *e* to the grippers *d*, and the surface b^1 is fitted with an impression surface and only one printing plate used on cylinder *a*. For offset printing the sheets are fed to the grippers *g*, and an offset blanket used on the surface b^1. The surface b^2 carries the sheets without impression past the cylinder *a*, and transfers them to cylinder *c* which carries them for one revolution without impression, and then prints in conjunction with the surface b^1. For printing both direct and offset impressions, the surface b^2 is fitted with an impression surface, and a direct impression obtained before the offset one is effected in the manner described for single offset printing. By employing a cylinder *a* of half the diameter of cylinder *b* a direct impression may be perfected by an offset one of the same design to print transparencies. In each case one sheet is printed for each revolution of the cylinder *b*.

Tripping arrangements.—The cylinder *b* is mounted in eccentric bearings *m* which are operable by cam-and-lever mechanism, under the control of the operator, to trip the cylinder *b* as desired. The movement of the eccentrics *m* is transferred by a link *r* to eccentrics *t* in which the cylinder *c* is mounted, so that the cylinders *b*, *c*, are tripped simultaneously.

Offset Damping Apparatus.

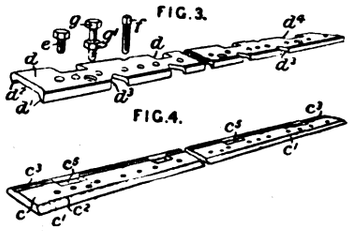
In this invention, patented by Mr. A. B. Evans, a rotary offset lithographic printing machine of the kind in which a printing cylinder *a* and offset cylinder *e* coact with an impression cylinder *g* is constructed, so as to allow of ready access to the design cylinder, with a damping apparatus *h* which is

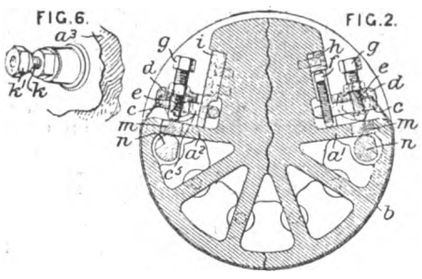


arranged in contact with the offset cylinder *e*, so that the printing surface receives its water from the offset surface *f*. Alternatively, a whole or a part of the damping apparatus may be arranged as shown at *k* to act on the printing surface *b* after it has received ink from the apparatus *d*.

Securing Printing Plates.

In an invention patented by the American Bank Note Co., mechanism provided by clamping a flexible metal printing-plate on to its cylinder of the kind in which the ends of the plate are gripped between pairs of bars arranged within recesses in the cylinder, and so mounted as to permit the plate to be adjusted axially, circumferentially, and angularly of

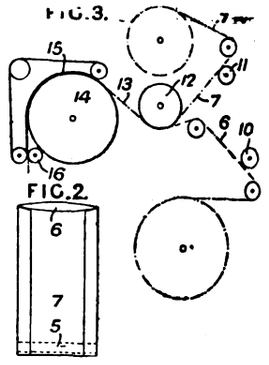




the cylinder, the clamping-bars are secured within the recesses in the cylinder by a series of retaining plates spaced apart between the ends of the bars. Fig. 2 shows a section of the cylinder in two different planes and Figs. 3 and 4 show the clamp bars. The clamping mechanisms at both sides of the plate *b* are similar and each comprises a lower bar *c*, having a bevelled edge c^1 and a straight shoulder c^2, and an upper bar *d* pivoted to the bar *c* by means of a rib d^2 engaging groove c^3 and secured thereto by bolts *e*. The bar *d* has a tongue d^1 co-operating with the edge c^1 and a number of recesses d^3 to facilitate the positioning of the plate. The bars are held by plates *i* secured to the cylinder and passing through gaps d^4 in the bars *d* and openings c^5 of the bars *c*, the back edge of the openings c^5 being rounded to permit a pivotal movement of the bars upon the plates *i*. The bars are spaced from the shoulders a^1, a^2 of the cylinder by bolts *g* screwed into the bar *c* and provided with lock-nuts g^1, and by screws *f* screwed through the bar *c* in alinement with the recesses c^4 and having rounded ends engaging the shoulders a^1 and a block *h* fixed to the cylinder. The bolts *g* engage bars *m* which are held in the plane of the shoulders by cam-bars *n* but which may be depressed to loosen the plate *b* by turning the cam-bars *n* by a spanner applied to its squared ends. Circumferential adjustment of the plate *b* is effected by the bolts *g* either alone or in conjunction with the screws *f* and skewing of the plate may be effected by adjustment of the bolts and screws at one end only of the cylinder. Axial adjustment of the plate is obtained by means of screws or studs *k*, Fig. 6, secured to the end plates a^3 of the cylinder and carrying nuts k^1 engaging the ends of the clamp bars *c*, *d*.

Paper Bags.

A device for making paper bags has been patented in the name of Mr. C. W. Hartmann. In flat bags which are formed by the lengthwise folding of one or both of the component pieces 6, 7, Fig. 2, the bottom, which is formed by pasting together the two components by a cross paste stripe 5, is cut some distance below the stripe.



The edges of the web of paper 6, Fig. 3, are pasted continuously by a pasting roll 10, and cross stripes of paste are applied to the web 7 at suitable intervals by a roll 11. The webs are united at the roller 12 and, after folding is carried out by known mechanism at 13, the webs pass between a roll 14 and an endless pressure belt 15. The actuation of the severing device 16 is timed so that the cut is below the cross stripe.

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE ALL OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

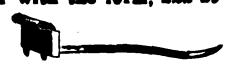
Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

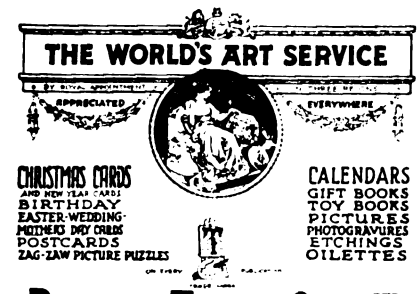
T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece. Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on package denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. *Ref.*—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondence.

THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: *FOR THE TRADE* :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

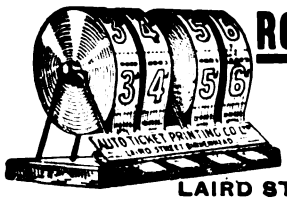
MARTIN & GREEN,
Commercial Printers & Stationers,
9, ROLLS PASSAGE,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.



ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

"BOLDEFIGGER" CALENDARS
(REGISTERED).
To Printers and Stationers.
I am again advertising "Boldefigger" Calendars very extensively this season and you will probably have many enquiries for them from your customers.
Be prepared to show them samples and give quotations. Full particulars and specimens will be sent on receipt of a post card. Ask for "List A."
GEO. W. LOCKWOOD,
Publisher of the famous "Boldefigger" Calendars,
8, City Road, Manchester.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during July :—

Post Office.

PAPER, CONDENSER, TINFOILED.—Brittains, Ltd , Cheddleton, near Leek, Staffs.

Crown Agents.

PAPER.—J. Dickinson and Co., London, E C.

STATIONERY. — Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Stationery Office.

CARBONIC PAPER.—Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd.

ENVELOPES.—Pirie, Appleton and Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Smith and Young, London, E.C.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Backhouse and Coppock, Ltd., Macclesfield ; W. H. Bretnall and Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cook and Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich ; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Moffat and Caldercruix; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; T. De la Rue and Co., Ltd , London, E.C. ; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd , Watford; Ford Paper Works (1923), Ltd., Hylton; D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton, Bristol; T. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland ; Hill, Craig and Co., Balerno ; Hollingworth and Co , Ltd., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray ; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford : A. E. Mallandain, London. N.W. ; C. Marsden and Co , Ltd., Northfleet, Ramsbottom and Tamworth ; National Paper and Pulp Co., London, E.C. ; Olive and Partington, Ltd., London, E.C. ; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden ; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Sanitas, Ltd., London, E. ; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd , High Wycombe ; Smith, Anderson and Co., Ltd., Leslie; R. Sommerville and Co., Taunton ; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green ; Ulverston Paper Co , Ltd., Ulverston ; R. and W. Watson, Paisley ; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley, Lancs ; J. Wild and Son, Ltd., Radcliffe ; James Wrigley and Sons, Ltd., Bury.

STRAWBOARDS WITH FLAPS. — Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

PAPERMAKER'S WILL.—A number of interesting bequests were made in the will of the late Mr. W. H. Reed, J.P., of Exeter, principal of the papermaking firm of Reed and Smith, Ltd. The will was proved at £177,434 3s. 2d. gross, and £154,532 18s. 10d. net personalty. Bequests to employees include : W. A. Hopkins, £500; G. Thompson, £500; G. West, £500; W. Bragg, £50; F. Stone, £50; Cyril Oswick, £50; E Gunner, £50; Mrs. Kerlough, £25; Miss Wright, £25. To male employees of Reed and Smith, Ltd. (other than above-mentioned), who have been in the service of Mr. Reed and the company for five years and not exceeding ten years, £5 each ; for 10 years and not exceeding 20 years, £10 each ; for 20 years and not exceeding 30 years, £20 each ; above 30 years, £30 each. To female employees (other than above-mentioned) similarly employed for the like periods : One half of the above amounts. All bequests are free of duty.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

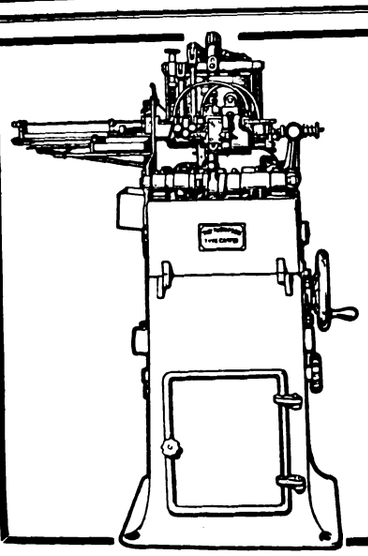
No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:

CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P



THE

THOMPSON TYPE, LEAD & RULE CASTER

Reliability of a typecaster consists of the high quality of its product at a cost low enough to make non-distribution economical.

Thompson quality is a standard of accuracy not surpassed even by typefounders.

Simple, complete and compact, using Linotype, Intertype and its own matrices interchangeably, the Thompson produces more type than any other typecaster on the market and equals the out-put of two of some other makes.

Type in all languages from 5 to 48 point, leads, slugs and rule 2 to 12 point, accurate in every detail, are produced on the Thompson Type, Lead and Rule Caster.

THOMPSON TYPE MACHINE CO. 223, W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

A SOUND INVESTMENT

FOR the sum of 13s. od. (thirteen shillings) we will send, post free, a copy of the "BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER" each week for twelve months, to any part of the world.

THE "BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER" should be in the hands of every Printer, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationer, etc., regularly each week. The columns are full of live and current trade news and technical matter.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

Monthly Section. for the Bookbinder.

Lithographic Intelligence.

Quarterly Export Issues.

Technical Articles.

Full Reports of Trade Associations, Societies, etc.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

ESTABLISHED 1878. STONHILL & GILLIS, Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please forward by post a copy of the above Journal each week for the next twelve months, for which 13/- is enclosed herewith.

Name.....

Address.....

..... *Date*.....

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

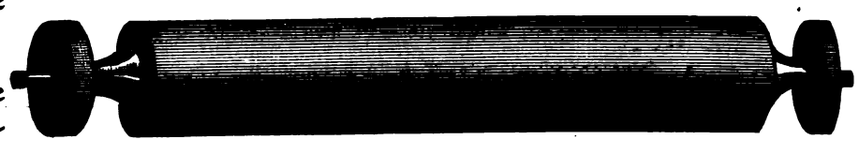
Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

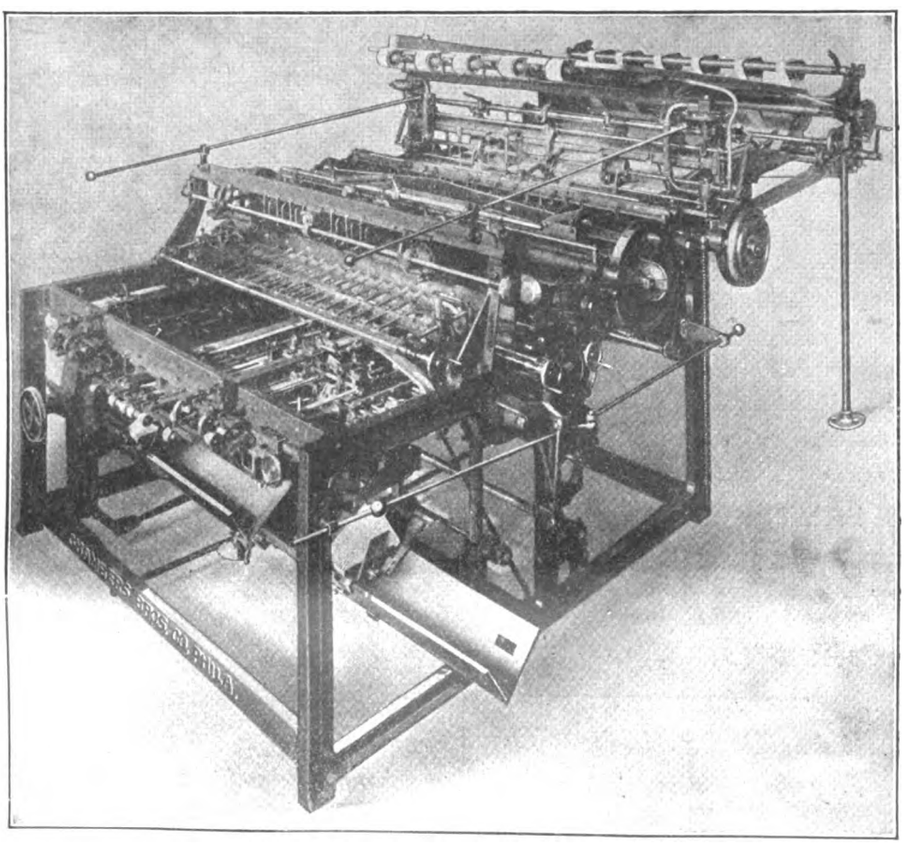
For HOME and EXPORT.

1866.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—September 13, 1923

Digitized by Google

192

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

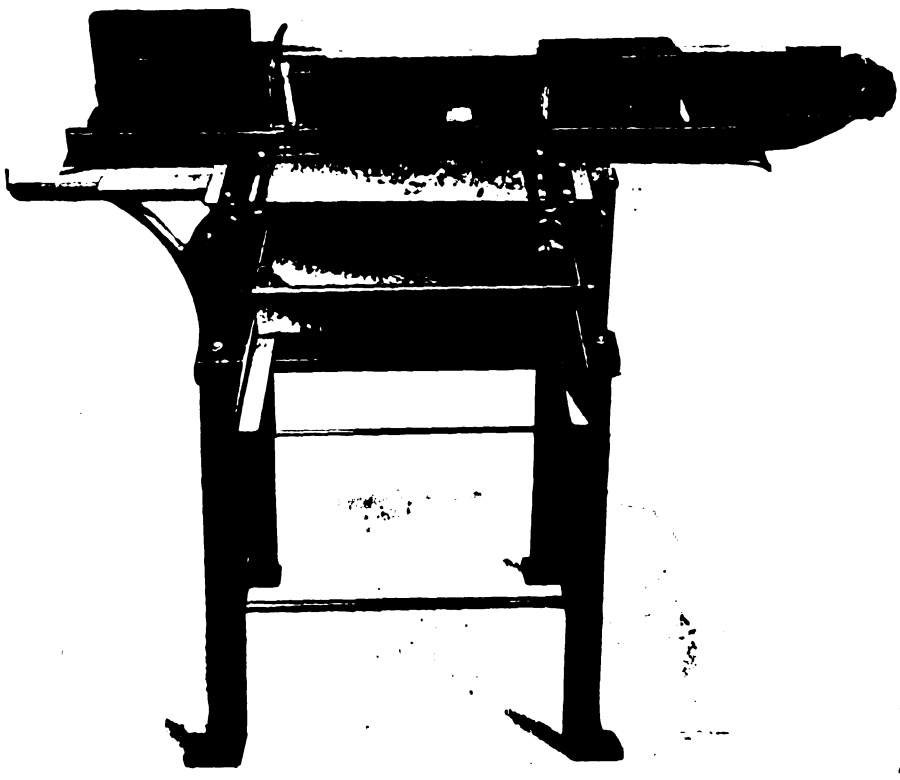
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 12. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 20, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

We represent the sole sale of ;—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. **Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."**

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-color Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams:* SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

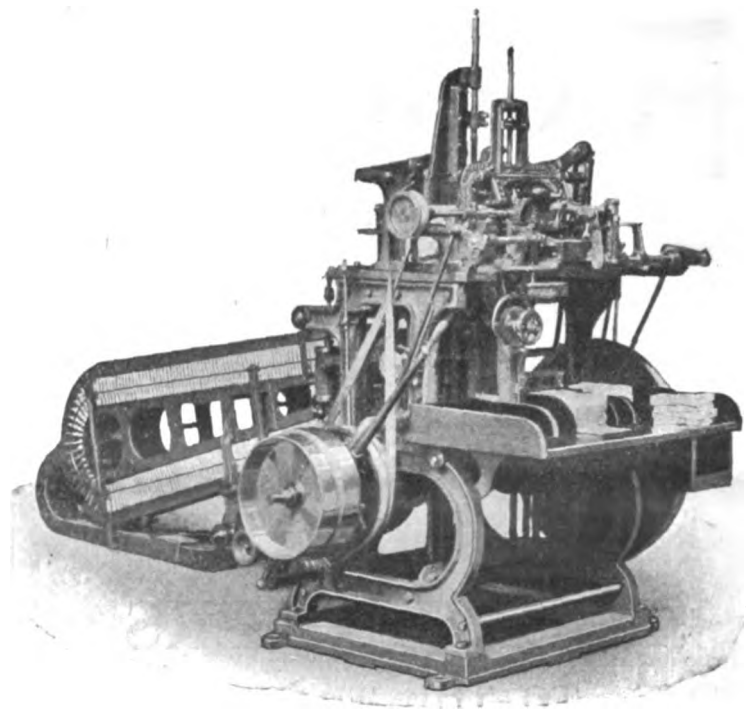
D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

TRADE "LEADER" MARK
ENVELOPE MACHINES



Better times are just round the corner!

Are you ready?

Yes! better times are unquestionably coming.
Business conditions are rapidly mending, and the demand for envelopes is improving every day.
If you would get your share of the better times, instal the "LEADER" Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine.
The "LEADER" is speedy (over 150 Envelopes per minute).
Reliable, easily adjusted and made by a firm with 60 years' experience.
We are ready to send you prices and full particulars.

David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.,
31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow.

London Representatives:—**Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd. - Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.**

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE.

AGENT FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED FIRM OF

GEBRÜDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG.

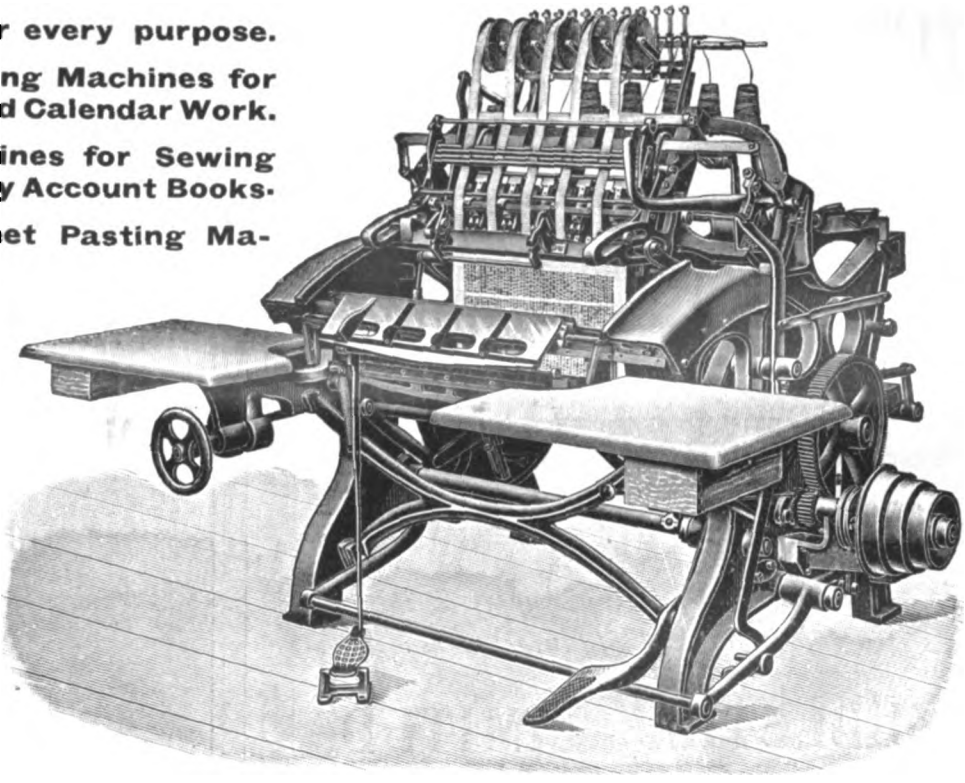
Wire Stitching Machines for every purpose.

Thread Stitching and Knotting Machines for School Exercise Books and Calendar Work.

Thread Book Sewing Machines for Sewing Light Letterpress & Heavy Account Books.

Glueing Machines, End Sheet Pasting Machines and Folding Machines (Hand or Automatic Feed).

THIS Machine is intended for sewing the heaviest Account Books, Letter Copying Books, Guard Books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 in., and the other up to 28 in. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Speed of Machine, according to size of work, is up to 35 Sections per minute.



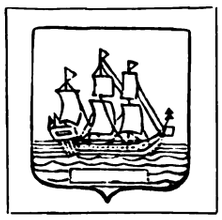
No. 33 Thread Book Sewing Machine.

For further particulars write or call at my Showrooms:

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 3126.

Digitized by Google



THE

"SHIP" BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS

TO THE TRADE.

32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL
LONDON,
E.C.1.

Telephone:
13812
CENTRAL.

Telegrams:
ACCIPITER,
LONDON.

Gold Inks

(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, CURSITOR STREET,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:
AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.. Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland. 2

"SUBLETHA"

THE above is the Registered name given to the only real

SUBSTITUTE FOR BOOKCLOTH FOR BOOKBINDING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

It wears equal to cloth, and the colours are fast against moisture and rubbing, and it is only about one half the price of cloth. It is being used extensively by some of the best known Bookbinders and Publishers.

For Samples and Prices apply to the Proprietors and Manufacturers:

SUBLETHA LIMITED,

53 LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 12. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 20, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Stereotyping as a Metallurgical Operation.

By A. H. MUNDEY and JOHN CARTLAND, M.C., M.Sc.

The practice of stereotying is essentially a process in the craft of printing, but it is none the less a metallurgical operation, and as such deserves the help and recognition of metallurgists. The assistance of members of the Institute of Metals in the problems of this industry will be welcomed. The magnitude and importance of the craft may be judged by the fact that for the production of one single London issue of a great daily newspaper no less than 40 tons of stereotype metal is cast into plates nightly.

Stereotype, as understood by the printer, is a fixed type in the form of a plate, upon the surface of which is cast a reproduction of the faces of all the type which has been set up by the compositor, together with any pictorial matter which is to be printed, either in black and white, as in the ordinary newspaper, or in any selected colouring, as in the splendid coloured prints which are now produced.

The earliest known worker is said to have been van der Meer, who early in the eighteenth century soldered type together, thus forming a solid block or slab. Later, in 1750–51, William Ged, a goldsmith of Edinburg, invented the process of stereotyping, or casting the stereo plates in a plaster of Paris mould.

Plaster has been almost entirely superseded by a material of the nature of papier maché, called "flong," invented by Wilson in 1823. It is composed of many sheets of tissue paper carefully pasted together, backed by unsized cartridge paper, and faced with a special paste. The process may be described very briefly as follows:—

The forme or page of type or illustration is laid face uppermost on an iron table, the face lightly oiled; a sheet of flong is placed upon it covered with a damp linen rag. The flong is either beaten or mangled into the face of the type, and is dried in position under a hot press or in a rotary drier. The papier maché sheet, having upon one surface a correct impression in reverse of the type face, is placed in a heated iron casting box, either flat or half cylinder in form, according to whether the plates are required to be flat for use on flat-bed printing machines, or curved for use on the cylinders of the rotary presses. Strips of iron are placed around three sides of the papier maché mould, to control the thickness of the plate and to retain the metal; the top or cover plate is secured firmly, the metal poured in, and the casting or plate, after trimming, is ready for use on the printing press. The interior surfaces of curved plates are ribbed, reducing the weight and providing a larger cooling surface.

Paper presented at Manchester last week at a meeting of the Institute of Metals.

The pouring of the metal requires considerable skill, in order to avoid entrapping air and to ensure a perfectly sound casting. The boxes are provided with water jackets in order to ensure sufficiently rapid cooling, and in many cases the metal is delivered into the casting box by means of a pump.

The great advance in this work is the production of the plates at a rapid rate—about two per minute—in the auto-plate machines. In these machines the plates are cast in the horizontal position, the convex side being downwards, the air in the casting box being effectively swept out by the flow of metal. The matrix is placed in the casting box, molten metal is pumped in, a head of fluid metal under moderate pressure being maintained in order to "feed" the casting whilst cooling. When the casting is solid it is pushed along, and is planed or trimmed, and finally the finished plate is delivered at the other end of the machine, ready for inspection and delivery to the press room. There is very little manipulation, but of necessity the control of temperatures, the condition of the matrix, and the adjustment and management of the machines call for the highest skill and experience.

A still later design of casting machine is the Junior Auto-plate. The melting pot contains from 5 to 8 tons of metal, and is fitted with a stirrer on the screw propeller principle, metal for use being drawn from the lower portion of the container. The casting box is vertical, and the matrix lines one curved portion of it, the mandrel or core being formed with rings or serrations to produce the internal ribs of the plate. Both box and core are water cooled. The metal is introduced into the top of the casting box by means of a hollow arm or conveyer, fed by a simple force pump, hand operated. Carefully arranged vents for the ejection of the air are provided, and a large head of metal is cast on each plate, which acts momentarily as a feeder and promotes soundness. This head, as it would be generally named by an engineer-foundryman, is somewhat perversely described as the "tail"; it is removed by an automatic cutter in the second operation. When the casting is completed, water at 20 to 25 lb. per square inch pressure is admitted to the casting box and mandrel through a number of holes in a hollow cylinder called the "rose," and also a simple water jacket. It is probably in these operations that the chief metallurgical difficulties arise. If the cooling be too rapid, a thin skin of metal solidifies over unsound parts, and on the complete solidification the surface is slightly drawn down; this defect produces what are termed "sinks," which, however slight, result in uneven patches upon the printed page.

Slight unevenness of cooling also causes distortion of the plate, so that when leaving the casting-box it is not truly cylindrical; a distortion of 0·01 in. is sufficient to cause endless trouble when the plates are fitted upon the cylinder of the rotary press, as they will not take an even seating, and thus too great a pressure is exerted upon the paper, injuring it and making the printing uneven and faulty. The authors have recently had experience of this feature in an aggravated form. The plates appeared to be perfect, the alloy was accurate in every particular, yet they would not fit exactly, although no errors were observable either in the mechanism or the manipulation. There can be no doubt that the fault was in uneven cooling. Had the metal been of a low grade and soft, it would have been sufficiently plastic to conform to the cylinder, but as it was hard and resilient it did not do so.

The temperature of casting is a most important matter; it varies from 265 degs. C. to 305 degs. C., according to the composition of the metal and the skill of the operator. As the alloys employed commence to deposit solid constituents at about 250 degs. C., it will be appreciated that much skill and extreme rapidity of action is necessary when the pouring temperature is in the neighbourhood of 265 degs. Actually some operators work their metal when it is already depositing the soft solid constituents and the metal is of the consistency of thin gruel.

The composition and properties of the alloys used were given by the authors in a former paper. They vary according to the character of work required, the tin content being from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., antimony 15 per cent. to 19 per cent., and the remainder lead. Sometimes a little copper is added. This increases the hardness, but, at the same time, the difficulties in melting and casting are greater, as a tin-copper constituent commences to fall out of solution at about 270 degs. C., and an antimony-copper compound at a somewhat higher temperature. We are able by courtesy of Messrs. Linotype and Machinery Limited to illustrate the Junior Autoplate casting machine overleaf.

Probably the latest development in the automatic casting of stereotype plates is by means of the "Winkler" casting machines, the invention of a Swiss engineer. The authors are indebted to Mr. W. J. Light, the English director of Messrs. Winkler, Fallert and Cie., S.A., Berne, for the details.

It is designed to cast the plates and at the same time to dispense with the "tails," the use of pumps, the necessity of trimming and shaving, and the preheating of the casting-box. The casting-box is connected directly with the melting-pot, the metal entering by

Digitized by Google

L&M

LITHO ROTARIES

THE PRESSES WITH SPECIAL FEATURES.

THESE LITHO ROTARIES have now been in use for many years, and have fully demonstrated their value to practical printers on all classes of work. When designing and developing these presses, our engineering experts collaborated with practical printers in order to give to the lithographic trade the best machines for direct and offset printing.

We specially invite those houses who at present are engaged solely in letterpress printing, and are considering the possibilities of litho machinery in their own business, particularly offset printing, to permit us to advise them in the matter. We shall be pleased to arrange for one of our experts to discuss the matter with any printer who writes us accordingly.

General printers who intend to extend their lithographic departments by installing Litho Rotary Presses should send for full details of the

L&M Direct Litho Rotary

L&M Offset Litho Rotary

L&M Two-Colour Offset Litho Rotary

The L&M Litho Rotaries are made at our Works in Altrincham, Cheshire.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

gravity through a long slit, which is opened and closed by a very ingenious valve in the form of a rod with twin bevels the whole length of the plate; the operation of closing severs the casting from the supply of metal, the "feeding" during solidification is maintained from the full pot, under the natural pressure of the head of metal.

The melting-pot is wedge-shaped, and the mouthpiece or slit is at its lowest portion. It is insulated by means of firebrick, asbestos, and siliceous marl, and the temperature is maintained for a long time after the source of heat is shut off. The surface of the metal is well protected, and is maintained in as non-oxidising an atmosphere as possible. The plate mould is water-cooled, and also is the core or mandrel, the control of water admission being automatic. The cock cannot be opened until the casting-box is effectively closed, thus avoiding splashing of hot metal.

The heating is by coal or coke, by gas or by electrical means, or by a combination of these. The electrical method of heating is greatly favoured, as it lends itself so completely to automatic control. The heating elements are immersed in the metal, and all external application of heat to the pot or container may be avoided, thus eliminating the danger of cracked pots to a very large extent. Effective thermostats are fitted. An electrically-wound clock, which is set to any desired time, switches on the current and starts the heating operation, so that the metal may be thoroughly molten and ready when the operators commence work. This is an attractive feature of this equipment.

The practical metallurgical problems in the work of stereotyping are:

The provision of an alloy which shall be capable of being melted and cast at a reasonably low temperature, in order that the papier-mâché flong shall not be charred. The casting must be absolutely sharp in all its details, even to the half-tones. The metal is required to be hard enough to withstand considerable pressure, and also abrasion, the latter being caused by the paper passing rapidly over it. It must also be sufficiently tough and strong to avoid the slightest danger of fracture due to shock, or to inertia stresses. Finally, the metal must be reasonable in price.

The fineness of face to the casting is a quality which is difficult to describe or define, but it appears largely to depend upon the amount of tin present proportional to the antimony. The tin-antimony crystals which separate on cooling must be fine, regular and evenly spaced, or the desired result is not attained. The antimony crystal is evidently much more brittle than the tin-antimony crystal of similar cuboid form.

Increases of 1 per cent. of either antimony or tin, or of both, alter the behaviour of the alloy in working very considerably; variations to a larger extent modify it proportionately.

For absolute ease in manipulation an alloy as near the eutectic as possible is desired—in fact, this is colloquially termed the "lazy man's metal"; but although it is easy in working, this is its only possible virtue, as it does not wear well, nor does it give either perfect definition or face.

In some cases the plates are nickel-plated, by electro-deposition, in order to give a harder and more durable surface. This is, however, by no means universal, nor is it quite free from disadvantages. On remelting the plates, the nickel facing floats to the top

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. BARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

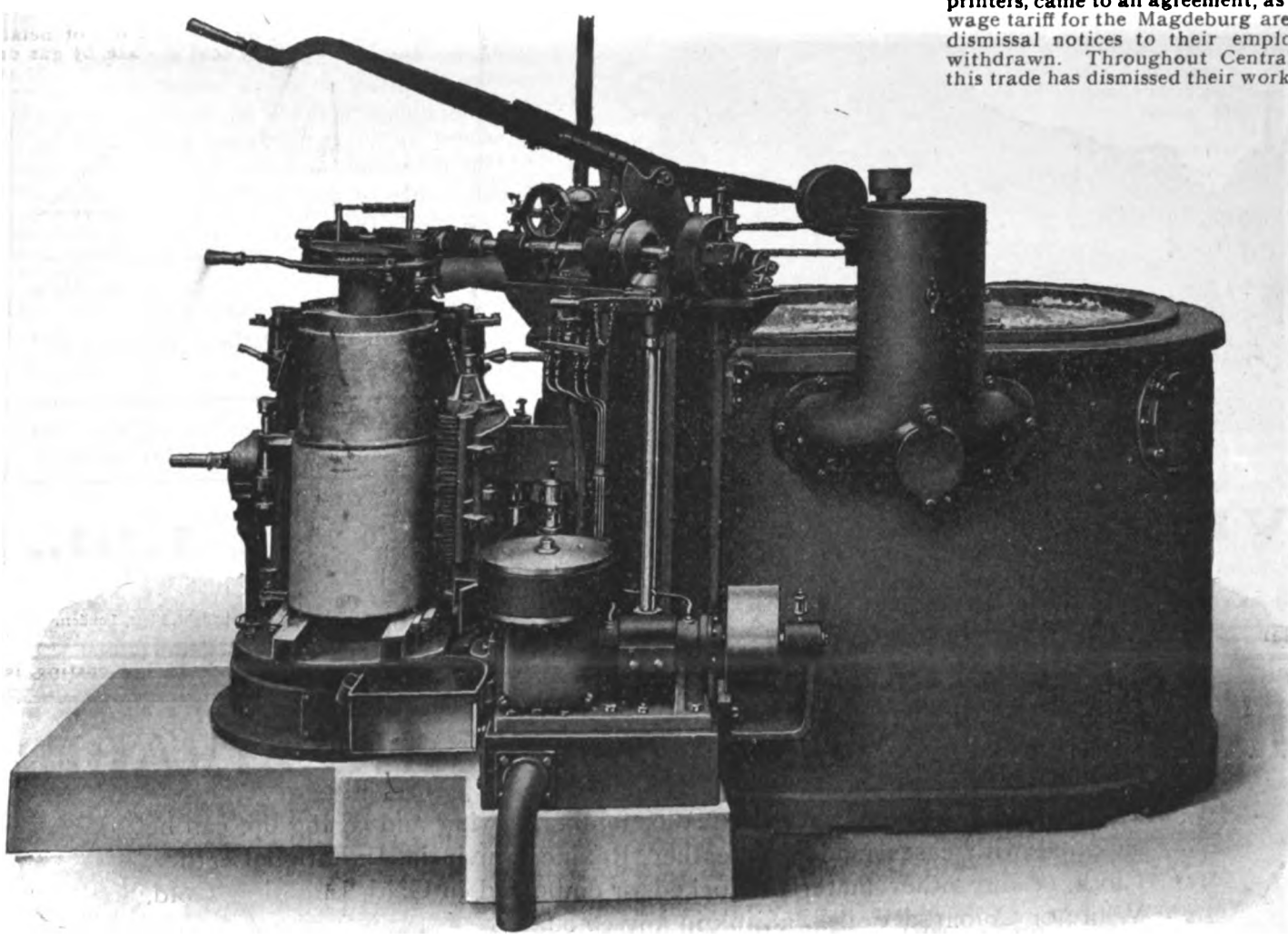
Digitized by Google

of the metal bath in thin scales, and provided the temperature is not unduly raised no harm results, as the nickel is removed by skimming. But if, by any means, it becomes dissolved, the tin-nickel compound, which has a very high melting point, becomes an additional source of trouble. This also obtains in varying measure with other foreign metals; the chief enemies being zinc and aluminium, as these in falling out of solution collect around them large quantities of tin-antimony crystals in spongy masses.

It is observed that new alloys do not work so smoothly through casting machines as those which have been melted repeatedly. This feature is also remarked in ordinary foundry practice, but these difficulties are accentuated by the great rapidity of the operations and the narrow working limits in temperature necessary. The reason for this difficulty is not evident. At the authors' works all alloys are melted at least four times to ensure as complete solution and homogeneity as possible. Loss of tin and antimony seems to offer a possible explanation, but this has been thoroughly explored and disposed of. It is therefore customary for printers regularly to mix new and previously used metals in charging their machines.

It may appear to some metallurgists, who are unfamiliar with the details of the work in a printing office, that the necessity for high refinement of manipulation, accurate temperature control, correct proportion and purity of alloys, etc., have been over-emphasised. But it is pointed out that a duty is demanded from these castings which is quite unlike any other. Their utility depends upon the high finish, in all respects, of the face or skin. It must be as accurate and perfect in definition as a die-casting which is produced in a metal mould, and conditions of production are such as preclude any trimming, polishing, or finishing of the face or working part whatever. The work must proceed with astonishing rapidity, and a hitch or breakdown in the cycle of operations must be made as nearly impossible as human power can devise. A delay of even half-an-hour in the issue of an important newspaper is an occurrence practically unheard of. Finally, the product of the casting, in the form of the printed page, is subjected to the scrutiny of not merely a few interested and skilled official inspectors, but of a public consisting of many hundreds of thousands of persons only too ready to criticise.

The authors desire to thank Mr. John Fry, of Fry's Metal Foundry, for facilities in connection with this short paper, and for permission to submit it.



The Junior Autoplate Casting Machine.

The German Printing Trade.

A Critical Juncture Reached.

The news received last week that the town of Leipzig had declared itself bankrupt brings home in startling fashion the amazing economic condition to which German industries, including the printing industry, have been reduced. Leipzig is the centre of the German printing industry and the insolvency of the town is doubtless not unconnected with the economic crisis in which German printers now find themselves.

Surveying book-printing and publishing conditions in Germany, the *Economic Review* points out that a communication from Leipzig to the *Vossische Zeitung* (August 23rd) states that the new book printing tariff, which fixes the weekly wage for the week August 17th–24th at 36.5 million marks, places the entire life of the book and printing trade in danger of extinction. The blow struck by the fixing of this wage at a rate higher than gold parity will be primarily felt in Leipzig, the home of the printing industry. The German publishing world will be totally unable to place contracts if this tariff is enforced. What this would mean for Leipzig is only too clear, for most of its life is bound up with the printing trade. As a matter of fact, the publishers of scientific works have already decided to print no new books, as they could find no market for them over world market prices. Other publishers will scarcely be able to avoid a similar decision. The crisis was already visible at the beginning of the year, when the publishers of the famous "Meyer's Konversations Lexikon" decided that they could not continue publication, as it would cost too much. The crisis was avoidable so long as the key number employed by the book dealers was not lower than the book printer's wage. This key number—which at time of writing is 700,000—is, when one considers the high price of paper, calculated with a very narrow margin of profit. When the book printer's tariff suddenly attained a multiplicator of 1,200,000, the dealers' key number was obliged to follow suit, but the book purchasers cannot meet the prices demanded. If the book trade decides to continue business with its existing stocks alone, it is a poor prospect for authors and for the German book market in general.

It is now announced that the key number of the German book trade is fixed at one million, in consequence of the increase of the book printers' tariff to two million times the pre-war rate.

A message from Berlin to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (August 26th) states that as a result of official arbitration, the Central German book printers, including the newspaper printers, came to an agreement, as regards the wage tariff for the Magdeburg area, and the dismissal notices to their employees were withdrawn. Throughout Central Germany this trade has dismissed their workers, on the grounds that they can no longer afford to run their businesses at the present rate of wages. It is hoped that as a result of the Magdeburg settlement, dismissals in the other areas will be revoked.

A report on the various paper working industries in *Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung* (Aug. 26th) gives a practically uniform picture of conditions in the coloured paper industry, the chromo paper and pasteboard industries, and other allied industries. All complain of a falling off in foreign trade, difficulty in procuring raw materials, increasing recourse to short time working and dismissals, and the tendency of prices to rise over the gold parity.

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Statistics concerning unemployment in July show that in paper and paper board making there were 3,319 men, 1,044 women, and 249 juveniles (a total of 4,612) out of work, an increase of 734 compared with June 25th. In the section of the industry relating to cardboard boxes, paper bags and stationery, the total unemployment was 4,228, comprising 1,135 men, 2,767 females, and 326 juveniles, an increase of 134. Printing, publishing and bookbinding accounted for 12,873 unemployed — 8,255 men, 3,887 women and 731 juveniles—a decrease in the total of 37. In wall papermaking and paper staining there were 210 unemployed, a decrease of 42, and in stationery and typewriter requisites (not paper), 259, an increase of 26.

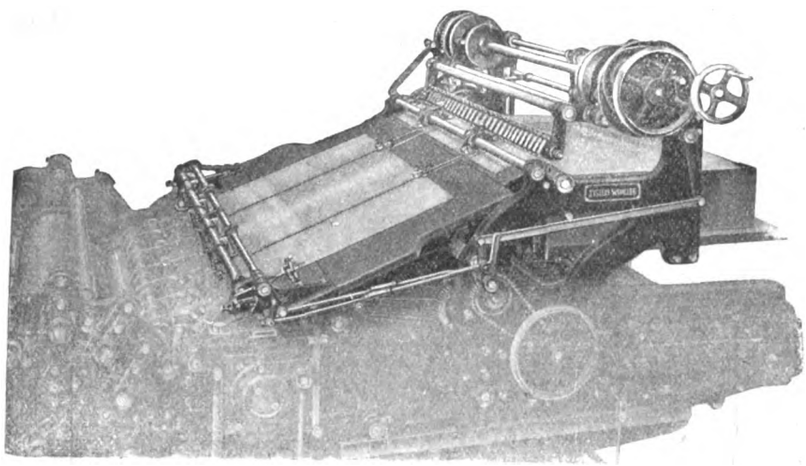
Digitized by Google

— SIMPLICITY —

The Keynote of the WINKLER Automatic Feeder.

Simplicity also means efficiency. Simplicity permits quantity production at moderate cost. The WINKLER Feeder, through its simplicity and absence of confusing adjustments has set a new standard of value, combining the utmost efficiency and reliability with a remarkably low price. Standard parts are used exclusively for the construction.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of printing machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs, and therefore suitable for short runs.

No tapes or friction wheels, and therefore no marring of colours or setting-off when working colours or backing up.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to-day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

Trade Advisory Committee:

Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec. of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr. H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)

Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

OFFICES:—

13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bank 5414 - 5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd., for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES

} **Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.**

A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

FIRE IN GLASGOW.—An alarming outbreak of fire occurred on Saturday afternoon in the printing and stationery premises of Mr. James Hart, 43, Mitchell-street. Several fire brigade detachments rendered service, but owing to the density of the smoke great difficulty was experienced in reaching the seat of the fire. Considerable damage is reported to have been done to the top floor and roof, while the second and third floors of the building suffered severely from water, the damage being roughly estimated at £7,000.

A FIRE broke out early on Sunday morning on the premises of the *Daily News* in Bouverie-street, E.C., and the photographic-room on the top floor was burnt out. Part of the roof was destroyed, and other rooms on the same floor were damaged.

THERE was a further sitting on Tuesday of the Joint Committee of the Federation of Master Printers and the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, in continuation of the discussion of the question of "direct trading" in paper.

A LECTURE on "Type Composition of Oriental Languages" is to be the principal item at a meeting of the Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London, to be held on Tuesday next at the Langthorne Restaurant, Broadway, Stratford. The lecturer is Mr. Burns, of Messrs. Burns, Bailie and Co., Braille printers and oriental language specialists, Manor Park, E.12.

PRINTERS' WIMBLEDON MEETING. — The South-East and South-West London Master Printers' Associations, together with the Thames Valley Association, are arranging a united district rally on Tuesday, October 2nd. The meeting is to be held at Johnston's Restaurant, 6, The Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W. (opposite Wimbledon Station), a conversazione and tea taking place at 4 p.m., followed by addresses and discussion at 5.

NORTH LONDON Master Printers are to meet on October 9th, when Mr. George Eaton Hart and Mr. John D. Wise are to be the principal speakers. Details of the meeting will be announced later.

AS A sequel to many complaints of petty thefts at the headquarters of the Federation of Master Printers, a young charwoman who had been working on the premises was last week charged at the Guildhall with breaking open a drawer in an office at 24, Holborn, with intent to steal. Detectives set a trap, and later caught the accused on the premises, and she admitted opening the drawer. She was remanded.

ORPHAN FUND FLAG DAY.—Wherever the position of the Printers' War Orphan Fund, instituted by the Printers' Pension Corporation, has been discussed, sympathy has been expressed, the whole industry being extremely anxious that the grants should be continued to the 900 children until each shall have reached the age of 14. Subscriptions are coming in from master printers' associations, individual firms, trade unions and individual employees, but it is thought that an effort should be made to ensure a further opportunity being given to all employers and employees in the printing and allied trades to contribute. The Organisation Committee of the Joint Industrial Council has, therefore, decided to organise a Trade Flag Day on the first pay-day in November next, and is sending to every employer in the printing and newspaper offices of the United Kingdom a letter and poster for exhibition in the works. In the larger establishments it is suggested that, if possible, a meeting of the employees be called, the object of the appeal explained, and a responsible person appointed to organise the collection inside the works on the date fixed. No flags are to be sold outside any printing works.

THE *Glasgow Evening News* on Monday celebrated its jubilee, and to mark the occasion a special supplement was issued, containing descriptive and illustrated articles dealing with the progress made during the past 50 years.

AT the Old Bailey this week Richard Grosvenor, age 37, canvasser, and William Blackburn, age 35, clerk, were found guilty on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, collecting money from tradespeople for a directory which was never printed. Sentences of nine and six months in the second division were passed.

THE sudden death of Mr. Arthur Bleach Williams occurred on September 4th. Mr. Williams was struck down with heart failure while walking along the Marine Parade, Worthing. He carried on business as a printer and bookbinder for 26 years at the Marmion Printing Works, Lavender Hill, Battersea, until 1911, when he disposed of the business, and settled in British Columbia with two of his sons, the younger of whom now owns and edits the *Cranbrook Herald*. In 1910 he returned again to the Old Country, intending to retire.

THE death took place at his brother's house, Stevenson, suddenly, on the 11th inst., of Mr. Peter Ross, stationer, etc., Killin.

THE late Mr. Herbert Vivian Beedell, of the Homestead, Hendon-lane, Finchley, N., printer, who died on August 9th, aged 53, left £30,730.

NEW YORK STRIKE.—Owing to a strike of printers, none of the big daily newspapers appeared in New York on Tuesday morning. The men struck on the previous midnight on a question of working hours. The publishers, after holding a conference, decided to pool their resources, and run off a common edition of six or eight newspapers bearing the names of all the newspapers affected by the strike.

A NEATLY printed folder reaches us from the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts (L.C.C.) announcing the new session's Artistic Typography Classes for compositors and machine minders. Bookbinding, drawing and lithographic drawing are other subjects taught. The instructors are Messrs. W. H. Amery, J. Acton, H. G. Wicks, J. W. Walls, P. J. Smith, S. W. Hayter, and G. F. Holland.

THE Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, has issued its pamphlet of "Announcements" for the session 1923-24. On this occasion the new issue deals with the evening work only. The well-known work of the day section of the Institute will be practically the same as last session, there being only small changes in details of syllabuses which can be made as the work develops. Instruction in electrotyping and stereotyping and in metallurgy is included as usual. The classes for the day courses commence on Monday, October 1st, and those for the evening courses on Monday, September 24th. Enrolments for the latter commenced on Monday, 17th inst.

Trade Union Matters.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION AND TIME DOCKETS.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have had under consideration a communication from the secretary of the Birmingham branch enclosing a specimen of a docket which had been introduced into an office in Birmingham and asking if the Council had any objection to the use of such dockets. The Council, after considering the matter, have informed the Birmingham secretary that they are not agreeable to the introduction of the docket.

TEN members of the Typographical Association were in August placed on benefit under the Association's superannuation and incapacity arrangements, the ages ranging from 56 to 69 years. A Birmingham member aged 79 has since applied for benefit.

THE membership of the Colchester branch of the T. A. has increased from 56 in June last to 150 members on the books at present.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

T. G. Gibbs, the elder, and T. G. Gibbs, the younger, cardboard box manufacturers, 26, Gopsall-street, Hoxton, London, N.1, under the style of T. G. Gibbs and Son.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDERS.

Mary L. Flint (widow), of 9, West Halkin-street, St. George, Hanover-square, London, carrying on business under the style of Lovegrove and Flint, stationer.

J. Harris, 4, Beecroft-grove, Leeds, carrying on business under the name of Jack Harris, 4, Beecroft-grove, Leeds, and at Foreshore, Scarborough, Yorks, stationer.

The Docket Question Debated.

Interesting Meeting of the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild.

A meeting of unusual character took place on Wednesday of last week, when a joint gathering of workpeople and employers in the printing industry engaged in free and frank discussion of the burning question of the docket in the printing and allied trades. Perhaps no very definite conclusions were arrived at, but such discussions undoubtedly serve to enlighten all parties, and so to facilitate the adoption of methods generally acceptable.

The meeting, which stands to the credit of the London Society of Compositors' Jobbing Guild, was held in the Board Room of the L.S.C., St. Bride-street. The chair was taken by Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, and an address was given by Mr. Ernest Pheby on "The Place of the Docket in the Costing System." Mr. T. E. Naylor (secretary of the L.S.C.) and his brother, Mr. H. Naylor (secretary of the L.S.C. Jobbing Guild), were amongst the many trade unionists present, whilst the attendance on the employers' side included Messrs. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers), Mr. W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.), Mr. A. Williamson (secretary, Federation Costing Committee), and Messrs. J. D. Wise, E. W. Carter, C. H. Lea, J. W. Garner, P. Walmsley and J. Griffiths.

Mr. Pheby delivered an able address serving well to focus attention upon the need for accurate time recording such as the docket attempts to obtain, and the difficulties associated with the matter. In tracing the connection between the docket figures and the weekly summaries and yearly cost totals, the speaker employed very useful diagrams to make clear various points, such, for instance, as how the different forms used in the Costing System fit into their places in building up the hourly rate. As to the desirability of the docket, Mr. Pheby himself took a moderate view, and, whilst admitting the need for such means of time-recording, urged the need of improvements in the form of dockets used.

The discussion was of a very varied character, pros and cons being vigorously debated on all sides but the outcome was distinctly promising for the future of the Costing System, a notable feature being the way in which the younger trade unionists present recognised the value of scientific cost-finding and the need for the docket in relation thereto.

TO-MORROW, Friday, is the date of the annual meeting and presentation of prizes of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board. The meeting takes place at Stationers' Hall at 6.30 p.m. There will be a number of prominent representatives of the printing industry on the platform, and the prizes are to be presented by Mrs. Wilton Phipps, J.P. (chairman of the London County Council Education Committee), the chair being taken by the Master of the Stationers' Company, Mr. Edward P. Vacher, F.R.G.S.

MEET obstacles—or meet failure.

BOARDS
LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.
DEXTRINE
AND
COLD GLUES.
Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.
Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.
BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.
HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 49s. 9d., 49s. 4½d., Pref., 25s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., 23s. 3d., Def., 8½, 8 3/16, Pref., 18s. 6d., 17s. 6d.; Byrom, 8s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6¾, 6⅞; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk, 38½, 36; John Dickinson, 28s. 3d., 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 88½, 88⅞; Ilford, Pref., 19s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s., Pref., 13s. 3d.; International Linotype, 55½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 13s. 4½d., 15s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s. 4½d.; Linotype A Deb., 67½; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs., Reg., 106; George Newnes, Pref., 15s., 15s. 1½d.; Odham's Press, 4s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 73s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 84s. 0¾d., 85s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15¼, Pref., 10⅞, 10 1/16; Weldon's, 34s. 4½d., Pref., 20s. 7½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 55s., 56s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO. announces interim dividend of 1s. per share, tax free, on ordinary shares.

EDWARD LLOYD, LTD.—Edward Lloyd has declared interim dividend on Ordinary shares of 9d. per share, free of tax, payable Oct. 1st.

Y. TROTTER AND SON.—Accounts for past year show divisible balance of £16,092. Dividend of 5 per cent. on ordinary shares is proposed. For 1921–22 only preference dividend was paid.

NEW COMPANIES.

T. HARDING SON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £9,000, in £1 shares (4,000 preference and 5,000 ordinary); to adopt an agreement with Catherine A. Harding, Agnes H. Harding, H. W. Harding and S. L. Harding, for the acquisition of the business of printers, formerly carried on by W. L. Harding at Batheaston, Bath, and to carry on the same and the business of stationers, lithographers, paper bag and cardboard box-makers, etc. Private company. First directors: S. L. Harding, J. Frazer, H. W. Harding and W. J. E. Moreton. Registered office: Batheaston, Bath.

GARDEN CITY PRESS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, lithographers, photographers, typefounders, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. W. Hyde and T. Booth. First directors: J. B. Morrell, A. J. Bonwick, and W. T. Bailey.

BRAY PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of Geo. Foster carried on by George Foster as The Golf Printing Co., together with the stock-in-trade, machinery, plant, etc., and to carry on the business of stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: G. Foster and E. J. French. Registered office: 8, Nassau-street, Dublin.

BARHAM PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, stationers, paper-makers, etc. Private company. First directors: P. E. C. Macnamara and G. E. Macnamara. Registered office: 65 and 66, Chancery-lane, W.C.

W. HART AND SON (SAFFRON WALDEN), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (350 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 4,650 ordinary); to take over the business of a printer, stationer, etc., carried on by W. E. Hart, at 18, King street, Saffron Walden, as Hart and Son, and to carry on the same and the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: W. E. Hart, Miss M. E. Hart and Miss B. M. Hart. Registered office: 18, King-street, Saffron Walden, Essex.

AULT AND WIBORG, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire and traffic in land, house and other property. Power is taken to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in lithographic printers', intaglio, die and other inks, dry colours and varnishes, bronze powders, typewriter ribbons and carbon paper, etc. Private company. First directors: L. A. Ault, C. I. Ferguson, F. B. Wiborg and A. J. A. Kennedy.

EXPRESS MACHINES, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers or suppliers of office printing machinery, typewriters, duplicators, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. P. Winterbotham and S. Powell. First directors: W. J. Bullimore and V. A. P. Stokes.

JACKSON AND FAUX, LTD.—Capital £600, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 5, Lord-street, Blackburn, as Jackson and Faux, and to carry on the business of booksellers, stationers, publishers, newspaper and magazine proprietors, art journalists, advertisement agents, etc. Private company. First directors: W. H. Jackson and W. A. Faux. Registered office: 5, Lord-street, Blackburn.

ASHBY SOAPS, LTD.—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares (15,000 7 per cent. "A" cumulative preference, 9,000 7 per cent. "B" preference and 6,000 ordinary; to adopt an agreement with C. H. Parsons, J. Oswell, H. E Rawlins and O. Ling, and to carry on the business of soap and candle makers, paper and varnish makers, etc. Private company. Directors: O. Ling, J. Oswell and C. H. Parsons. Registered office: 51, Wardwick, Derby.

ANGLO-EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; general merchants, factors, importers, exporters, shippers, manufacturers' agents, manufacturers of, and dealers in, paper, paper stock, cloth and other textile fabrics, etc. Private company. First directors: M. Jaffe and Mrs. R. Jaffe. Registered office: Bond-street House, 14, Clifford-street, Old Bond-street, W.1.

M. MARKSON, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares (2,000 10 per cent. preference and 3,000 ordinary); importers, exporters, publishers, dealers in fancy goods, toys and stationery, etc. Private company. Directors: M. Markson, S. Osborne and A. Lemburger. Registered office: Orme-buildings, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.

GALERIES HOWE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; photographers, sellers of photographic apparatus, cameras and accessories, dealers in fancy goods and picture post cards at Cliftonville, Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate and district. Private company. First directors: E. T. Wetherill, T. E. Howe and D. L. Moulton.

COTTAMS (LEEDS), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer, designer, advertising agent and business organiser carried on at Pearl Chambers, Leeds, by T. B. Cottom, as "Cottams," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and agents for, office equipment, office furniture, printing machines, etc. Private company. First directors: T. B. Cottam, T. J. Hearn and M. Maclean. Registered office: Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds.

G. W. ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares (1,500 ordinary and 1,000 5 per cent. cumulative preference); to acquire the benefit of an agreement dated July 14th, 1923, between W. Greenhalgh and F. Wood of the one part, and H. Lee (for this company) of the other part, and to carry on the business of bill posters, artists, designers, photographers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Greenhalgh and F. Wood. Registered office: 29A, Newport-street, Bolton.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

"ERA," LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £15,000 debentures, authorised August 28th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

FORD PAPER WORKS (1923), LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £60,000 debentures, authorised August 29th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital subject to an existing charge for £60,000; the whole amount being now issued.

E. AND F. N. SPON, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on August 27th, 1923, of charge dated July 22nd, 1920, securing all moneys due or to become due from the company to the London Joint City and Midland Bank.

E. AND F. N. SPON, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on August 27th, 1923, of debentures dated March 20th, 1922, securing £1,000.

LEONARD PARSONS, LTD. (publishers, etc., London). — Debenture dated August 29th, 1923, to secure £1,500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: W. R. Cunliffe, 34, The Grove, Boltons, S.W.

WALTER H. ROGERS AND CO., LTD. (wholesale paper merchants, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised August 17th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £800.

Note-Printing in India.

Transfer from Bank of England and De La Rue's Recommended.

Colonel Willis, Mint Master, Bombay, and Mr. Ascoli, Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, recommend, after a careful and exhaustive inquiry in England into the official and unofficial systems of manufacturing and printing security paper, that such work should be undertaken in India, and that the existing contracts with Thomas De La Rue and Co. and the Bank of England be terminated in December, 1924—says a Reuter message from Simla.

The capital expenditure on buildings, printing press, etc., would cost over 26 lakhs, and the recurring expenditure would be 28 lakhs. They criticise the existing rate and point out that the manufacture of stamp papers and one rupee currency notes in England costs £360,000 annually, while the manufacture of the same in India would cost £190,000. This estimate they regard as generous.

Apart from economy, manufacture in India would eliminate the chances of the disappearance of security papers in transit from England to India. They recommend that the work be done by the Indian Government, as the danger of entrusting the work to an inexperienced firm is very great.

The only other alternative, they say, is to entrust an experienced British firm, resident in India, provided that suitable arrangements can be made.

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for 'cut-throat' Printing

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Readers' Pensions Committee.

It is announced that the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Readers' Pensions Committee will be held on October 20th, at the Holborn Restaurant, with Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., in the chair.

The appeal issued by the executive states: "The generous support accorded in the past to the work of providing pensions for printers' readers and widows of readers encourages the Readers' Pensions Committee in once again appealing to their many friends on the occasion of the annual dinner. The committee have cause to be grateful for the readiness with which influential ladies and gentlemen have accepted the responsibility of presiding at the annual dinners, and they are glad to be able to announce that at this year's gathering the chair will be taken by Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P. Largely as a result of the assistance given by the Pensions Committee, six readers and a reader's widow were successful, on their first application, at the last April election of the Printers' Pension Corporation (through whose agency the committee operates). These candidates had themselves for many years been subscribers both to the Corporation and to the Readers' Pensions Committee. Three of them had subscribed to the Corporation between 30 and 40 years, three between 40 and 50 years, and the seventh 55 years. Fifteen pensions have been established by the committee. It is hoped that others may be added rapidly, in order that the provision made may in some measure meet the needs of the rapidly increasing number of cases seeking the committee's aid."

In a personal letter which accompanies the invitations to the dinner Major Astor says: "As you are aware, this excellent charity provides for readers who are incapacitated either by age or illness, and the success of the annual dinner means a great deal to them. I need not emphasise the importance and value of the readers' work both in connection with the press and with literature generally. Any contribution you may be good enough to send will, indeed, assist a worthy object."

Any lady or gentleman to whom an invitation to the dinner has (through inadvertence) not been sent should communicate with Mr. J. Hood (the hon. treasurer), St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C 4, who will be pleased to remedy the omission.

The committee have decided to name the pension (the sixteenth), which they hope to complete this year, the "W. A. Perkins' Pension," in recognition of that gentleman's 20 years' connection with the work, first as a member of the executive, then as hon. secretary, then as hon. treasurer, and now as chairman.

At a recent meeting of the executive a resolution (which has been forwarded to Miss Treloar) was passed expressing regret and sympathy at the death of Sir William Treloar, one of the vice-presidents of the committee.

It was recalled that when Sir William took the chair at the annual dinner in 1907 his anxiety to fulfil his engagement was so great that he hastened from a royal command gathering at Windsor, and apologised for not having time to change into evening dress.

Technical Education at Birmingham.

For the coming winter session a series of very useful printing trade classes have been arranged at the Birmingham Central School of Arts and Crafts, and the hope is entertained by the trade, which is largely represented on the Advisory Committee, that Midland firms with apprentices will afford adequate facilities for their attendance. The apprentices' day classes are for compositors and machine printers, lithographic artists and draughtsmen, the committee's belief being that this is the best means for developing initiative and skill, and thus improving both the quality and output of the craft. There are full-time day pre-apprenticeship courses covering two years, 14 to 16; part-time day courses for apprentices (Mondays and Thursday mornings, 8 to 12.30, and one, or more, evenings per week); and evening classes in compositor's work—practical and printing theory; letterpress machine printers (a Miehle machine has been installed); monotype composition and casting (the recent installation of a caster completes the monotype equipment); linotype composition (7 to 9); lithographic artists' work; bookbinding—letterpress and wood-engraving, and book-decoration. The bookbinding is a practical class, restricted to trade students. The trade representatives on the Advisory Committee are Mr. F. H. Cond and S. H. Terry (Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Associations), Mr. W. S. Walker (Typographical Society), Mr. F. H. Bruff (Printers Managers' and Overseers' Association), Mr. R. W. Carter (Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers), Mr. E. A. Bierman and Mr. A. G. Morris (Association of Master Process Engravers), Mr. G. H. Lawson and Mr. H. Olorenshaw (Artists' and Process Workers' Association), and Mr. C. E. Corbett (Bookbinders' Union). The following is the staff, all thoroughly practical men: Typography: Compositors, Mr. E. J Terry; theory, Mr. W. H. Sheath; machine printers, Mr. F. L. Whateley; monotype work, Mr. T. Gill; linotype work, Mr. F. Cottrell; book binding, Mr. F. G. Garrett; lettering and design for lithographic artists, designers and printers, Mr. A. M. Fletcher; wood-engraving and book decoration, Mr. Bernard Sleigh, and English, Miss W. K. Parnell.

THE subject of pulpwood and woodpulp has been added to the list of questions to be discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in London in October.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Tenders.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

TENDERS, to be delivered before noon on Monday, 8th October, 1923, are invited from firms having London Works, for a CONTRACT (Division III., England) for LETTERPRESS BOOKBINDING IN LEATHER, BUCKRAM, CLOTH, etc.

For particulars apply to the Controller, H.M. Stationery Office, Princes-street, S.W.1. 14250

Situations Vacant.

AGENT required to SELL LUBRICATING OILS unequalled for quality and price by old-established firm.—Write, Box 433, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4 14249

CLERK (Junior) for Bookkeeping, etc., wanted in a Newspaper Office; state qualifications, salary, etc.—Box 14237.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER and FINISHER, practical all-round Account Book, Costing, Estimating, etc., seeks sit.—C. D., 47, Somerset-road, N.18. 14239

COMPOSITOR wants employment; General Jobbing, Tabular, Catalogues, Magazines, Weekly News, etc.—Please respond to G Bradley, 26 Chapel-lane, Barton-on-Humber. 14238

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) disengaged; experienced; energetic and reliable; good manageress.—R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14241

PRINTERS' MANAGER, 20 years' London experience, seeks similar position (Works or Sole Control), or as REPRESENTATIVE; Practical Costing, Estimating, Organisation, Correspondence; highest references; personal connection.—Box 14240.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER seeks re-engagement; practical all branches, all machines, tactful disciplinarian, good refs.—Replies to Box 14246.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

TYPOGRAPHY

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.5.
CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.1.
LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, 61, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

Afternoon Classes for apprentices.
Evening Classes for journeymen and apprentices.
Day Technical School for boys preparing to enter the book production (bookbinding and printing) trades.
Evening Classes for journeymen and apprentices.
Early Evening Classes specially arranged for apprentices.
Day and Evening Classes in all branches of printing.

Full particulars as to fees etc. may be obtained on application at the various institutions.
Evening classes open 17th September, 1923.

JAMES BIRD, *Clerk of the London County Council.*

Nickerson Bros.
(ESTABLISHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.2,
AND
Alscot Road, Bermondsey, S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, WORSHIP ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.

Artists and Designers. Estabd 1882. Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,
36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.
Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Writeor' Phone—Telephone No. Clerkenwell 6471

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill. Lud. London. 'Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 18s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C 4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1923.

Print versus Pulpit.

AT a meeting last week of the Portmadoc Council it was decided, on the motion of a certain Mr. Jones, that cinema placards exhibited on the walls of the Town Hall must henceforth be veiled on Sundays on account of the posters being an "unsightly and disturbing element to people on their way to places of worship." Mr. Jones is reported to have said, in the course of the Council's discussion, that it was possible that people on their way to chapels are so affected by the placards that they are unable to listen attentively to the sermon. Rather strange, is it not, that pictures which, on six days of the week, are approved of as being in keeping with the dignity of the Town Hall should on the seventh day become "unsightly"? Apart, however, from the sightliness or unsightliness of these pictures, it would seem to be an implied compliment to the printers to suggest that their posters are able to make a mental and emotional appeal such as to eclipse even the fervid oratory of the Welsh pulpit.

Labour Newspaper Problems.

THE *Daily Herald* crisis draws special attention to the difficulties with which a Labour newspaper in this country is necessarily faced. There are some who blame the *Herald's* editorial policy for the inadequate public support which that paper has called forth. To an extent we sympathise with such critics, for the printing trade knows, as do other trades, that the *Herald's* penchant for revolution has sometimes tended to make it unduly sympathetic towards insurrectional elements in trades unionism instead of maintaining its stand as far as possible on the principles of collective bargaining and of loyalty to responsible union leaders. We do not, however, hold this to be a major factor in the *Herald's* non-success, and we note with interest some remarks in this connection made last week in the *Daily News* by Mr. Frank Dilnot, formerly editor of the first official Labour daily newspaper, the *Daily Citizen*.

Essentials of Newspaper Success.

MR. DILNOT rules out the suggestion of mistaken editorial policy and emphasises certain fundamental disadvantages which a paper owned by a party has to face. One of them, he points out, is its essential propagandist nature. A newspaper, if it is not to incur heavy loss, must primarily provide what the public wants, a wide range of news and views of a nonpartisan character, and its political line must be the free and individual expression of its proprietors, who are, of course, at liberty to diverge from party prejudices when they feel it is right to do so. That is what gives a paper some of its vital interest to readers. Further, the special disadvantage of a Labour newspaper is that, even with a substantial if not a great circulation, its advertisement revenue can never equal proportionately that of its rivals. Mr. Dilnot pays little attention to the plea of prejudice against Labour newspapers; advertisers and business men place their orders where they can get results, and they soon find out from experience where those results are to be obtained. These two considerations alone, in his opinion, put out of court a Labour daily paper except it is subsidised deliberately and systematically by the trade unions. But this very subsidy stamps the paper as propagandist, and confines its purchase to the elect. He thus comes to the conclusion that a successful Labour daily must be an individualist effort and a capitalist effort.

Enterprise and Advertisement.

SOME very effective advertisement folders and sample sets came into our hands recently from a prominent papermaking firm, in which the application of colour played a very prominent part. The schemes had evidently been well thought out by an experienced and artistic head. Doubtless this form of advertising is costly, but it almost ensures the matter receiving scrutiny and saves it from the waste paper basket. Other papermakers and merchants of our acquaintance would do well to adopt a similar forward policy in their efforts at publicity. If printers and papermakers cannot between them set a lead in methods of advertisement, they should be the last to complain of lassitude in other trades. Yet it is a remarkable fact that taken as a body printers do practically no advertising of their own, while the bulk of papermakers and paper merchants display no advancement on their pre-war attainments.

St. Bride Lectures.

St. Bride Foundation Institute, Fleet-street, has arranged an excellent winter series of lectures and meetings, for journalists, printers and others, in collaboration with London University. The session's scheme is as follows:—

Tuesday afternoons. — Twenty-four lectures, beginning October 2nd, on "Social and Industrial History of England during the 19th Century." Lecturer, Professor Gilbert Slater; Tuesday evenings. — Twenty-four lectures beginning October 2nd, on "Ancient and Mediæval Literature," by J. H. Weatherall; Wednesday evenings. — Twenty-four lectures, beginning September 26th, on "Makers of Modern Music," by Ernest Markham Lee; Thursday afternoons.—Twenty-four lectures, beginning October 4th, on "Mediæval and Renaissance Europe," by C. Delisle Burns. A series of general lectures has also been arranged, beginning on September 27th, with "Seven Business Virtues," by Lord Riddell.

Digitized by Google

ASSOCIATION OF
Master Printers of South-East London

Lecture by Mr. C. A. Bates.

The monthly meetings of this Association were resumed on Tuesday of last week at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, S.E. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Poulton (president), who was supported by a good gathering of the members. After the transaction of some brief Association business an interesting lecture was given by Mr. C. A. Bates (Messrs. Johnson, Riddle and Co., Ltd.), who gave an account of his experiences in America as a delegate to the Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, held in Atlantic City in June.

The minutes of the May meeting were read by Mr. F. Mason (hon. secretary) and duly confirmed.

Replying to a point raised by the chairman regarding the wages of platen machine minders Mr. J. Brigenshaw said the question was still in abeyance.

Mr. Poulton then invited suggestions from the members with a view to making the meetings more useful and interesting. He also briefly referred to the meeting at Dartford in June and the visit to the *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mill paid by the Association on the same day, which he said was one of the finest gatherings any District Association had ever held.

Mr. Mason took the opportunity of welcoming to the meeting Mr. W. A. Northam, a past president, who had come back to print after an absence from it of several years.

In introducing Mr. Bates the chairman said they were all acquainted with the fine class of work for which his (Mr. Bates') firm was responsible.

Mr. Bates, at the outset of his address spoke with enthusiasm of the activities of the Thirty Club in its endeavour to raise the status of advertising. During his stay of thirty days in the United States he discovered that advertising was given far greater prominence there than was the case in this country. In the States, he added, the "ad man" ranks with the lawyer and the architect. A boy may be a parson, a lawyer or an "ad man." As a matter of fact over there the "ad man" was "some" man.

After explaining how the "Thirty Club" set to work to get together a party to visit the United States as the official delegation to the Advertising Convention, Mr. Bates made allusion to the many amusing episodes experienced on board the "Berengaria" on the way from Southampton to New York. Knowing that many of the passengers on board were advertising men, the Cunard Co.'s officials naturally gave them every attention and saw to their comfort to a very marked degree.

On arrival in New York they got the first taste of the welcome that was awaiting them at a dinner, at which were prssent Mr. Houston and about 80 prominent men connected with advertising and the newspaper world. While here Mr. Bates took the opportunity of examining at close quarters the developments of the printers' craft. All the printers he came in contact with gave him a hearty welcome, and were not afraid of revealing to him any secrets. On the contrary, they could not be candid enough in explaining fully the details of the work they were doing.

From New York Mr. Bates proceeded to Atlantic City, where the Convention took place. At this gathering all phases of publicity were discussed.

Mr. Bates incidentally mentioned the visit he paid to the Curtis Publishing Co., and referred to the *Saturday Evening Post*, which has a circulation of two-and-a-quarter millions, an advertising rate of the equivalent of £2,000 per page, and for which an advertisement had to be in the printers' hands eight weeks before production to ensure its appearance.

After briefly referring to a visit paid to the White House and being introduced to the President, Mr. Bates told of some experiences in Chicago. Here he went to one of the leading employing lithographers in America, who, however, wanted at first to quarrel with him because he had been forty-eight hours in the place without having let him know. In Chicago an inspection was made of several colour printing shops, and he did not see a single flat-bed machine nor a lithographic stone.

As showing the big things done in America, Mr. Bates next drew attention to a recent mammoth copy of the Sunday edition of the *New York Times*, which he passed round the room for inspection. Printed in ten separate classified sections, each section covered some phase or activity of life.

Raising the Status of the Printer.

Coming nearer home Mr. Bates emphasised the necessity of printers as a body lifting themselves from the ordinary low status they were in to day. They had to blame their forbears for not having looked at print from the point of view of the harm that would accrue from allowing so many creative agencies to come into existence to the detriment of the production of real craftsmen. A great number of printers were now more or less content merely to sell paper and ink. He was glad to see a move being made by the Federation to raise the status of their trade by cultivating the creative side of it. If they moved in the direction he had indicated, he was sure they would help all other trades at the same time. If they took the world as they saw it to-day, there were hundreds of advertising agencies where that creative faculty he had referred to existed. That creative faculty, he thought, should never have gone out of the print shop. He believed it would be of great benefit to them if they could get the agency business grafted on to theirs. If they were to run that creative side in conjunction with their business activities, instead of just selling paper and ink, he was confident it would be the salvation of their industry. On the other side of the water it was done to a terrific extent, and over there they were a long way ahead of us in this respect. Mr. Bates asked them to survey the field of operations in commerce, and then having done that, suggest something that would help it. In that way they would put print in a vastly better position than it was in to day.

Mr. Bates spoke in the highest praise of the welcome he had received everywhere while in America.

Votes of Thanks.

Mr. Poulton said he had very much enjoyed the lecture, and was glad it had pointed a moral to them. He thought it was better to enjoy life by going all out for creative work rather than by cutting another printer's throat.

Mr. G. W. Neves, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to the visits he had made to the United States and Canada. While in the former country he went into several offices, and from the manager down to the stereotyper he was made at home. What surprised him most was that they told him everything he wanted to know.

Mr. Northam, in seconding, said he felt with Mr. Bates that the future of the printer rested to a very great extent in the creative end of his work.

The vote of thanks was put to the meeting and very cordially carried.

Mr. Poulton, in drawing attention to the claims of the Printers' Pension Corporation, said they were rather late last year in getting their plans forward. Subscriptions this year were to be devoted to the War Orphans' Fund, and he appealed for liberal support from members of the S.E. Association; subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Gordon Brew.

Mr. Bates said he had received a letter from the manager of John Dickinson's mill at King's Langley in reference to a visit of the Association to the mill.

After some discussion it was thought that a visit to the mill in the spring would make a very enjoyable outing.

Mr. J. Lack said that the District Associations never came together, and he thought that if in the winter they could organise official visits of one section to another it would be of very great use.

Mr. Poulton expressed sympathy with the idea and said the committee no doubt would consider the matter.

Personal.

LORD RIDDELL opened on Saturday an instructive and interesting exhibition of the photographer's art, arranged by the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, at 35, Russell-square, W.C.

ALDERMAN SIR ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., on behalf of the members of The 1912 Club, will to-morrow evening make a presentation to Captain Gerald Coningham on the occasion of his marriage with Miss Ruby Graham Crookes, which will take place on September 27th at Folkestone.

MR. DAVID ADAMS, M.P., is one of the participants in the controversy which is still going on at Newcastle-on-Tyne over the subject of the alleged printers' "ring" in that city. He supports the allegation of unfair trading which have been made against the master printers' organisation.

THE honorary degree of Master of Arts was, on Thursday, conferred on Mr. F. Peaker, president of the Institute of Journalists, by the University of Leeds. In presenting the recipient Professor Barbier said Mr. Peaker was a Leeds man, having been a representative on the old Leeds School Board and later on the Leeds Education Committee. In 1904 he left Leeds and began his career as a journalist.

MR. MAURICE B. ADAMS, F.R.I.B.A., the architectural editor of the *Building News*, is to retire at Michaelmas after 51 years' continuous service.

MR. A. CHADWELL, president of the Electrotypers, Stereotypers Managers' and Overseers' Association, was in his accustomed place at the monthly meeting of this organisation on Tuesday evening at St. Bride Institute. His return, after his very serious illness, gave great pleasure to the members present.

COUNCILLOR RHYS JONES, of Aberystwyth, has been presented with a silver-mounted walking stick on resigning the secretaryship of the Aberystwyth Branch of the Typographical Association after 10 years' service.

MR. ARTHUR WILSON, a member of the literary staff of the *Sheffield Independent*, has been the recipient of a clock and cut-glass salad bowl from his colleagues on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Kathleen May Whittaker.

MR. H. P. JENKINSON, of the literary staff of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, was married on Saturday, at Bradford, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Mr. J. Scott, J.P., of Bradford.

MR. CECIL E. COBB, of the sub editorial staff of the *Sheffield Independent*, and formerly secretary of the Swindon branch of the National Union of Journalists, has been married to Miss Grace Eyels, of Swindon.

THE greatest of all faults is to be conscious of none.—CARLYLE.

SAFETY FIRST!

APPLY this excellent "motto" to your business by joining **The Allied Paper Trade Protection Society, Limited,** whose key-note is PRECAUTION and whose principle is to investigate every avenue of DANGER prior to giving the ALL CLEAR signal, enabling you to grant CREDIT with confidence.

Status Reports. **Debt Recovery.**
Insolvency. **Investigations.**

Subscription - **£2 : 2 : 0** per annum.

Telephone— City 6914-3, 2 lines. Telegrams - "Asmanist," Cent.

26, 27, 28, KIMBERLEY HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

Liverpool Office— **Sixteth Street.** Telephone— Central, Liverpool 4330 4 lines, Private Branch Exchange. Telegrams— Quorum, Liverpool

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

At the Sign of "The Ship."

A Well-Known Bindery Visited.

Passing the other day along Great Saffron-hill, that comparatively secluded but most important business thoroughfare which finds itself between Farringdon-street and Hatton-garden, we called in at the Ship Binding Works, and, by the courtesy of the general manager, Mr. H. Mills, were accorded the privilege of a tour of the premises. A visit to a bindery is always of interest, and especially so when, as in this case, one finds considerable manufacturing resources in busy activity and arrangements being made for extension of the business.

Started in 1887, the firm did not at first attract much attention in the trade, but of recent years it has been making considerable headway, notably under the managership of the late Mr. James Abel, who served the company from 1894 to 1916, and under its present general manager, Mr. Mills.

It was expected that the mantle of Mr. Abel would fall upon his son, Mr. Edgar Abel, but the latter happened to be on war service at the time of his father's death, and Mr. Mills accordingly accepted the position of manager, first in a temporary capacity—expecting to give place to Mr. Edgar on his return from the front—but later permanently owing to Mr. Edgar's unfortunate decease. Mr. Edgar Abel, by the way, had a notable record of war service, in the course of which he gained the Military Cross, was taken prisoner by the Germans and died in a German field hospital.

In Mr. Mills, however, the firm has an experienced and resourceful principal, who has been with the Ship Bindery for no less than 33 years. Long as that service is, it is even exceeded by that of other employees in the same house, some of whom started in the business at its very beginning. Amongst these are two of the present foremen, Mr. Leishman and Mr. Hatton, as well as a number of workpeople, both men and women.

The large and substantial premises to be found at the sign of "The Ship" were built in the late 'eighties, and were designed especially as a bookbinding works. The building is in several floors, as is usual in London where ground space is so expensive, but special care is given to facilitate the ready passage of work from one end to the other of its travel through the different departments, and in this connection use is made of lifts and of handy transport trolleys designed to be slipped under whole stacks of books, etc., and quickly moved from one part of the floor to another.

The works are well provided with up-to-date machinery and equipped on a scale that makes possible economical mass production. The routine of work and arrangement of departments are naturally on similar lines to those of many binderies which we have heretofore described. The illustration which we are able to publish herewith gives a glimpse of one of the Ship departments showing a fine battery of Smyth sewing machines at work. There were also to be seen, of course, many workers engaged in folding, by hand and machine; others engaged in forwarding, the equipment including one of the powerful Seybold three-knife trimming machines, and moreover an interesting piece of machinery, not very often seen in London binderies, the Parkside lining machine which, geared up with a Crawley rounder and backer, puts on the first and second linings after the rounding of a book. Other workers were putting the books into their covers, Smythe casing-in machines being a feature of this department. Our inspection concluded in the basement, where we found the large gas engine which provides the works with power, and where are also the machine tools for the use of the firm's engineers, who do necessary repairs on the premises.

A department not previously mentioned, though not the least interesting, is the canteen, to which the top floor of the building is devoted. This represents a comparatively recent "welfare" development which is very markedly to the benefit of the workpeople. A bright, well lighted and airy floor is fitted up partly as a kitchen for the purpose of supplying cheap and wholesome fare, or for the cooking of such food as the firm's employees care to bring, and partly as a hall (provided with a piano) that can be used for dances, whist drives, lectures, and other recreational activities. The Ship Bindery is one of those that have grasped the advantages derivable from the "works committee" and the setting up of such a committee has resulted in some valuable suggestions for the promotion of the employees' welfare, and the harmonising of conditions generally.

We were interested to note some familiar editions of classic authors, and of school text books amongst the volumes seen in the course of their passage through the bindery.



Part of the Sewing Equipment at the Ship Bindery.

Digitized by Google

Limited editions, some in very handsome bindings were also observed. It was satisfactory to note that there is plenty of space available, and that the premises provide room for expansion. Expansion is, in fact, now proceeding; at one point a new quadruple Dexter folding machine was seen in the course of erection, whilst extension is also being made to bench accommodation. One came away with the pleasing impression of a large establishment which, even at the present difficult time, is able to keep busily occupied, and which is enterprisingly increasing its resources in the faith that better times are in store for the British bookbinding industry.

Notes and News.

The State of Trade.

Trade is reported to be still rather slow in the bookbinding industry and many houses are suffering severely from the slump. The trade houses are particularly hard hit and publishers binders are very little better off. Here and there a few houses on overtime may be met with and before long there should be extra work provided on the various year books and Christmas editions. Price-cutting is in active operation among commercial bookbinders for what large orders there are, and it is scarcely to be doubted that a good many orders are taken and executed at a loss. The winter outlook is far from bright if existing signs are to be accepted. Heavier unemployment lists are predicted in many important industries; the past weeks have witnessed a decline in trade, and the situation generally is far from reassuring. The best we can hope is that there are unforeseen circumstances that will operate in our favour and bring in their train a brisker period of business than appears to face us at present.

Binders and Technical Training.

At this season of the year most of our technical institutes are busy preparing the way for the winter session with the various classes in bookbinding. Unfortunately there are not the same facilities for students from the bookbinding section as there are for the more highly favoured typographic apprentices. Very few schools are adequately equipped to teach bookbinding thoroughly. As a rule there are very few classes, and in what classes there are there is inevitably a lack of modern plant. But a short time ago bookbinding was a handicraft, and all that was necessary for teaching the practical part of the trade was a bench and a few tools. Nowadays bookbinding stands out as pre-eminently a mechanical industry with but a minimum of handwork. Only a select few among the more artistic literary binding establishments can survive under the old methods. In stationery binding the firm that depends mainly on handwork cannot enter into competition against its better equipped contemporaries.

Handicraft *versus* Mechanism.

A sound theory in the handicraft of bookbinding may be and is indeed an essential part of the training to be served out to aspirants for honours in trade lore. It is no less an essential factor in the creation of a first-class workman. But as so much of modern bookbinding is performed on machines of one sort and another it is imperative that students should be taught all that they can be taught about the various types of machines. The best type of teaching is that constituted by sound theory augmented by actual practice on the machines. If the training classes are not provided with the equipment necessary for demonstration and practice it is difficult, if not impossible, to impart knowledge and understanding of real value. Unfortunately the plant is expensive and largely of foreign origin, therefore difficult of acquisition by departments whose guiding principle is economy.

Colouring Basils.

Some bookbinders are not aware that basils may be coloured by either dyeing or staining. The stained skins are cheaper, and of course inferior. When used in covering, the pasting and stretching disturbs the surface colour and gives rise to a mottled or faded effect. In the case of cheap work this may be a matter of small moment but it is distinctly objection able in that class of work which aims at a standard.

Price of Basils.

Red basils of exceedingly good quality and finish are offered at 7d. per square foot by a house of repute.

Pigskin as Covering Material.

A Scottish tannery, specialising in pigskins offers a wide range of colours for loose-leaf binding at prices running from 1s. to 1s. 10d. per square foot. Pigskin is a highly favoured covering for loose-leaf ledgers, mainly because of its capacity to withstand hard wear and tear over a prolonged period. A well-known house in the loose-leaf trade conducted a test some time ago in order to ascertain definitely under the most rigorous conditions the class of leather most serviceable for ledger bindings. A much-used staircase was carpeted with cowhide and pigskin and the leathers subjected to the strain of ordinary traffic over a given period. At the end of this time it was clearly demonstrated that the pigskin showed less sign of wear.

Prices of Strawboards.

Strawboard prices have been falling very consistently for a month or two owing to ample supplies at home and abroad and a slump in the demand. To-day's quotations are round about £8 per ton for 8 oz. to 20 oz., and £1 5s. per ton extra for 1¼ lb. and upwards. These figures are just under twice the pre-war price and can leave little margin for the makers. Doubtless the growing competition from English-made boxboards is an additional reason for the easier terms operating in regard to the foreign board. For printing and box-making purposes there are many users who have a decided preference for the British product.

Advance in Gold Leaf.

Gold leaf has advanced about 5s. per 1,000 leaves owing to diminished supplies and higher prices operating on German leaf.

Leather Cloths.

Samples of Levvarex to hand cover a wide range in qualities, shades and designs in leather cloths. The quality leaves very little to be desired and the finishes throughout reach a very high standard. Along with other similar productions in leather cloths, the thicker substances in Levvarex are finding a heavy market among upholsterers, motor car manufacturers and loose-leaf ledger specialists. Bookbinders themselves find these leather cloths economical to work in every way. They cut out to greater advantage, work easily and can be handled at a quicker speed than most leathers.

American Bookbinders' Convention.

The Employing Bookbinders of America are arranging to hold at Washington, on October 22nd, 23rd and 24th, their third annual convention, which promises to be of much interest and value, according to information kindly passed on to us by Mr. E. B. Judd, of the Nevitt Bookbinding Co. Efforts are being made to draw a representative attendance of bookbinders from all parts of the United States, and amongst those expected to be present we note the name of Mr. George R. Carter, the U.S. Public Printer.

Besides organisational addresses and discussions, there are to be papers on "Sociological Problems in Bookbinderies," "Stabilising the Bookbinding Industry," and "The Binding of School Books." What should prove very helpful, also, is an exhibition of bindings, for which arrangements are being made. Every member is asked to send along at least four or five samples of his work, either completely bound volumes or bindings in course of production showing unusual steps in the work. All classes of binding and rebinding are to be exemplified, and master printers and the general public are to be given opportunity to inspect the exhibits.

Amongst problems which are facing American binders, and which are sure to be discussed at the Convention, are questions of bookbinders' costing and the need for some degree of standardisation in respect of the colours, patterns and qualities of book cloths.

The Employing Bookbinders of America is an association formed some three years ago, which appears to have already attained a very high standing and to have accomplished much in developing scientific management in all branches of the American bookbinding industry.

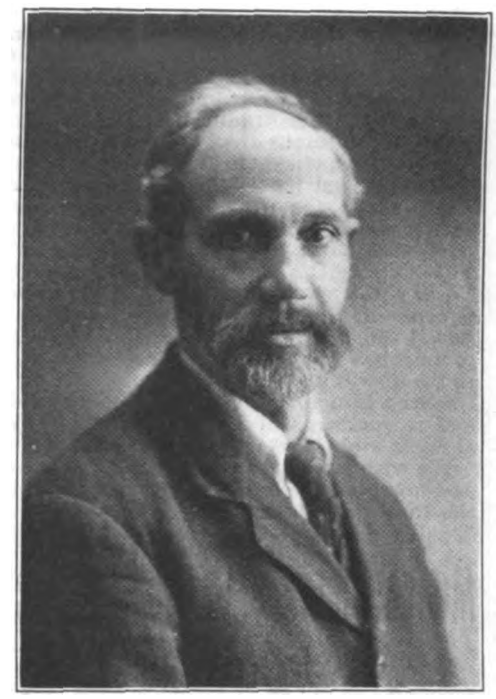
LONDON SCHOOL'S

Additional Bookbinding Instructor.

Mr. Chris. W. Atkins.

Our readers will join with us in offering hearty congratulations to Mr. Chris W. Atkins, late of the Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd., Tudor-street and Surrey-row, who this month takes up his appointment as an instructor of bookbinding under the L.C.C. at the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades.

Born in 1862 in the shadow of St. John's-Gate, Clerkenwell, he entered the world of



Mr Chris. W. Atkins.

print at Messrs Shaw and Sons, Fetter-lane, as an errand boy in 1875, and in the following year was apprenticed as a bookbinder. He remained with Messrs. Shaw and Sons until 1891, when, as a result of his association with the "Eight-hour-day" movement, he left.

In October of the same year he entered the binding department of the Co-operative Printing Society as a binder, under the late Mr. Frederick Rogers, who, by the way, had also served with Messrs. Shaw and Sons. Mr. Atkins always had a profound respect and admiration for Mr. Rogers, and he regards Mr. Rogers as the man who shaped his future. He likes to speak of him as one of Nature's noblemen, a great orator, and a recognised Elizabethan scholar. In 1899, Mr. Rogers, then in charge of the binding department of the Co-operative Printing Society, retired to take up a post as organising secretary to the Old Age Pensions Committee, a post he held until the Old Age Pensions Act was passed. Mr. Atkins assumed control of the binding department in Mr. Rogers' place, and he has occupied that position continuously up till the time of his retirement this month.

We think a happy choice has been made in selecting Mr. Atkins as an instructor. Not only is he able to draw upon a wide and up-to-date practical experience, but he has also a firm belief in "pride of craftmanship." Slovenliness and unreasoning "rule of thumb" methods annoy him, and he has always endeavoured to impress upon the many apprentices he has trained the necessity for thinking out a job and working intelligently. He enters upon his fresh sphere of activity full of a desire to impart the accumulated knowledge of a lifetime to those willing to be taught, and, in teaching others, to learn himself.

Outside the "cloth-bound board" of his business life, Mr. Atkins has found time for numerous interests. Trade society matters early claimed his energies, and for 50 years he has been actively engaged in factory and labour movements. He has held office in his trade union continuously for 30 years. For seven or eight years he was a member of the Executive of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation (London Section), and he now

Digitized by Google

acts as trustee of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers and of the bookbinding Section of the same union.

For many years he has been a member of the Stationers' Mutual Benefit Society, for which he has done some eminently useful work. Then again, Mr. Atkins has identified himself very closely with the fine work carried on by the Vellum Binders and Machine Rulers' Pension Society. One of the questions which this organisation has fiercely espoused for many years has been the inequity of the deduction that is made from the State Old Age Pension in the case of workers who, after many years of thrift, find some of their savings penalised. Mr. Atkins has made this question his own and has not been afraid to speak out whenever opportunity has occurred.

Another direction in which he has won for himself considerable reputation is as a member of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers' Association. Apart from many interesting lectures which he has delivered to this organisation at different times, his opinions regarding contemplated changes of policy or of programme have always carried much weight. His membership of this Association covers a long period, during which he has become very popular.

His more intimate friends remember him as a keen cricketer and cyclist in years gone by. To-day the chairmanship of the Palmers Green and District Allotment Association and 15 rods of allotment keep him busy, but rumour has it that he sometimes steals away to the bowling green.

Born a Londoner, he loves "Old London," and in moments of leisure delights to chat about it and the Fleet street of yesterday.

We wish him every success in his new post and hope that he may live long to enjoy the freedom which his retirement brings him.

Manchester Master Printers' Lunch.

Lord Mayor as Chief Guest.

The Manchester and Salford Master Printers' Association met at lunch on Thursday, when the principal guest was the Lord Mayor of Manchester. Mr. H. A. Bethell presided.

Mr. R. G. Evans proposed "The Prosperity of Manchester," and recalled the city's early association with the printing press in 1588, though unhappily it was producing seditious literature.

The Lord Mayor, in responding to the toast, also recalled some interesting facts from the city's past, and went on to stress the value of the public service in modern Manchester, asking if the public fully appreciated what was done for them within the Corporation by men working without fee or reward.

Mr. H. A. Bethell explained that the members of the association had met so that the trade of printing should be brought more clearly before the eyes of Manchester. There were many in the trade who were quite prepared to assist the Lord Mayor in the work he and his colleagues were doing, and in particular they were anxious to see his work for the hospitals succeed. Twenty-one printing concerns had arranged to hold a collection every Saturday for the fund, and the committee hoped this week to increase that number.

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, said he was convinced that the work of the hospitals would cost three times as much if it came on the rates as by voluntary effort, and he was determined and hopeful that he would free the local hospitals from debt before his term of office expired.

The Late Mr. Owen Connellan.

The funeral of the late Mr. Owen Connellan, J.P., the Deputy Lord Mayor of Leeds, and for many years a leading member of the Typographical Association, which took place at Leeds, was attended by a large gathering of the public men of Leeds and by representatives of the printing and newspaper trades, including: the Lord Mayor of Leeds; Mr. A. Grime, the general manager of the *Yorkshire Post*; Mr. J. W. Miller, the overseer of the *Yorkshire Post*; Mr. R M. Lancaster, ex-secretary of the Leeds branch of the Typographical Association; Mr. J. D. French, president of the Typographical Association; Mr. J. Braily, Leeds Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; Mr. W. Bottomley, executive council of the Typographical Association; and Mr. J. Robertson, representing the "companionship," of the *Yorkshire Post*.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

About 40 members, ladies and visitors put in an appearance for the bowling handicap at the Bull's Head Hotel, Hale Barnes, on the 8th inst. With such a good attendance, and nearly all bowling, by the time the final contest was reached, the shades of evening were falling fast, and it became a question whether it would be better to defer the final to another day. However, it was decided, the contestants agreeing, to play off at once a game of 15 up instead of 21, Mr. J. P. Hardisty receiving 3 points instead of 6 points. This gentleman proved to be "the dark horse" of the afternoon, and the handicap was too severe for Mr. Chas. N. Knowles, as Hardisty ran out the winner by 15 points to 6 points.

The final result was:—First prize (clock), Mr. J. P. Hardisty; second prize (set of military brushes), Mr. Chas. N. Knowles; third prize (cigarette case), Mr. E. McVay; ladies' prize (silver-plated sugar scuttle), Mrs. A. E. Crossland; visitors' prize (tobacco pouch), Mr. A. W. Westgate.

After this there was a hurried adjournment from the green to the Hotel, when the president took the chair. In his opening remarks he expressed the pleasure it gave him to greet such a large gathering, and he was sure all had enjoyed, not only the games, but the lovely afternoon in the country. Before presenting the prizes, he suggested the winners should keep them where they could be seen, so that they would be constant reminders of the duty of each member to attend as often as possible the meetings and gatherings of the Centre. He had also noticed that some of the best bowling during the afternoon had been done by members who had not yet put in an appearance when they had bowling matches on, and he hoped that in future they would rectify this. The president then presented the prizes to the winners. In presenting the visitors' prize to Mr. Westgate, he said that it gave him great personal pleasure, because when he first came to Manchester Mr. Westgate was the first gentleman he met on business matters.

The prizes having been distributed, Mr. F. Scouler (vice-president) said how delighted he was to see such prizes as had been given. He himself had been responsible for providing the green and he had done the best he could, but was sorry he had not been able to procure a better one. He thought the green that afternoon had been too much like the Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon. He then expressed the thanks of the members to the president and lady president, Mr. J. Clarke (Blackpool) and the Manchester Council for providing the prizes for the afternoon.

Several members then criticised the way the handicapping had been done, although in some circumstances they said it had been to their benefit.

Vice-president Scouler protested against such criticism, saying the committee had done their best under the circumstances, but acknowledged that they had erred in one way, and that was not knowing the capabilities of all the members as bowlers, they had given points instead of placing them back, but this would be remedied in any future handicap. He expressed the hope that the better bowlers would in future help them to win the cup once more instead of having the Council to do all the work.

Mr. McVay here urged that all should be sincere and feel that all had done their best, and that the winners had justly won. The whole event had been brought about by an effort, and that effort had been supported by all who had given prizes and otherwise helped.

Mr. Hardisty said it was the first handicap he had been in, and therefore it was the first time he had won a prize. It was quite a pleasure to take home the handsome clock he had won.

Mr. Knowles considered all had done well and they had had a delightful time. He was very well pleased with his prize.

Mr. McVay gave thanks to all who had been instrumental in providing the afternoon's enjoyment. It had been to him a great pleasure to meet once more so many of the members' wives and other visitors. When he came he had no idea of winning a prize—it was the first he had won—he could now look forward to winning others.

Mrs. Crossland said she was delighted at having won the handsome prize presented by Mrs. Robinson, the wife of the president, and she would certainly come again—though they would handicap her in any future ladies' event.

Mr. Westgate said he had attended the gatherings on several occasions, and expressed his pleasure at the way he was made welcome. He had known the president some time, as he met him when he first came to Manchester. He thanked the Council very much for the prize, and would tell them that he made up his mind before he came that he would win it.

Mr. Watson, on behalf of the visitors, expressed thanks for the way in which they had been entertained, and was sure that all the visitors thoroughly appreciated the effort.

Mr. Westgate then seconded the vote of thanks.

Mr. Winstanley thought they all had thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and that the thanks of all were due to those who had provided the afternoon's entertainment—prize givers and others.

Before closing the meeting, the president said he once more wished to tender his thanks to all for coming, and, if the prizes had given pleasure, the gratitude was his, and he was ready at all times to do what he could. Nowhere had he met the "Hail fellow well met" spirit as it was displayed in the Manchester Centre. The true spirit of the P.M. and O.A. was one of brotherhood, wherein all should be brothers. He had thought that the experiences of the War had created this spirit and destroyed the autocratic mind, but he had recently received disillusionment on this point. Anyhow, he would at all times fight hard for the principles of brotherhood, but he must have the help of all members—one brotherhood for the P.M. and O.A.—though their positions in business differed. Some might be high, some might be low, but all must act as true members.

SEELEY CUP.—The final for this event will be played in Manchester between Liverpool and Yorkshire on Saturday, September 29th, at 3 o'clock, on the green of the Newton Heath Bowling and Tennis Club, Ltd., Claremont-street, Thorpe-road. By kind permission, members, ladies and friends may obtain refreshments during the game. Tea will be provided at the café of the Failsworth Industrial Society, Ltd., Church-street, Newton Heath, at 6 o'clock. WEE MAC.

Organising Master Printers.

North-Western Alliance Activity.

The Federation of Master Printers is giving special attention to the organisation of the master printers of the North-Western Alliance (Cumberland and Westmorland), and Mr. L. J. Cumner of the Federation staff is at work in the area. All the printers, both members and non-members, in the Whitehaven District have been visited. The Association includes Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport and Cockermouth, as well as a number of adjacent villages.

The annual meeting of the Association was held on Friday, September 7th. Useful discussions took place on the questions of price-cutting and estimate variation, and suggestions were made for the holding of regular monthly meetings of the Association. On the proposition of Mr. T. T. Moss (W. H. Moss and Sons, Ltd.), Mr. A. Smith, junr. (Messrs. Smith Bros., Whitehaven, Ltd.), was elected president.

Mr. J. R. Williams (*Whitehaven News*), was re-elected secretary and treasurer. It was agreed that the president and secretary should interview and call an informal meeting of the four printers in Maryport, and arrangements were also made for dealing with certain difficulties in Workington. It is felt that the Association has taken on a new lease of strength and usefulness.

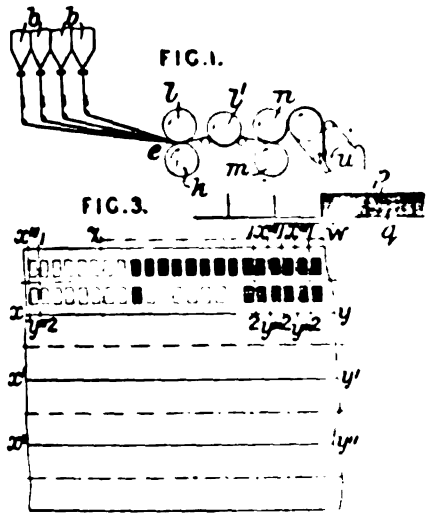
Mr. Cumner has been visiting the printers of the Kendal district during the early part of the present week, and it is hoped shortly to arrange a gathering to meet Mr. W. B. Wykes, vice-president of the Federation. Carlisle and Barrow will be visited in due course.

Digitized by Google

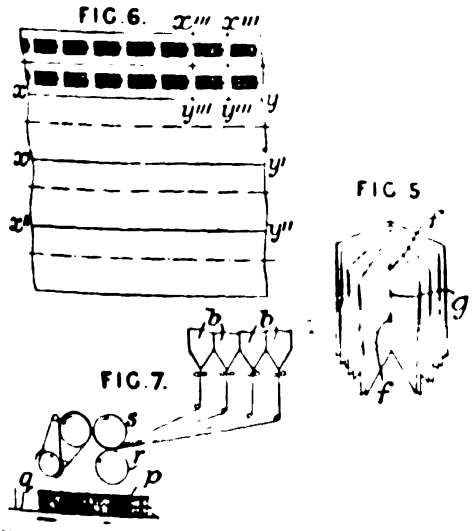
New Inventions

A Bookmaking Machine.

Apparatus of a novel character for the rapid production of printed books is the invention of Mr. H. Mainguet, of Paris, and consists of the combination of delivery, associating, cutting, stapling and stitching appliances, by means of which books are formed from a printed web by slitting the web longitudinally into strips, which may be folded



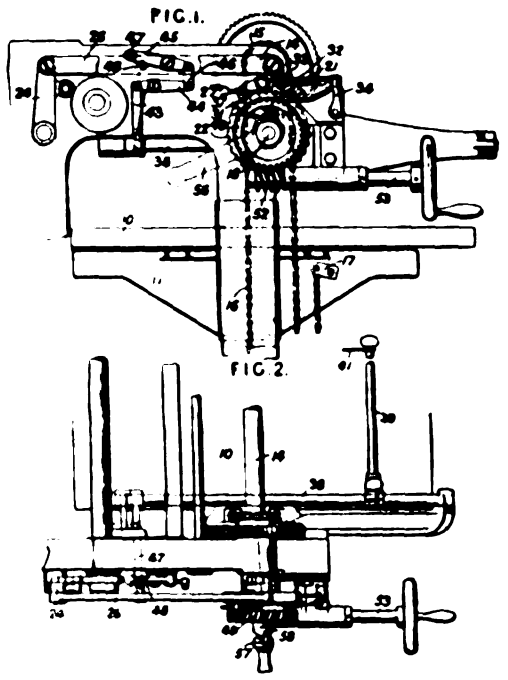
longitudinally or not, superposing the strips, stitching them with thread or wire or both transversely, cutting them transversely in the centre of two lines of stitching, and folding them transversely along the lines of stitching so as to produce book sections made up of interfolded elements stitched or stapled together. Or, the superposed strips may be merely cut transversely and the sections formed into books by glueing or lateral stitching. Fig 3 shows a printed web slit along



lines x, y . . x^{iii}, y^{iii} into four strips, each two pages wide. Each strip comprises on each side thirty-two printed pages between the lines z, w, which length is the circumference of the printing cylinder. The four strips are folded longitudinally by folders b, Fig. 1, superposed at e, stapled by the cylinders k, l, stitched by a cylinder l^1, cut transversely by cylinders m, n, and folded along the lines of stitching, producing book sections, as shown in Fig 5, made up of four elements of eight pages each, stitched at f and stapled at g. The transverse cutting lines are shown at x^{iii}, y^{iii}, Fig 3, and the transverse folding lines at 1, 2. The web length z, w thus produces eight book sections, each section of four elements, and each element of eight pages, i.e., a book of 256 pages. The book sections are assembled by a cylinder u in the cells p of a conveyer q. In the modification shown in Fig. 7, the four slit and folded web strips are merely severed transversely by cutting cylinders s, r into four-page elements, which pages are of double size, as shown in Fig. 6. In this case, books made up of 32 elements, each of four pages, are assembled in the cells p of the conveyer q.

Feeding Sheets.

In an invention by the American Type Founders' Co. sheets are fed to printing presses from a pile which may be raised by automatic mechanism controlled by the height of the pile, or the pile can be raised independently as desired by manual devices operating through a one-way clutch and gearing



so arranged that the friction of the gearing is normally sufficient to hold the table in its raised position, but is not sufficient to do so when the table is given a lowering motion. As shown, the pile table 10 is supported by vertically guided brackets 11 carried by chains 16 passing over sprockets 15, the loose ends of the chains depending from the sprockets and being held by members 17. The sprockets 15 are mounted on a shaft 14 geared to a shaft 18, which is capable of being operated automatically or by hand. The automatic means comprise a ratchet 22 operated by a pawl 27 on an arm 21 freely mounted about shaft 18, and oscillated in unison with a cam operated arm 24 by means of a link 26. A pawl 29 prevents backward motion of ratchet 22. The raising means may be held out of action when the pile is at the required height by a pin 47 on a lever 45 controlled by a feeler 41 on an arm 39 connected to a shaft 38. The shaft 38 transmits its motion to the lever 45 via lever and link mechanism 43, 44, 46, Fig. 1, and the pin 47 acts on a pin 48 on link 26, and prevents the action of the arm 21 when the pile is sufficiently high. The shaft 18 may also be operated as desired by a worm 52 on a hand-operated shaft 53 and a worm-wheel 49, which drives shaft 18 through a uni-directional roller clutch, or the shaft 18 may be driven directly by a crank 56, which can be moved axially to cause a notch 57 to engage a bevelled tooth 58 on the wheel 49. The automatic drive may be put out of action when desired by engaging a plate 31 pivoted at 30 by a catch 34. This plate raises pawl 27 out of action by action on a pin 37 on the pawl, and the locking pawl 29 is also raised out of action by a crrcular aperture 32 and a pin 33, the aperture being of such a size as to allow of the normal motion of pawl 29. It is stated that the pitch of worm 52 is such that when the pawl 29 is out of action the friction between the worm and wheel is sufficient to hold the table, but if the table is given a lowering motion, the friction is not sufficient to hold the table.

Waterproofing Paper, etc.

According to an English patent (granted to Mr. F. Moeller), the material is waterproofed by treatment with thionyl chloride or sulphur chloride or dichloride in the atomised state. The liquid may be sprayed in a chamber by a sprayer, and thence carried by a pipe to the treating chamber through which the paper is passed. The circulating system contains a drying apparatus for separating sulphurous and hydrochloride acids, and a blower. The paper may be alternatively passed over a porous block saturated with the reagents; or the latter may be applied by porous rollers dipping into the liquid or by rollers sprinkled with it.

A composition adapted for waterproofing fibre tubes is formed by heating together 25 to 60 parts of gilsonite, 25 to 70 parts of paraffin and 5 to 10 parts of petroleum oil. The mixture melts at 50 to 65 degs. C.—American patent granted to Messrs. G. A. Richter, W. B. Van Arsdel and D. H. White.

U.S. patent, granted to Mr. W. Hoskins, relates to waterproofing paper. Insoluble soap, *e.g.*, calcium or zinc stearate or resinate, is sprinkled or dusted on the surface of paper, and all except the adhering particles are then removed.

The following summaries relate to patents granted for waterproofing paper, etc.:—

A paper stock which can be felted on a paper machine is formed of fibrous pulp and a waterproofing emulsion which may contain asphalt or coal tar pitch, clay and water.

A waterproofing composition adapted for use on paper is formed of an aluminium soap, albumin, zinc oxide, and carbon tetrachloride of gasoline.

A waterproofing composition for paper containing paraffin, rosin and magnesium sulphate.

A mixture of pasty Hydrosme revieri (0·4 to 0·7 per cent. aqueous solution), $0{\cdot}2Na_2CO_3$. $NaHCO_3.2H_2O$ and 6 parts of cupric ammonium arginate solution (5 per cent.) is painted on strong paper and dried.

A strong and waterproof paper is manufactured by treating thin Japanese paper with a solution of 375 g. of Chondrus collatus, 18·8 g. of flowers of zinc, 75 g. of wood pulp in 9 litres of water, and then rolling through hot rollers.—A. P.-C.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

Paper Sizes.

More Arguments in Favour of Simplification.

A further contribution to the discussion on paper standardisation is made by the book and magazine sectional committee of the general committee which was appointed by the Department of Commerce, Washington, to investigate the size and grade situation in the manufacture and use of printing paper.

Vast Range of Widths.

The latest statistics available through the Federal Trade Commission, Department of Commerce, and the American Paper and Pulp Association, show that slightly over 1,000,000 tons of book and magazine paper are produced annually in the United States, in which production there are utilised 258 book papermaking machines, ranging in width from 56 in. to 196½ in., and having a total estimated capacity of 3,849 tons per 24-hour day. A quick mental analysis of this vast range in widths implies immediately to our minds the vast changes that have taken place in the past 50 years in the development of papermaking machinery, and the total lack of standardisation, as well as the variations of opinion as to the flexibility of these machines and what is the best practice as to width sizes. It must be remembered that papermaking machines are of tremendous proportions as to length and take up considerable space and investment in paper mills, and determine the contributory factors, such as water, pulp conveying devices, digesters, beaters and all the elements that enter into the securing of the finished product, namely, paper in rolls. From this basis the recommendations contained in this report must originate.

Over-Equipment.

The statistics given in the report show that there are many more violations of the recommended standard sheet and roll width sizes in the magazine field than now exist in the jobbing or commercial fields, which in turn accounts largely for the conditions reported in the printing industry by the committee on elimination of waste in industry, when they stated that "the United Typothetæ of America by actual survey throughout the country estimated the over-equipment of printing machinery at from 50 to 150 per cent., representing hundreds of millions of dollars of idle equipment," due to a large extent to lack of standardisation.

In another part of the report on waste in industry it is stated that at one time there were 60 different sizes of a certain type of machine, but through exhaustive research and with the help of the paper manufacturer, publisher, printer, and binder, this has been reduced to six sizes to meet all practical needs, thus simplifying and economising the production of printing and binding, as well as eliminating waste in material and human effort.

The information compiled shows that there are to-day 441 different sheet sizes and 93 different roll widths of book paper being used in the magazine publishing field alone.

Standardisation of Machine.

The committee's idea in submitting the detailed reports has been to so arrange these varying page sizes into groups that they will fit into the range of the suggested sheet sizes and thus carry back, by the slightest variations, while still retaining their general appearance, this standardisation to the paper machine itself. The present conditions appear to be unintentional, arising from a lack of guidance and as a result of custom which has been crystallised into habit and needless prejudice, but these objections can be removed by education and appeal to self interest and the benefits to be obtained. Certainly the advantages far outweigh the drawbacks.

The most economical or ideal production of book paper would be with the elimination of all orders requiring less than a 24-hour run of a paper machine, which would amount to from 20 to 25 tons per day, depending upon their minimum special direct-making-order trade customs to a 24-hour machine run for a size and weight. Through a reduction in the present wide variety of paper sizes substantial savings would be made in the cost of printing, printing machinery manufacture as well as in paper costs.

Guides for Orders.

Those sizes and roll widths given in the recommendations should therefore be used as guides for the elimination of paper orders that call for less than 25-ton orders or a 24-hour run for a book paper machine of the ordinary type.

It is also to be remembered that while to the large users of paper who are in a position to have their paper manufactured specially for their own requirements, the full weight and purport of this report will not be of immediate concern, it should be realised that the benefits to be derived from a general standardisation of various printed forms would result in great benefits to advertisers, lithographers, machine manufacturers, printing production generally, as well as in papermaking machines for paper mills.

Therefore the committee wishes to submit its recommendations for sheet sizes in their single and doubles, as well as rolls, as outlined in the accompanying table, in which are given a broad range of untrimmed page sizes that will cut to advantage from the sheets as given, and will be the first step toward effecting the savings that are possible by adherence to this programme.

Untrimmed sizes are given because of the lack of standards in trimming and also because of variations in trim due to some publications being side-wired and others saddle-stitched. The average trim off the above sizes is ⅛ inch off head and ¼ inch front and bottom.

The four sizes included in this list, 26 x 29, 25 x 38, 32 x 44, 34 x 45½, and their doubles, are the sizes the committee on simplification of paper sizes has recommended for general printing use and for jobbers to stock.

RECOMMENDED SHEET SIZES AND ROLL WIDTHS FOR UNTRIMMED PAGE SIZES.

Sheet Sizes — Single.	Sheet Sizes — Doubles.	Untrimmed Page.	Untrimmed Page.	Untrimmed Page.
	37 x 49		6⅛ x 9¼	9¼ x 12¼
26 x 29	29 x 52		7⅛ x 13	13 x 14½
25 x 38	38 x 50	4¼ x 6¼	6¼ x 9½	9½ x 12½
28 x 42	42 x 56	5¼ x 7	7 x 10½	10½ x 14
28 x 44	44 x 56	5¼ x 7	7 x 11	11 x 14
30½ x 41	41 x 61	5⅛ x 7⅞	7⅞ x 10¼	10¼ x 15¼
32 x 44	44 x 64	5½ x 8	8 x 11	11 x 16
33 x 46	46 x 66	5¾ x 8¼	8¼ x 11½	11½ x 16½
35 x 45½	45½ x 70	5 11/16 x 8¼	8⅞ x 11⅞	11⅞ x 17½

ROLL WIDTHS.

25, 28, 30½, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45½, 46, 49, 50, 56, 61, 64, 66 and 70.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	August. 1922.	August. 1923.	Jan.-Aug. 1922.	Jan.-Aug. 1923.	August. 1922.	August. 1923.	Jan.-Aug. 1922.	Jan.-Aug. 1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	420,262	329,015	2,184,884	2,082,825	463,505	343,785	2,592,363	2,212,638
Packings and Wrappings	261,792	311,189	1,766,150	2,397,299	342,913	390,469	4,439,347	2,995,842
Coated Papers	7,817	11,572	60,663	77,745	29,177	37,671	254,686	274,948
Stationery	3,359	4,825	27,338	34,477	13,031	17,882	100,963	140,216
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	75,321	90,752	497,938	697,196	87,841	94,984	599,756	734,466
Strawboard	333,241	219,251	1,913,375	1,934,742	148,372	101,048	773,719	900,731
Other Sorts	31,376	52,906	296,861	352,934	109,004	148,549	896,279	1,026,984
Totals	1,133,168	1,019,510	6,747,209	7,577,218	1,193,843	1,134,388	7,663,113	8,285,825
Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	88,433	54,435	305,386	313,816	104,565	52,920	383,606	308,647
Norway	62,010	28,546	376,510	276,718	60,618	27,998	401,502	285,541
Germany	6,049	23,983	71,818	117,311	6,075	27,167	72,047	128,630
Belgium	2,222	646	18,535	7,323	3,065	1,344	30,745	16,106
United States	1,167	551	75,027	8,593	4,672	3,305	95,706	30,431
Canada	83,560	—	92,370	1,338	87,051	—	96,999	3,414
Newfoundland ...	75,480	86,020	514,917	497,296	83,386	90,305	689,423	529,945
Other Countries ...	101,341	134,834	730,321	860,430	114,073	140,751	822,244	909,924
Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.								
From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	19,645	16,263	180,092	221,386	24,188	19,676	227,082	252,975
Sweden	113,742	105,291	617,490	813,585	139,559	131,192	821,890	988,124
Norway	63,709	47,331	408,075	417,061	76,146	56,629	528,076	508,578
Germany	21,006	102,508	259,504	665,880	27,750	115,464	320,154	757,909
Belgium	7,712	4,881	56,589	47,139	21,526	13,123	145,977	118,029
Canada	15,987	11,782	69,102	78,078	18,397	15,018	89,390	100,353
Other Countries ...	20,991	23,133	174,698	154,170	35,347	39,367	306,778	269,874
Coated Papers.								
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	3,722	3,381	21,994	32,566	9,250	8,314	52,809	86,630
Belgium	2,219	2,670	15,224	12,905	9,458	8,043	67,758	44,416
France	767	1,434	7,644	10,541	6,508	8,509	56,715	59,558
United States	140	329	4,012	4,121	1,471	2,813	39,030	35,979
Other Countries ...	969	3,758	11,789	17,612	2,490	9,992	38,374	48,365

Future of Riordon Paper Co.

Under the plan of reorganisation of the Riordon Co., says the Toronto correspondent of *The Times*, the capitalisation of $47,000,000, representing $10,000,000 of eight per cent. first preferred, $10,000,000 of seven per cent. preferred, and $27,000,000 of common stock, will be reduced to $10,000,000 of seven per cent. cumulative prior preference shares, $5,500,000 of seven per cent. preferred, and 600,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

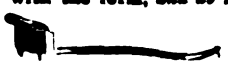
Funded and other indebtedness will be reduced by $15,000,000. The new plan is apparently regarded by bankers as adequate, and with a strong board of directors, headed by Senator Curry, the future of the company is regarded hopefully.

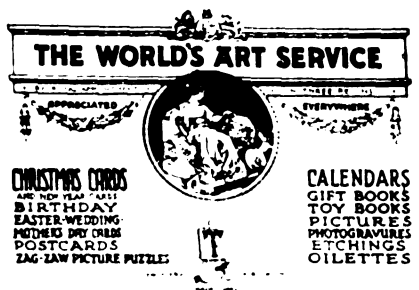
Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on package denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1892. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
28a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN,
Commercial Printers & Stationers,
9, ROLLS PASSAGE,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

ESTABLISHED 1874


10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1



THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

"BOLDEFIGGER" CALENDARS
(REGISTERED).
To Printers and Stationers.
I am again advertising "Boldefigger" Calendars very extensively this season and you will probably have many enquiries for them from your customers.
Be prepared to show them samples and give quotations. Full particulars and specimens will be sent on receipt of a post card. Ask for "List A."
GEO. W. LOCKWOOD,
Publisher of the famous "Boldefigger" Calendars,
8, City Road, Manchester.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention "The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."

Digitized by Google

Spicers Limited.

Profit in First Year of Complete Amalgamation.

For the twelve months to the end of March last—the first complete year since the firms of Spicer Brothers and James Spicer and Sons were amalgamated—Spicers Limited announce a gross profit of £391,108, which, with £75,098 brought in, makes a total of £466,206. Deducting £314,923 for salaries, rates, taxes, directors' fees, etc., there remains £151,273. Debenture and note interest together require £28,654, and the interim dividend on the preference shares took £16,250, leaving a disposable balance of £106,379. The balance dividend on the preference shares again requires £16,250, and the directors propose to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. for the twelve months on the ordinary shares. This will absorb £20,000, and will leave £70,129 to be carried forward.

The directors explain that the accounts are issued later than usual owing to the large amount of work in connection with the amalgamation. The two concerns, it appears, are not yet by any means so merged as to show the economies and advantages that are ultimately to be gained. In addition to this the general depression in trade, both in this country and throughout the world, continues to have a considerable influence on the company's operations.

Since the close of the financial year all the 8 per cent. notes have been extinguished. A new issue of 5½ per cent. notes was made in November last, and the effect of this reduction in the rate of interest and the amount issued will, of course, be shown in the next balance-sheet.

For 1922 a dividend of 1½ per cent., actual, was paid by way of interim on a capital of £250,000, and 3 per cent., actual, as a final dividend on the increased ordinary capital after the amalgamation.

At the general meeting of Spicers Limited, held on September 7th, the chairman, Mr. H. G. Spicer, said that in regard to Australia the Preferential Tariff in favour of newspaper made in the United Kingdom had been a great help to "news" mills in this country by enabling them to keep fully employed.

In view of the grave difficulties that most mills in this country were experiencing in regard to keeping running, this extra Preference was for "news" mills a real help, and he hoped that the principle would be extended in Australia to the other mills in the United Kingdom making other grades of paper, because he was convinced that on lines such as these, of commercial reciprocity within the Empire, unemployment would be solved and the end of trade stagnation hastened.

Last year he had said that some considerable time must elapse before economies in connection with the amalgamation began to reveal themselves in any substantial way. The selling organisation of the company was thorough, and they were exerting all their energy to get what business was about; but the competition for the little business there was was very keen, and in these times of chaotic financial conditions in certain European countries, the company felt a lot of extra competition in this free market on that account as well. They could not expect the paper trade to be brisk till the general trade of the country revived. General trade was still bad; a lot of the home needs were being supplied by the foreigner, and the home factories were running, in consequence, short time, with the result that there was a large amount of unemployment and doles thrown on the rates and taxes.

He repeated what he said last year, that if they could be free of strikes, if there was a willingness among the workers to accept the wages an industry could afford, and if unfair competition and dumping stopped, then things all round would soon be different and improved. This was what they must look for, hope for and work for.

NEW ZEALAND TARIFF.—Under the new schedule of the New Zealand Customs duties paper and stationery, millboards (in sizes prescribed by the Minister) are now free under the three tariffs.

Ewart and Collis, Ltd.

An adjourned extraordinary general meeting of Ewart and Collis, Ltd., was held on September 7th at Winchester House.

The chairman (Mr. S. W. H. Blake) said that the meeting was really a continuation of that held on July 11th last, which was adjourned in order that negotiations then taking place might be continued, in the hope that those negotiations would lead to the sale of the remaining assets, and so allow of the distribution in specie of the shares held by this company in Ewart and Son to the shareholders intact.

The board had put forward a provisional contract for the sale of the Sunbury works, plant, machinery and stock, and their interest in the lease of Regent-square. The draft of this contract had been approved in substance by both parties, and was in the hands of the purchaser's solicitor, and there was little doubt that it would be executed in the course of a day or two. The board had every reason to believe that when the refund of overpaid income-tax, etc., had been made, the price obtained for the remaining assets would cover all liabilities, and so enable the shares in Ewart and Son to be distributed intact, and it was expected that the dividends on the shares of Ewart and Son, which had been placed to a special account at the bank, would also be paid out to the shareholders in full.

A resolution was passed authorising the directors to take steps in regard to the proposed distribution in specie of the shares held by the company in Ewart and Son on the understanding that if the intended contract is not signed and exchanged within 21 days the board will forthwith convene the necessary meetings for liquidation of the company.

The chairman stated that on the execution of the contract the shareholders would be notified.

THE address of Messrs. D. Van Huiden, Holland, is now 30, Wouwermanstraat, Amsterdam.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE: CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P



Digitized by Google

Direct Paper Supplies.

Negotiations Between Printers and Wholesale Stationers.

As previously mentioned, negotiations are proceeding between the Joint Committee of the Federation of Master Printers and the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants on the question of direct paper supplies.

The proceedings are being carried on with a mutual desire to closer co-operation, and an atmosphere of good will is being created which is likely to have the most favourable results on both sides, says the Federation *Members' Circular*.

Paper for Duplicating Machines.

Discussions have centred round the much-vexed question of paper supplies in cut sizes for use with duplicating machines. The printers' representatives held the view that these machines cannot be considered as an "operative printing plant" and that paper supplies for them should come through the printer and not through the wholesale stationer.

The Wholesale Stationers said that even if this were admitted so far as it concerned the owner of, say, one or two machines, they felt that where these were used in larger batteries the size of orders might be of such proportions that the printers would have little or no chance of getting them. This would let in the smaller agent or dealer not holding stocks but who could supply direct, getting his paper from mill stock or any other available source to the detriment of both wholesale stockholders and printers.

It was agreed that the printer should have every opportunity of obtaining this trade, and consideration was given to the means by which this should be accomplished—whether by a special price allowance to the printer or by the wholesaler refraining from quoting.

It was eventually agreed that the wholesalers should assist the printer in every way to take these orders and that the printer should keep in the closest touch with the wholesaler so that the assistance might be mutual, the matter to be re-discussed after experience had been gained.

It must always be borne in mind that the wholesaler holding genuine stocks at the disposal of the printer has his own troubles to face in the way of competition by outside firms, and it is only by the printer confining his business in paper supplies to the stockholders that the difficulty can be overcome.

Paper in Eastern Europe.

Difficulties of Carrying on Commerce.

The economic life of Austria has been much affected by the fall of the German mark, followed by that of the Polish and Hungarian kroner, also by the rise of the Bulgarian lews. All calculations are thus upset and many a promise of modest profit proves to be some loss.

The Austrian export trade is to-day more difficult than ever, which is a serious fact since the Austrian paper industry has to depend on the foreign market. The inland customers are too few for the large production. The export to the West is much handicapped by the occupation of the Ruhr zone by the French. In France and Belgium the Austrian agents must reckon with the deep antipathy against anything resembling or being German.

In both countries the Czecho-Slovakian paper is preferred at present, chiefly for political reasons. Material from the northern nations is also much in demand. The Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish mills maintain in France and Belgium consignment stocks from which the customers there can be quickly supplied. The Austrian factories cannot maintain such stocks, they cannot even accept the payment conditions of the customers there unless they are well supplied with capital. The French and Belgian buyers wish to pay only after having received the wares, most even demand some extended credit. This, of course, is out of the question to the impoverished Austrians.

In Great Britain the Austrians have to face German competition, for the German firms supply very cheaply. Compared with the latter, the Austrian firms are at a disadvantage since the transport to England is dearer and more cumbersome. Austrian exporters can choose the way *via* Trieste, but this is too far for Atlantic and British ports, and besides higher freight charges, the goods have to be packed seaworthy. When shipped *via* Hamburg to England simple wooden boxes are sufficient since the way is short and steamers leave there almost daily. The English customers prefer to buy in Hamburg and grant even a somewhat higher price.

Much more favoured as regards transportation are the firms in Czecho-Slovakia. These send their products down the Elbe *via* Dresden to Hamburg and from there to any part of the world. The paper made there is favoured when entering France or Belgium as regards custom charges and Austrian firms endeavour to be placed on an equal level, making negotiations with France.

Just as many difficulties are encountered with the export to the East. In Hungary foreign cheques which serve as means of payment are given to the importers insufficiently so that they cannot even pay their old debts. After their laws the so-called sales tax must be paid at first at the frontier and then a second time when the goods are put into circulation This double tax acts like a high protective tariff. The economic policy appears to be more confused every day; no wonder that the Hungarian crown is sinking.

In Southern Slavonia and Roumania the traffic with other nations is much handicapped. There are domestic or inland dinars and foreign dinars; in Roumania there are free and restricted accounts of leis, and it lasts sometimes months until the foreign seller receives the actual cash. He suffers many losses since the value of the lei falls.

In Bulgaria the rapid rise of the lews has disturbed the economic life. Although one appreciates the higher value of the national coin, it takes some time until the various economic circles get accustomed to it. The prices for everything go down. The foreign sellers with credit accounts in lews must reckon with some deductions. Generally that country is quite a good market for paper, for the trade and industry is improving.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department.
"Selling by the Printed Word,"
every month.

PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C.2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,
PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'
ESTD. 1840. BINDERS. Phone CENTRAL 716.
LOOSE LEAF BINDING ..a.. Speciality.
Send us your enquiries for
LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.
11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C.4,
and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.1.

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:
Direct Deposited Nickel Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould) For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4
Telegrams: Badoureau, Fleet, London
Telephones: Cent 246, Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

Digitized by Google

Printing and Allied Trades Football.

Prospects for the Coming Season.

The wide vogue now given to all kinds of sport and especially football, is becoming a subject of increasing importance. The devotees of football have become so numerous of recent years that it is not surprising that the printing and allied trades, which rank as the second largest in the Metropolitan area, should be in the forefront amongst industries in encouraging this healthy pastime. Many of the big firms of repute in various branches of trade support and maintain their own sports grounds, realising as they do the immense value of healthy sport as an incentive to the production of greater output. In this respect it is satisfactory to learn that many leading representative printing firms in and around London are again making preparations for the coming season.

The arrangements that have to be made for the large number of competing clubs and the many matches that have to be played throughout the season involves a great amount of work. All this is voluntarily undertaken by the Football Section of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association, of which Mr. George H. Marks—of the well-known Holland-street Metal Foundry—is the hon. secretary. Mr. Marks' aim in occupying this position is not only to encourage clean and healthy sport, but to help propagate the best possible relationship between employer and employee. In this endeavour he deserves the co-operation and sympathy of all engaged in this means of seeking the welfare of the industry.

Owing to Mr. Marks' recent absence from town on business for his firm, the preliminary arrangements for the coming season have been in the experienced hands of Mr. V. Bowman, the chairman of the Section.

With its enterprising hon. secretary back again and a strong and influential committee supporting him, there is no reason why the programme to be inaugurated in 1923–24 should not be even more successful than its predecessors. The season commences early next month and Mr. Marks would be pleased to hear from interested members of the trade at Fry's Metal Foundry, 25–40, Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1.

Paper Trade Golfing Society.

Autumn Meeting.

The autumn meeting of the Paper Trade Golfing Society will be held at Hadley Wood Golf Club, on Tuesday, October 9th, when the following competitions will be held:—

Morning: The Foursome Challenge Cup; Bogey Competition.

Afternoon: Captain's Prize; Stroke Competition open to handicaps of 11 and under. The Cardiff Cup; Stroke Competition open to handicaps of 12 and over.

The meeting promises to be a great success, and entries must be received not later than September 30th.

Spicer Challenge Cup.

The following members have passed into the second round of the competition for the above: Mr. E. Burton Fiske, Mr. J. Woodhouse, Mr. N. H. Leander, Capt. Noel V. Bowater, Mr. A. S. Batchelor, Mr. F. A. Skerratt, Major Frank H. Bowater, Mr. George Buchanan.

Committee.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held late in September when final arrangements will be made for the autumn matches.

Lancs Paper Trade Golf Society.

Successful Autumn Competition.

The autumn competition of the Lancs Paper Trade Golf Society was held over the course of the Pleasington Golf Club, Pleasington, near Blackburn, on Monday, September 10th, by the kind permission of the club committee. The weather was ideal and the course, which is one of the best and most picturesque in Lancashire, was in fine condition. There was a good muster of members, and the arrangements made by the club officials and steward for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors were excellent. Play commenced at 10 a.m. and a very interesting competition resulted as follows:—

The Partington Trophy and replica, won by Mr. Harold Whitehead with a score of 91-18-73.

1st Division Handicap.—1st prize, Mr. D. C. Andrew, 89-14-75; 2nd, Messrs. J. D. Russell and Chas. A. Stead tied with a score of 76 nett. After a replay over 10 holes Mr. Stead won by one stroke on handicap. Mr. Stead was therefore awarded the 2nd prize and Mr. Russell the 3rd prize.

2nd Division Handicap.—1st prize, Mr. A. Tempest, nett score 75; 2nd prize, Mr. Jack Isherwood, nett score 77; 3rd prize, Mr. Joseph Isherwood, nett score 80.

Prizes were presented by the following gentlemen: Division I.: 1st prize, silver candle sticks, by Mr. A. Parkinson; 2nd prize, silver cigarette case, by Mr. E. F. Jucker (Felber Jucker and Co., Ltd.); 3rd prize, silver cigarette case, by Mr. F. Mitchell. Division II.: 1st prize, silver fruit stand, by Mr. Knight; 2nd prize, leather-bound sketch book, by Mr. E. W. Allen; 3rd prize, silver cigarette case, by Mr. J. A. Hopson.

A WEEKLY newspaper for the blind, printed in "Moon" type, will shortly be issued by the Moon Society.

WE are asked to say that Mr. Percy C. Skelton is in no way connected with the gentleman of the same surname who appeared at the Mansion House Police Court recently. Mr. Percy C. Skelton is successfully trading with Mr. H. Murray Meek as Meek and Skelton, at 168, St. John-street, E.C.1.

IN his will which has been filed at Marion (Ohio), the late President Harding leaves to Mrs. Harding for life an estate amounting to $100,000 [£22,000], his house, and a half interest in the building owned by the *Marion Star*. The late President's aged father will receive an estate for life of $50,000 [£11,000], as well as the residence where he lives. The will directs that no part of the estate is to be used for a monument to the testator except for the erection of "a modest stone."

Paper Bag Making Machinery

(Bumsted's Patent.)

Supplied in five standard sizes, to produce from a Tube, to contain 60 pence, up to a 28lb. Raw Sugar Bag.

Superior to Hand Made Bags.

Printing attachments if required.

½ H.P. Gas Engine drives seven machines at once.

Low upkeep cost.

The most reliable Paper Bag Making Machine on the Market.

Illustrated folder giving full particulars will be sent free on request.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.

HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE

ESTABLISHED - - - 1873

Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags, Hednesford."

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS

OF

PRE-WAR QUALITY

AT

POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,

LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

A SOUND INVESTMENT

FOR the sum of 13s. od. (thirteen shillings) we will send, post free, a copy of the "BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER" each week for twelve months, to any part of the world.

THE "BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER & STATIONER" should be in the hands of every Printer, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationer, etc., regularly each week. The columns are full of live and current trade news and technical matter.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

Monthly Section for the Bookbinder.

Lithographic Intelligence.

Quarterly Export Issues.

Technical Articles.

Full Reports of Trade Associations, Societies, etc.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

ESTABLISHED 1870. STONHILL & GILLIS, Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

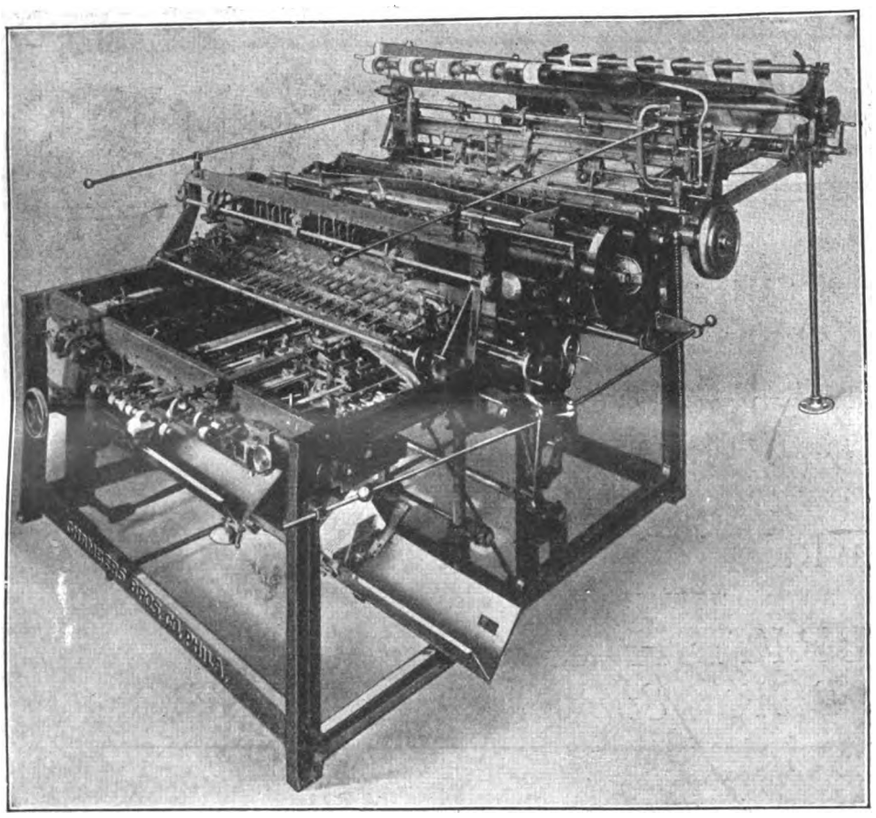
Please forward by post a copy of the above Journal each week for the next twelve months, for which 13/- is enclosed herewith.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

STILL ON THEIR METAL.

Stereotype, Linotype, Monotype, Typograph & Intertype Metals for all USES and conditions of SERVICE.

T. G. & J. JUBB

JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.
Telegrams: "Metals." Telephone: 25620

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Representative for Scotland:
WILLIAM GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
Edinburgh.

LEADS, CLUMPS and FURNITURE a SPECIALITY

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.

London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER" — "FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

When writing Advertisers, Please mention **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4. – September 20, 1923.

Digitized by Google

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

OCT 9 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

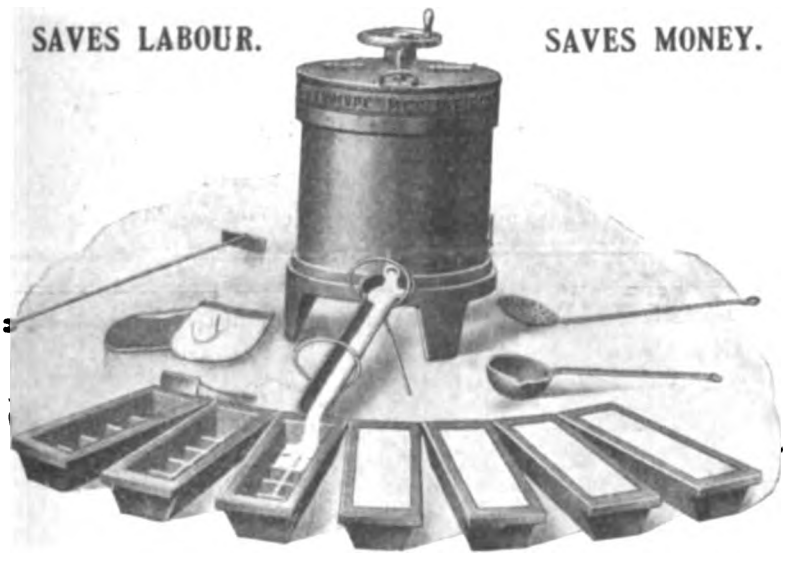
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 13. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 27, 1923 EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR. SAVES MONEY.



A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

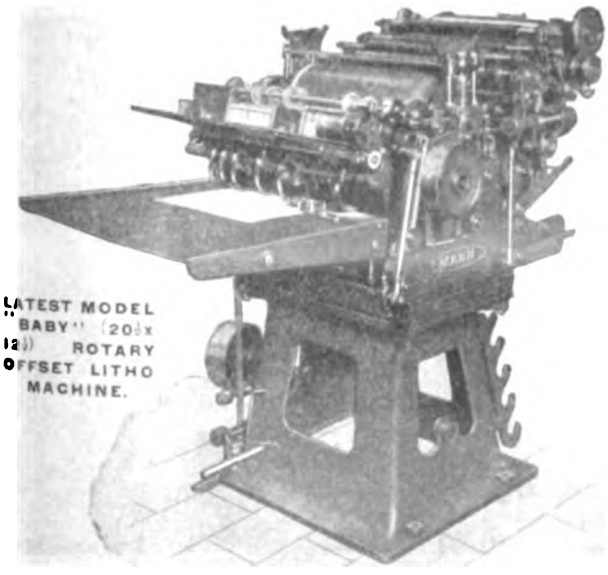
Fry's Metal Foundry

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL. DUBLIN. GLASGOW.

Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines).
Telegrams: "Frymetalco, Sedist, London."

33-9



LATEST MODEL "BABY" (20½ x 14½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

One Firm installed SIX of these Machines, turning out FOURTEEN FLAT-BEDS and effecting a saving of some THOUSANDS OF POUNDS a year.

USE

MANN

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.

THEY PRODUCE
THE FINEST COLOUR AND COMMERCIAL WORK,
AND GIVE
EFFICIENCY — SERVICE — ECONOMY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740 Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON.
Cables: LITHOMAN LONDON.
Codes: WESTERN UNION (5th Edition) and ABC (5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—A. COWLIE & CO., (PTY.) Ltd., 101-109 Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUNAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box 86, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-color Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

When writing Advertisers, Please mention **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 13. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: SEPTEMBER 27, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Stereotyping as a Metallurgical Operation.

Further Points from the Manchester Meeting of the Institute of Metals.

We reported last week a paper read before the Institute of Metals by Messrs. A. H. Mundey and John Cartland, M.C., M.Sc. (both of Fry's Metal Foundry) in which the important subject of stereotyping as practised in the printing trade was brought before the attention of leading metallurgists. The paper aroused much interest at the meeting, and has, we know, been read with avidity in the columns of this journal. We are able this week to add a few points from the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, and also to give further particulars of an interesting new machine referred to.

Faulty Methods in the Printery.

Dr. Walter Rosenhain, F.R.S., was the principal speaker in the discussion. He congratulated the authors on the paper, which he said was an interesting one on a subject of great importance. There were still many problems of metallurgical interest in the stereotyping process. He recalled that he had been called in to the office of a great London daily newspaper, in about 1908, on account of serious trouble with the stereotype metal. He found the conditions most unsatisfactory—the absence of any control of temperature, the want of care in handling, and of precision with regard to composition. Really it did seem astonishing that the printer was able to obtain satisfactory results at all, considering the metal which he frequently used, and the ill treatment to which he subjected it. It would be a good thing if a much better grade of metal could be introduced. The printer seemed to be entirely governed by price in his choice of metals. The alloys used were lead base metals with tin and antimony in variable quantities. It seemed to him that if a much higher grade ternery eutectic alloy could be employed, much better results might be obtained. Dr. Rosenhain recommended the study of the alloys, and trusted that some of the younger metallurgists might be induced to construct an equilibrium diagram of the ternery alloys of this nature. It should not be difficult, as materials of the experiment and the apparatus should not be inordinately expensive and the temperatures were all comparatively low.

Recent Progress in Methods.

Mr. A. H. Mundey, on behalf of Mr. Cartland and himself, thanked the members for their reception of the paper, and particularly Dr. Rosenhain for his remarks upon it. It was admitted that there had indeed been grave ill usage of the metals in times past by the printers, but he could assure Dr. Rosenhain that now practically every great newspaper office and important general printer had pyrometric control over all his melting operations, the pots generally having pyrometers with a master instrument in the manager's office, a practice which had also a wonderful moral effect, especially considering that so much of the work is done during the night. The composition of the alloys was now controlled by constant check analyses, and the cleaning and purification received the utmost attention.

He referred to the immense amount of anxiety which occurred in the printing office, when things went wrong. A few months ago in a Glasgow newspaper printing office, difficulty arose with the plates not bedding down on to the cylinder. The case was even worse than his friend Mr. Cartland had said, for not only did the printing become irregular and unsatisfactory, but the paper was actually torn and damaged, yet the plate was only 100th of an inch out, and the trouble was entirely a question of irregular cooling, but it kept many of the staff up night and day to overcome the difficulty. Mr. Mundey said that with regard to the ill-treatment of the metals, perhaps that was so, but certainly the metals did respond to severe treatment, for instance in the production of one of the most notable illustrated daily papers in London the stereotyper took the utmost advantage of the separation of antimony-tin soft solid crystals on cooling, and actually cast the plates in an alloy of the consistency of thin gruel. With a eutectic this would be impossible. The lead-antimony eutectic was regarded as the lazy man's metal, but did not yield good results. Mr. Mundey remarked that it was worth noting that the stereotyping in the British Isles was the envy and admiration of the whole world. A party of distinguished American printers and newspaper men had admitted that whilst they were proud of their electrotyping, their stereotyping was not up to the standard of English practice.

Who Invented "Flong"?

With regard to the passage in Messrs. Mundey and Cartland's paper in which the invention of "flong" is attributed to Wilson in 1823, we learn that Mr. Mundey has received a note from Mr. G. E. Holloway, managing director and secretary of Messrs. B. Dellagana and Co., Ltd., claiming that it was the house of Dellagana that introduced "flong." The bibliography of stereotyping is rather meagre and it is perhaps difficult to establish this point beyond question. We should be interested to hear from anyone able to adduce reliable evidence on the point.

Winkler Automatic Plate Casting Machine.

We are able herewith to illustrate the Winkler machine to which Mr. Mundey referred, also to supply a fuller description. This machine embodies a number of exclusive features and new principles, adapted to produce perfectly true and solid newspaper stereo plates (1) without "tail," (2) without the use of pumps, (3) without subsequent shaving, (4) without trimming or hand-finishing, (5) without any dummy castings (or "heaters"). In other words, after a short automatic operation, independent of the skill of the operator, a perfectly finished stereo plate is produced, which is absolutely ready for the press and does not require any make-ready.

The fundamental idea in designing the "Winkler" was to connect the casting box directly with the melting pot in such a way that the stereo plate is cast without a tail but under the weight of the whole contents of the metal pot, by gravity, at a pressure most suitable for obtaining a perfectly true and solid plate. This feature is patented.

The machine consists of a melting furnace with arrangement for heating by either electricity, gas, coal or coke; a hood; a cock with automatic lubrication; a pyrometer; a casting box comprising casting shell (or bed), core (or mandrel), matrix clamping arrangement, two rings (adjustable if desired), eccentrics and return-cranks to slide the casting shell upward and downward, and automatic water-cooling arrangement for shell and core; and enclosed driving gear with motor and starter.

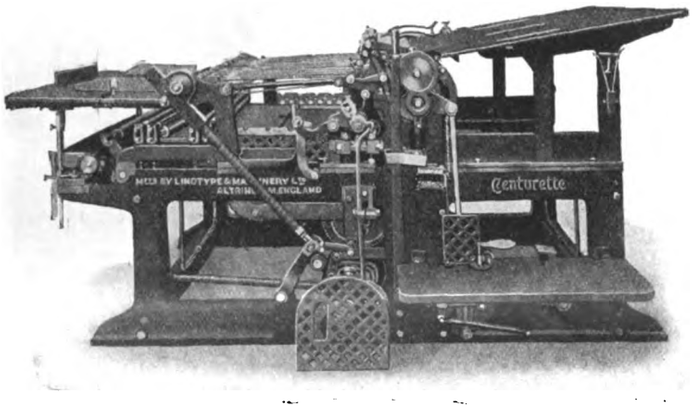
The furnace has a flat, vertical rear side and can therefore be conveniently placed against the wall. The furnace door is about 3 ft. above the floor and therefore permits of very convenient stoking and attendance.

The melting pot is wedge-shaped, and has at its lowest position an outlet-slit (mouthpiece) through which the metal flows into the casting box when the cock is open. The capacity of the melting pot is 2,650 lbs., which is equal to 47 plates of *Daily Mail* size weighing approximately 56 lbs. each. By feeding one old plate into the melting pot for every plate cast an indefinite number of plates can be produced in continuous uninterrupted operation.

The hood covering the melting pot is strongly made and counterbalanced to facilitate easy opening and closing. It is

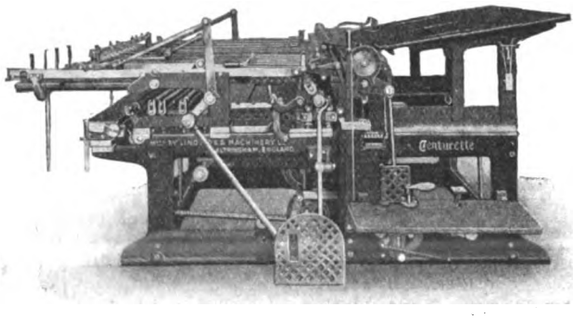
Digitized by Google

Centurette



CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery

This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.



CENTURETTE—with Printed-Side-up Delivery

Built in one size only—Dbl. Demy—with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON.

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

provided with a self-closing door for convenient feeding of the pot and with a connection to the flue, so that the fumes from the metal are carried off with the products of combustion. By means of this hood the surface of the molten metal is kept in a non-oxydising atmosphere which reduces the formation of dross to a minimum.

The cock is a device for alternately opening and closing the mouthpiece in the metal pot. It is a thick cylindrical bolt extending over the whole width of the pot and provided with a twin bevel of about plate width, which allows the metal to flow into the casting box. In the first momentary stage of the casting operation the metal in the pot and in the casting box therefore forms one single liquid mass. The whole contents of the metal pot serves as a tail, thus exerting a comparatively high pressure and ensuring perfectly solid plates. An automatically actuated oil pump adequately lubricates the bearing surfaces of the cock, giving a fine film of oil without excess.

The casting shell and core are arranged separate from each other, and are both water jacketed. The casting shell is actuated by cranks, and as soon as it is pushed against the core the complete box, which is now well closed, is tightly pressed against the mouthpiece of the metal pot. At this stage of the operation the cock is automatically opened and the plate cast. The cock cannot open unless the box is fully closed and tight up to the mouthpiece of the metal pot, so that there is no risk of splashing or spurting. After allowing a few seconds for the metal to solidify, the cock automatically closes again, and, whilst turning, severs the freshly-cast plate from the contents of the meltiug pot, the opposite edges of the bevel in the cock and of the mouthpiece being constructed as knives. As soon as the mouthpiece is closed the casting shell and the core slide back to their original open position, thus completing the cycle of the automatic operations of the machine. Owing to the special shape of the head and foot sticks the plate is now separated both from the matrix and the core, but held in such a way that it can be conveniently taken off.

The matrix clamping device is a patented feature, which permits the matrix to perfectly adapt itself to the wall of the casting shell in all directions. The matrix is placed in the casting shell in the usual way, but when once set its head is clamped to the casting shell and not released until all the plates required from that matrix are cast. The foot of the matrix is held by a foot stick and the sides by the two rings, in such a way that expansion and contraction (if any) can take place freely.

The rings can be made adjustable (if desired), so that the machine will cast plates of a varying number of columns. The rings are attached by screws at the foot of the casting shell. For inserting the matrix, the rings are simply raised and clipped to the core.

The water cooling of the core and the shell is automatically controlled, according to a patented system, which is the outcome of close calculations and lengthy experiments. The valve-controlled adjustable water circulation automatically starts as soon as the machine is set in motion, and ceases when it comes to a standstill.

The melting pot can be heated by electricity, gas, coal, or coke. Most "Winkler" casting machines are electrically heated,

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S

ZINC PLATES

ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR

Circular Finish

BRITISH MADE

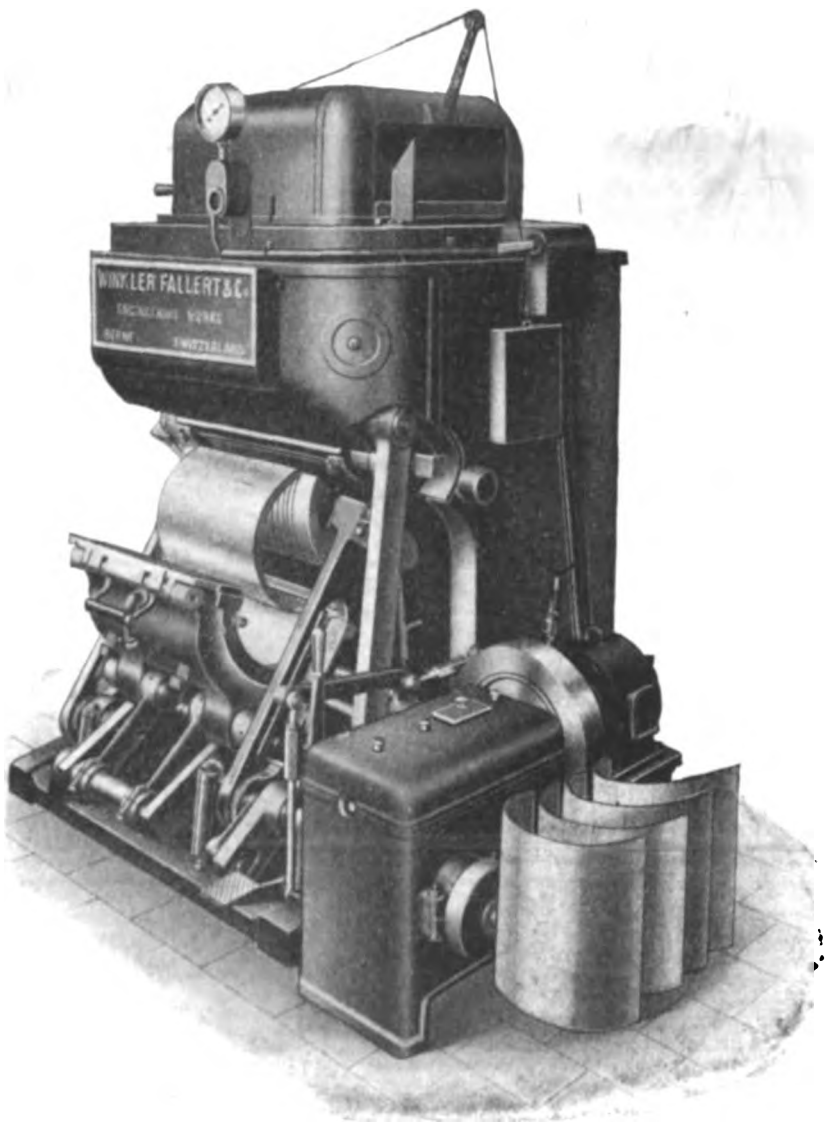
THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4

Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

some with a separate gas heating attachment, which can be used either independently or conjointly with electricity. When electric heating is used, the temperature of the metal is thermostatically controlled, thus obviating overheating and burning of the more volatile parts of the alloy. Any desired degree of temperature can thus be maintained. An electrically wound clock automatically switches the current on and off at set times, when it is desired that the heating commences and ceases. For this purpose the pointers on the dial-plate can be set at will.



The Winkler Casting Machine, Showing Mould Open and Plate Ready.

The machine is driven only at one speed by a direct-geared 2 h.p. motor. An automatic starter is supplied as a standard equipment with each machine.

The only work done by hand is: Setting the matrix (once only), starting the machine (by foot pedal), removing the finished plate. Everything else is done automatically by the machine.

The operation of the machine requires one man only, and a special engineer is unnecessary.

A sectional view of the Winkler casting machine, showing metal bath and plate in mould, will be found on a later page.

NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION.—*The Times* calls attention to an innovation in its illustrated page department, which it claims marks a definite advance in stage photography. Hitherto, the nearest approach to taking a stage photograph, suitable for newspaper reproduction, with the ordinary stage lighting, had been with the Grun lens, which required an exposure of about two seconds. Recently, the photographers of *The Times* have been able to take several instantaneous photographs during theatrical performances, and recently an illustration was printed of a scene at Covent Garden, which was reproduced from a photograph taken from the dress circle with an exposure of one-tenth of a second. An important potentiality of the development is the probable elimination of flash-powder in this branch of photography.

To Eliminate Electrotyping.

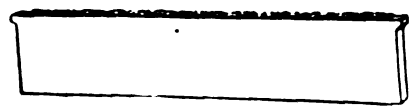
Interesting American Method.

However plausible they may appear on paper, novel methods in respect of printing procedure need to be substantiated in actual practice before they make much appeal to the British printer. Of the method described and illustrated below it is stated that it has already been successfully adopted in America by the Houghton Mifflin Co., the Haddon Press at Camden, the Murray Printing Co. of Cambridge, Georgo H. Ellis Co. of Boston and the University Press of Cambridge. The following is an account which appears in the *Publishers' Weekly* of New York:—With the increasing pressure of book costs, efforts to simplify the procesees between the manuscript and the completed book are of special importance to the trade, and this adds interest to a description of the machinery designed by the Litchfield Linoplate Co., which, if the statements of its inventor and of those who have begun to use the process can be borne out by wide trial, may prove an important book-making development.

The objective of I. W. Litchfield, the inventor, has been to find a way to avoid the necessity of electrotyping by cutting down the linotype slugs to plate height and then welding them to one solid mass. By this process it seems possible to cut in half the cost of making plates; not only that, but, what is perhaps equally important, to cut the cost of make ready to a minimum, and perhaps ultimately eliminate it altogether.

Mr. Litchfield was for many years connected with the Lamson Carrier Co. and had previously been a practical newspaper printer. In working on this problem, he has been anxious to perfect the machinery so that a greater nicety of adjustment and accuracy is possible than in the ordinary plate. The process is as follows:—

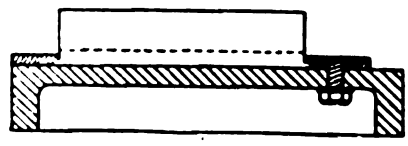
The linotype slugs are cast in the regular way but with a narrow shoulder projecting at each side beyond the type face. When all the slugs are ready with their final corrections and the page proofs passed, this page of slugs is locked, face down, in a special galley, the sides of which have grooves to engage the shoulders of the slugs. The type face rests on a face of metal, whose evenness has been perfected to micrometer measurements. When locked up, the extra metal is sawed off to within one-sixteenth of the needed size. The galley then passes under a grooving apparatus that cuts five lengthwise slits in the back of all the slugs. Into these automatically drop



Slug with Shoulders at each end.

steel wires, a little liquid flux, and an electric soldering iron makes the group of slugs one solid plate.

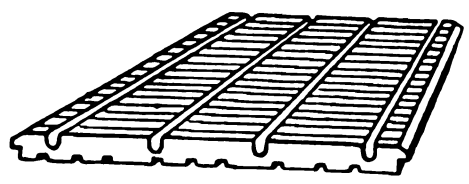
The galley then passes under two planing machines, which, without putting a pressure on the plate that would hurt its face, brings the thickness to the exact plate height. This solid plate is now released from its holder and the edges are bevelled for mounting. The whole process can be accomplished in three minutes, or twenty plates to the hour. This



Section of lockup galley or chase showing how slugs are held by shoulders.

Dotted line indicates where slugs are cut off.

method of plate-making has been going on while the face of the type is on an absolutely level surface, in contrast to the present method of handling the slugs, which is to place them on their backs while taking the wax impression for electroplating. This new method would seem to increase greatly the chances of having the face of the plate absolutely level, which is the beginning of all good printing. It is this point that brings the opportunity of cutting down the task and expense of make-ready. Taken in conjunction with the increased study which is being made of cylinder building, one can look forward to the time when make-ready will be greatly eliminated. As it is in the linoplate process the make-ready is only necessary, it is claimed, for the first form and becomes really an adjustment of the press rather than an adjustment of the plate. Once the press is adjusted, every other form is, of necessity, exactly like the first, and therefore no new make-ready is necessary.

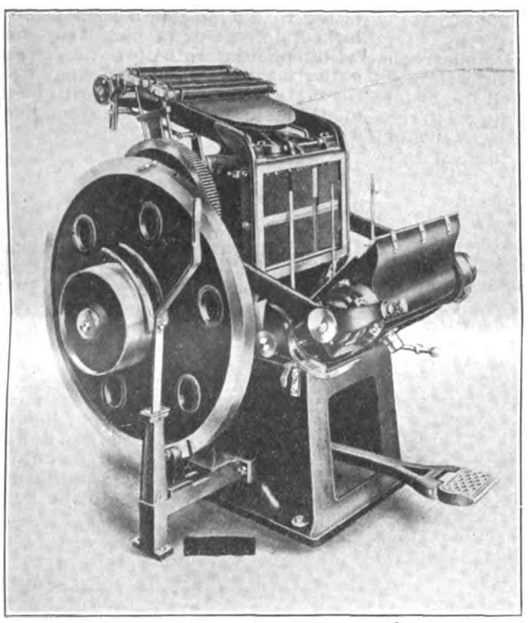


Showing how slots are cut in slugs after being cut down. Ready for the wires and solder.

THE National Institute for the Blind is the largest publishing house for the blind in the world, and the publication of embossed books and periodicals is one of the most attractive and beneficial features of its work. The field covered is of the widest extent. History and biography, science, poetry, essays, educational and devotional works, fiction, are all well represented, and the periodicals include the *Braille Mail*, a weekly newspaper, *Progress*, a most popular monthly, the *Literary Journal*, the *School Magazine*, the *Musical Magazine* and many others. The total number of Braille publications issued in the year ended March 31st, 1923, was 227,667, and the total number of publications in Moon—an adaptation of Roman type, specially suited to the aged blind—amounted to 40,098. The very wide extent of the publishing department of the National Institute is shown by the fact that during the last seven years over one and a half million publications have been issued.

WITHIN a year Canada will be the world's greatest producer of news-print paper.

Digitized by Google



BUILT IN FIVE SIZES

The SUPERIORITY
of the
TIP-TOP PLATEN MACHINE
is in the
Perfect Impression and Register.

The platen and the base and vertical bed are cast in one solid piece.
Superior inking apparatus of newest type.
High speed and light and noiseless running.
Adjustable runners and **camless drive of roller carriage.**
Throw-off of inking rollers by simple lever action, whilst machine remains in motion.
Automatic chase-locking hook.
Central adjustment of impression.

It enables you to tackle anything from a hand-bill to the best class of half-tone and three-colour work.

Sole Agents:

Can be seen in London and Provinces.

William J. Light & Co., Ltd., 36-38, Whitefriars St., Fleet St. LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: **3839 Central.** *Telegrams:* **Winkolight, Fleet, London.**

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30	**5 Wheels -**	**£4 0 0**
Model 31,	**6 Wheels -**	**4 10 0**
Model 60,	**6 Wheels -**	**3 10 0**

Without Drop-Cyphers.

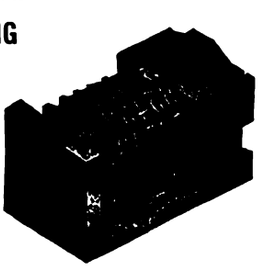


654321
Impression of Figures.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



Nº 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

"DIRECT TRADING."—As a result of the further conference which took place last week between the Federation of Master Printers and the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, a draft circular is being prepared which will give full details of the arrangements arrived at. This is to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held to-day (Thursday).

THERE will be a busy time at the headquarters of the Federation of Master Printers prior to the council meeting arranged for October 9th. Many of the permanent committees are meeting to prepare their reports, the Contracts and Legislation Committee having fixed a meeting for October 1st, the Costing Committee for the 3rd and the Finance Committee for the 4th, whilst other of the committees will meet later.

CARDIFF J. I. C.—The Cardiff District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council is to be entertained on Saturday by Mr. Frank Murrell and the joint secretaries of the J.I.C., Messrs. A. E. Goodwin and A. E. Holmes are expected to visit Cardiff for the occasion.

NEWCASTLE J. I. C.—In connection with the Newcastle-on-Tyne District Committee of the J. I. C., the annual sports are being organised at Jesmond Dene on Saturday next. We understand that an interesting item on the programme will be a special race for employers, no age limit being fixed.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE PRINTERS.—The autumn week-end meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers is to be held at Llandudno from Friday, October 12th, to Monday, the 15th. The usual open meeting for the discussion of trade topics will take place on the 13th, and an invitation to take part is being extended to Federation members in North Wales. The proceedings of the week-end will include a golf competition for ladies and gentlemen, a bowling competition and a whist drive.

MASTER PRINTERS in North and East Lancashire have arranged a series of attractive meetings for the autumn session, commencing with a lecture on photo-lithography and collotype by Mr. W. Harrison, of the Manchester School of Technology, a visit to the paper mill of Messrs. Peebles at Rishton, and a visit to the Manchester College of Technology, whilst in January Mr. Vick will lecture on bookbinding costs.

AT the Shipping, Engineering and Machinery Exhibition the Lanston Monotype Corporation Ltd. were showing their "Safe-Guard Cheque Writer," the New Barrett Listing Machines, the Radbore Head Square Hole Drilling Attachment, the "Safe Economy" Electric Iron and Grip Switch Handles.

MR. EDWARD S. BELLIS, who has died at Leeds, at the age of 73 years, was a familiar figure in Yorkshire printing circles, and for 30 years was works manager of Messrs. Petty and Sons, Whitehall Printeries, Leeds. Mr. Bellis, who retired from active work about two years ago, was a Freeman of the City of Chester.

THE death occurred on the 19th inst., at Middleton, in his 74th year, of Mr. John Rogerson, late representative of Messrs. John Heywood, Ltd., and Mr. Geo. W. Lockwood.

MR. FREDERICK RATCLIFF, who has died at his residence at Amley, Leeds, at the age of 39 years, was a member of the firm of Messrs. John Ratcliff and Sons, printing engineers, Leeds.

THE late Lord Morley's brilliant record on the journalistic side of his activities included editorship of the *Fortnightly Review* and of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

LATEST WILLS.—The late Mr. John Shaw Haigh, of Grimscar, Huddersfield, paper merchant and paper-bag manufacturer, of Messrs. Waddington and Haigh, of Huddersfield, who died at Lucerne on June 17th last, aged 62, left estate in the United Kingdom of the gross value of £108,388, with net personalty £104,031. Mr. Arthur Williams Marchmont, of Bath, barrister, formerly editor of the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, Middlesbrough, and the *Lancashire Daily Post*, Preston, at one time proprietor of the *Bath Chronicle*, left estate of the gross value of £15,580 with net personalty £13,896. Mr. Edwin Tunstall, of Salford, Lancs, for many years a member of the staff of the *Manchester Guardian*, left £1,020. Mr. James Samuel Clough, of Bayston-hill, near Shrewsbury, retired printer's reader, formerly of Brixton, left £1,596.

PRINTERS MENTIONED IN WILL.—To Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., falls the somewhat rare distinction of being mentioned in the last will and testament of a poet. The late Herbert Trench, who was a poet of considerable distinction, directed his executors to publish with Messrs. Macmillan and print at Messrs. Spottiswoode's a free and fully revised edition of his book "Poems with Fables in Prose," and a selection from his poems on the model of M. Arnold's "Golden Treasury Series." Mr. Trench was a personal friend of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, director of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd.

P.M. AND O.A. LECTURE—The Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association announces that at its meeting on October 2nd members will be treated to "A Heart-to-Heart Chat" on profitable printing office management (standardisation of rules and customs, dockets, forms, etc.) by Mr. W. H. Burchell (founder and first honorary secretary of the association). Points covered by the lecture will include: How to start a System; The Costing System Simplified; The History of the Job; Trade Customs; The Imprint; Estimating; Country Competition; Profit Sharing; Apprenticeship Indenture; Work in Progress Board; The Printer's Traveller.

P.M. AND O.A. BOWLS.—The final for the Seeley Cup will be played on the green of the Newton Heath Bowling and Lawn Tennis Club, Claremont-street, Manchester, on Saturday next, September 29th, at 3 p.m. Members and friends will be able to obtain refreshments during the progress of the games and at 6 o'clock tea will be served in the cafe of the Failsworth Industrial Society Ltd., Church-street, Newton Heath.

AT the wardmote held at the Old Bailey last week for the election of an alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without, in succession to the late Sir William Treloar, some sensation was caused by a Mr. Sparling Hadwyn, who rose and said he was a corrector of the Press and that he wished to nominate himself. His name was added to those of the other candidates, but at the election on Saturday, Mr. Hadwyn received three votes against the hundreds each polled by the others.

A PROSPECTUS reaches us detailing the courses of study arranged for the session commencing this week at the City of Leicester School of Arts and Crafts. The courses relating to the printing and allied trades include: Compositors' work, monotype composition, letterpress printing, lithographic artists' work, poster designing, lithographic printing, ticket writing, writing and illuminating, bookbinding and machine ruling.

RUMOUR has it that several new provincial newspapers are about to make their appearance.

IT is stated that one London morning newspaper (not the *Daily Herald*), lost £100,000 last year.

IN view of the financial difficulties of *Justice*, the oldest Socialist journal, founded by H. M. Hyndman, William Morris, and Edward Carpenter in January, 1884, the S.D.F. Executive has undertaken to bear the financial responsibility until the end of the year, meanwhile a fund, of which Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., is treasurer, is being raised to maintain the paper further.

THE centenary number of the *Lancet* will be published on October 6th.

WITH the cessation of the *Guild Socialist*, its editors, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. H. Cole, will start in October a new threepenny monthly *New Standards*.

THE second annual outing of the employees of Messrs. G. A. Lansdown, printers, of Whitechapel road, took place on Saturday last under happy auspices. The rendezvous on this occasion being Southend.

THE *Advertising World* has changed ownership, having been sold by Mr C. R. Edbrooke to the Economic Publishing Company, Ltd., of which Sir Richard Redmayne is chairman. Among its new directors are Captain R. B. Crewdson, Mr. Barrington Hooper, and Mr. Sydney Walton.

IN referring last week to the American Bookbinders' Convention, we regret that indebtedness for information handed to us was inadvertently acknowledged to Mr. E. B. Judd instead of to Mr. F. Grey, of the Greycaine Book Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Trade Union Matters.

LITHO PRINTERS' RULES.—A conference took place last week between representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers and of the Federation of Master Printers in respect of proposed alterations to certain of the Society's rules affecting working conditions. After a long discussion the meeting was adjourned.

A MEETING was held last week between representatives of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants and the National Union of Printing and Paper Workers on the one hand and the Federation of Master Printers on the other, regarding the interpretation of the national agreement as it affects male learners. A satisfactory agreement was reached and awaits confirmation by the executives of the parties.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION FINANCES.—The members of the Typographical Association have this week been balloted on a proposal to enforce a levy in order to raise a fund for the maintenance of the present standards of wages and labour conditions. A circular accompanying the ballot paper states: "The Executive Council, bearing in mind the abnormal expenditure entailed as a result of the dispute of 1922, have decided to request the members to vote a levy of one shilling on each week's wages earned at half or more than half of the minimum jobbing day case rate of the branch, and sixpence for each week a member earns less than half the minimum jobbing day case rate of the branch. It is proposed that the first payment of the levy should be made in the week ending October 6th, and continue in operation for six months."

GOVERNMENT PRINTING CONTRACTS AND "FAIR" CONDITIONS.—At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Scottish Typographical Association it was reported that all the correspondence in regard to a printing office that has been getting Government contracts and not conforming to trade union conditions of labour had been forwarded to the General Council of the Scottish Trade Union Congress. The secretary of the Council had reported the matter to the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, and, failing a satisfactory reply, the whole matter would be placed in the hands of one of the Labour Members of Parliament, who will raise the matter in the House of Commons.

THE T.A. "FAIR" LIST.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a communication was received from the West Bromwich branch stating that it was proposed to introduce a new branch rule that only firms who employed a member for at least three months in the year should be included in the "fair" list. The Executive Council decided that with the exception of honorary members a period of three months' employment should be a condition to enable firms to be placed on the recognised list.

T.A. ORGANISER BALLOT.—The first ballot for the election of an organiser of the Typographical Association has resulted as follows: H. E. Cross (London), 2,009; A. L. Carter (Cardiff), 1,405; J. Taster (Sheffield), 1,256; G. Fulton (Manchester), 1,218; F. Berriman (Bristol), 1,064; G. F. Byrnes (Liverpool), 1,041; F. H. Tarr (Exeter), 1,008; F. Knights (Bolton), 995; E. Booth (Manchester), 936; C. B. Parkin (York), 926; C. F. Tumber (Bradford), 687; W. Cadogan (Newport), 309; C. White (Lincoln), 294. As the successful candidate must have a clear majority over all other competitors, a second ballot will be necessary.

T. A. AND HON. MEMBERS' BENEFITS.—The Executive Committee of the Typographical Association, in reply to an inquiry from the Southport branch, as to the position of an honorary member who wished to again take up the duties of a journeyman and desired to pay the difference between honorary members' subscriptions and full subscriptions so that he could be entitled immediately to out-of-work benefits, have decided to allow the member in question to pay the difference in subscriptions, but that three months' probation must be served before out-of-work benefit could be drawn.

THE title of the *Church Family Newspaper* has been changed to the *Church of England Newspaper*.

Digitized by Google

WEST & NORTH-WEST
London Master Printers' Association

Mr. W. H. Sessions on Printers' Advertising.

A very large gathering of master printers marked the opening meeting of the above Association at Westbourne Park Institute, Porchester-road, Bayswater, on Monday, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Emlyn Jones. The outstanding event of the evening was a paper given by Mr. W. H. Sessions, of the Ebor Press, York, entitled "A Printer and His Own Advertising." Among those present were Messrs. J. J. Keliher, F. Colebrook, W. J. Mizen, A. E. Goodwin and W. Whyte.

After the reading of the minutes, which were duly approved, one or two items of correspondence were dealt with. These included letters from Messrs. M. Barnett and F. Scarsbrook regretting their absence from the meeting, and also a communication from the London Master Printers' Association regarding a new rule that was to be put in force.

Mr. King drew attention to the necessity of appointing a sub-committee from the West and North-West Association in reference to the London Costing Committee, and moved a resolution accordingly.

Mr. Sidders seconded.

Mr. Goodwin, said in order to organise London effectively it was necessary that the work be decentralised as much as possible.

Mr. Whyte suggested that for the present three members be elected from that Association.

Mr. Jones pointed out that the Association already had three of their members on the London Costing Committee, and these were agreed as the local sub-committee.

Mr. Burt next drew attention to the admirable programme which the Association had arranged for the coming season, and the president expressed the hope of a "bumper season."

The Lecture.

Mr. Sessions was then called upon for his lecture, which, as already indicated, dealt with the important question of the printer conducting his own advertising, and pointed to the most profitable way in which this could be done. Mr. Sessions went on to explain that advertisement planning fell under seven main heads, and these he put as follows:—(1) what to sell; (2) to whom to sell; (3) what the customer really wants to buy; (4) the amount to spend; (5) the methods to use; (6) what to say; (7) how to back up the advertising.

Mr. Sessions thought that one of the troubles of the printing trade was the lack of specialisation. "Printers of everything" was the advertising slogan, and too many of them tried to live up to it.

Advertising in Slack Periods.

Speaking from actual experience, Mr. Sessions suggested that the wisest course was to advertise when things were quiet, and to put forward all the ingenuity and brain power possible in honest business during a period of bad trade. He advised looking into the possibilities of new openings for printing and getting outside the sphere of competition, and also getting beyond the advertising which was merely going for the other man's customer.

Mr. Sessions caused some amusement by saying that he thought every printer ought to go some night to his printing works, and with his pipe and note-pad take it room by room, turn on all the lights and sitting where he can see everything, spend an hour in each room, thinking hard as he smokes his pipe of the possible use of the plant he sees in front of him.

Dealing with the question of how much a printer should spend on advertising, Mr. Sessions put the figure at least 5 per cent. of his turnover, and he thought no printer should spend less than 2 per cent.

Mr. Sessions suggested it would be of great advantage to many printers if 24, Holborn, could set up an Advertising Department to advise members, and prepare first-rate copy for printers' direct advertising, as well as to prepare suitable illustrations from which electros could be sold or loaned.

We propose to publish Mr. Sessions' lecture in full next week.

Discussion.

In inviting a discussion, Mr. Jones said they had had without a doubt a most instructive and enlightening address. Mr. Sessions had referred to a certain poster as being the only printer's placard he (Mr. Sessions) had seen in London. Mr. Jones reminded them that their friend, Mr. Langley, had also a very creditable poster advertising his business.

Mr. Whyte mentioned that there was also on the hoardings a Hassall poster put out by a printer in the City.

Mr. Grubb said he was giving the question of advertising the closest consideration. He thought that a good deal of psychology entered the question of advertising and that it was governed by law and principle. It was up to them to understand the underlying fundamentals which contribute so largely to successful advertising.

Mr. Colebrook drew attention to the necessity that existed of not only extensive but also intensive development in connection with advertising. He appealed for a little more originality in their methods, and the employment of more powerfully telling strokes.

Tribute to Mr. Sessions.

Mr. Goodwin thought Mr. Sessions an ideal member of the Federation. He was also, he thought, one of the prophets of the printing trade and one of its practical idealists. He was always in advance of many of the movements taken up afterwards by the Federation. Mr. Sessions was one of the first to take up the Federation Costing System, and now he had come forward with the question of the variations of printers' estimates, a matter which had set people thinking about remedies. He did not want to speak fully on the question of collective advertising, as it was at present *sub judice*. They were waiting to hear from the rank and file of the Federation. He hoped that any collective advertising effort made by the Federation would not interfere with individual enterprise. He found people croaking about the bad winter that was coming and the tremendous volume of unemployment. That attitude created a depressing effect in the country, and was the best way to get a bad winter and increase unemployment.

Mr. Keliher said he was pleased to think that one effect the lecture they had listened to would have upon them would do something to circumvent the large amount of business that had been taken out of the hands of printers by the advertising agents; in that respect he wished that Mr. Sessions had lived a little earlier. Speaking of the advertising agent, Mr. Keliher said he got the ear of the customer long before they did. The printer had put a very low value on his services and consequently had been ousted from his position.

Mr. Langley thought the lecture they had listened to was filled with scientific commonsense and commonsense science the whole way through, and he hoped an opportunity might be found for putting it into permanent form.

Mr. Burt said Mr. Sessions always appealed to him as a speaker who believed in his own message. That was a good characteristic which he thought they should all aim at.

Mr. Sessions having briefly acknowledged the appreciative words of the various speakers, the Chairman added a final testimony to the excellence of Mr. Sessions' address and the meeting was then brought to a termination.

FURTHER details of Mr. Stanley Morison's important "Four Centuries of Fine Printing," which Messrs. Ernest Benn have in preparation, are now available. In this work the author demonstrates by means of a consecutive series of fine collotypes that the tradition of fine printing has, in spite of wholesale defection from high standards, never lacked its champions. Thus an admirable range is given of the works of Antonio Blado (Rome), Lorenzo Torrentino (Florence), Francesco Marcolini and the Gioliti (Venice). Some hundred examples of the early French Renaissance are reproduced, and the eighteenth century Rococo period, as well as the English 18th century, is also fully represented. The modern section exhibits a choice of the remarkably fine work achieved by the foremost American practitioners, notably Mr. Bruce Rogers and Mr. Updike. The entire publication will consist of some 500 reproductions in addition to a critical introduction, index, etc., the measure of the work being 13 inches by 18 inches. In addition to the ordinary edition, which will be strictly limited, ten copies will be published printed on a special paper, hand bound in leather, signed by the author, and with the initials of the text picked out in gold.

THE way to escape difficulties is not to run away from them.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers
MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Resumption of Monthly Gatherings.

The monthly meetings of this Association were resumed on Tuesday evening of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. There was a very good muster of members and the chair was occupied by Mr. A. Chadwell (president). Owing to the fact that the Association had not met during the summer months, many of the members had not had the opportunity of seeing one another during the interval, and as a consequence the exchange of greetings that took place was more than usually pleasant. Especially warm was the welcome given to Mr. Chadwell, who has returned after a serious illness, and whom not only this Association but a wider circle throughout the electrotyping and stereotyping section of the trade hold in great admiration.

After the reading of the minutes by Mr. W. Bullett (secretary), the president read a letter from Mr. J. R. Riddell announcing the reopening of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades and also drew attention to some literature relating to it, which he asked the members to take away with them and use to the best possible advantage.

In the absence of any lengthy or important Association business, most of the evening was occupied in considering and discussing questions affecting students and their training at the School.

Mr. J. S. Sunderland, electrotyping and stereotyping instructor at the School, who was asked if he could say anything about the prospects for the coming season, said last year the School was represented by about eighty apprentices and seniors connected with their section of the trade. This year the number would probably amount to a hundred or more, and in order to more efficiently cope with the work of training, Mr. W. J. Brewster had been appointed as an additional instructor to follow on in the evening the instruction that had been given during the day-time. While talking over the matter of general organisation, Mr. Sunderland said Mr. Riddell mentioned that the Stationers' Company last year gave no prizes for work to students in their particular branch of the trade, although a number of the boys did some very creditable work indeed, which would have entitled them to go to Stationers' Hall in the ordinary way. This year the Stationers' Company was giving two medals for theory and practical work combined. Mr. Sunderland, in passing, thought last year among eighty boys and men there might have been given some prizes so as to offer an inducement. Mr. Riddell had suggested to him that perhaps his (Mr. Sunderland's) Association might feel inclined to offer a prize.

Mr. Chadwell expressed much pleasure at the suggestion and thought it would be very nice if the Association gave a prize.

Mr. W. M. Forsyth wanted to know who would be the adjudicator, and how the results of the students' work would be judged, because he personally was more concerned about the actual advancement of the practical side of a boy's efforts rather than merely the question of good conduct.

An interesting discussion in which were expressed many varying opinions was then carried on by several members as to the relative merits of the boy who possessed cleverness at his work and whose behaviour at the same time was only moderate, and the boy who was dull at his work and yet was of good behaviour. The majority of the speakers seemed to favour the former type of boy because as a general rule they thought he in the end made the better craftsman.

Mr. Sunderland said if they decided to give a prize the Association could stipulate the conditions.

Mr. W. H. Longley, in heartily supporting the suggestion, approved of the Association doing all it could to encourage technical education. He accordingly proposed that the Association allocate a sum of two guineas to the electrotyping and stereotyping section of the London School of Printing and Kindred Trades to be used as a prize in a manner that might be thought best for the encouragement of all-round good conduct combined with efficient work.

Mr. W. Bishop, in seconding the proposition, thought that the students' work should be judged from a practical standpoint and by practical men.

Digitized by Google

The proposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. Chadwell, Mr. W. Bishop and Mr. G. Turner then expressed their willingness to give one guinea each to be used as additional prizes for electrotyping and stereotyping students at the School.

Mr. Sunderland said if one of the gentlemen generously offering these gifts would allocate his sum for the purpose of giving a prize to the senior section of students, he would be even more gratified.

Mr. Turner expressed willingness that his sum be allotted as Mr. Sunderland had suggested.

Mr. Forsyth, one of the stewards of the Association's annual dinner which is to take place at the Trocadero Restaurant on November 17th, stated that the arrangements for that event were well in hand.

The president said he hoped to see a large gathering of members and friends interested at the October meeting, when a lecture would be given by Mr. Hall, of the Monometer Manufacturing Co., on Metal Melting.

Reference was briefly made to the first concert of the season to be held under the auspices of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Auxiliary, at a date to be arranged in November at Anderton's Hotel, at which Mr. Harry Williams was to occupy the chair.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Freemasonry.

Installation of Mr. W. J. Starkie as Worshipful Master of Saint Bride Lodge.

Paper and print were largely represented at the installation meeting and banquet of Saint Bride Lodge, No. 2817, at the Café Monico, London, on Monday, the 24th inst. Mr. William James Starkie, the new Worshipful Master, is well known in the paper and printing industries as the representative in



Photo: Alexr. Corbett, London, W.

MR. WM. J. STARKIE.

London and the South of England of Messrs. Porritts and Spencer, Ltd., of Bury, Lancs, makers of felts, blankets, etc., for papermakers and printers. Mr. Starkie is a very keen Freemason, and is a very popular member of the craft. With his keen, zealous and enthusiastic spirit, there is no doubt that he will worthily uphold the fine traditions of Saint Bride Lodge.

There were present Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart., Past Senior Grand Warden, and many other Grand Lodge officers, including the Rev. Dr. Rosedale, P.G. Chaplain, Messrs. E. L. Waterlow, P.G.D., C. H. Thorpe, P.G.D., P. G. Mallory, P.G.D., etc., etc. There was also a delegation present consisting of Worshipful Master Dr. D. L. G. Radford, Past Deputy Master Alexander Macbeth, J.P., and Senior Warden Alfred Morris representing the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel). Among others present were T. D. Nuttall, W. Rowlandson, G. E. Oswick, Geo. Buchanan, H. Spencer, W. V. Marchant, Philip T. Goldney, R. Triggs, J. L. Greaves, Johnson, Wm. Carter, Fredk. Gillis, etc., etc.

The installation ceremony was impressively performed by the outgoing W.M. (Mr. G. F. Wilbraham), whilst Mr. Geo. W. Jones carried out the duties of director of ceremonies in a most capable manner.

The W.M. invested the following gentlemen as his officers: G. F. Wilbraham, I.P.M.; E. J. Day, S.W.; F. H Stollard, J.W.; G. R. Blades, treasurer; C. J. Drummond, secretary; G. W. Jones, D.C.; L. W. Oxley, almoner; E. S. Lendrum, S.D.; O. Lehmann, J.D.; A. Beech, I.G.; W. Wright, organist; A. E. Reed, steward; L. Tanburn, steward; and J. L. Smith, tyler.

The Worshipful Master received a most enthusiastic reception on taking the chair at the banquet in the evening. The attendance of members and visitors was quite a record one.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were honoured. Responding for the Grand Lodge officers, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater said he was pleased to see such an array of Grand Lodge officers present. He was particularly grateful that his name had been coupled with the toast, as he wished to refer to the installation that day of a good Lancastrian. Knowing their Worshipful Master as he did, and recognising the county from which he came—the finest county in the country—he predicted for him a most successful year of office. Their Worshipful Master was a good Lancastrian, a splendid sportsman and a well-known business man. The Lodge had honoured him, and the Lodge had also done itself justice. Referring to Grand Lodge Officers, they all did the best they could. The Grand Lodge of England had made an innovation in holding Grand Lodge in Liverpool, which had been a great success. He considered it one of the finest innovations Grand Lodge had done. Sir Vansittart spoke of the pleasure afforded Grand Lodge officers in visiting a lodge like Saint Bride, and seeing the work carried out so well, and also in giving the Master a good send off.

Mr. Geo. W. Jones submitted the toast of "The Lodge of Edinburgh (St. Mary's Chapel)" and extended a hearty welcome to the Worshipful Master, Past Deputy Master, and Senior Warden who were present that evening.

Dr. D. L. G. Radford responded in an excellent speech, in which he emphasised the splendid work of united effort. He also expressed his high appreciation of the compliment paid him in being admitted an honorary member of Saint Bride. In referring to the visit of the latter's delegates to the Lodge of Edinburgh in 1910, he hoped the close alliance would continue to strengthen.

"The Worshipful Master" was proposed by Mr. G. F. Wilbraham, I.P.M., who was convinced that he (Mr. Starkie) would fill the office with satisfaction, and he wished him a year of happiness and unbounded success.

Mr. Starkie responded in appropriate terms, and then submitted "The Installing Master and Past Masters." In response Mr. Wilbraham referred to the friendships formed and cemented during his year of office, and stated that the jewel presented by the brethren and the collar and jewel by his initiates would be treasured for all time.

Mr. P. G. Mallory, P.G.D., responded to the toast of "Masonic Charities," proposed by Mr. Albert Bennett.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., in an excellent speech, submitted "Our Visiting Brethren," and among the names coupled with the toast were Mr. W. V. Marchant ("Papyrus" Lodge) and Mr. R. J. Triggs (Royal Thames Lodge).

During the evening an excellent programme of music was rendered, the artistes being Miss Bertha Richens, Miss Kitty Lackington, and Messrs. Roland Taylor and Norman Long, with Mr. W. Wright as accompanist.

The programme was a most attractive and artistic production. Printed by "Geo. W. Jones, at the Sign of the Dolphin," on Whatman paper, it will be treasured as a memento of a most pleasant and successful gathering, particularly as it contains an excellent photo (which we reproduce) of the Worshipful Master.

NEW postage stamps of ridiculously high denominations have just been issued in Germany, the values being 100,000, 125,000, and 250,000 marks, surcharged respectively on the old stamps of 400, 1,000 and 500 marks In the Free State of Danzig, where German paper money is still legal tender, a new stamp of one million marks is being issued overprinted on the old stamps of 10,000 marks.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investment, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

REQUIRED, Capable DRAUGHTSMAN; must have had Drawing Office experience, either on Rotary Web Printing Presses or Sheet-fed Offset Presses; state age, experience and salary required.—Box 14252.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

PRACTICAL PRINTER, used to Management, desires Post; good class work or place of trust; estimating, charging-up, buying, interviewing, etc.—Box 14253.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE OVERSEER seeks re-engagement; practical all branches, all machines, tactful disciplinarian, good refs.—Replies to Box 14246.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

PRINTING.—Required Firm to Handle for Important Organisation, WHOLE OF PRINTING (including CATALOGUE WORK) running upwards of £5,000 yearly; moderate investment.—Box 14251.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

THE five players who had tied for the last two places in the qualifying play for the *News of the World* Tournament last Thursday, played off the tie, over 18 holes, at Woodcote Park, Coulsdon, on Friday. The successful players were F. Leach (Northwood) and G. M. Turner (Guildford), each of whom returned the excellent score of 72.

SANDLE BROTHERS.—After over thirty years' trading, this well-known firm of wholesale, export and manufacturing stationers, of Paternoster-row, London, E.C., has been converted into a private company and will in future be known as Sandle Brothers, Limited. The managing directors are Mr. Sidney J. Sandle and Mr. Henry J. Sandle, the founders of the business; and Mr. J. R. Ward, Mr. G. C. Bradban and Mr. J. Tidball, who have been associated with them in the conduct of the business from its earliest days, have become directors. Mr. S. E. Sandle, son of the senior member of the firm, who is in charge of the Wandsworth factory, has also joined the directorate. The new company has a nominal capital of £100,000 in £1 shares.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded **£460,000**

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.

Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England

Numbering Machines

HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.

E. W. H. STANLEIGH

23, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.

'Phone. Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 13s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1923.

Printers and Advertising.

THE increased attention being given up and down the country to the question of advertising by employing printers is a matter of great moment to the future welfare of the industry. Mr. W. H. Sessions, who dealt with the subject at the opening meeting of the west and North-West Association of Master Printers on Monday night, made it clear by the use of irrefutable arguments that judicious advertising should be done by every printer who wishes to increase his business. That printers are at length beginning to realise the importance of the subject was evidenced by the large attendance at the meeting of representatives of other district associations and by the tone of the discussion. Mr. Sessions did not speak without adequate experience on the question, for, as he told his hearers, the large sum he annually earmarks for advertising purposes in his own business more than justifies the outlay. The printing trade generally is beginning to wake up to the fact that what can be considered as its own birthright is being slowly taken from it by the advertising agent. Until a few years ago the prospective customer who wanted printing executed went to the printer as naturally as the man who wanted a piano went to the pianoforte manufacturer. If one looks for the cause which has brought about the change in this respect it will be found in many instances in the fact that the enterprising advertising agency has been out seeking printing orders while the printer has been content to wait in his office for orders to come to him just as they did before the days of the agencies. Of course, the work in most instances eventually comes to the printer through the medium of the advertising agent, but there is no reason why he should not receive it direct from the customer just as he did in days gone by. One remedy that seems to present itself, as Mr. C. A. Bates pointed out recently in dealing with the subject, is for printers to consider more seriously the question of providing advertising service in connection with their own businesses, and so grafting the two activities under one roof or control. In view of the desirable results that would follow the proper exploitation of the advertising field it behoves every printer throughout the country to give the matter his closest and most earnest consideration.

* * *

New York and its Newspapers.

THE printers' strike in New York—which brought first a stoppage of newspapers, then the issue of inadequate emergency news-sheets—has evidently made the New Yorker realise with a shock to what a great extent he is dependent upon his daily newspaper. It must also bring home once more to all concerned the serious damage that is done both to the printing trade and to the community by precipitate recourse to the strike weapon. From the rather meagre information available it would appear that the New York trouble, like our own crisis at Manchester last year, arises from the intransigient action of a local trade union, or branch of a union, in defiance of a larger union organisation. It appears that in New York the dispute is being overcome by drastic action, the larger union organisation taking the step of dissolving the insubordinate branch union and making terms with the employers over the heads of the local union leaders. The position is unfortunate, but should provide food for thought for those concerned with the organisation of the printing industry.

* * *

Markets for British Printing Paper.

REGARDING the markets to which printings were sent during August, we find that British Possessions absorbed 99,239 cwts. (66·3 per cent.), while foreign countries received 50,232 cwts. (33.6 per cent.). Though Australia continued to be the biggest buyer the August returns (45,582 cwts.) indicate a considerable falling-off, the volume of trade in that direction during May to July representing 305,661 cwts While New Zealand, British South Africa and Canada took more British printings last month than was the case twelve months ago, the figures for British India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements indicate a dwindling tendency. A satisfactory feature of the returns, however, is the increase that took place in the shipments to "other foreign countries," namely, from 27,166 cwts. to 43,269 cwts. The value of British printings consigned to Colonial and foreign markets last month reached £245,556 as against £219,756 in August last year, an improvement in value of 11·7 per cent.

A Newport Printer's Wedding.

There was a large attendance at St. John's Church, Maindee, Newport (Mon.), on September 18th for the wedding of Mr. Arthur Liddington Johns, elder son of Mrs. R. S. Johns (of the well-known South Wales printing house ef R H. Johns, Ltd.), and Mrs. Johns of Newport, and Miss Phyllis May Linton, younger daughter of Mr. W. A. Linton, J.P. (deputy mayor of Newport) and Mrs. Linton.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore ivory georgette and morocain, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations and white heather. She was attended by Miss Muriel Davies and Miss Violet Millar, who wore mauve shot taffeta and silver grey velvet hats. Little Joan Davies, niece of the bride, who wore shell pink georgette, acted as page.

The best man was Mr. R. H. Johns, brother of the bridegroom, and, in addition, there were three groomsmen, viz., Messrs. A. Jackson Thomas, W. Nance-Kievill and Wilfred Baker.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. D. E. Ll. Jones vicar and rural dean, Mr. I. F. Liddington Johns was at the organ. After the reception at Ellerslie, the bride and bridegroom left by motor car for the south coast.

Mr. Arthur Liddington Johns has for some time acted as assistant secretary to the Newport Master Printers' Association of which his father, Mr. R. S. Johns, is secretary.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Prices are Not Controlled!

By A. E. GOODWIN.
(Secretary of the Federation of Master Printers.)

A curious controversy around the subject of the Federation Costing System has arisen at Newcastle-on-Tyne, subsequent to the recent meeting of the Corporation at which the decision was reached not to proceed with the proposed municipal printing plant. The Sheriff, who is connected with the shipping industry but is also a Labour M.P., remarked that, "To say that there is not a 'ring' in the printing trade is all cant." He suggested that printers met from time to time to fix prices, and that the printers' costing system was simply a method for upholding exorbitant charges. Curiously enough, an alderman of the Newcastle Corporation, who is a printer, but has not associated himself with the local master printers' organisation, gave these charges a flat denial, and bore witness to the existence of very keen competition in the printing industry. It is no new thing to suggest that scientific costing is only a camouflage for exorbitant prices, but the allegation indicates ignorance of facts or confusion of ideas, and calls urgently for correction. It cannot be too definitely stated that the adoption of proper cost-finding methods is entirely different from any system of price-fixing.

It is admitted, of course, that if proper cost finding methods are universally adopted in the printing industry the resulting knowledge will tend to reduce the amount of printed work sold below cost. Experience shows, however, that despite the Federation Costing System and all efforts to introduce it, we still have with us in very acute form the problem which faced the pioneers of the costing movement, namely, the fact that a considerable volume of print is sold at prices well below the actual cost of production—if by "cost of production" we mean the full and complete cost.

The adoption of scientific cost-finding methods necessarily tends towards more uniformity in printing prices. The exponents of the Federation Costing System endeavour to make plain that variations in prices are caused if different cost systems are used for the allocation of the various expenses incurred in running a printing business. If one printer recovers certain expenses by a general percentage added to wages and material, whilst another recovers them entirely from the labour side, there must arise wide discrepancies in prices charged. Such diversity would, of course, be reduced by the general adoption of more uniform costing methods. The fact remains, nevertheless, that even if a single system of costing were universally applied, there would still be plenty of room for discrepancies in prices on account of the difference in the efficiency of different printeries, their different capabilities in respect of equipment, and, moreover, different ideas as to proper profits. Scientific costing, therefore, though tending towards greater uniformity in prices, is quite distinct from arbitrary price fixing.

There is, however, a peculiarity about the printing industry whereby it is almost impossible, even were it desirable, to apply any general scheme for the fixing of prices. Printing is a made-to-order product—it is largely a service, not a commodity; and it is well-nigh impossible to standardise prices for services. Again, in order that prices may be standardised there must be a body which is endowed with authority for fixing prices, and which possesses also some means of inflicting penalties on those by whom its authority is disregarded. It is surely well recognised that no organisation in the printing industry has, or professes to have, authority of this kind.

The progress of the costing movement is very encouraging to those who have spent time and labour in promoting it, and its undoubted educational value is doing much to raise the printing industry from the low state in which it found itself some years ago. This educative activity makes no attempt to force a standard cost-finding system upon any printer who does not want it, still less to impose fixed prices for printing. Although there may be some who think otherwise, it is doubtless best that this should be so, and that those who labour for the uplifting of the printers' craft should look to education coupled with freedom, rather than to any kind of coercion, for the accomplishment of their purposes.

Technical Education for Printers.

Annual Meeting of Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.

This year again there was a very crowded attendance, with prominent representation of many different sections of the printing and allied trades, on the occasion of the annual meeting and presentation of prizes of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board held on Friday at Stationers' Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. Edward P. Vacher, F.R.G.S., Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, and the prizes and certificates were distributed by Mrs. Wilton Phipps, J.P. (chairman of the London County Council Education Committee), whilst amongst the many prominent people on the platform or at the front of the hall were: The Right Honourable C. W. Bowerman, M.P.; Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., and Mrs. Hazell, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P.; Mr. R. Bentley, Mr. R. T. Rivington, Mr. H. Hill, Mr. George Eaton Hart, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Mr. W. Whyte, Mr. J. R. Riddell, Mr. Thomas Sproat, Mr. E. B. Judd, Mr. P. Squire and Mr. B. Cahusac.

The Master of the Company.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said the gathering was an indication of the desire of the Stationers' Company to link up the various crafts with which it was associated, in conjunction with the printing trades organisations, for the purpose of encouraging craft efficiency by setting up examinations on the result of which awards were given. As Master of the Stationers' Company he very heartily welcomed all those present; it was a matter of very great satisfaction to see such a splendid gathering. As an indication of the success of the examinations he mentioned that no less than 544 students had presented themselves for examination, of which number 180 gained first-class passes and 279 second-class. Mr. Vacher apologised for having to vacate the chair in order to keep an engagement out of London, and at his request Mr. W. Howard Hazell assumed the chairmanship.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell.

After conveying apologies for absence from Lord Riddell, Sir George Truscott and others, Mr. Hazell remarked that this was the completion of the first year of the London School of Printing, a very strong and successful daughter of the old school of St. Bride. It had been a very good year. A very satisfactory feature of the work was that employers recognised the great advantage of these classes and that half the students were attending the classes in their employers' time, without any deduction of wages, about half of them having their fees paid for them by the employers. There were 80 classes in all, with some 1,990 members. New classes had been started in connection with the bookbinding, foundry and other departments. Fifty-five students had sat for the City and Guilds Examinations, of which three had received silver medals and special prizes. All sections of the trade had given practical support, and a large number of manufacturers of printing machinery of all kinds had given or lent machinery to the total value of £15,000. Mr. Hazell concluded with an earnest appeal to students to make the most of the opportunities provided them.

Mr. T. E. Naylor.

Mr. T. E. Naylor was the next speaker, and in the course of his remarks said that the trade union section of the Advisory Council had no regrets—in viewing the work of the past year—that they had come to the support of the technical education movement. He remarked upon the different position they were in now, since they had become an advisory council to the London County Council. In this connection he welcomed Mrs. Wilton Phipps as representing the L.C.C. Last year something was said about the building that had been acquired for the purpose of the school, and they still thought—at least some of his colleagues shared with him the opinion—that the London School of Printing was deserving of a better building, for the one in which it was now housed impressed him as being unpleasantly like a police station or like a workhouse. (Laughter.) However, it was not the structure that made the school, but the men and women constituting the personnel. Speaking on behalf of the trade union section of the council, he could say that they would always back up their every effort, and, speaking still more particularly on behalf of his own society, he could assure them that the L.S.C. would always be at the back of the L.S.P.

Many Prizes and Certificates.

Mrs. Phipps then presented the very numerous prizes and certificates, prefacing this service with a short speech, in which she expressed her keen appreciation of the value of education and affirmed that the London County Council would always take every means in their power to provide facilities for the education desired.

The presentation of prizes being concluded, Mr. Bowerman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Phipps, also to the Master of the Stationers' Company for granting the use of the magnificent Stationers' Hall. This was seconded by Mr. W. J. Pincombe, of the L.C.C., after which brief responses were made by Mrs Phipps and by Mr. Hill (Past Master of the Stationers' Company).

Personal.

VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESS BURNHAM, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Goodwin were amongst those attending the brilliant reception given last week by the Anglo-Swedish Society in London in honour of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Lady Louise Mountbatten, whose wedding is shortly to be celebrated.

LADY HULTON is very ill and obliged to go into a nursing home.

LORD HEADLEY, the Moslem Peer, who has just returned to this country after a visit to Mecca, was formerly a journalist, and for a period was editor of the *Salisbury Journal*.

SIR ROWLAND BLADES, M.P., who played for his own team against Ashtead on Saturday, took four wickets for 21 runs in the first innings, and six for 47 in the second. This brought his total of wickets for the season to 100.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS has given the world a fascinating glimpse of life at the heart of London newspaperdom in his "Adventures in Journalism" just published by Messrs. Heinemann.

MR. F. A. J. BURNS, of Messrs. Burns, Bailey and Co., Braille printers and oriental languages specialists, of Manor Park, addressed the Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London at Stratford on Tuesday on "Type Composition of Oriental Languages." His address dealt in interesting fashion with an unusual subject, and we hope to report it fully in next week's issue.

MR. A. H. POLE, of Bristol, has, we hear, been very successful in his recent efforts to reorganise master printers in Cornwall.

MR. L. J. CUMNER, of the Federation of Master Printers, journeyed to North Wales on Tuesday to discuss with the local Alliance officials steps for the strengthening of the master printers' organisation in the area.

MR. N. G. MILLER, the illustrations manager of the *Oxford Illustrated Journal*, has been presented by the staff of that periodical with a salad bowl and servers on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. STUART A. HIRST, the well-known Leeds advertising expert, will, on October 8th, deliver the introductory lecture on the "Advertising Course of the Leeds Central School of Commerce."

MR. C. W. BASHFORTH completed on September 11th twenty five years' association with Messrs. Frederick E. Potter, Ltd., advertising agents, having joined the staff of the firm on September 12th, 1898, thus having been with the firm almost from its commencement. To mark the event he has been presented with a set of golf clubs at a staff meeting.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 50s. 3d., 49s. 10½d., Pref., 25s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., Def., 8 3/32, 8 7/16, Pref., 18s. 9d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s., Pref., 12s. 6d.; Jos. Byrom, 9s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s 3d.; R. W. Crabtree, 8 p.c. Cum. Ptg. Pref., 3s 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7 15/32, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 10½d.; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk, 36, 38½; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s.; Ilford, Pref., 9s.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 1½d., 13s. 7½d., 1st Deb., 60; International Linotype, 58, 55½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 3d.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 14s. 4½d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s., 13s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 68½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 4½d. xd.; George Newnes, 16s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 10½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs., Reg., 108; Odham's Press, 4s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 9s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 75s., 76s. 3d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 90s., 90s. 7½d., Pref., 23s., 22s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 9d., 24s, Pref., 93s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15¼, 4 p.c. Pref., 7 7/16 xd.; Weldon's, 33s. 9d., Pref., 20s.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 16s. 10½d.

NEW COMPANIES.

W. E. BERRY, LTD.—Capital, £20,000, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, photographic printers, engravers, paper and ink manufacturers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: W. E. Berry, Mrs. A. M. Berry and A. Berry. Registered office: 3, Nesfield street, Bradford.

JOHN HORN (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 4,750 ordinary shares of £1 each and 5,000 deferred shares of 1s each; to adopt an agreement with W. G. Sinclair, with the object of acquiring all or any of the assets and liabilities of the undertaking, carried on as John Horn (London), Ltd. (now in voluntary liquidation), and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, booksellers, stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. A. Rossiter and E. H. Fitch. First directors by subscribers.

IRISH STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £35,000, in £1 shares, to publish a weekly paper known as the *Irish Statesman*. Subscribers: J. G. Douglas, L. Smith-Gordon, L. Robinson, G. W. Russell, G. O'Brien, P. J. Gillespie and Sir Horace C. Plunkett. First directors: J. G. Douglas, L. Smith Gordon, L. Robinson, G. O'Brien and the Right Hon. Sir Horace C. Plunkett.

NORTHERN SPORTING PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; publishers of sporting periodicals, promoters of sporting competitions, general sporting football and racing printers and publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Ada Bloomfield and M. J. Sprigg. Registered office: Albemarle House, Clifford-street, York.

WILLMOTT (NORWICH), LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a brush manufacturer and dealer, etc., carried on by M. M. Willmott at Sultzer's-court, Botolph-street, Norwich, and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paper, cardboard, twine, cord and other packing materials, etc. Private company. First directors: M. M. Willmott, J. B. A. Leach and A. R. Larkman. Registered office: 61A, Botolph-street, Norwich.

DALE AND CO. (BOURNEMOUTH), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in 1,900 ordinary shares of £1 and 2,000 deferred shares of 1s.; to adopt an agreement with A. J. S. Eastley, T. U. Odell and F. G. Somers, and to carry on the business of confectioners, printers' boxmakers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: T. U. Odell, A. J. S. Eastley, F. G. Somers and Paymaster-Captain F. W. F. Vining, R.N. (retired).

FEIGENBLUM, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in fancy goods, stationery, chemicals, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Feigenblum, and S. Freeman. Registered office: 15, Cross-street, Finsbury, E.C.

ROBERT NIXON, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a paper merchant and dealer in ropes, twines and hessians carried on by R. Nixon at 8A, Lever-street, Manchester, and to carry on and develop all agencies at present carried on by the said R. Nixon. Private company. Subscribers: R. Nixon and W. Renshaw.

WARHAM GUILD, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers and providers of ornaments of the Church and of the members thereof according to the use of the Church of England, manufacturers of and dealers in textile fabrics, stationery and leather goods, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. A. Judges and W. Freeman. Subscribers appoint directors.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

COLLINS AND KEW, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Debenture dated August 30th, 1923, to secure £1,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holder: J. Williams, 17, Sycamore-grove, New Malden, Surrey.

J. M. OUSELEY AND SON, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Debenture dated September 4th, 1923, to secure £500, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital subject to prior debentures for £350. Holder: G. W. F. Smith, 64, Shooter's-hill-road, Blackheath.

CAXTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £800, on August 2nd, 1923, of debentures dated May 3rd, 1910, securing £40,000.

SUNDERLAND POST CO., LTD.—Statement under Section 12 (old charges outstanding on July 1st, 1908, now first registered). Mortgages dated 1888 and 1902, securing £6,000.

CHARLES MARSDEN AND SONS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Sheffield).—Satisfaction to the extent of £4,400 on July 2nd, 1923, of debentures dated May 4th, 1922, securing £250,000, with a premium of 2½ per cent.

George Mann and Co. Outing.

The London office staff of Messrs. George Mann and Co., Ltd., together with their friends, went for a trip up the Thames Valley on Saturday, September 15th, when there were nearly 100 people in the party, and a very enjoyable day was spent, which the rain was not allowed to mar.

There were reserved carriages on the 9.20 a.m. train from Paddington to Staines, where the whole party embarked on one of Messrs. Salter Brothers' steamers at 10 o'clock. The boat stopped at Windsor to enable any who desired to see the town and castle. Windsor Castle was found to be of extreme interest, and a wonderful view of the Thames Valley was obtained from the keep.

After leaving this old town it unfortunately commenced to rain. However, everybody assisted to brighten the day, and with the help of a piano, two gramophones and the voices of various ladies and gentlemen, the whole party were kept in the best of spirits. The boat turned for home when it had proceeded some way past Cookham Lock. Arrangements had been made to go to Henley, but owing to the inclement weather it was decided that the steamer should not go so far. However, the fine scenery from Staines to Cookham was greatly enjoyed, even when viewed on a rainy day. On the return to Windsor the whole party entrained for Paddington Station, which was reached about 8 p.m.

The staff of George Mann and Co., Ltd., are full of praise for the organiser, and are certain that this was one of the most enjoyable days that they had ever spent.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

R. G. Lloyd and A. A. Lloyd, lithographers, printers and stationers, 10, Wyre-street, Fairfield-street, Manchester, under the style of R. G. Lloyd and Son.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
RECEIVING ORDER.

E. Hunter, lately 193, Upper Thames-street, London, paper agent.

Payment by Results.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell writes to *The Times* to point out the advantages of the method of payment by results. A correspondent in that journal suggested that, instead of paying the worker by piece work or premium bonus according to his output, it would be better that the profits at the end of the year should be shared between capital and labour. By that method, says Mr. Hazell, the capital might receive 6 per cent. interest, and the balance of the profits be divided evenly as a further dividend to capital and as a percentage on the total wages paid. This scheme has many advantages, but it has grave drawbacks. In any organisation there are always some slack workers, and under this scheme they would receive the same share of the profits as the industrious employee, and the latter would be dissatisfied. If, instead, some system of individual payment by results be adopted, each is paid according to his merits. Another drawback is that workers come and go, and payments can only be made after the accounts are completed, many months later.

Necrology

Mr. H. Jackson, Otley.

Mr. H. Jackson, whose death has taken place at the age of 77 years, was a director for many years of Messrs. William Walker and Sons, Ltd., Otley, printers, and proprietors of the *Airedale and Wharfedale Observer*, and recently succeeded the late Mr. Albert Walker as chairman of the company. Mr. Jackson took a prominent part in public life, and for 21 years had been chairman of the Wharfedale Rural District Council. He was also for some time a member of the West Riding County Council, and was also an Income Tax Commissioner. At the funeral at Adel Church, Messrs. William Walker and Sons were represented by Mr. J. H. R Renwick (managing director), and Messrs. L. P. Burfield, J. A. Clarkson and T. J. Strong (directors).

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for cut-throat Printers

Digitized by Google

The R.P.S. Exhibition.

The Bawtree and Lee Photographic Type Composing Machine.

The 68th annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain is now open at the Society's house, 35, Russell-square, W.C., and will remain open until October 27th. A feature of the present show is that admission is free, and this should conduce to a greater number of visitors. The pictorial section contains a very fine selection of work, contributed by many of the leading pictorial workers of the day, and the examples are of a remarkably high quality both in selection of subject and in execution. In the technical section there are many interesting exhibits, including photomicrographs, radiographs, aerial and spectrum prints, natural history subjects and colour prints, of which latter there is an extensive show that includes pictures by the Paget, Autochrome, Raydex and other processes, including examples of three-colour work by the American Raylo Corporation, a firm that is working the method of Mr. H. C. J. Deeks, and the peculiarity of which process is that the examples shown are all enlargements from very small negatives.

The most interesting exhibit in the technical section, from a printer's point of view, is a show case containing examples of work done by the Bawtree and Lee Photographic Type Composing Machine, by means of which printers' type is superseded and its place taken by a photographic image that can be transferred to stone or plates and printed by either lithographic, offset or photogravure methods. The machine itself is not on view, but there is a photograph of it that gives a good idea of its size and general appearance, and a couple of the disks that are used in the production of the photographic image; these disks, about 10 ins. in diameter, contain the characters in negative form arranged round their circumference in such a manner in relation to the lens of the machine that they will align, however the scale of enlargement or reduction is altered. The sensitive material on which the impression is taken is contained in a roll holder that automatically moves along after each exposure for a distance varying with the width of the character, and by a simple adjustment it can be increased or diminished to any desired amount. The disks before-mentioned can be provided with openings up to 3¼ inches square, so that small negatives with ornamental initial letters, tail pieces, and even illustrations, may be inserted in their proper place in the text. In a similar manner the machine can produce an immense variety of border work of an ornamental character. In a description by the inventors the following particulars are given:—"A cabinet three feet square, with the machine upon it, will hold 1,200 disks, each capable of yielding characters of any desired size. Thus this one unit far exceeds in range the most extensive composing-room. The stock in this cabinet comprises not only alphabets and ornaments for borders, etc., but supersedes brass rule, and indeed everything else in the ordinary composing-room. One cabinet of disks will serve a number of machines, and the units need not be increased in number till the volume of work demands it. A disk and spacing cam cost together about as many shillings as a single fount of type costs pounds. Apart from accidental breakage, a disk will practically last for ever, as it is subject to no wear while in use on the machine. Ordinary type wears out all the time it is in use." As to speed in composing, it is given as from ten to twelve letters per minute, slower than composing type, but the time saved in the following printing operations is claimed to be overwhelming. Several specimens of the lettering as done by the machine are shown, and also a circular set up by the machine and printed by letterpress methods, a block having been made from the transfer by Messrs. Knighton and Cuts, Ltd. The product of the machine is a positive that can be used for photogravure, screening being done automatically at the same time as composing, or the image may be converted into a litho transfer and be used either for litho printing or etched into a typographic block. Should the machine and its methods be commercially practicable, it will certainly revolutionise the work of the composing-room.

CANADA:
Marking of Imported Printed Matter.

Regarding the exemption from the requirement of marking with an indication of the country of origin of certain printed seals, tickets and labels, a notice issued by the Canadian Commissioner of Customs and Excise on July 27th states that such exemption will only apply to seals, tickets or labels which are imported in packages containing quantities of not more than one hundred each.

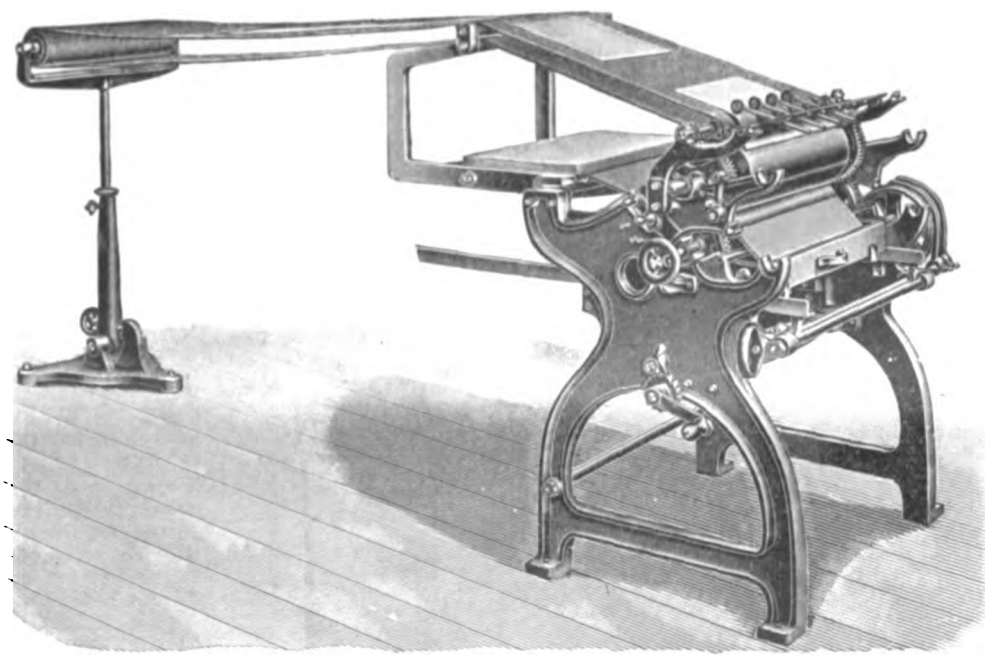
AUSTRALIAN DUMPING DUTIES.—The High Commissioner for Australia is officially advised that playing cards from the United States have been brought under the operation of both Sections 4 and 5 of the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act.

ACCORDING to *Russian Information and Review*, the average wages of paper workers in Petrograd in May worked out at an average of 15.99 in pre-war roubles. The real wages of printing, tobacco and paper workers in May, as compared with 1913, were 61 per cent.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD
[illegible] NEW STREET HILL LONDON E.C.4

The Original BREHMER Glueing Machine



Of Strong Construction.
Lasts a Lifetime.
Known for True Running.
Simple for Use.

AUG. BREHMER'S British Successor:
12, City Road, London, E.C.1.
THOMAS McAULIFFE.
Telegrams: "Papyrus, Finsquare, London"
Telephone: 3126 Clerkenwell.

Digitized by Google

Printing Crafts Guild.

Opening of the New Session.

The new session opened on Saturday last at the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, when over three hundred members and friends passed through the various departments connected with printing and photography where the instructors willingly demonstrated for the enlightenment of interested parties. Afterwards an adjournment was made to the large hall when Mr. John Taylor (president) had the support of Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech., Mr. Bethell (president, Master Printers' Association), Mr. H. Holme (hon. secretary) and Mr. A. Edwards (assistant hon. secretary).

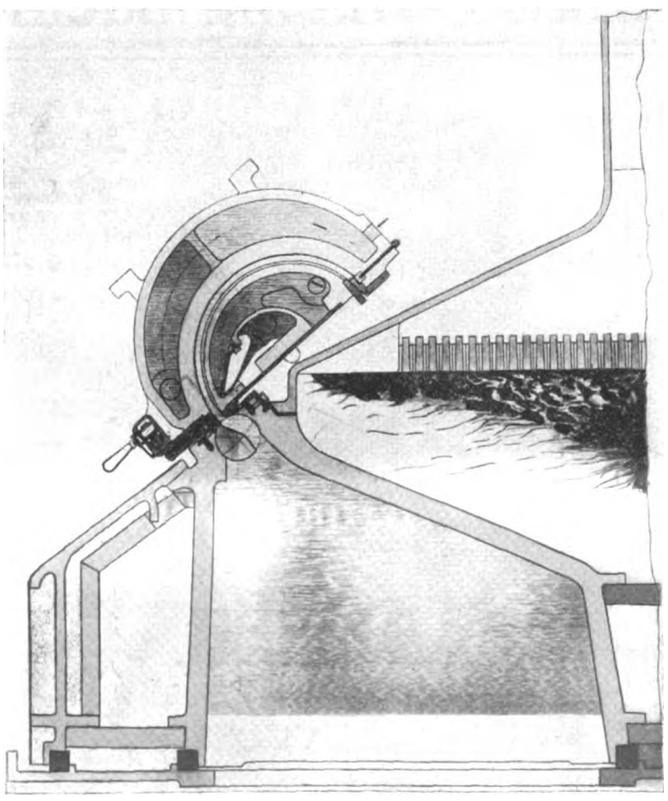
Mr. J. M. Kellord's concert party included Miss Ethel Sharp (soprano), Messrs. Norman Brymer (baritone), J. M. Kellord (violin), Hugh Maguire ('cello), Hubert Brentwood (entertainer) and E. Sharp (accompanist), and the concert for the evening was so highly appreciated that encores were numerous.

During the interval, Mr. Bethell said that although the members of the Master Printers' Association did not appear prominent in the eyes of members of the Guild, yet they appreciated the good work accomplished. They always had great hopes of the results because all the officers gave their time and energy for the uplifting of the crafts. The Guild was particularly well placed, being so closely connected with the College of Technology, and he did not think any other Guild of its kind was so fortunate. In that great building there were brains and power and some of the brightest things of Manchester had come from within its walls. He advised the young members to put forth their best efforts as they had the opportunity of gaining knowledge from those who had passed through the College and were willing to give of their learning to those who followed. He noticed in the company some who had spent many years in helping the young craftsman to become more than the ordinary or second-rate individual, and Manchester wanted the best because what could be produced anywhere could be done in the city of Manchester. There never was a time when there were so many good openings as at present in the allied crafts, and particularly so in the costing departments. There was a bright future for those who attended the classes held in the College and who intended to get on. Some people were saying that the printing trade was dead, but that was a fallacy, as was proved by a recent remark by the coming Lord Mayor who stated that printing went with everything, and nothing could go on without it. He sincerely desired the young craftsmen to get firmly fixed in their heads the word "success" to open their minds, receive everything of learning, and when they had got it, to let other people know it. Then later on in life they would say, as many others had said, when they came within sight of that College, "that is the institution which gave me the knowledge to qualify for a good position, and from it I obtained all my high ideals."

Mr. John Taylor said much of his success was due to his connection with the College, and he thought he could never do too much to help the younger generation to come forward. The committee of the Guild and the teachers in the College were always endeavouring to make good citizens of the young people. Parents should encourage their children to attend the classes. After going through the courses many students found themselves later cut off from everything that would assist them to make further progress, but Manchester students were fortunate in having a Guild of that kind which helped them during their studies and supplied a necessary want afterwards. As president of the Guild he hoped the coming session would be a record one, and as the syllabus was likely to outstrip its predecessors there was every encouragement for all to go forward.

WEE MAC.

AMERICA'S LABOUR NEWSPAPER.—The New York *Call* has been taken over by the newly organised Labour Press Association, Inc. The new company is controlled by leading Labour unions through holdings of shares. An announcement in the paper says it will be developed as a genuine Labour newspaper, and that the total membership of the unions which have already subscribed for stock is about 300,000. It is confidently expected that a considerable number of other unions will acquire stock before January 1st. The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, the former owner of the paper, continues in existence and holds 15 per cent. of the common stock of the new concern.



Sectional View of Winkler Casting Machine.

This machine, described on a previous page, is by Messrs. Winkler, Fallert et Cie, S. A. Berne, for whom the sole agents in this country are Messrs. W. J. Light & Co., Ltd.

Postal Publicity Campaigns.

The Post Office Regulations.

Not every printer, perhaps, holds as clearly in mind as he ought the conditions which govern the transmission of printed matter through the post—a very important section of the market for the printer's products. Some useful reminders of various facts of interest in this connection reach us from Mr. W. H. Burchell, governing director of the Caxton Press, Leather-lane, Holborn.

Unsealed Envelopes.

There are, he points out, three varieties of unsealed envelopes, the contents of which may be sent at the printed matter rate, *i.e.*, two ounces for one halfpenny. The Post Office regulations for these on and after January 1st, 1924, prescribe that unsealed envelopes, with flaps tucked in must not exceed 6 ins. in width and 3½ ins. in depth. This "commercial" size envelope is permitted to be used for sending circulars, invoices, statements, receipts, orders and Christmas, New Year or birthday greeting cards. If larger envelopes are required for catalogues, booklets and other printed matter, then the flap must be the narrow way on the envelope and is limited to a width of 4½ ins., but can be tucked in. If a still larger opening is required then the flap should be specially cut to fit into a slot, to prevent the trapping of other correspondence; or a suitable metal paper fastener is permitted to answer the purpose with any size flap either way of the envelope.

Printed Wrappers.

As an alternative to envelopes, printed wrappers can still be used. They can be of a size to cover the enclosure completely. The ends of the wrapper must be left open, and if necessary be tied both ways with twine to obtain extra security. The use of the printed wrapper is cheaper.

What Can be Posted for a Halfpenny.

Two ounces in weight are allowed, as from Monday, May 14th, 1923. The varied extent of publicity literature which the halfpenny rate will carry is not generally known. It will cover any of the following catalogues:—

Pages.		Size of Catalogue.
16	...	11 x 8½ in., Order Form and Envelope.
16	...	14 x 9½ in.
24	...	8½ x 5½ in., Order Form and tinted Art Paper.
24	...	7⅞ x 4⅛ in., White Art Paper.
32	...	10¾ x 8¼ in.
32	..	9½ x 7 in.
48	..	8 x 5⅝ in.
64	..	8½ x 4½ in.
68	...	4¾ x 6¾ in., Order Form and Envelope.
72	..	7¼ x 4½ in.
80	...	8 x 4¼ in.

Such catalogues can be enclosed in envelopes or wrappers, and can be printed on a highly-finished super-calendered paper fit to receive the best produced half-tone illustrations.

The halfpenny rate enables industrial firms to send out prospectuses, balance sheets, circulars, price lists, invoices, statements, order forms, market reports, acknowledgment forms, also imitation typewriter circulars (if handed in at post office in lots of not less than 20 copies and signed for on a form provided). It also allows of a mailing card, *i.e.*, a printed matter card, minimum size 4 by 2¾ in., 3½ by 5½ in. (or double this size if used for a reply card), up to a maximum size of 12 by 24 in. (this large card can be folded in half). A birthday or picture post card, etc., containing *five* words of greeting, the date, name and address of sender, also addresse, may be sent for one halfpenny.

BRITISH MALAYA imported last year from the United States stationery and paper to the value of £29,131, which compares with a figure of £43,246 in the preceeding year. For January–April this year the value was £18,026.

A FOUR million dollar paper mill is projected for Chicago. News-print from old papers will be manufactured in the main building, while two extensions will be built and equipped for the making of board and felts.

Digitized by Google

German Paper and Print.

Gold Accounting Affects Paper Trade—Shortage of Capital Seriously Felt—Strike Decisions—High Wages Cause Printing Plants to Close—Prices for Books—Lower Paper Consumption—Export a Necessity—Larger June Figures—Papermakers Enforce New Terms of Payment—Opposition by Wholesale Dealers.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

THE introduction of gold accounting in the paper trade has changed conditions in the home market considerably. The principal result is lack of capital in many plants, both those producing paper and those manufacturing it into other articles. This is the effect of the sums necessary for paying the gold amounts and the constantly increasing wages.

WORKMEN claiming gold wages have decided to strike at many places. In Silesia and Saxony pulp and paper workers have left the mills. In Berlin and Leipzig the disputes in the printing offices have come to an end in favour of the workmen.

THE high wages are a serious proposition for many book and newspaper publishers and printing offices. In Berlin master printers had to pay in the week from August 18th to 24th 30,000,000 paper marks, representing about 30s., while in the last week of August the rate went up to 72,000,000 or about 72s. Workmen thus get a wage double that of pre-war, which is a severe handicap upon the employers.

BY reason of the increased printing rates and the variation in the paper mark, domestic prices of books have been much higher than the official export prices. The era for low book prices is said to have ended in Germany, since the smallest book now costs some millions. Another factor which is having the effect of reducing paper consumption is represented by the difficulties which face printing and paper converting houses. As wholesale stationers are unable to place orders, the order books of paper mills are very empty so far as home delivery is concerned.

OFFICIAL export quotations have not been altered by the home gold accounting and are therefore lower than the world market quotations by the same percentage as previously ruled. The consequence has been a jump in export figures concerning raw paper and manufactures. The whole effect of the situation is that paper mills and manufacturing stationers are more than ever dependent upon export trade.

STATISTICS for the month of June indicate the growth of export. During that month pulp was sent abroad to the extent of 10,837 metric tons, which compares with the monthly average of 6,189 metric tons for last year. Paper and manufactures thereof exported in June reached 47,602 metric tons, as against an average of 34,788, while the respective figures for books and music notes were 646 and 1,073 metric tons.

OWING to the variation in the paper mark, the Joint Papermakers' Association have introduced since August 15th more severe terms of payment. Accounts are to be paid within seven days and by the amount of paper marks according to the dollar level of the day previous to accounting. The object of this arrangement is to preserve paper mills from heavy losses by reason of the fall in the exchange.

THESE terms, however, are not accepted by the wholesale dealers, who have decided to reject them. It is not likely, however, that they will be able to alter the decision of the Papermakers' Association.

ON the whole the situation in the German paper trade is described as darker than it has ever been before, and it is impossible to forecast the state of things for two days together.

"Standard" News Defined.

A definition is at last forthcoming as to what is "standard" news-print paper as covered by Paragraph 1,672 of the free list of the Fordney Tariff Act of 1922.

According to a statement issued by Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, "standard news print paper" is defined "as consisting of mechanically ground wood pulp and chemical wood pulp or sulphite containing not in excess of 30 per cent. of sulphite, and varying in weight no more than 10 per cent. from 32 pounds to each 500 sheets of 24 inches by 36 inches. This definition is applicable to news print paper without regard to the colour thereof."

Papermakers do not appear to be satisfied with this decision; and the *Paper Mill* (N.Y.) describes the definition as "an empty phrase," since it means that there will be no relief for the American news-print manufacturer from "cheap foreign competition."

"The policy of the present administration (at Washington)," adds the *Paper Mill*, "is supposed to include encouragement of the development of a foreign trade by American paper manufacturers—but so far as the news-print industry is concerned it is always placed in the position of fighting for its life in its own country, where it is continually confronted by keen competition from abroad. That this cheap competition from foreign news print manufacturers is destined to continue, and, in fact, is encouraged, is made completely certain by this permanent definition of the term 'Standard News-Print' that has just been handed down by Secretary Mellon."

PENNY postage throughout the Empire for a fixed letter-weight is amongst the proposals which the executive of the Association of British Chambers of Commere have submitted to the President of the Board of Trade, in view of the discussions on the subject of inter-Imperial trade at the coming Imperial Economic Conference.

AN Advertisement is always working.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:
CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

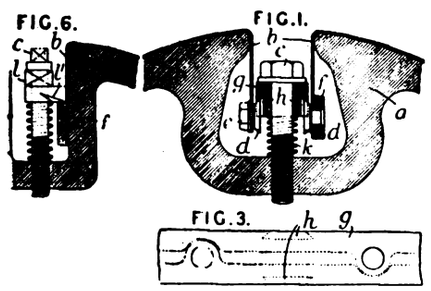
ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Printing Surfaces, etc.

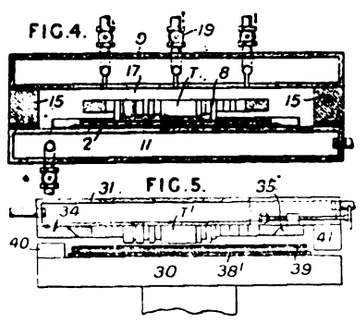
Flexible printing plates, blankets, or the like, are secured in small gaps in the cylinder by means of radially movable tensioning members fitted with means for engaging laterally projecting fittings secured to the ends of printing plates, etc., preferably in registered relation to the designs on such printing plates. As shown in Fig. 1, a plate *b* is drilled at each end with holes to which are secured bolts *d* by means of nuts *e*, or the bolts may be rivetted to stiffening pieces *f* as shown at the right side of Fig. 1. The bolt heads are received in undercut recesses *h* formed in a bar *g* which is mounted on tensioning screws *c* which are adjustable radially of the cylinder *a*, springs *k* being arranged to support the bar *g* on the screws *c*. The bar *g*



may extend right across the cylinder or it may be divided into sections. In some cases it is formed of two parts, as shown in Fig. 3, the recesses *h* of which receive bolts on opposite ends of the plates, the two parts being independently adjustable. In a further modification, Fig. 6, a stiffening piece as *f* is rivetted to the plate *b* and the tensioning member *l* is rotatable on the screw *c* by a spanner, and is formed with a wedge-shaped under part l^1 which engages the bar *f* directly, and act as a cam to move the piece *f* to effect the tensioning. The member *l* is rotated a quarter of a turn to apply the tension. In a further form each end of the plate *b* is formed with a bar *f* and one member *l* engages both bars *f*, and simultaneously applies tension to both ends of a plate. The invention is patented by Mr. A. B. Evans.

Printing Plate Matrices.

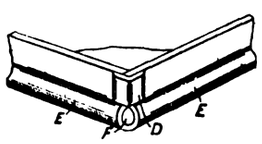
This invention relates to the method of making matrices for the production of electrotype or moulded printing plates, in which the original, such as a type forme, is pressed into a mass of metal heated to a plastic or to a completely fluid state, and removed after the metal has cooled, and consists chiefly in the use of a separating medium



between the original and the metal to facilitate removal of the original and prevent oxidation of the heated metal. Fig. 4 shows one form of press for making the matrices, comprising hollow platens 9 11 which with side bars 15 form an air-tight chamber 17 when the press is closed. The matrix metal, preferably an alloy of 6 parts of lead, 6 parts of tin and 1 part of bismuth, is placed, in solid form or previously melted, in a pan 2 upon the bottom platen 11 which is heated by steam to melt the metal or keep it in melted condition. An oily substance such as paraffin is applied to the surface of the metal o prevent oxidation and facilitate the subsequent removal of the type forme T. This type forme is then placed upon the metal, the depth of penetration being limited by bars 8 which rest upon the bottom of the pan. The press is then closed, the steam cut off, and cold air under pressure admitted to the chamber 17 through a pulsating valve 19 to force the molten metal up into close contact with the type face and to solidify it. In another form of press Fig. 5, the forme T^1 is secured to a steam-heated stationary upper platen 31, between fixed and adjustable bars 34, 35, and the pan 39 of molten metal, coated with paraffin, is placed on a sheet of asbertos 38^1 resting on the lower movable platen 30. When the metal has cooled to a plastic condition, the steam is cut off from the upper platen, and the press closed to force the metal against the forme T^1, the penetration being limited by bars 40, 41. Cold air or water may then be admitted to the upper platen. The matrices so prepared may be provided with an electrolytic coating. Before being pressed into the metal, the formes may receive a thin electrolytic coating which is given a further coating of a weak solution of iodine or pyrogallic acid and a final coating of graphite "Make-ready" may be placed at the bottom of the metal pan if it is desired to produce printing plates made-ready for printing. The patentee is Mr. J. S. Stokes.

Printers' Galleys.

According to an invention that is patented by Mr. R. F. Moore, galleys are made from a single sheet of steel or other material, the sides and one end of which are pressed upwards to form a tray open at one end, the corners being re-inforced on the out-



side with additional material D, for example, by electric welding. The sides and end may be formed with a bulge or bead E so as to leave openings F which serve as drainage holes.

Metallic Pigment Inks.

Metallic pigment inks for use with heated dies, etc., in stamping book covers, labels, etc., and applicable for ordinary printing, as introduced by the Alchemic Gold Co., Incorporated, are made with a vehicle consisting of a non-corrosive binder, such as a neutralised resin or a resin ester, particularly ester gum obtained by esterification of white rosin with a glyceryl radical, dissolved in a neutral solvent, such as terpineol.

Paper Substitute for Corner Posts.

It is reported that several of the leading Rugby League clubs have decided to use a paper substitute for the wooden corner posts used on the football field.

The invention, which is the idea of Mr. Gilbert C. Inman, managing director of Inman's Limited, the well-known Leeds printers, consists of a wooden spigot, which is driven into the ground, a tube of compressed paper 3 ft 6 ins. long, and an inch and a half in diameter, which fits over the spigot, and a cork, carrying a light bamboo flag stick, which fits into the upper end of the tube. The tube is varnished to resist wet; but immediately bends if a player runs into it It will withstand a fair amount of bending, but as the tubes cost only a shilling, the question of renewal is not a serious one.

THE latest addition to the list of sporting periodicals is *Rugby Football*, of which the first number has just been published. It is edited by W. Livingstone Irwin.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Crossby, W. E. J. Manufacture of cartons, etc. 22,102.
Dillon, F. J. Book cover. 22,425.
Knighthall, G. W. Envelopes. 22,412.
Marks, E. C. R. (Goss Printing Press Co.). Folding mechanism for printing presses. 22,276, 22,277, 22,278.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Cole, A. Cardboard or fibreboard containers and the like. 202,846.
Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., and Neal, G. J. Covers for books, loose sheets and the like. 203,096.
Linotype and Machinery Ltd., and Newton, S. Manufacture of rubber blankets, such as those used in printing machines. 203,130.
Morland and Impey Ltd., and Impey, F. L. Loose-leaf books. 203,127.
Pendergast, H. A. Loose-leaf binders or the like. 203,094.

1923.

Hartmann, C. W. Production of paper bags. 203,264.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1922.

Galetzka, A., and Richter, O. Process of producing photo-mechanical printing blocks. 203,283.

A New Colour Process.

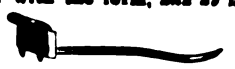
Latest advices from Vienna mention a remarkable process of reproducing coloured pictures, invented by the well-known Vienna painter, Ulf. Seidl. The process is being taken up by the Wurthle printing firm of Vienna, and has been titled the "New Wurthle Facsimile Procedure." The reproductions are said to be so perfect that even experts can scarcely tell the copy from the original. Several examples of the process were shown at the Leipzic Fair, where they attracted much attention. So far Ulf. Seidl has reproduced ten pictures from the Public Galleries, of the Old Masters. Colour printers on the continent are taking a great interest in the development of the process, which, if it does all that is claimed for it, will revolutionise the present methods of colour printing.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines.
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL GAUGE PIN.
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.
Simplicity itself.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on package denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9674. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Oiroct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

W. MILES & CO.
(Manager: CHARLES A. WOOD),
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

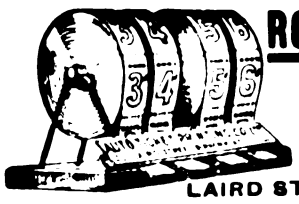
Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.


ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

..... *19*...

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

European Paper Conditions.

Impressions of a British Paper Merchant on the Continent.

Mr. Harold H. Hardy and Mr. H. G. Bradly, C.B.E. (Messrs. Burnell, Hardy and Bradly), have just returned from a Continental tour, chiefly embracing Finland and Scandinavia. The trip was undertaken with a view to introducing Mr. Bradly to the principals of the various mills which the firm represent. During the three weeks Mr. Hardy and Mr. Bradly were abroad they covered over 4,000 miles. Only four or five nights were spent at hotels, the rest of the sleeping being done on board the train or on the boat.

The travellers, of course, had a variety of experiences with the fluctuating mark. When they entered Germany, for instance, the exchange stood at something like 20,000,000 marks to the £, and when they returned it had fallen to 250,000,000. On the outward journey a cigar cost 750,000 marks, while on the return it had gone to 20,000,000. Dinner on the train, again, which cost countless millions, including 10 millions for a bottle of wine, and a 10-million tip, only worked out at 5s.

There is, however, a serious aspect to the exchange problem, even for Germany itself.

"The whole industrial condition of Germany is getting into a bad way," said Mr. Bradly in conversation with a representative of the *World's Paper Trade Review*. "With regard to the paper mills a number of them are on short time and the whole atmosphere is one of depression.

"As to the contention that people in Germany are flourishing under the existing conditions, of course, if you regard a man as being well off who spends his money as soon as he gets it, this contention may be right; but as a matter of fact the German workpeople spend their money immediately, for the reason that on the following day it might be only worth half. The German gambler or speculator may benefit by this condition of things, but the German people are suffering.

"With restricted demand at home for their products, German paper manufacturers are forced to send their wares abroad, and it is this competition which is disturbing so much the markets of the world. German competition in quantity, however, is not so great as one would at first imagine," said Mr. Bradly, "but with world conditions, with the possible exception of the United States, showing that the supply is in excess of demand, any offers which are made from Germany have more effect than they would otherwise have.

"The problem of the exchange, however, is an extremely intricate one, and it is seen that the stabilisation of rates does not necessarily benefit the country which brings this about. As soon as the Austrian exchange was stabilised prices became too dear, and in some cases we find now that the Austrian paper is even dearer than the Swedish.

"British papermakers are not alone to suffer from this frantic fall of the German exchange. Other countries are suffering just as badly as we are. The Scandinavians, we were told, for instance, are faced with the alternative of closing their mills down, rather than attempt to compete with German prices. This only shows how world-wide the effect of the German debacle is, and how inter-dependent we are upon one another."

Finnish Enterprise.

Mr. Bradly was particularly impressed by Finland, where the chief interest of his firm lies, for they represent the Finska Trasliperiforeningen (Finnish Union of Board Mills).

"I was very much surprised to see the wonderful state of efficiency which their mills have attained," said Mr. Bradly. "The quality of their paper has improved steadily, and their pulp has attained a good reputation. Finnish papermakers are, however, also suffering from German competition just like their Scandinavian neighbours and ourselves. As a consequence, a number of machines are at present shut down.

"Another matter which depressed the market over there during our visit was the occurence of the Japanese earthquake. This is just an illustration of how sensitive the paper market is at the present moment.

"Generally I think Finland is an ideal country for the development of the box board industry. She has wonderful forests and an amount of water power of which she can only use a fraction. The Finns are, in fact, practically independent of coal, and their water supply is so abundant that to generate steam they do so with electric boilers running through turbines. What a blessing it would be if the spare power could be harnessed and sent over to this country!

"Finland, of course, is a very sparsely populated country, having only some three million inhabitants. But their board, paper and pulp industry does them great credit. It is thoroughly well organised, being controlled by three unions. I think that 95 per cent. of the total output is controlled by these organisations, which are illustrative of the dictum that union is strength.

"In some respects the methods adopted by the Finns are somewhat drastic. As an illustration, it is interesting to recall that recently the Socialist Government, when some thirty Communists were elected, and began to show their hand, promptly clapped these gentlemen into gaol, and so put an end to their activities. It will thus be seen that the Finns do things whole-heartedly.

"But to return to the consideration of the board, pulp, and paper industry. Certainly very big strides are being made with the development of the natural resources of the country. Board, pulp and paper, together with the timber industry, represent the principal wealth, and the Finns are making the most of it. Finland is a peculiar country. It contains 30,000 islands and 30,000 lakes. It lies so far north, indeed, that they do not get sufficient sun to grow crops in some parts which would ripen, except in the extreme south. But so far as the paper industry is concerned, they have the main raw material, pulp timber, in abundance, together, of course, as I have said, with water power."

With regard to the machinery in the mills, the Finns apparently manufacture a great deal of this themselves. There is, however, in industry generally, a scarcity of male labour, so that the proportion of women and girls employed is large.

Although she possesses enormous wealth in timber, Finland is fully alive to the need of re-afforestation, and a scheme has been adopted to ensure supplies to the paper industry in the years to come. As a matter of fact, however, re-afforestation is a natural process, and the question of denudation gives no immediate concern.

Finnish Paper Industry.

Some Statistical Data.

Official statistics covering the industries of Finland were recently issued in that country and some extracts from the official publication for the year 1921 are given in the *Finnish Paper Journal*.

In the paper industry there were 15,700 workmen, while the value of the manufactured products was 1,270 million marks.

With regard to the origin of the raw materials used, it is shown that the value of the foreign raw materials used in the ground wood pulp mills amounied to 1·4 per cent., in the paper mills to 11·2 per cent. and in the cellulose mills to 27·8 per cent. of the total cost of the raw material.

As to the ownership of the various mills, the statistics show that out of 186 enterprises in the paper line in Finland, none belongs to the country, one to the State, two to joint stock concerns, 20 to private owners and 163 to limited companies.

The following statistics show the number of mills and the value of production in the paper group:—

	Number.	Production: Million marks.
Boiled pulp wood factories...	1	11.9
Mechanical wood pulp and board mills	49	202.9
Cellulose mills	23	429.1
Paper mills	30	556.8
Wall-paper factories ...	5	7.3
Envelope and paper bag factories	14	11.5
Bookbinding and carton factories	58	39.4
Paper refining mills... ...	6	12.1

THE Library Bureau, Ltd., dealers in card and filing systems, etc., vacated their premises at No. 4, Cheapside, on the 10th inst., and have removed temporarily to No. 2, Ludgate-hill, pending the acquisition of larger and more convenient premises, for which they are in negotiation.

"RECORD TYPE"

THIS Type is cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal, is exceptionally hard, and guaranteed True.

Compare the Prices!

	OUR PRICES.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	2/-	3/9	1/9
11 pt.	2/2	3/11	1/9
10 pt.	2/3	4/1	1/10
9 pt.	2/5	4/5	2/-
8 pt.	2/6	4/7	2/1
6 pt.	3/-	6/9	3/9

JUST ADDED:

12 pt. Typewriter Face

It is our ENDEAVOUR to ad

2/- per lb.

THE LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TYPESETTING INSTALLATION IN EUROPE.

RECORD COMPOSITION CO., LTD.,

Mono Typesetters Typecasters Lino

3, West Harding Street, LONDON, E.C.

'Phone - HOLBORN 5826

Ask for Specimen Sheets.

"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

Digitized by Google

13 IS THIRTEEN AN UNLUCKY NUMBER ? WE SAY **NO** 13

? CURIOSITY ?

is a human failing. It is also a commercial asset. Curiosity is, in fact, one of the secrets of modern commercial success. It keeps you in touch with every modern development of the trade in which you are engaged.

It is a commonplace to say that the printing trade covers a range of activities greater than most.

Obviously, therefore, you haven't the time personally to gather the information to keep thoroughly in touch. This is done for you by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

You probably have many friends in the trade, however, who are not keeping in touch.

CO-OPERATION

You can help your friends and us by introducing to them the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

Let us have their names and addresses : we will do the rest

THE

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

has been established for nearly 50 years. The more important features are :

Reports of Trade Associations, Societies, etc.,
Latest Commercial Intelligence
Technical Articles
Trade Notes
etc.. etc.

A monthly issue contains a section devoted to the **Bookbinder** with notes and news and market prices

The monthly **Lithographic** issue contains special litho matter including litho notes and news.

The **Quarterly Export** issue deals with colonial and foreign markets and provides a general review of the home trade.

COST

The yearly subscription to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is **Thirteen Shillings** including postage. Is it not worth it?

Send us your friends' names and addresses **To-Day**.

13 THIRTEEN SHILLINGS WELL SPENT 13

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

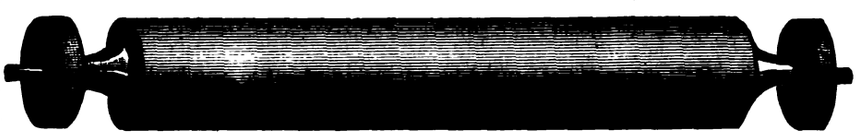
Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

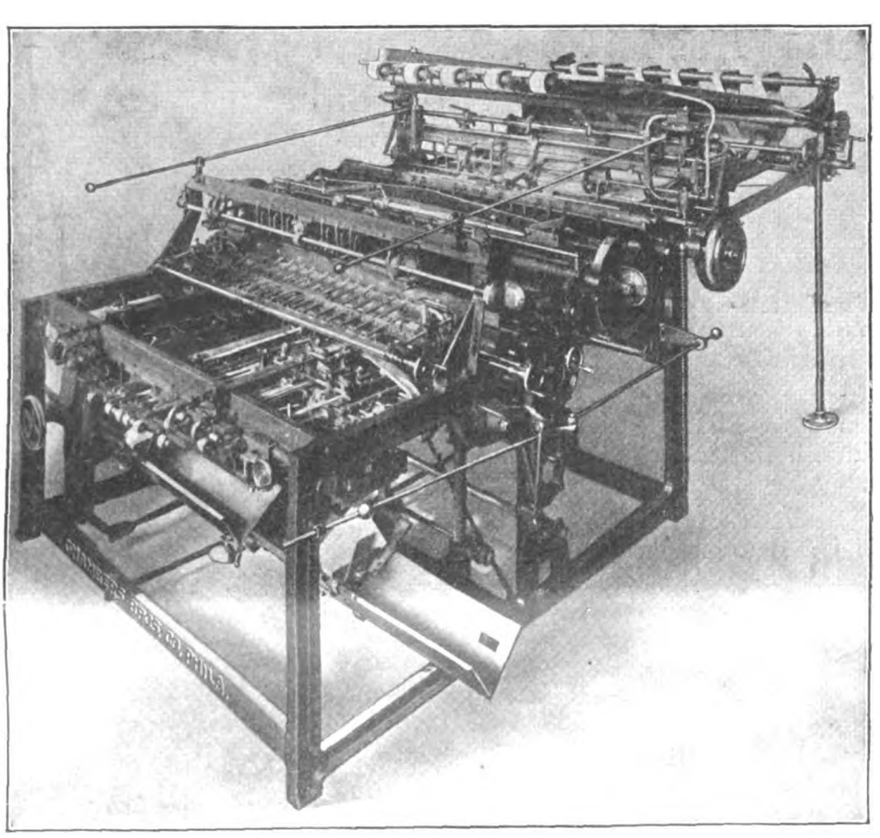
TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED 1868.

For HOME and EXPORT.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—September 27, 1923

Digitized by Google

OCT 17 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

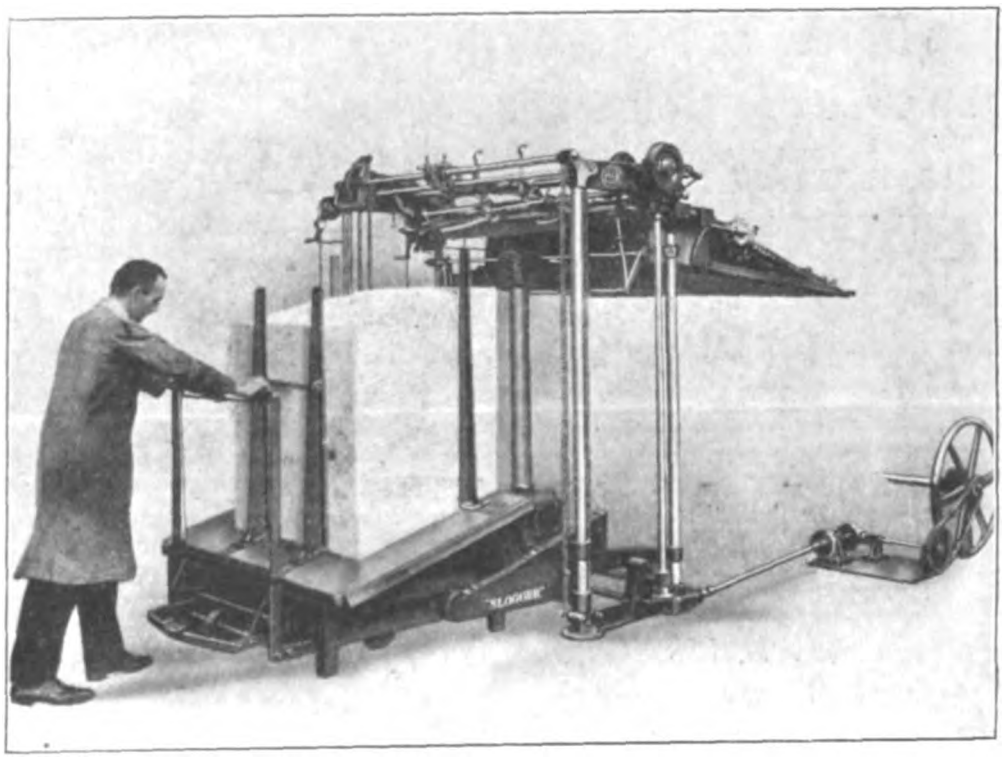
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 14. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: OCTOBER 4 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

PERIODICAL



Trucking in Interchangeable Pile Board.

"SLOGGER"

Automatic Pile Feeder

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME *and the increasing number of both large and small printing houses who are installing "SLOGGER" PILE FEEDER proves conclusively that the outstanding advantages of SIMPLICITY UTILITY AND SPEED are combined in the latest models* SUITABLE for ANY SIZE OR MAKE OF PRESS OR FOLDER

DESCRIPTIVE FOLDERS SENT ON REQUEST.

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-color Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

TRADE WORK ONLY

CLERKENWELL 6993
WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES

LITHO GRAPHIC

SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS,
SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC., ETC.

COLOUR & COMMERCIAL **OFFSET** A SPECIALITY

PRINTING

BEST WORK — QUICK DELIVERY

WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 14. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 4, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

In our last chapter we very briefly intimated that both intaglio and the planographic methods of printing could be produced at one and the same time from the same plate and machine, without any special attachment being necessary for the offset press upon which this was being done. In fact, any type or make of offset machine was capable of combining a duality of methods, rendering at the same time two distinct forms of printing impression, one, the true, soft, sharp, pleasing offset image, and two, the dense, powerful and velvet-like texture of picture that is so much the cherished province of the copper and steel plate engraving vogue.

Combining Intaglio and Offset.

This combination of two different forms of printing systems was not limited to hand intaglio and hand planographically produced images either; as a half-tone, photo-mechanically produced image of flat surface capacity could be transferred upon a plate that had previously received the photo-engraved image upon it. Or if otherwise desired, any form of planographic image could be drawn or transferred to any plate that was previously prepared with a photo-engraved image. Likewise a hand manipulated engraved image could be produced upon a plate having a transferred hand-drawn image already made upon it. In fact either could be made to precede the other at will, but it was often the most convenient to produce the photo engraved intaglio image first. With regard to the column rulings intaglio work, this was more frequently done after the ordinary lithographic transfer image was done upon the machine printing plate, from which explanations it will be observed the methods afford a wide range of convenience.

Thus the offset method is capable of yielding at each impression a multiple printed image possessing the dual features of intaglio and planography, a possession and characteristic which neither of the other two methods of printing can imitate or render. The relief printing methods are confined to that capacity alone, and cannot yield at the same time and from the same procedure of printing, either a planographic or an intaglio image in conjunction with the relief one. On the other hand, the intaglio printing method is incapable of producing the relief or the planographic from the same printing surface at the same time, as is the case with the offset previously explained. Nor is the intaglio capable of printing upon the same range of surfaced papers, and tender textured papers as the offset.

Thus the offset method is not only more versatile and varied in its printing character, but it also carries that faculty into the range of printing papers, and printing surfaces either metallic, repellent or rigid.

So far our reference has been confined to single colour printing, or chromo printing by means of one colour at a time by the offset method of impression.

Two-colour Offset.

We have now to refer to another triumph of the offset principle of printing, that of two-colour offset, in which two separate and distinct colours of a multi-colour job are printed at the one passage through of the sheet of printing paper. This prolific form of offset printing is not confined to the commoner classes and grades of colour work, but is at once practical and efficient upon colour work as wide in range as from poster to show-card chromo lithography. From this we do not wish it to be inferred that every form of lithographic colour work can be printed by these two-colour offset machines satisfactorily, as there are such classes of lithographic products as ceramic work, decalcomania lithography, and bronze and metal leaf work which are not suitable for these multi-colour offset machines, nor, for that matter, for the single colour ones, or even direct rotaries. Therefore some degree of differentiation must be made, but as these classes are special forms of lithographic work, and only constitute a very small percentage of the mass of work done by lithography, the limitation is not a serious one, nor one which affects the main issue.

Gains in Economy.

With these multi-colour or two-colour offset machines, considerable economies are effected, as not only can two colours be printed at one passage of the sheet through the machine, but work involving printing on both sides of the paper, such as music sheets or ledger rulings, book work and periodicals, and several other types of work of a similar nature can be produced outright without delay.

In quite a formidable range of chromo work these multi-colour offset machines are an acquisition to the craft, as they not only economise time, but help to cheapen production a little, thus attracting a larger volume of colour work to the trade through these facilities.

Whilst we should prefer to reserve the best class of colour work for the single-colour offset machines, the multi-colour offset is capable of negotiating these classes better than they could be accomplished by the old time direct rotary machine. In that comparison, therefore, we can leave its application for the moment.

The latest development in connection with these multi-colour offset machines is their adaptation for reel-fed work in place of the sheet-fed work; thus advancing them still another stage equipped for competitive application with the relief methods of printing.

Big Future of this Development.

The two-colour offset has unconsciously if not surreptitiously set up a new standard of labour economy, by enabling one machine minder to negotiate these machines printing two colours at the one time. The same amount of printing if done upon the single-colour machines would involve one machine minder for each colour, whereas in the case under review one minder negotiates two colours at the single transit of the sheet through the machine. This feature is considered by some to be a partial solution of the labour problem, but the human element is still predominant, and must necessarily remain so, so far as present vision of outlook enables us to judge.

As the natural trend of the public desires are towards colour display in substitution for black illustration, and as this feature is diligently fostered in very early childhood of to-day by the children's coloured illustrated papers, it is safe to prognostigate that colour printing will in the very near future play a much more conspicuous and necessary part in human affairs, and in that wise we may look for a big development in the application of these multi-colour offset machines in catering for that range of colour printing, particularly

Digitized by Google

as it lends itself to the utilisation of photo-mechanical methods more readily and economically than either of the two other competing methods.

Apart from the coloured magazine and newspaper applications, there is the ever-expanding field of merchandise in which distinctively coloured wrappers and containers will replace the old time mono-colour articles, so soon as production costs warrant it.

An American Litho Plant.

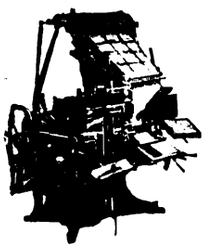
A trip through the shop of the American Lithographic Co., at 19th street and Fourth avenue, New York City, convinced us that there is no more complete plant to be found in the East, if there is one anywhere in this country, says the *New York National Lithographer*.

Practically every job turned out by this big concern is done by photo-lithography, and the quality of it all is such that any judge of lithographic work would mark it "A1" without a doubt.

Besides a battery of single colour offset presses they operate a lot of two and three-colour machines that are kept busy every day and considerable night work is also done to keep up with orders that a sales force second to none in the country keeps coming in.

Most of the work turned out by the American is prepared by the plate-making machine process. They have three different makes of these modern machines in operation, with a full force of photographers and plate preparers and the amount of work that these machines can get ready for the press on short notice is something you will have to see to appreciate. Before the photo composing machines were invented it must have taken an army of transferers to keep the American's presses running, for when you take into consideration the amount of work that can be turned out by more than twenty offset presses —many of them two-colour machines—you will agree that the transfer department has considerable work to do.

It is conceded by those who ought to know that the work turned out by the American Lithographic Co. is not excelled in quality by the work of any similar concern in this or any other country. Some of their reproductions of famous paintings are certainly works of art which would be worthy of a place in any art gallery in the country. Besides the lithographic equipment the American operates a good sized type plant that is always busy.



HOW ARE YOU SETTING YOUR DISPLAY COMPOSITION ?

If you will permit us to do so, we can show you by actual demonstration that the Linotype can set, to your full satisfaction, the whole of your display work (whether it be general jobbing, title pages of books, etc., or headlines and displayed advertisements for your newspaper), up to and including 36-point, in the best and most economical way.

Linotype & Machinery Ltd.
9 Kingsway
London

JOSEPH GOODMAN
SUPERB LITHOGRAPHIC OFFSET AND LETTERPRESS PRINTING INKS.
Printing Machinery and Requisites of every description.
12, CRANE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4.
'Phone: CENTRAL 8881.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
- - Printing Ink Manufacturers - -
Lithographic Roller Skin Manufacturers
8, HYTHE ROAD - WILLESDEN, N.W.10.
Sole Manufacturers of Special Patent Offset Inks which up-to-date Offset Printers have proved to be far in advance of any other Offset Inks on the Market.
Telephone: Willesden 3043. Please Write for Samples quoting Reference Number 2120.

Digitized by Google

Litho Printing Surfaces.

Professor from Prague Demonstrates New Invention in U.S.A.

Professor Francis Mares, a noted lithographer of Prague, the birthplace of Alois Senefelder, is visiting America with a view to demonstrating two inventions which he claims are the products of his brain.

The price of the Solnhofer litho stone has so increased that it seriously imperilled the life of lithography in Bohemia, now Czecho-Slovakia. From these remarks, which have been taken from the *Nova Prace*, the official organ of Masaryk's Academy of Labour in Prague, we are led to conclude that zinc and aluminium, two printing substitutes for the litho stone, are still little known in the land which gave birth to the inventor of lithography.

To be brief, the invention of Professor Mares consists of chemical solutions, one of which he claims prepares the printing surface and the other one etches the transfer after it has been laid down in such a novel way that it likely to revolutionise lithographic printing. By the inventor's methods the surface is so prepared that work of all medas can be put on one plate and made-ready for press work without any difficulty. The inventor's etch chemically changes the zinc, so that after it has been etched it will neither receive nor retain grease matter; therefore alteration can be easily made and transposing of subjects on the plate is possible, without fear of ill consequences. Transposing subject may be repeated as often as occasion requires it.

"My method," says the inventor, "eliminates gumming up the transfer and also the use of rosin. Where my chemical solution is used, the transfer pulled over is etched without further ceremony, and due to the fact that my preparation cleans the surface of possible dirt, and nothing further is used which might deposit dirt, or soil the surface, excellent printing results are obtained. Hundreds of thousands of impressions can be printed from a plate which has been prepared by my method, without wear or tear to the plate, without the transfer losing or gaining in any way. My method dispenses with rosin, soap-stone, acid, etc., consequently quicker and better transferring."

This method is claimed to work equally well on aluminium and stone. Any transferrer can adapt himself to that method without undergoing a special training; however, experience in its usage helps greatly to perfect a transferrer in his calling.

The invention consists of, firstly, a sensitising preparation; and secondly, an etching solution.

The surface from which a transfer has to be removed must be powdered over with pumice, emery or carborundum, a small quantity of the first solution which sensitises the surface is then poured over. The solution is distributed by means of a felt-covered dauber, exerting moderate pressure. Thus, the ink of the transfer is speedily removed, with the surface being rendered sensitive. As soon as the surface appears clean it must be carefully washed with clean water, and the plate or stone is ready for putting down the transfer.

On a stone where work had been etched in relief this must be first removed by using pumice or emery powder before the surface is ready to proceed with transferring, as above explained.

The starch sticking to the surface after the transfer has been pulled over must be removed with water, which in turn must be removed also before the second solution (etch) is applied to the whole surface of the plate or stone; for that a sponge is used. The plate or stone is then allowed to dry. After the etching solution is dry the transfer is given an asphalt wash out; washed out with water and rolled up in ink.

Where a transfer is to be etched in relief this can be done by the usual method, or the etched and washed out transfer can be treated with the etching solution instead of using gum, which, after it is dry, renders it ready for printing.

In the press, stone or plate need not be inked up in the evening, nor must it be gummed up, to merely apply the etching solution is sufficient to preserve the printing surface against all harm. — *Lithographers' Journal*, U.S.A.

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

Promotes Overseas Trade.

An Advertiser's experience:

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."

C B, LTD.

Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

Stonhill & Gillis
58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:
CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P

New British Patents.

Applications.

Andrews and Co., Hartmann, B. E., and Hartmann, F. H. Paper feeding mechanism of rotary duplicators. 23,465.

Brooks, H. C., and Warbey, H. F. Envelopes, wrappers, etc. 23,254.

Challenger, T. W. F. Cartons, etc. 23,098.

Dausmann, C. F. Printing presses. 22,721.

Dausmann, C. F. Art of printing. 22,722.

Dickson, C. P. Loose-leaf binder. 23,537.

Hartmann, C. W. Production of rubber stereos for stamps, printing-cylinders, etc. 23,033.

Hunter, E. K. Printing. 22,931.

Kennedy, R. A. Book and manuscript production. 23,195.

Levy, W. Means for securing postal envelope flaps. 22,870.

Offley, C. H. Collotype printing plates or films. 22,901.

Pickup, W. Printing machines. 22,846.

Reddie, L. N. (Morgan). Envelopes. 23,010.

Swain, L. J. Inking mechanism for plate printing machines. 23,559.

Trist, A. R. Photo-mechanical printing processes. 22,754.

Trist, A. R. Preparation of mercurial printing surfaces. 22,755.

Trist, A. R. Printing inks. 22,926.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Bishop, E. L. Adjustable box forms or frames for use upon or in connection with paper or cardboard box making machinery. 202,418.

Carsons, Ltd., and McKinlay, D. Paper board boxes for holding chocolates and other confections. 203,504.

Johnson, J. A. Photographic print-out paper and prints made therefrom. 178,828.

Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., Pierpont, F. H., and Tipton, J. E. Casting and composing of single types. 203,795.

Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd. (Lanston Monotype Machine Co.). Mechanism for producing elements of printing forms or typographic elements. 203,796.

Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Printing presses. 203,732.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Typographical composing and casting machines. 183,819.

Murray, J. Means for securing thin metal printing plates to the cylinders of printing machines. 203,883.

Schlotter, M. Printing and stamping rollers. 203,391.

Shields, T. (Burt Co., Ltd., F. N.). Box-making machinery. 203,353, 203,647, 203,648, 203,649.

Shields, T. Box-making machines. 203,650, 203,651.

Thomlinson, W. G. Cardboard boxes. 203,777.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Haberstich, E. Ammann. Manufacture of glued binding tape and the like. 204,409.

A De-Inking Process.

A message from Texas states that the *Commerce Journal* is now using a good grade of white newspaper, manufactured by the Trinity Paper Mills of Commerce, from old newspapers de-inked by a special process worked out and perfected by the mill's chemical engineer. The paper is said to be of as good a quality and as clear as ordinary wood pulp newspaper stock.

For the past year this mill has been experimenting in the manufacture of a variety of kinds of paper from cotton linters, and is now successfully manufacturing a good grade of bond paper, book paper, cardboard and blotting paper.

THE day is not far off when colour display advertising will be a feature of the daily newspapers, L. W. Claybourn, of the Claybourn Process Corporation of Milwaukee, told the convention of American Photo-Engravers in session in Chicago.

Digitized by Google

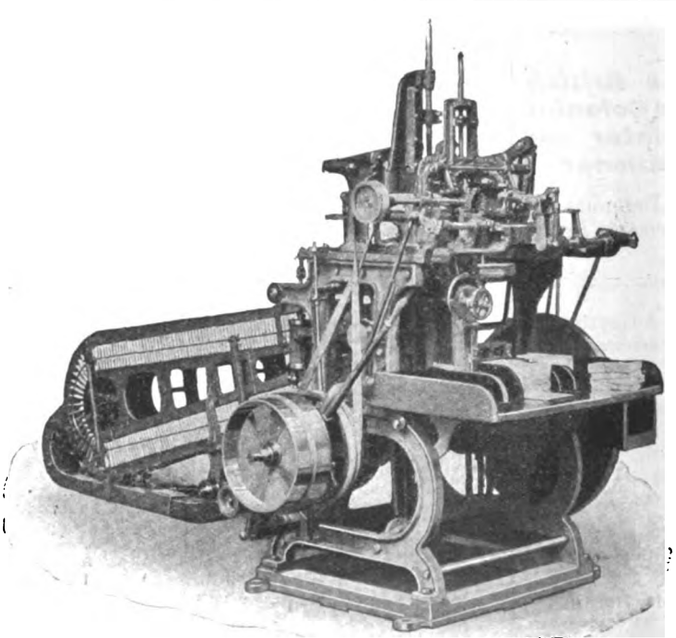
An Automatic "Craftsman"

would do that platen job of yours better and faster than any other machine.

Obtain particulars from—

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION LIMITED,
PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
43/44, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4.

TRADE "LEADER" MARK
ENVELOPE MACHINES



Better times are just round the corner!

Are you ready?

Yes! better times are unquestionably coming.
Business conditions are rapidly mending, and the demand for envelopes is improving every day.
If you would get your share of the better times, instal the "LEADER" Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine.
The "LEADER" is speedy (over 150 Envelopes per minute).
Reliable, easily adjusted and made by a firm with 60 years' experience.
We are ready to send you prices and full particulars.

David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.,
31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow.

London Representatives:—**Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd. - Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.**

Digitized by Google

Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THOUGH business in the lithographic section of the printing trade is better than it was at this time last year, conditions generally have unfortunately not maintained the rosy aspect they wore a few months ago. The amount of unemployment among lithographic printers has increased during recent weeks, and it is to be hoped that seasonal briskness will quickly show itself, and establish a movement in a healthier direction.

CLASSES in technology are now getting well into their stride for the winter session, and it is satisfactory to note that, in London at least, the lithographer is being provided for in this respect. One of the centres at which lithographic instruction is available is the School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography at Bolt-court, Fleet street, and a unique feature of the establishment there is the provision of admirable facilities for the training of the litho artist, who is taught all branches of general litho, chromo litho and lettering, the student being also introduced to the use of Day's medium for the production of tints on the stone. Excellent facilities are provided for the practical work necessary, and the equipment includes some five to six hundred stones of various sizes.

FOR the teaching of the litho artists' craft the Bolt-court School employs a full-time instructor, Mr. G. Jupp, and care is taken to give the student as wide as possible a view of the production of the litho printing surface. Stones can be seen in process of being prepared on the premises, and after the artist's work is finished the proving is also carried out on the same floor. Thus the craftsman sees the result of his work and is enabled to understand and correlate the various factors going to perfect the finished printing surface. Trade visitors from America and the Continent, and even from Japan and India, frequently look in at Bolt-court premises, and many are the compliments that have been received in respect of the thorough and practical instruction there given.

MR. ANDREW SPOTTISWOODE has accepted the presidency of the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation. The date of the Auxiliary's October concert will shortly be announced.

AMONGST the many speakers at the recent Chicago convention of the American Photo-Engravers' Association was Mr F. P. Douthitt of Detroit, the president of the corporation handling the Douthitt Diaphragm Control. In the course of his remarks he said: "It is possible to complete the average half-tone plates, as far as the actual etching is concerned, in the flat bite and secure better results than can be secured with any amount of staging and re-etching. I believe there is only one reason for this condition, and that is, there has not been a perfect balance as to transposing the different tone values into dot formation, due to the fact that there has never been any effort made to educate the operators to the simple optical laws that control the proper handling of the screen separations and the squared relations of the screen openings, the stops and the exposure times."

MR. DOUTHITT advocates that, in regard to the niceties of getting a picture down on to the metal, reliance should be placed upon scientific apparatus rather than upon the artistic sense of operators. In any method of photography, he says, the use of small stops means that a negative carrying softness and detail will be secured if the time is properly balanced to the stops used; while the use of large stops, and time balanced to these will mean greater contrast and brilliancy. The Diaphragm Control places in the hands of the photographer an instrument which gives him the correct balances as to screen separations, stops and the time to secure any degree of softness or contrast that it may be necessary to secure in the desired negative.

THE most appropriate offset printing paper we have seen came to hand from a London house recently. Especially prepared for colour and photo work, the finish was right and the colour brilliantly white. Only a few days previously we had received a sample of an offset parchment paper for letterheads, etc. In this case, too, the result was just about 100 per cent. In both instances the paper was made by home mills. One of our leading papermakers recently essayed to produce the real offset cartridge and missed the mark by a big margin. Now we hear of mills and merchants instructing their representatives to keep an eye on offset printing and the class of paper required for the process. There is a great risk of them being wrongly instructed. It is well that papermakers should keep track with offset printing progress, for it is passing through a transitory phase. Advertisers are grasping the possibilities of photo and colour work on non-coated paper. So far there are not a great many rotary offset presses at work in this country, but there is a declining number of flat bed stone machines, which distinctly marks the tendency.

OVER in U.S.A. there is a prodigious amount of printing being done by the rotary offset press, including every class of work—colour, poster, advertising, commercial, and even what is commonly called letterpress. Every paper merchant and practically every manufacturer has his offset speciality paper and some very fine papers are being made. The chief characteristic is a firm surface with a nap or a skin on it. Clear bright whiteness is usually an essential. Coated and esparto papers are not desirable; antique printings are too loose and soft, except in the higher grades. M.G. poster leaves too much lint on the blanket. Ordinary M.F. printing is too weak to take a body of colour. Cartridge is all right if the colour is good and the substance not too thick. For commercial headings, policy forms and similar work, the best type of paper is that which we can best describe as an American bond. Very few English mills have yet learned the knack of imparting that peculiar surface skin to their bond papers.

Trade Notes.

RECEIVING ORDERS have been made in respect of Mr. E. G. Pearse, trading as Severn Valley Paper Co., 81, Malvern-road, Worcester, paper merchant; also in respect of Mr. T. G. W. Henslow, 125, St. George's-road, Pimlico, and Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, London, E.C., journalist.

ST. CLEMENTS PRESS, of Portugal-street, Kingsway, announce that in order to cope with increasing business in the Westminster district a branch opened on October 1st at Abbey House, 2 8, Victoria-street, Westminster. The same firm recently opened a new City branch at 62, Moorgate, London-wall.

"DAILY HERALD'S" FUTURE.—A joint meeting of the General Labour Council and the Executive of the Labour party was held in London on Thursday, and the position of the *Daily Herald* was considered. Though the full amount of £12,500 fixed by the Trade Union Congress at Plymouth has not yet been received the response has been sufficient to allow the Committee to undertake the financial responsibility of continuing the paper until the end of the year. A special Congress is to be held in December to determine the fate of the paper.

THE announcement in the press of a new evening paper and a new Sunday paper, to be published in Manchester, has been followed by the statement that the *Daily Express* is preparing an evening paper for London which, it is understood, will in size and appearance be very much like the *Evening Standard*. Lord Rothermere's name is mentioned in connection with sensational rumours of a newspaper combine.

THE *Morning Advertiser*, the last London daily newspaper to be set up by hand, now announces its conversion to the linotype.

THE united district rally of the Master Printers of the South-East, South-West and Thames Valley districts of the L.M.P.A. held on Tuesday last at Johnston's Restaurant, Wimbledon, was in every way successful. Mr. E. G. Cole, president of the South-West L.M.P.A. was in the chair, and the principal speakers were Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Mr. C. Arthur Bates. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our next week's issue.

THE October meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London will be held on Tuesday the 9th inst. at the "White Swan" Hotel (facing the Crystal Palace), Upper Norwood, at 6 p.m., when Mr. W. J. Parrish will give an address on "How to Get More Printing Business."

THE Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association is arranging to hold a whist drive in London on November 27th to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Association.

THE Amalgamated Typefounders' Trade Society has arranged an evening concert at Shoreditch Town Hall on Saturday, October 20th, at 7 p.m., the proceeds to be given to the fund for the endowment of a bed at the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield. The chairman is to be Mr. S. H. Caslon, with Mr. G. P. Reveirs as vice-chairman, supported by Messrs. J. Shanks and R. H. Stevens. Mr. H. Bullen-Sanders is the musical director, and tickets may be obtained at the head office of the Society, 80, Blackfriars-road, or from the hon. secretary, Mr. B. Vincent, 18, Ruckholt-road, Leyton, E.10.

ROCHDALE and District Printing Trades Guild held their annual meeting and smoking concert last week, an excellent programme being provided. There is a slight loss on the year's working. Arrangements were made for the coming winter session, which include whist drives, dances, etc. The committee and officers for the coming year were elected. Mr. Ormerod, of Ormerod Bros., printers and lithographers, was elected president. Mr. W. Ashworth undertook the duties of secretary for a second year. Billiard teams have been organised in the various workshops to compete for the trophy presented last season.

MR. HARRY FIELDHOUSE, who has died in London after being knocked down by a motor-cyclist, was the founder and proprietor of the first daily newspaper of Nuneaton, the *Midland Daily Tribune*. He also owned the *Police Chronicle* and the *Leamington Chronicle*

THE death has occurred at Knaresborough of Mr. Thos. Horseman (64), printer.

THE death occurred on Tuesday, at Downes, near Crediton, of Lady Mackinnon, wife of Sir Lauchlan Mackinnon, for many years managing director of the *Melbourne Argus* and the *Australasian*.

AT a meeting of the Preston Court of Common Pleas last week, Mary Hannah Hallewell was awarded £50 damages for libel against the *Preston Herald* Publishing Company The libel complained of was contained in a report of bankruptcy proceedings, which described the plaintiff as "prisoner" instead of "debtor."

BECAUSE of "cuts" made in his novel, "Gloria," appearing serially in the *Referee*, Mr. Stephen McKenna entered a motion to restrain alleged infringement of copyright against the proprietors, printers and publishers of that newspaper, and this was heard in the Vacation Court last week. For defendants it was offered that no further omissions would be made (except with regard to one episode), and this was accepted. The matter accordingly stood over without any order being made.

A MAN was fined 10s. on Friday for defacing a railway poster at Willesden Junction Station by drawing upon it with a pencil.

A SPECIAL Fleet-street Week in aid of St. Bartholomew's Hospital is being arranged between October 22nd and 28th.

THE tie for the last qualifying place in the London Press Golfing Society's Challenge Cup Tournament was played off on Monday at Moor Park. As a result, Mr. H. Rountree secured the last place.

A FINE First Folio Shakespeare is reported to have been discovered in the library of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. The library is in touch with the British Museum on the matter, and investigations in respect of the genuineness of the volume have commenced.

THE American Publishers' Association announced last week that the New York morning newspapers were able to arrange to be published separately after having been issued for nine days in a combined form. This indicated that the machinists' strike was ended.

HELP FOR GERMAN PRINTERS.—A gift of $1,000 has been offered by branches of the German-American Typographia in St. Paul, St. Louis and Indianapolis (U.S.A.), in aid of the Verbande der Deutschen Buchdrucker.

Digitized by Google

Type Composition of Oriental Languages.

By F. A. J. BURNS,

Of Messrs. BURNS, BAILEY & CO., Manor Park.

Owing to the insular mind of most Britishers, they cannot conceive for the life of them why if the Roman character used in printing is good enough for us, other nations should not use the same character; and in respect of the affairs of other nations this has been our fixed attitude, with the result at the present time that if a tribe is not strong enough to resist the innovation they have to have the Roman character, often with most disastrous results, and if they *are* strong enough to resist, they continue to use their own native character, and while we are with them they have Roman as well.

In dealing with this subject we have to remember that the Roman character with its 26 letters, many of which are interchangeable, has very great limitations when we attempt to use it to represent the very complicated sounds of foreign languages. Even on the Continent we have the nasal and guttural sounds strange to our ears, and when we get further afield there are the aspirated consonants of Indian languages, the tones of China, and the "clicks" and "clacks" of some of the African tribes. However, there

ARABIC.

حداد كان له كلب و كان لا يزال نائما ما
دام الحداد يعمل شغلا فاذا رفع العمل وجلس

HINDI (Devanágari).

१ पहिली बात परमेश्वर जो अनादि
जनन्त अविनाशी पवित्रसय भर्मखरू प पापर

HEBREW.

בצאת ישראל מבאר שבע, מבית-אביו, ויברה
יעקב שרה-אדם, ויחלום והנה ה' נצב עליו לשמרו

are an enormous number of languages which use the Roman characters exclusively, and in printing this kind of work it is surprising what curious signs have to be put over, under and through the letters of our alphabet before we can get on with the job.

Influence of Materials on Lettering.

Our forebears in the early days of the world, in expressing their thoughts in visible form, exhibited an enormous amount of ingenuity. Their material, for instance, was chosen from what they had plenty of. The old Hebrews, a strictly pastoral people, used the blade bones of their sheep to write on, whilst the Assyrian and Babylonians, in a land where there was plenty of mud everywhere, used clay in a moist form and with a series of types of arrow-head shape, made a most extensive library of books. Then there are the countries which abound in great rocks with sheer straight faces of tremendous height. These no doubt delighted the heart of the pill and beef-tea manufacturers of those days, so that they said one to another, "Go to, why should we not proclaim our wares on these great hoardings?" and they sent an order to the printer, and, there being a shortage of paper (as it was not then invented) said printer sent his comps down with their mallets and shooting sticks and they cut the announcement into the rock for all men to see, and sometimes they filled the letters up with lead for durability. A noticeable feature of all alphabets which have originally been used for cutting into stone is the use of straight lines. Our letter A is an example of this and shows that the implement used to a very great extent determined the shape of the letter—in this case chisels. In many other countries the materials most plentifully to hand were found on the banks of the great rivers, and the great flat reeds, or "papyrus," formed the material used for writing upon. Here again the material very much influenced the form of the letters, and these languages, such as the Laotian (shown herewith), have characters of circular form, as straight horizontal strokes written by an iron pen or stylus would cut into the vein of the reed and so split it. Further on in the history of the world we find skins or parchments become the material more generally used, until later paper in various forms came into use.

Some Practical Difficulties.

One of the characters most extensively used at the present time is the Arabic. Almost without exception wherever Mohammedanism is prevalent, the Arabic character is used to represent the language. From the printer's point of view it is a most annoying character. In its elements it is quite a simple alphabet, but then they must needs have in most cases one sign when the letter begins a word, another sign when it is in the middle and another when at the end of a word. Then the vowels are little marks either on the top or bottom of the letters—which all adds to the difficulty of setting it in type.

CHU YIN.

ㄈㄨ ㄎㄨㄥ ㄒㄧㄤˇㄌㄞˊ
ㄍㄨㄛˊ ㄐㄧㄚ ㄧㄡˇ ㄊㄧㄢ
ㄒㄧㄚ ㄓㄨ ㄧˋ ㄓㄨㄥ
ㄉㄧˋ ㄧㄡˇ ㄌㄧˋ ㄕˇ
ㄒㄧㄥ ㄧㄡˇ ㄌㄧˋ ㄕˇ
ㄈㄨ ㄎㄨㄥ ㄒㄧㄤˇㄌㄞˊ

Then there is the very flowing form of this character known as "Talique," greatly developed by the ancient scribes of Persia. In this the characters flow downwards to such an extent that in type most of them have to be cast in duplicate or triplicate on different alignments so as to get the proper effect. It is not surprising, therefore, that much of this kind of work is copied out carefully by hand and produced by photo-lithography or line blocks. However, in present-day practice the ordinary Arabic is mostly used, and the little vowel marks omitted. By the way, these small vowel marks are generally on 3-point body, and it is quite an experience to set a 36 em measure line and to spend quite a time getting them neatly arranged over the top of their respective consonants, and, just as you are squeezing in the last space, the line springs in the middle and you have "pied" the lot. The native compositors' custom of ejaculating "Allah wills it!" and knocking off work for the rest of the day, has led to the elimination of these small lines and the consonants of words only are given, and the reader deciphers the rest.

In Hebrew composition the little game with the 3-point spaces is in evidence again, only more so. The system of vowels is much more complicated, and there are a large number of reading signs which come in the top and bottom 3-point lines. As this makes type-setting very costly, we get pointed Hebrew and also unpointed Hebrew without these minute lines, but which leaves quite a lot for the reader to fill in.

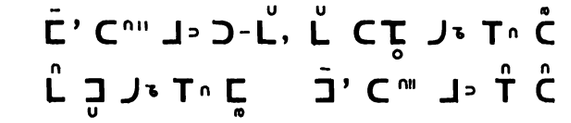
Languages of India.

I suppose of all the countries on this globe of ours India has given more trouble to the letterpress printer than any other. It is estimated that there are about 60 different kinds of script necessary to represent the 400 odd languages of that vast country. For a printer to deal with all these is a most herculean task; but not many Indian printers attempt to do this. Most are quite content to deal with the script of their own particular locality. In many of the larger firms, however, a great number of scripts have to be composed, and owing to the great divergence in the races of India, there is not much similarity in the characters, so the problem is sometimes a very difficult one. It is a noteworthy example of British enterprise that it was a handful of Baptist missionaries, only one of whom knew anything of printing, who first started and produced on a large scale books printed in these scripts from movable type.

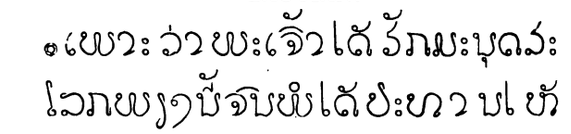
In the scripts based on the Devanagari characters, such as Hindi, the difficulty of the little top and bottom signs is a real problem. They cannot be dispensed with, as they form in some cases an integral part of the characters. Various devices have been adopted from time to time to expedite the composition of these languages. I designed some years ago a special form of Hindi, in which we had the main characters cast on two sizes of body, the top pieces being dropped in on top of the small sizes. In some of the other languages, notably Bengali, the top pieces are cast overhanging, and duplicates are also cast with a part undercut; these then lock one in the other. The most simple Indian character is the Tamil, which has a syllabary of only about 150 characters.

Many attempts have been made to represent these languages by Roman characters, and vast sums have been spent by the Indian Government and private societies to propapate them, but at the present time only one Indian language uses it to any extent, and that is the Urdu or Hindustani, the Arabic character being used as an alternative. It is worthy of remark that the principal languages of India are based on Sanscrit, from which most of them spring, and which is the most scientific alphabet, or rather syllabary, in the world, as it puts the vowels in their proper order and the consonants into classes according to the organs used to produce them.

MIAO (W. China).



LAOTIAN.



The Problems of Chinese.

Now we come to Chinese—the dismay of the Western printer. It may be called the language of the one-em quad, as its composition is simplicity itself, all its characters being on the square of the body—quite easy, when you know the language and have the "sorts." I have lately been in correspondence with a Chinese firm to supply a fairly complete set of matrices. The smallest serviceable fount consists of 6,800 characters and to be a really live Chinese printer you want about ten to a dozen different sizes and styles and then, for fairly average bookwork, 10,000 different characters may be required. Here, you will say, there is surely room for simplification in type setting. Well for over 100 years Westerners have done their best to introduce Roman characters into China, and at the present time not one district of this immense country has taken to it. The only really serious rival to the old Chinese hieroglyphics is the Chu Yin, or National Script, which, although permanently adopted by the Chinese Government, is intended to be used only for teaching illiterates.

As will be seen from the example shown it is nothing but a simplified form of the Chinese character.

The Chinese language, which is probably one of the oldest in the world, is most interesting. Unlike the Sanscrit, which has a physiological basis, Chinese has a pictorial basis, and each character originally was a crude picture of some idea. This leads to an immense number of characters. All these have

Summary of lecture delivered last week before the Association of Master Printers of E. and N.E. London at Stratford.

Digitized by Google

been classified into what are called radicals. In Chinese there are 214 radicals, each radical being classed according to the number of strokes of the brush used in making it. The compositor having his cases on three sides of him, and knowing the radical class each character belongs to, can readily pick out what he requires. The type is read in columns from top to bottom, and the columns are placed from right to left, the title being the position of the last page of our books.

Initiating a Printed Language.

A problem which sometimes presents itself to a foreign language printer, and which has it been my privilege to deal with a number of times is that of printing a language for the first time. This problem divides itself naturally into two parts, languages which have no written form at all, and secondly those which have a written form but have never been produced in printer's type. The first class is undoubtedly the most numerous, and in most cases Europeans have been the first to reduce such languages to writing. They have generally used the Roman character, and by placing all sorts of fancy marks over and under the letters, have endeavoured to represent the strange sounds necessary. This is not always so, however, and we find, as in the case of the Miao language considerable ingenuity has been displayed and a most scientific system evolved. A missionary, the Rev. Samuel Pollard, went out among the Miao tribes of Yunnan Western China. These tribes are quite distinct from the Chinese, and had no written language of any kind. Pollard set to work and after much study learnt their language. His next task was to produce it on paper. Being an Englishman he naturally turned to the Roman character. This he found quite unsuited for his purpose, so he struck out an entirely new line and invented a new script. This was formed (see example) from some sanserif letters, the signs of Pitman's shorthand and some Braille characters. He now brought his script to England and offered it to a society with which I was connected, and I was deputed to draw the designs and make matrices and type, from which the first books were printed in this language.

The second class of languages—those which have a written script already in existence—also present special difficulties. The example shown herewith, Laotian, is a case in point. This was also brought to us by a missionary—a Frenchman this time. By dint of much study he had learnt the language of these tribes living in Annam and parts of Cochin China. They had a considerable literature of reed books—a book consisting of long, flat reed upon which the characters had been scratched with an iron style and a black pigment rubbed into the marks thus made. He brought to us one of these reed books, also a few sheets of a copybook in which a native had laboriously scrawled lines of the various characters in use—the first time by the way he had ever handled a blacklead pencil—and a copy of a book which the Frenchman himself had translated and written out. We first had to draw large accurate designs of these characters, which were approved by our friend, then decide how we could set most economically the various size characters, and afterwards made matrices and cast types from which we produced the first books in this language. From the specimen it will be observed that the characters are of various depths and some are placed over others. To make all these fit together accurately everything was cast both ways on five points or multiples of five, much as music type is set.

Mechanical Composition.

In conclusion I will touch on the application of mechanical composition to foreign languages. For Russian, German and Greek characters, the monotype has quite a good assortment of matrices, and we find a fair quantity of work in these languages. For Hebrew we have three sizes on the monotype—which I believe are the only matrices yet issued in this character for that machine. For Chu Yin, the new national script of China, we have a set of matrices for the monotype. The other languages here described have yet to be composed by machine. I have given this subject a good deal of study and have worked out a scheme for mechanically setting the Marathi language of India on the DD keyboard, which will automatically set the small top signs I have previously referred to without any spacing on the part of the operator. We are also working out a scheme for setting the 10,000 Chinese characters on one keyboard and casting them from a specially adapted caster.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

OFFSET ROTARY PRINTER for abroad; must be capable of making own Transfers and Plates and thoroughly understand machine.—Write, with full particulars of experience, Box 14258.

OVERSEER for Account Book Binding and Warehouse Department wanted by a firm of Printers handling Jobbing Work of varied character.—Write, stating age, experience and salary required, to Box 14256.

REQUIRED, Capable DRAUGHTSMAN; must have had Drawing Office experience, either on Rotary Web Printing Presses or Sheet-fed Offset Presses; state age, experience and salary required.—Box 14252.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) disengaged; experienced; hardworking and reliable.—R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14259

LINO OPERATOR seeks sit.; 14 years experience; Mechanical Knowledge, News, Job., etc. (Soc.); piece, 'stab.—S., 19, Alpine-road, Redhill. 14260

MACHINEMAN seeks sit., Wharfs, Platens, Job., Com., Half-tone; small office preferred (Soc.).—Ryan, 3, Chapel-street, Whitehaven, Cumberland. 14254

PRACTICAL PRINTER, used to Management, desires Post; good class work or place of trust; estimating, charging-up, buying, interviewing, etc.—Box 14253.

PRINTERS' and STATIONERS, CUTTER, well up in all classes of work and all kinds of machines, seeks situation; Day, Night or Jobbing.—A. E. Pelling, 10A, Peabody Buildings, Golden-lane, E.C.1. 14257

Machinery for Sale.

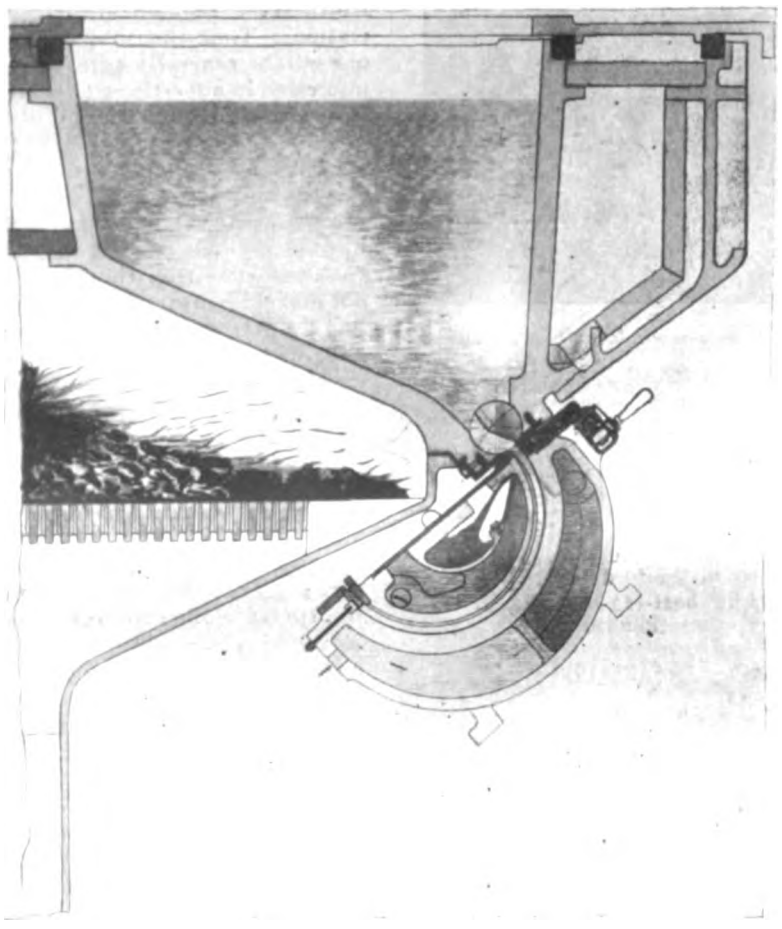
FOR SALE, ANNAND CASTING BOX, will cast 7, 8 or 9 columns, 13 ems, plate when bored ½-in. thick, fit 15-in. printing cylinder, 25½-in. cut off; Motor-driven Saw Cut Off; also 30-cwt. Mono Melting Pot, fitted with pump and feed pipe; Thermometer, heated by Bunsen burner; also ½-ton Mono Pot for Line slugs; also Two Picking Saddles for 15-in. plates. These machines are as new; to be sold cheap; room wanted.—"Oldham Chronicle" Office, Oldham. 14255

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.



Sectional View of Winkler Casting Machine.

We print again this especially interesting sectional view of the Winkler casting machine, as it was wrongly shown in last week's issue when we described the Winkler apparatus. This illustration makes very plain the position of the molten metal, the weight of which is utilised to the full in getting a true and solid plate. The position of the furnace, the water-cooling arrangement, etc., will also be noted.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.
Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 13s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1923.

Advertising.

"A PRINTER and his Own Advertising" is the title of the striking address by Mr. W. H. Sessions, of the Ebor Press, York, delivered at last week's meeting of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association. That the subject is an important one will be generally agreed, for every one is interested in advertising; the only difference in our interest lies in the point of view. We are therefore printing the paper *in extenso*. Mr. Sessions is an undoubted authority upon this subject, his previous contributions having been of great value to the live student of up-to-date methods. We are in entire agreement with his view that the average printer does not make the most of his business. At a time like the present, when things are perhaps as hard as they can be, there must be a great amount of printing plant lying idle. Why? Mr. Sessions himself supplies the answer. The advantages of specialisation to-day are so manifest that it is almost a reflection upon the trade that so little of it should exist. The adoption of specialisation tends not only to eliminate competition but also to utilise existing plant to the greatest possible extent. The slogan for printers should undoubtedly be—"Find your own line, and boom it!" Advertising should, however, in all cases be undertaken systematically. The most successful amongst the advertisers in our own pages are those whose announcements are continued year in and year out. This is probably the finest recommendation that advertising could have, since it proves Mr. Sessions' assertion—"We know how we read the advertisements in our own trade papers." Mr. Sessions, in his concluding remarks, said: "I am satisfied that we printers do not do enough advertising, and a good deal of the advertising which is done loses much of its force because it is a fill-up for spare time and not part of a definite advertising campaign." Mr. Sessions' paper gains in value in that his own commercial success is due to the system that he propounds.

Prices of Paper.

PAPER prices are now on a very firm level and most of the distributing houses have issued their revised lists. The movement has not been all in the one direction, for we note many cases where reductions have recently been made, principally affecting tub-sized papers. Engine-sized writings and printings have settled firmly enough on the slightly higher level which was reached some months ago when wood pulp quotations soared. Coated art papers, for which the demand is poor, have found a slightly lower level, probably helped in that direction by the noteworthy increase in the import of German coated papers. The latter are being offered by several merchants at 4½d. and 4¾d. per lb. Standard English art papers are quoted 5¼d. and 5¾d. per lb. The finest art paper with esparto body and a flawless surface prepared for three and four-colour process work is listed at 6d. per lb.

* * *

Board Thickness.

ONCE again force of circumstance leads us to draw attention to the imperative need of a better standard of specification for the thickness or substance of boards. This section of the trade is conducted along lines of absolute chaos so far as the user is concerned. The difference in substance between what one maker described as a five-sheet pasteboard and that supplied to the same specification from another source, recently led to a rejected job and a closed account. Under existing conditions there is absolutely no meaning in the term three-sheet, four-sheet or whatever specification of this kind is employed.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. AND PERIODICAL WORK.—At last week's special delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors, consideration was given to the Society's proposals in regard to piecework in periodical houses. These proposals, generally speaking, were endorsed by the delegates, the Committee's suggestions being in some respects made more drastic. It was agreed, among other things: That all composition, apart from displayed advertisements, be produced on piece; that the minimum rate for time hands be 2s. 6d. per hour; that time hands operating the Ludlow plant be paid at the rate of 2s. 8d. per hour; that when composition on the Monotype keyboard is produced on piece, the rate be 5¾d. per 1,000 ens corrected or 5d. per 1,000 ens uncorrected, also that Monotype operators have a minimum wage of £6 weekly guaranteed.

L.S.C. AND NON-SOCIETY COMPOSITION.—An official notice of the London Society of Compositors issued to chapel officers, intimates that machine composition sent from a non-society house must not be handled by members.

T.A. MEMBERS AND THE FORTNIGHT'S NOTICE.—The secretary of the Drogheda Branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the headquarters that a member had been discharged from an office owing to slackness of work, and that the firm had refused to allow him to work out a fortnight's notice. He had been employed in the office for thirteen weeks. The Executive Council decided to instruct the secretary to press the point of the fortnight's notice and also to claim *pro rata* holiday money for the period employed.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION AND WAR ORPHANS.—At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a letter was read from the joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council appealing for funds on behalf of the Printers' War Orphan Fund. It was stated that several printing trade unions had considered the matter and decided to make substantial grants to the fund of the Executive Council, after consideration of the appeal, directed Mr. French (the General President) to make inquiries as to the number of children of members of the Typographical Association who were receiving benefit from the Fund before a final decision as to financial assistance was come to.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

Sir Hall Caine was entertained at luncheon on Thursday by Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., in celebration of his 70th birthday. Sir William Berry presided, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor proposed the health of the distinguished guest.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has agreed with Messrs. Cassell and Co. to become editor of *Cassell's Weekly* under the new title of *T.P.'s and Cassell's Weekly*. Mr. O'Connor will enter upon his new duties almost at once, and the first issue under his editorial direction will be published about the middle of October.

Mr. Winston Churchill will preside at the "Honorary Members' Night" of the London Press Club in February next, when the guests will include Lord Riddell, Sir William Berry, Colonel Lawson, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, and Major J. J. Astor.

Mr. William Will, the manager of the *Graphic*, has made a handsome gift of books to the library of the London Press Club.

Mr. H. A. Phinney, president of the Cross Paper Co., Boston, Mass., whose London office is at 92, Fleet-street, E.C.4, is now on a visit to the United Kingdom, this being his 21st trip to this country.

It was in 1906 that Mr. Phinney first visited London, with the object of developing the sales of the Cross Paper Feeder, and since that time the earning capacity of the machine has been well demonstrated, with the result that it has been freely installed by many leading firms, one house having no less than 90 in operation.

Mr Phinney intends visiting the Continent before returning home at the latter part of the month.

Mr. T. F. Styles, of the Canadian-American Machinery Co., Ltd. London, is on a short trip to the United States.

Mr. Wm. H. Sessions, whose lecture on printers' advertising we are reporting this week, is exceptionally well qualified to speak on this important subject. He is a Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Advertising Consultants as well as being managing director of the Ebor Press, York.

Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi is lecturing to day (Thursday) at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Margaret street, Birmingham, on "The Advantages of Simplified Typography," the chair being taken by Councillor Percival Jones, president of the Birmingham Master Printers' Association.

Mr. W. H. Burchell, founder and first hon. secretary of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, had a cordial reception on Tuesday at the Old Bell, Holborn, when he addressed the Parent Association on "Profitable Printing Office Management."

We are glad to learn that improvement is reported in the condition of Mr. T. Timberlake, chairman of the London Society of Compositors, who lies at the Charing Cross Hospital, having undergone two operations.

Mr. William Allanson, a member of the board of directors of the Darwen Industrial Co-operative Society, is a candidate for the position on the directorate of the Co-operative Printing Society, Ltd.

After completing 52 years of service with the firm of W. H. Smith and Sons, Mr. William Charles Smart, manager of the newspaper department at Strand House, is about to retire.

Mr. Smart is to be succeeded by Mr. C. W. Kimpton, who has spent over 32 years with the firm.

Mr. G. W. Spencer, the doyen of Buckinghamshire journalists, has retired, after having been a reporter on the same newspaper for over 50 years.

A lecture on the League of Nations is to be delivered by Mr. L. J. Maxse, the editor of the *National Review*, in the Kingsway Hall, London, on November 2nd.

Sir Frederick Sykes, son-in-law of Mr. Bonar Law, has joined the directorate of the *Daily Express*.

Mr George W. Russell, who goes by the pen-name of .E, is to edit the *Irish Statesman*, of which the first number is being published in Dublin. It is stated that in order to obtain Mr. Russell the proprietors of the *Irish Statesman* had to buy up the *Irish Homestead*, an agricultural journal Mr. Russell has been editing and to incorporate it in the new journal.

Mr. Alexander Grant, who for nearly six years has been Director of Publicity at the Ministry of Pensions, has re-joined the London staff of the *Glasgow Herald*.

Mr. James Sykes, a past president of the Institute of Journalists, who has been for 21 years chief assistant editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, has retired, after 50 years in journalism.

The engagement is announced of Mr. L. Raven-Hill, the well-known *Punch* cartoonist, to Miss Marion J. Lyon, advertising manager of *Punch*. Miss Lyon is described as "The cleverest woman in advertising of the day."

Mr Stephen Graham is to be the first of a series of lecturers to address the Society of Bookmen meeting at Stationers' Hall. The date and his lecture is October 9th.

THE POISONING CASE AT Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry.

The prolonged coroner's enquiry into the sad fatality at Messrs. Fry's Metal Foundry on July 10th was concluded on Friday last, when Dr. Waldo, Coroner for the City of London and the Borough of Southwark, returned a verdict that the unfortunate man, Wright, met his death as a result of heart failure, caused by poisoning by arseniuretted hydrogen gas, that the death was by misadventure, and that no blame was attributable to anyone.

The case has been investigated by the Home Office authorities, and by a number of eminent medical men, and also by the Government Chemists Department, Messrs. Fry's own technical experts giving every facility and assistance. The following is an authoritative account of the occurrence.

The heavy rain caused a surcharging of the drains and gullies, the overflow led to flooding of the floor of the foundry, and a number of sacks of metal skimmings and residues were wetted. The material was stored in a normally dry place but in the special conditions it became soaked. This material, which is quite distinct from, and different in character and composition from, printers dross, contained aluminium, with sulphur, oxygen and arsenic. It is the residue from a special refining operation, and being of no value was awaiting removal to a waste dump. Evidently the aluminium was to some extent combined with sulphur. This compound is known to give off sulphuretted hydrogen (a gas which smells like rotten eggs) when acted upon by water. What is more serious, however, the arsenic compound was also decomposed, and arseniuretted hydrogen evolved, the garlic like odour of which was masked by the sulphuretted hydrogen. Arseniuretted hydrogen is a very poisonous gas, and evidently the unfortunate man Wright, inhaled sufficient to cause his death. His workmate, Lewis, who was equally exposed to the gas, was not affected at all, and a third man Driscoll, who was near, became ill but has now recovered. It thus seems evident that certain persons are more susceptible than others.

No trouble has been spared in investigating the matter, and no parallel to the case is known in the history of metallurgical manufacture. It is recorded that a French scientist had succeeded in preparing a compound of aluminium and arsenic in the laboratory, and this has been repeated in the investigations of Mr. Mundey of Fry's but that it should have been spontaneously produced with such sad results, was undreamt of, and even now it is by no means proved that the gas was evolved from this compound.

Joint Industrial Council.

Interesting Gathering at Weston-super-Mare.

To develop the work of the District Committee was the object of the members of the Cardiff District Council of the J.I.C. in meeting at Weston-super-Mare on Saturday last at the invitation of Mr. Frank Murrell.

It was not a large gathering, but Mr. E. W. Holder made an excellent chairman and the joint secretaries, Mr. Ford and Mr. Baker are irrepressible enthusiasts.

After the conveying of the apologies of the absentees and a lament over the fact that the minute book had been left on the boat, there was quite an animated discussion on the past work of the committee and its future possibilities. Mr. A. E. Holmes had expected to be present but wired his regrets and good wishes for a successful meeting.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin expressed pleasure at being present and congratulated Cardiff on the example set to other areas. Although the Holiday Home scheme had been abandoned for the time being, he hoped later on that Bristol and the south-western printers would combine in another effort to start a Convalescent and Holiday Home in Weston or neighbourhood. He referred to the work of the National J.I.C., to the activities of the Health Committee, and the many occasions on which the Council and its Conciliation Committee had prevented disputes extending, and gave instances of several recent settlements that had not been made public. He pointed out that the greatest need to-day in the industrial world, as in the political world, was to understand the point of view of other people. The J.I.C. provided opportunities for full and frank discussion of many problems now troubling the industry. It was easier sometimes to create strife than to secure peace, but everyone desired a period of peace in industrial circles. He congratulated the committee on their suggested programme of educational work and promised ready support.

A series of lectures to be given at the Cardiff Technical College during this session in connection with the printing trade was arranged, and should be of more than ordinary interest to the industry. Among the lecturers with whom dates are to be fixed are Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the London School of Printing; Mr. George Isaacs, general secretary of the "Natsopa," who will be speaking on health conditions in factories, with special application to printing trade offices; Mr. R. B. Fishenden, of Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., of Sheffield and Manchester; Mr. Frank Colebrook, F.A.I.; and Mr. Goodwin, the secretary of the F.M.P.

The members of the committee and their wives were entertained to tea and to quite a delightful impromptu programme of music and dancing.

Hearty thanks to Mr. and Mrs Murrell were voiced by Mr. Holder, supported by Mr. Ford and Mr. Young.

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:

JOIN THE

Printers' Provident Association

(Registered Friendly Society)

AND OBTAIN

UNEMPLOYMENT

SUPERANNUATION

— and —

FUNERAL BENEFITS

at Lower Subscriptions than offered by any trade union.

Other Advantages:

AMPLE FUNDS

FREE EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY

NO INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR LIBERTY

For forms of application for membership, rates of subscription and further information, apply to the Secretary:—

STANLEY G. C. JACOBS,
39-40, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Though Non-Union— Why Be Improvident?

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 49s. 6d., 50s. 4½d., Pref., 24s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s. 10½d., Def., 8 1/16, 8⅛, Pref., 19s., 19s. 6d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 3d.; Jos. Byrom, 10s. 6d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7 3/32, 7 5/32, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 6d.; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 33, 33; J. Dickinson, 28s.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 71½ xd.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s.; Ilford, 20s., 21s.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s. 6d.; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 20s. 6d., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s.; Lamson Paragon Supply, 13s. 1½d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 9d., 23s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 68; George Newnes, 16s. 6d., 16s. 2¼d., Pref., 14s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 6s., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 8s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 76s., 77s. 2½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 86s. 6¾d., 88s. 1½d., Pref., 22s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 3d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15¾, 15⅞, 4 p.c. Pref., 7 7/16 xd.; Weldon's, 33s. 1½d., Pref., 19s. 6d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.—Preliminary statement for year ending April 30th, 1923, shows profits, after providing for directors' and managers' remuneration, of £41,481, against £42,136 for previous year. Balance dividend of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent. for year (same as for 1921–22); £2,577 to special dividend reserve (against £2,795), and £5,881 forward, against £5,727 brought in.

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend on deferred shares for quarter ending September 30th of 2s. per share, *i.e.*, at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum, less tax. Warrants will be posted on October 5th.

INTERNATIONAL LINOTYPE.—Interim dividend at 2½ per cent. to September 30th, 1923. Warrants will be posted on October 31st.

JOHN DICKINSON AND CO.—Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less tax at 4s. 7½d.

CROPPER AND CO.—Accounts for year ended June 30th, 1923, after providing for depreciation, etc., show a net loss of £8,468, to which has to be added £5,501 for interim dividend on Preference shares, making £13,969; from this amount was deducted credit of £5,149 brought forward and £3,820 excess profits recoverable, leaving £4,001. Directors have decided to pay on September 27th the final dividend on Preference shares, which will make a total debit balance of £9,502 to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

WALDORF PRESS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; publishers, printers, importers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of printing machinery, etc. Private company. Directors: C. L. Mitchell and E. A. Ling. Registered office: 149, Strand, W.C.2.

BLOOM BROTHERS (PRINTERS), LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers, lithographers, bookbinders, paper gummers, gold and silver blockers, die stampers, engravers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. W. Bloom and E. Bloom. Registered office: 64, The Wicker, Sheffield.

BRISTOL GUARDIAN AND GAZETTE ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Capital £4,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of the *Bristol Guardian* carried on by F. Witty, J.P., at 23, Bridge-street, Bristol, to acquire and incorporate therewith the *Bristol Gazette*, the *Cheddar Valley Times*, the *North Somerset Gazette* and the *South Gloucestershire Gazette*, carried on by the General Publishing Syndicate, Ltd., at 29, Redcliffe hill, Bristol, as part of their business freed and discharged, so far as such incorporated papers are concerned from all liabilities in respect of each of them, together with the whole of the assets of the proprietors of the Syndicate in connection therewith, so far as the four papers are concerned, and no further (except book debts due up to date of incorporation); to adopt an agreement with F. Witty and G. D. W. Stubbs (as managing director of the Syndicate), and a provisional agreement between the Syndicate and Messrs. Hancocks, of Clevedon. Private company. First directors: F. Witty and G. D. W. Stubbs. Registered office: 23, Bridge-street, Bristol.

BRIGHOUSE ECHO, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of the newspapers known as the *Brighouse Echo* and the *Elland Echo*, etc. Private company. Directors: W. E. Denison, C. Ramsden, R. Ramsden, E. Denison and S. R. Crapnell.

WELWORTH STATIONERY CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in shares; general merchants, factors, commission and general agents, manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in stationery and fancy goods, commercial stationery, account books, office requisites, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. Funk and L. Civoal. Registered office: Camomile-street-chambers, 36, Camomile-street, E.C.

BAILEY'S AGENCIES, LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares (3,000 preference and 2,000 ordinary); to acquire from T. D. Bailey and Son, Ltd., the goodwill and connections of their stationery business, "B" department, and to carry on the business of card manufacturers, stationers, gelatiners, varnishers, relief stampers, designers, draughtsmen, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. R. Isgar and W. G. Darkin. First directors: E. L. Wertheimer, F. F. Partos, L. Marx and A. E. Cartwright.

THELWALL MUSIC CO., LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of The Thelwall Rapid System of Sight Reading for Pianists now carried on by W. H. Thelwall at 139, New Bond-street, W., and to carry on the business of music printers, publishers and teachers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. H. Thelwall, H. A. Farman, T. E. St. Clare Daniell, R. Smith, and J. Kidd. Registered office: Bank-chambers, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1.

F. A. SAUNDERS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000 in £1 shares (8,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 2,000 ordinary); manufacturers and suppliers of tubes, boxes, cases and other coverings, for goods and packages whether made of paper, cardboard, wood, metal or other material, importers and exporters of and dealers in timber, metals, wood, cardboard and paper, etc. Private company. First directors: A. F. Saunders and W. E. Hiett. Registered office: 7–13, Lavington-street, S.E.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

WESTS, LTD. (music printers and publishers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on August 30th, 1923, of debenture dated January 23rd, 1922, securing £750.

RIAM, LTD. (type and metal founders, etc., London).—Land registry charge on 17, Canal-road, and 20, Mill-row, both in Shoreditch, dated September 7th, 1923, to secure £400. Holders: Mrs. E. A. Harrison and Mrs. E. J. Robertson, both of 9, The Woodlands, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

STANDARD CATALOGUE CO., LTD.—Issues on June 4th, July 11th and September 20th, 1923, of £4,250 "A.S.C." debentures, parts of a series already registered.

G. E. HANCOCK, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, publishers, printers and stationers, etc., Cleveden).—Debenture dated September 5th, 1923, to secure £100, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Mrs. A. B. Jefferies, Stancliffe Boarding House, Clevedon, Somerset.

DONCASTER ROTOPHOTO CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £4,000 second debentures, authorised June 16th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to £3,500 first mortgage debentures; the whole amount being now issued.

GRIMSBY TIMES AND TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.—Issue on September 4th, 1923, of £1,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

LINCOLNSHIRE CHRONICLE, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on June 11th, 1923, of second debentures dated September 6th, 1922, securing £2,750.

STRONG'S LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc., Manchester)—Charge on certain leasehold land and appurtenances thereto in Bridgewater-street, Salford, dated September 6th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Manchester and County Bank, Ltd.

PORTALS, LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Whitchurch).—Satisfaction to the extent of £30,000 on December 29th, 1922, of first mortgage debentures dated May 17th, 1920, securing £120,000. (Notice filed September 20th, 1923).

THOMAS BROTHERS AND CO., LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Bisham, Marlow).—Particulars filed of £15,000 debentures authorised May 2nd, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the whole amount being now issued. Also registered mortgage dated September 17th, 1923, as further security for £15,000 debentures, charged on certain lands at Bisham, Berks, with Temple Paper Mill and other buildings, etc., thereon. Holders: Mrs A. A. Thomas, Weir Cottage, Temple Marlow, Berks, and W. E. Thomas, Temple Mills, Bisham, Berks.

PORTSMOUTH AND DISTRICT BILLPOSTING AND ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Deposit on September 17th, 1923, of deeds of various properties in Portsmouth, Portsea, Southsea and Buckland, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank not exceeding £4,900.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates all over the world.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.

President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.

Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.

DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,600

London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Michles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not undertake "cut-throat" Printing

Digitized by Google

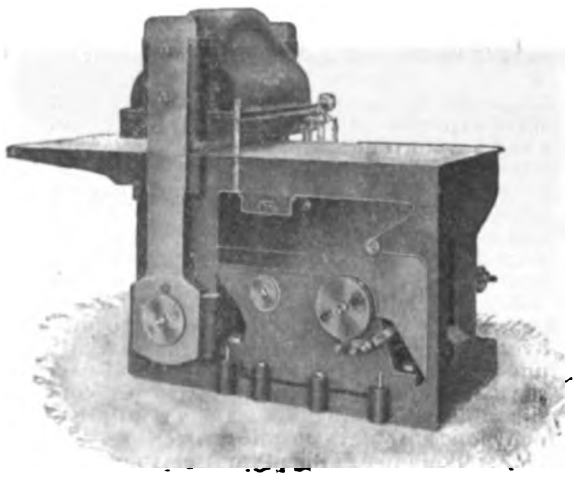
WINKLER Stereotyping Machines

SWISS MANUFACTURE.



COMBINED ROUTER.

For Curved and Flat Plates. With Horizontal Cutter and Water Cooling.



AUTOMATIC MOULDING PRESS.

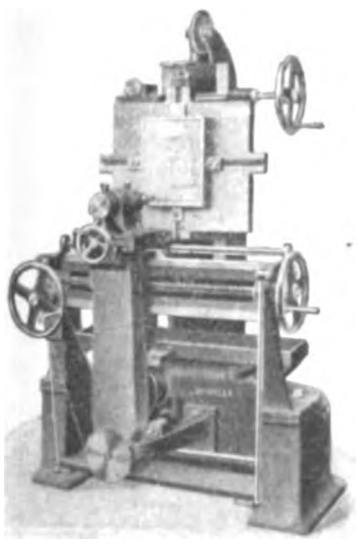
For Fine Art and Newspaper Moulds.

Electric or Steam Heated for Dry or Wet Flong. Improves moulding results. Equals in capacity 3 Pneumatic Presses. Eliminates the Mangle. Restricts Moulding and Drying to one machine. Saves type, time, labour, power and fuel.



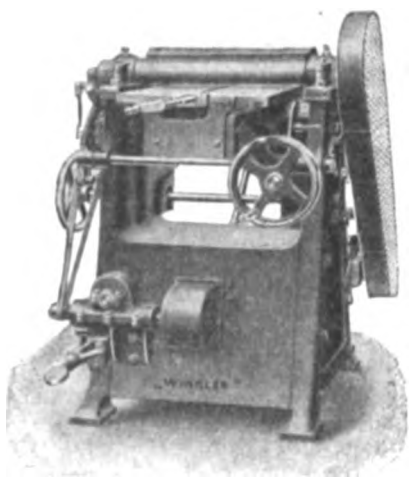
AUTOMATIC MATRIX DRYER.

Electrically or Gas Heated. The entire attendance consists in opening and closing the door of the drum.



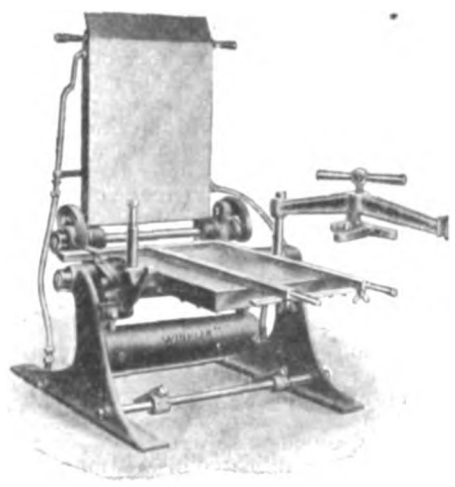
ROUTING MACHINE.

For Flat Plates. With Horizontal Cutter.



BACK MILLING MACHINE.

With reciprocating Rotary Cutter. Automatic movement of table. Unexcelled precision of work. Saves make-ready. Eliminates the roughing machine.



BALANCED CASTING BOX.

With Electric Heating and Water Cooling. For type high and pica plates.

BRITISH AGENTS:

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.

36-38, WHITEFRIARS STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **Telegrams: "Winkolight Fleet, London."**

Sole Agents in the U.K. and Colonies for

WINKLER, FALLERT & CO., S.A., BERNE.

and

Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg A.-G., Augsburg.

Digitized by Google

EAST & NORTH-EAST
London Master Printers' Association

An Out-of-the-Ordinary Lecture.

A record attendance of members of this association was drawn to the Langthorne Restaurant, Stratford, on Tuesday of last week by the hon. secretary's attractive announcement of a lecture on "Type Composition of Oriental Languages," by Mr. F. A. J. Burns, of Messrs. Burns, Bailey and Co., Braille printers and Oriental language specialists, Manor Park. Expectations were not disappointed, as Mr. Burns gave an interesting and informative survey of his out-of-the-ordinary subject in a lecture which we report on another page.

The evening's proceedings began with tea, a sociable half hour around the tea table serving to make a break with the cares of the day and to strike the right note of comradeship for the discussion to follow. Several matters of business were next dealt with briskly under the chairmanship of Mr. C. H. Ward, before the speaker of the evening was called upon.

Minutes were taken as read, Mr. T. D. Hawkins, hon. secretary, reminding the meeting that the Association's visits to the London School of Printing and to Croxley Mills had both been reported in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

A number of items of correspondence were next presented by the secretary. Amongst them was a recommendation from 24, Holborn, proposing a new rule providing for the expulsion of members infringing the rules. This was agreed to. Favourable attention was given to a communication from Mr. C. A. Bates referring to the arrangements being made for the representation of the advertising profession at the British Empire Exhibition. Arising out of a letter from the L.M.P.A. secretary, it was decided to invite Mr. Howard Hazell to address the East and North-East Association in December, and the secretary also referred to correspondence on the subject of costing, with a view to propaganda being undertaken in the district.

Three new firms were elected to membership of the Association.

The meeting then gave close attention to Mr. Burns' paper, the speaker receiving a cordial ovation at the close. Though it was confessed that the subject of Oriental printing was one with which the ordinary printer had little acquaintance, discussion of a conversational character continued at some length. Points dealt with were made clearer by the circulation of printed books which Mr. Burns had brought with him.

Mr. G. F. Tomkin proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, and this was seconded by Mr. Hawkins, sen., and carried with acclamation. The chairman remarked that the amount of discussion indulged in was a compliment to the lecturer's treatment of his subject, whilst the secretary added that the attendance was a record one.

The meeting ended with a brief response from Mr. Burns, who indicated his willingness to deal at some future date with the interesting subject of Braille printing.

Paper Wages Agreement.

Representatives of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and of the two unions in the paper industry met in Manchester last week, and arrived at a complete settlement with regard to the new wages agreement. The principal alteration concerns a revision of the learners' rate.

Printing Trade in Ireland.

Mr. Williamson, Costing Secretary of the Federation, has paid a brief visit to Ireland. He found on enquiry that although the elections had provided a fair amount of work, trade generally was not good. One printer told him that he was supplying duplicator papers to a certain organisation, and its use had resulted in reducing orders to the extent of about £300 a year. He attributed the decreased demand to the high wages demanded by the Irish printing employees.

Irish Master Printers.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Irish Master Printers' Association a session was devoted to the discussion of the Federation Costing System. An invitation to be present was extended to the members of the Dublin Master Printers' Association, and many members accepted the invitation.

The President of the Irish M.P.A. (Mr. David Irvine, of Londonderry) presided, and urged the necessity of a more general adoption of the Federation Costing System.

Mr. Williamson, F.C.W.A., secretary of the Federation Costing Committee, was present and spoke on the subject of "Reducing the Cost of Printing." He said there were three ways in which the cost of printing could be reduced—1, a greater output by employees; 2, a larger volume of turnover; 3, a reduction of the expenses. He admitted that items Nos. 1 and 2 were difficult propositions, but with reference to No. 1 he considered that by improving the conditions of the departments, providing a regular supply of the necessary materials, by arranging for good natural and artificial lighting, and instituting a systematic clearing of dead matter, output would be improved automatically and unconsciously. The securing of a larger turnover was another difficult matter, particularly under present-day conditions, but the speaker suggested that it was possible to lose a considerable amount of goodwill by a failure to deliver according to promise. As Nos. 1 and 2 were likely to be difficult matters to handle, it was suggested that No. 3, whilst offering possibilities, was not difficult of attainment. Fortunately in the F.C.S. a means was available through which by analysis and segregation the accurate costs of the various operations could be found and checked. It was not until the costs were known that there could be any means found of reducing them. Mr. Williamson then separated a composition rate of 4s. per hour and a machine rate of 4s. 9d. per hour into their component parts. He pointed out that wages were the heaviest item of expense in the composition rate, and equalled the other expenses in the machine rate. Turning to the operations of the Federation Costing System the speaker explained the methods of dividing departments into production centres so that accurate costing of operations could be achieved. Having found the rates to be correct, it was then possible to make comparisons as to the most economical means of producing work. The cost of installing and working the system was explained, and an estimate given as to the time taken to transfer the details to the necessary forms.

In reply to an enquiry as to how the expenses of a newspaper and jobbing business were dealt with, Mr. Williamson explained that expenses in the nature of publication and literary charges were separated from the production expenses so that the manufacturing expenses only appeared in the hourly rates, which were applicable to both newspaper and jobbing work. The gathering together of the times for producing a newspaper was a check on any attempt to load on to a regular weekly job items that belonged to the jobbing side of the business. It was also explained how the expenses of a retail business were segregated and how it might assist the management in discovering leakages.

Mr. Eason, president of the Dublin Master Printers' Association, spoke highly of the value of the Federation Costing System, and explained how it was possible to apply the System to a business with many ramifications and where the factory became the production centre for various sales organisations. He asked how the System could be applied if there was difficulty in securing time records.

Mr. Williamson in reply said that as the Joint Industrial Council had accepted the Costing System under their Constitution they were in duty bound obliged to assist in making it possible to secure time records. As a matter of fact the Binders' Union had given valuable assistance, where objections had been raised.

MR. J. E. WINTON, of Erie Ore, Hastings, is reported to possess a "Breeches" Bible, for which he is desirous of finding a purchaser. The imprint states that it was printed at London by Robt. Barker, printer to the King's most Excellent Majestie 1607; cum privilegio Regiœ Maieftatis.

Charles Letts Diaries for 1924.

Several New Features.

The receipt from Messrs. Charles Letts and Co., of Southwark-bridge Buildings, London, E.C., of a selection from their comprehensive range of diaries for 1924 reminds one of the rapid advance of the year. It also acts as a reminder to stationers and others interested in the sale of these important selling lines to be in readiness before the demand is forthcoming.

As was the case in 1923, Messrs. Charles Letts have introduced several new varieties of diaries that usefully touch different kinds of acticity.

The Scribbling Diaries—which are made to sell at varying prices—are again well to the



fore, and contain their customary mass of usefully arranged information. Another item that will be found of special interest is the Popular Wireless Diary, which is published by Messrs. Chas. Letts jointly with the Radio Press at the moderate price of 1s. It is published entirely in the interests of those who are interested in receiving wireless telephony and is not intended for experts. A large sale is anticipated for this particular issue. Another diary that will appeal largely to a big section of the public is the A.A. Motorists' Diary, which the firm is publishing jointly with the Automobile Association, an organisation which has a membership of about 200,000.

A new feature included in the coming year's publications is the Children's Diary. The cover of this number is of bright coloured art cloth with a picture and holly design; the paper is a pale buff and the printing is in chocolate ink; 64 pages of reading matter are given which deal with such subjects as "What is the Earth?" "Five Great Artists," "Stamp and Butterfly Collecting."

The Scouts' and Girl Guides' Diaries again have a prominent place in the selection, whilst the Business Man's Diary and the Self-Opening Diary maintain their former excellence both as regards production and utility. The "Schoolboy's" and the "Schoolgirl's" Diaries have been reduced in price, but they nevertheless continue to present to their recipients the valuable reading matter and data that have made them so popular in the past.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Intaglio and Offset Printing.

A machine for printing in several colours at one impression from a plate having a design in relief or intaglio, or from a rubber offset surface comprises a rotary cylinder A to which a brass or zinc printing-plate M¹ is attached, or which may be fitted with a rubber offset surface, and a series of cylinders H fitted with rubber printing surfaces I, and one or more similar cylinders M which are employed for printing additional impressions on the outside of a sheet which is printed on its underside with offset impressions collected by a rubber surface substituted for the plate M¹. The cylinder A is arranged to co-act with an ordinary impression cylinder when printing from a relief surface or from an offset surface M¹, the cylinders H applying inks of different colours in designs to the surface M¹. The sheets are taken from a table L and delivered by a cylinder K. When both sides of the sheet are printed, the sheet is delivered by a cylinder K¹, after receiving an offset design on its underside, and a design in one or more colours from one or more cylinders M on its outside. The sheet is held by grippers N¹¹ to the cylinder A. When printing from a plate engraved in intaglio, the raised parts of the rubber surfaces on the cylinders H are adapted to apply ink directly to the depressed parts of the engraved plates, and the pressure-member in this case takes the form of a

FIG. 5.

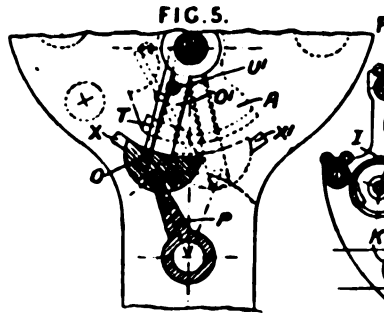
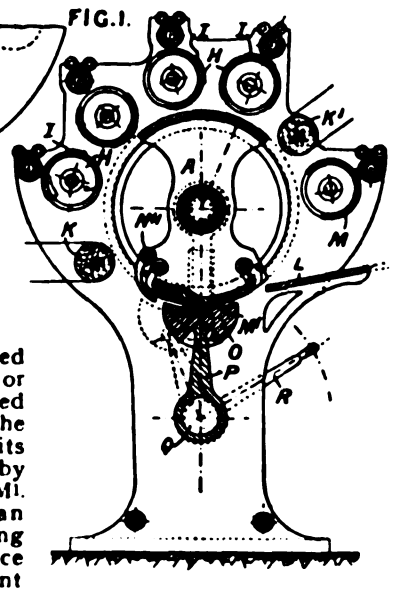


FIG. 1.



counterplate attached to a curved member O supported by a rocking toggle-lever P, and attached to a radially moving slide O¹, Fig. 5. The member O at the commencement of the embossing operation is in the dotted line position, Fig. 5, and clamps on the cylinder A act on clamps on the member O and the members O¹, P force the member O against the plate M¹ and so produce the printing pressure which is maintained until a block O¹ on the cylinder acts on a lever T pivoted to the member O and returns it to the dotted line position. Stops X, X¹ limit the motion of the member O, and by moving the lever P by a handle R about its eccentric pivot Q, the member O may be tripped out of action. The cylinder A is normally driven by uniform gearing, but it is driven by variable gearing arranged to have a slow motion when coacting with the pressure-member O. The rubber surfaces I receive their ink from polished metal, or glass, rollers obtaining ink from plates supplied by gelatine rollers arranged in fountains. The rollers H are adjustable laterally and are mounted in eccentric bearings which are adjustable to enable the cylinders to move nearer to the cylinder A when inking of intaglio surfaces is required. The rubber relief surfaces I used on the rollers H are obtained from a matrix of lead, or the like, obtained by the stereotype or other process. This is covered with sodium silicate, or dextrine solution, dried, and a layer of rubber attached to blotting paper is vulcanised in contact with the matrix. To obtain a cameo printing plate, the brass plate M¹ is printed from the rubber surfaces I, covered with "Palestine bitumen" and the unprotected part of the plate etched. To obtain the intaglio plate, the brass plate is treated with powdered bitumen treated with a solution of lacquer, alcohol, celluloid, and acetone. The design is developed in benzine which acts on the printed portions only, and etching with iron chloride completes the process. The invention is in the name of the Soc. d'Exploitation des Procédés d'Impression Sardou.



Gold Inks
(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, GUNSITOR STREET,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:
AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 7f, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Rangoon,
INDIA: Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.

2

Digitized by Google

A Printer and His Own Advertising.

By W. H. SESSIONS, of the Ebor Press, York.

Advertising is undoubtedly one of the most difficult problems in business, but I think it is more difficult in printing than in other trades. The main reason for this is that printing is a curious mixture of manufacturing and craftsmanship.

Perhaps I can illustrate what I mean by referring to chairs. In the old days a customer went in and ordered a chair to be made for him; and beautiful, well-made chairs those old craftsmen of Chippendale's time made. Nowadays, chairs are very largely factory-produced articles. The selling problem of the chair-maker has changed. The advertiser under Chippendale's conditions would say that he made good chairs, invite enquiries and would show a customer chairs he had made for somebody else, which could be adapted to suit this customer's needs. Advertising a chair nowadays is showing an illustration of the factory-made article, saying all that can be said about it and then securing sales in fair quantities of the one standardised factory-made article.

Advertising printing to-day is very like what advertising chairs would have been in Chippendale's time, but—and here is an important difference—once the order is given, it is produced very largely under factory conditions, and this, the root difficulty of selling in the printing trade, must always be borne in mind. We are taking the individual orders of the old craftsman and executing them under modern factory conditions, and, like oil and water, the two are rather difficult to mix together into a sound selling policy, and the task presents a very different problem from that of the chair or soap manufacturer of to-day.

Another difficulty in the printing trade is that there are many qualities, but no brand of quality, and it is not easy for the average customer to tell what he is getting by way of the extra quality put into printing. I have been building a house and putting in some oak. Oak is more expensive than deal. Why? Because oak takes longer to grow. Now quality printing takes longer to "grow," and so costs more than poorer. But whereas I, with only an ordinary man's knowledge of woods, can tell at once the difference between oak and deal, the ordinary man finds it much more difficult to tell the difference between good and only fair printing, even although the good may have taken 25 per cent. longer to "grow" than the only fair.

I mention these points in starting because they are obvious difficulties in connection with advertising printing. It is not possible to assume that methods of advertising which are good for other trades will be equally good for printing; they may be, but they want examining first in the light of the peculiar selling difficulties of the printing trade. To turn to advertising in itself, advertising is not just an extra item of business expenditure, not just a department of business activity, but it is so interwoven, so interlocked with the health of the business itself that it must be considered in the closest relation to all the various activities of the business. It should be remembered that although advertising is put down in the business accounts as an expense, its results are more akin to those of an investment. Because of this the most important point to remember in advertising is that it should be entered into on a definite plan. Poor and crude advertising worked on a definite plan has a far, far better chance to succeed than the most brilliant worked by fits and starts.

Advertisement planning falls under seven main heads, involving a close and detailed investigation covering the whole activities of the business. These seven heads are: 1, What to sell; 2, To whom to sell; 3, What the customer really wants to buy; 4, The amount to spend; 5, The methods to use; 6, What to say; 7, How to back up the advertising. Because the investigation is so intensive it is helpful to put down on paper the conclusions reached under the different headings.

What to Sell.

The answer, at first sight, is printing; but even this simple answer raises problems, for few printers could advertise every form of printing they do. We shall have to specialise in our advertising. This will be beneficial, for I am profoundly convinced that one of the troubles of the printing trade is a lack of specialisation. "Printers of Everything" is the advertising slogan, and too many of us try to live up to it. If I ventured to prophecy, it would be that the future will show in England, what is already happening in America, that the general printer will tend more and more to be confined to the small places where a general printer is needed, just as in the small villages the shop has to sell everything; while in the larger places, where several printers exist, they will tend to specialise more and more.



Block by courtesy of "Business Organisation and Management."

Mr. W. H. Sessions.

Look at the advantage! On the one hand we have four printers in a district each with poster plant a quarter employed; four printers cutting poster prices in a vain endeavour to increase the use of the plant; four printers each with a quad crown machine three-quarters of its time on demy work or less; four printers with a battery of platens often idle; four printers with a bindery full of natty little machinery, used one day a week on an average; four printers damning bad trade and cursing each other's competition. On the other hand, why not this? One poster printer, plant busy; one catalogue printer, busy; one bindery, going hard; one printer up to demy folio going strong; four printers busy, four printers helping each other with their own special facilities, four printers whose main competition now lies only between their wives in the matter of hats.

Specialisation need not depend upon the size of the plant. I have sometimes said that if I had to start printing over again, even if I had only £100 in my pocket, I would still specialise. In these days £100 would not go far, and you might say, How could you specialise with the second-hand platen and the very small amount of type and equipment which could be purchased for £100? Quite seriously, in such an event I would be the best card printer in the district, and I should stick at printing business cards and push business cards—and nothing else—until I had satisfied myself that I had practically cleaned up the district in business cards; then if funds would allow, I should start advertising business cards outside the district. In regard to specialisation, a consideration of the advertising of competitors is useful, not to follow or to fight them, but rather to avoid them by striking out in a different direction which they are neglecting. This suggestion of specialisation in advertising has one important aspect for the printer. General advertising will produce general enquiries, which may or may not suit the plant, and an enquirer who has orders to place, some of which will be exactly suitable for the plant, may be choked off because the first quotation asked for was not suitable, and so the printer could show him no benefit, possibly the reverse. It is therefore wise in advertising to so word it that it will produce enquiries which will be suitable for the plant.

Utilising Idle Resources.

Whilst on the subject of the plant, from what I know of my own business and from what Mr. Forman told us at the Federation annual meeting this year, one of the difficulties of the printing trade is that, taken in regard to other trades, more plant is needed in proportion to turnover, and there is a relatively high percentage of plant idle at any one time in the printing office. Our costing system throws a spot light on the actual use of machinery, and will teach us much about what we ought to advertise. This difficulty is partly due to our lack of specialisation and our attempts to "print everything," so advertising will not bring a complete solution of this problem, but the position can be improved by advertising deliberately planned to bring into use half-idle plant. After all, unless there is a special opportunity to be seized, what is the use of advertising in a way which will mean further purchase of machinery? If you have machinery half idle, the one will mean laying out money, whilst the other will mean utilising the money lying dead in the factory.

Then there is the problem, a serious one in the printing trade, of seasonal slackness. The printing trade is too much in a position of hanging on in certain periods of the year, and having to cope with a rush of overtime at others. A printer's advertising should be planned to bring work during the slack time, and not in those periods of the year when orders are too plentiful to get them through properly. Here, again, this is a counsel of perfection, for the problem is by no means easy of filling up those gaps of slack periods, but I would recommend every printer to chart out his busy and slack periods and consider them in relation to his advertising. Here again, as in the case of the half-used plant, such advertising is profitable because there is no need of any increase of capital or plant to meet the extra trade.

Then there is the point of view of bad trade all over the country. Should you advertise in a slump or not? Is the only remedy cutting prices until there is no profit in the trade?

Speaking from actual experience, I do suggest that the wisest course is to advertise, and put our very best into advertising, when things are quiet. Trade is wanted most of all then, whilst the new connections thus formed, together with the increasing volume of regular trade, will keep the advertiser busy enough without much advertising when trade improves. Whereas cut prices often lead to unprofitable repeat orders in busier times. Look at the cost of overhead charges running on in times of bad trade. Surely it is better to spend money in advertising than in dead overhead charges—better for the present, much better for the future of the business, and very much better indeed for the workers.

What should be the Advertising Policy for Bad Times.

Such advertising perhaps should not be quite the same as in more prosperous times. The printer has to live more on his wits in bad times. This is a term more usually employed of the sharper and the cheat, but it is advisable to put forward all the ingenuity and brain power possible in honest

Lecture delivered before the Association of Master Printers of W. and N.W. London on Monday of last week.

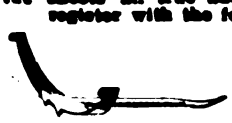
This lecture was based in part upon an article by Mr. Sessions which appeared in "Business Organisation and Management" (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.).

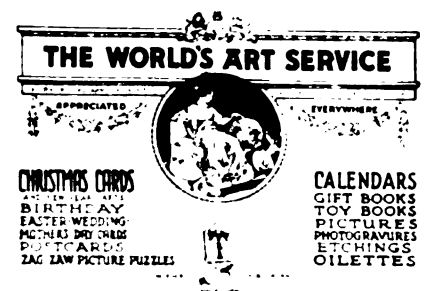
Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines.
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GAUGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. Established 1890. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, Ltd.
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9614. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
OASH & CLARE, 78, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
Latest Improved Models.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. Regd.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.
Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

business when there is a period of bad trade. Look to the possibilities of new openings for printing, for this may bring advertising clear of competition—a point of especial importance at a time when competition for the diminished volume of printing reduces business to the ruthless, selfish law of the jungle. It is indeed well, where possible, to get outside competition, to get beyond the advertising which is merely going for the other man's customer. Competition has to be met, and it is well for the general efficiency of business that there is competition. At the same time, there is much to be said for the firm who in times of bad trade strives in advertising printing to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, rather than struggle for the blade of grass already there.

It is not everybody who has the good fortune to stumble across, or think out, some new or some distinctly improved use of printing, but even here there may be possibilities hidden away amongst the orders coming into one's own printing office, if the use of all we print was sufficiently enquired into. It is the experience of every business that there are some people or trades who use more printing than others. If all the customers used as much printing in proportion as these, the printer's trade would be greatly increased, and this without taking away customers from competitors. From an ethical standpoint, this is the finest sort of advertising, and it is also the finest sort of advertising from the profit standpoint too. Therefore, go carefully into the possible uses of printing in planning advertising.

These suggestions show that the problem of "what to sell" requires the careful and skilled attention of every printer; and the advertising will be all the more fruitful and effective if the various aims and purposes it is to serve have been carefully thought out.

To Whom to Sell.

It is impossible to suggest much with regard to customers, as almost every business man and society is a user of printing, but I would suggest to those of my audience who think anything of my remarks about specialisation, that they should devote their advertising to those groups of customers who are the most natural users of the printing upon which they have decided to specialise. Every printer ought to go some night to his printing works, and with his pipe and a note pad take it room by room, turning on all the lights and sitting where he can see everything, spend an hour in each room, thinking hard as he smokes his pipe of the possible use of the plant he sees in front of him, thinking hard about the plant which is only little used, thinking what people already use that plant, and why other customers don't, if they ought to and how he can get them to. After he has thought hard in each room, and made his notes, let him look through his orders for a year or two back, then, but not till then, to consider his advertising problem, and I think it will be clearer to him because of his night's musings.

There is another point worthy of attention by the printer. Augustine Birrell, discussing direct and indirect taxation, summed it up in his pithy way thus: "To secure his money the Chancellor of the Exchequer must tax the wealthy because they have so much and must tax the poor because they are so many." One's printing can often be improved to appeal to the fewer wealthy firms or be cheapened to appeal to the mass, and it may be helpful to remember this "Birrellism" when planning the details of a printing publicity campaign. Advertising does give the means of selecting our customers, and full advantage should be taken of this fact.

What the Customer Really Wants to Buy.

This seems easy, but it is really a difficult problem, and one which is often overlooked in business, in spite of its being of such importance. One of the best days' work I ever did in my life was when I realised that my customers did not want printing. From the time I realised that my printing was not wanted, I began to sell more. That may appear strange, so let me explain. A trader gives me an order for, say, account forms. What does he really want? A means of getting in his money. If a tin of treacle would get the money in better, never an account form would be buy. He gives me an order for some advertising booklets. What does he really want? Not the booklets, but an increase in sales. I may think I am selling account forms and booklets, in reality I am selling a means of getting in money and a means of increasing sales, and should therefore look at my work from that angle and not as mere production of printing.

This point in advertising is nowhere better illustrated than in gas and electricity advertising. No one wants gas, as such, a vile-smelling, poisonous thing. No one wants electricity as such, a mysterious thing that gives us shocks. What is wanted is the light, the warmth, the cooking of food, the driving of machinery. Hence it comes about that, although the supply companies are selling gas and electricity, they never talk much about the thing they sell, but they talk in their advertising about what is really bought. "Radiant heat," "Turning night into day," are their slogans.

We must get the customer's point of view, for this is not only a great help in planning advertising, but it is a great help in the general business as well. If what the customer is really wanting to buy is kept in mind, all the time, a finer perception is gained of his wants; his requirements are better met, and more attention is paid to his real needs. So the little acts of smartness and service, which add appreciably to the goodwill and trade of any business, will be more highly developed and custom will be more permanent, for such careful study of actual needs is appreciated. It smartens up the whole outlook of the master printer, of his staff, and of his firm's policy.

The Amount to Spend.

Because it has a definite aim, advertising must therefore be worked on a definite plan and not be haphazard expenditure. Now it is not possible to plan without knowing how much is to be spent, and financial details will need considering here. A firm which has just extended its business will have to spend more than one who only has a few gaps to fill up, and no printer starting out in business, extending, or even buying more machinery, should neglect to put aside some of his capital for advertising expenditure. One with little spare capital or machinery lying idle will not want to spend so much as where there is such a reserve. Most important, too, is the question what saving will be effected by increased sales. For example, if 25 per cent. increased sales will mean but little increase in overhead charges, more can be spent on advertising, because the cost will be paid by the saving in these overhead charges. Then, too, the point of possible savings through improved and mass production should also be considered. You may smile at my suggesting mass production in regard to printing, with its individual orders, but specialisation and advertising may open up possibilities even here for the printer.

It is rather difficult to say how much should be spent by a printer on advertising, because it is obvious that it cannot be considered quite by the amount of turnover. A printer doing a large amount of corporation, railway, newspaper, magazine or other contract work, which is only secured by tendering at a low figure, can hardly consider such turnover in relation to his advertising expenditure, but I would suggest that wherever a printer sees satisfactory openings for greater use of his printing he should spend at least 5 per cent. of his turnover in advertising, and no printer, however situated, should spend less than 2 per cent. By that I mean including the cost of any printing he does himself for his own advertising in this percentage. In times of special depression in trade a printer may even increase this 5 per cent. and still find it profitable, because good advertising is cheaper than dead overhead expenses. It may be helpful to say here that I am speaking from personal experience. Only this year I spent 6½ per cent., and my auditor drew my special attention to the large amount being spent on advertising. I agreed that it was pretty stiff, but I asked him what he thought of the results for the year, he said that they were highly satisfactory under present conditions. I suggested connecting the two together. He considered this, then remarked that if I thought that the satisfactory results were produced by the advertising he had nothing more to say.

It is wise not to plan out the whole of the amount decided upon for advertising, but to leave some for "stunts" to meet a special opportunity. The district, for example, may have its spending power suddenly increased by special work, such as the recent battleship orders to the Tyne and Mersey, a Budget change may take place, or some other event bring a special opportunity for a successful increase in advertising in certain directions.

The Methods to Use.

This part of the problem should be considered in the light of the conclusions already reached. "Keeping at it" tells better in advertising than making a big splash, with a long interval before the next, for the effect of the previous advertising must not be allowed to wear off. In planning times of advertising it should be remembered that where the desire to buy has to be created, advertising must be well on the way before the time to buy arrives. This is a point which the printer has specially to remember. To take the example of furs, if a printer had an idea of something for this trade he must advertise it to the fur retailer in the summer, whereas if the idea was something for the fur manufacturer he would have to get busy about it in the spring.

Now as to the merits of any method; in the main it is well for a printer to "take his own ginger," and if a printer has a newspaper he can devote some of his advertising to columns in that newspaper, but I would suggest that this be not just the usual stock fill up, but that he should look at his own advertising as though he were doing it at the rates charged to his customers and that at least one advertisement every week should be a fresh one in his best style.

Most printers have no newspaper attached, but many do posters. It does seem to me that more may be done in the way of poster advertising by printers. Have you ever considered that the hoardings are filled with the productions of the printer, and yet how rarely you see a printer's own poster? To the best of my recollections I have seen six, almost all in quite small towns. Looking at your hoardings in London now, I only see one printer's poster, and I cannot remember any poster by Hassell or any of our leading artists which has been got out on behalf of a poster printer. How can we convince our customers of the merits of poster advertising if we neglect it ourselves?

(To be Concluded.)

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd.
Engravers & Die Sinkers
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
30 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON E.C.4

LITHOTEX
PROCESS & PLANT
(PATENTED)
Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these
TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.
PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED,
7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1

Digitized by Google

13 IS THIRTEEN AN UNLUCKY NUMBER ? WE SAY *NO* 13

? CURIOSITY ?

is a human failing. It is also a commercial asset. Curiosity is, in fact, one of the secrets of modern commercial success. It keeps you in touch with every modern development of the trade in which you are engaged.

It is a commonplace to say that the printing trade covers a range of activities greater than most.

Obviously, therefore, you haven't the time personally to gather the information to keep thoroughly in touch. This is done for you by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

You probably have many friends in the trade, however, who are not keeping in touch.

CO-OPERATION

You can help your friends and us by introducing to them the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

Let us have their names and addresses : we will do the rest.

THE

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

has been established for nearly 50 years. The more important features are :

Reports of Trade Associations, Societies, etc.,
Latest Commercial Intelligence
Technical Articles
Trade Notes
etc., etc.

A monthly issue contains a section devoted to the **Bookbinder** with notes and news and market prices.

The monthly **Lithographic** issue contains special litho matter including litho notes and news.

The **Quarterly Export** issue deals with colonial and foreign markets and provides a general review of the home trade.

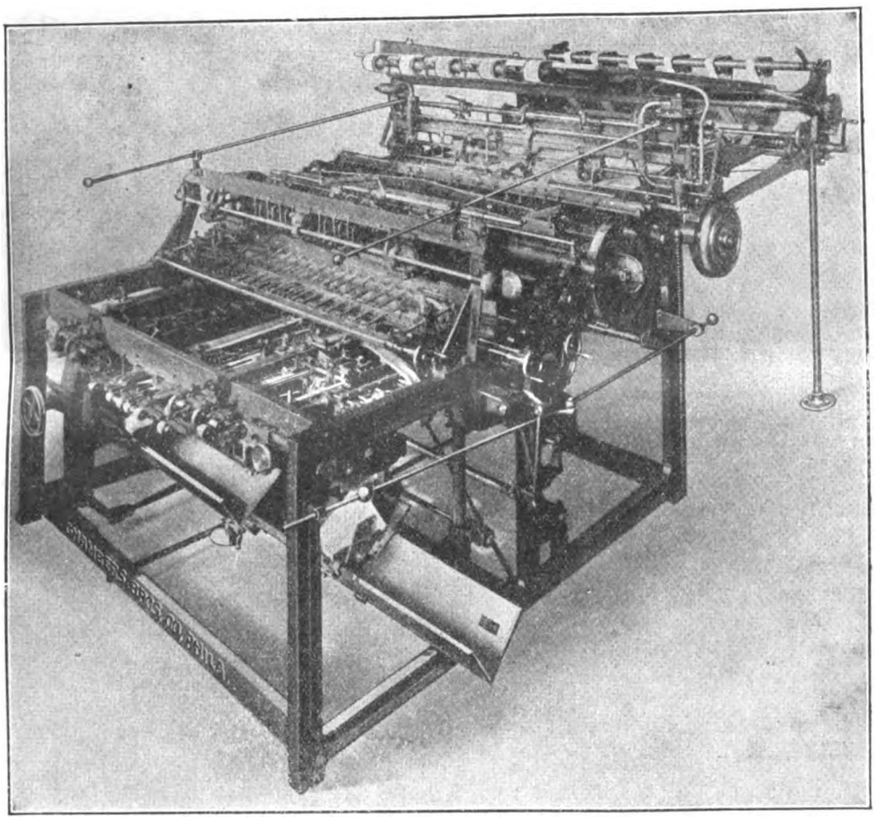
COST

The yearly subscription to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is **Thirteen Shillings** including postage. Is it not worth it?

Send us your friends' names and addresses **To-Day**.

13 THIRTEEN SHILLINGS WELL SPENT 13

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

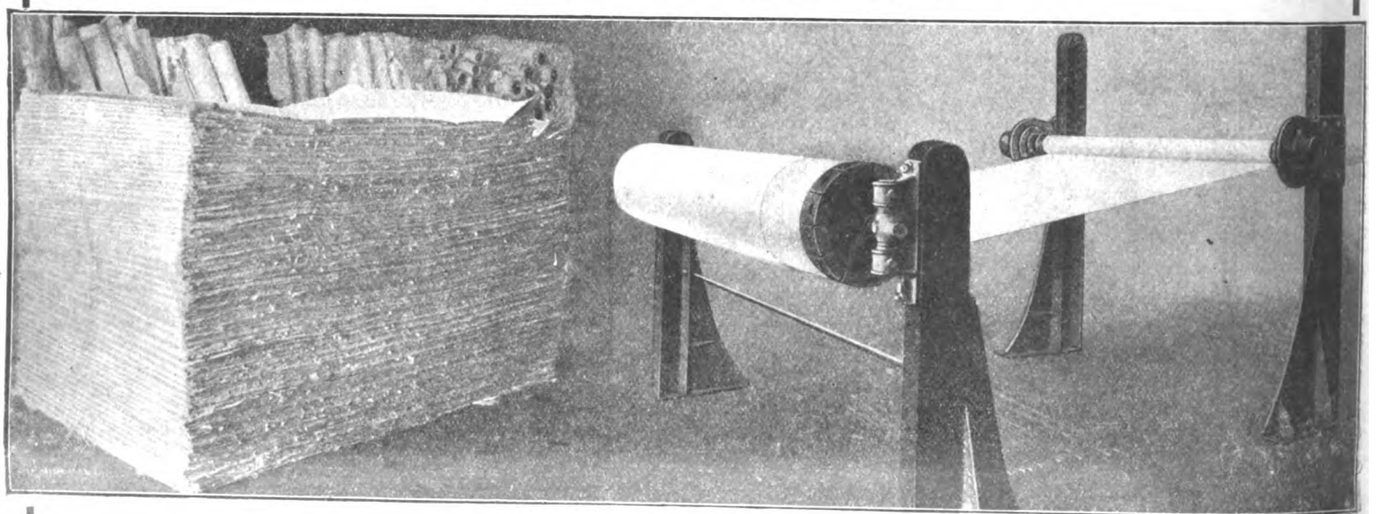
1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.
2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.
3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.
4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine
5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.
6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—October 4, 1923.

Digitized by Google

OCT 23 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

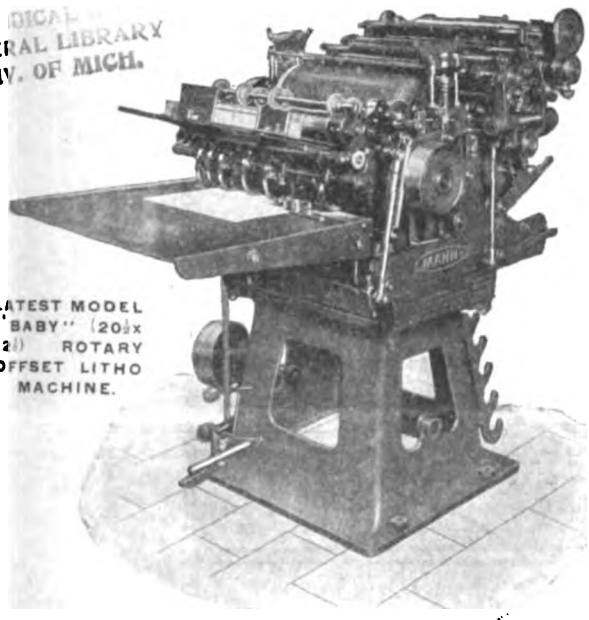
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 16. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: OCTOBER 11, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

DIGITIZED BY GENERAL LIBRARY UNIV. OF MICH.



LATEST MODEL "BABY" (20½x 12½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

One Firm installed **SIX** of these Machines, turning out **FOURTEEN FLAT-BEDS** and effecting a saving of some **THOUSANDS OF POUNDS** a year.

USE

MANN

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.

THEY PRODUCE
THE FINEST COLOUR AND COMMERCIAL WORK,
AND GIVE
EFFICIENCY — SERVICE — ECONOMY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

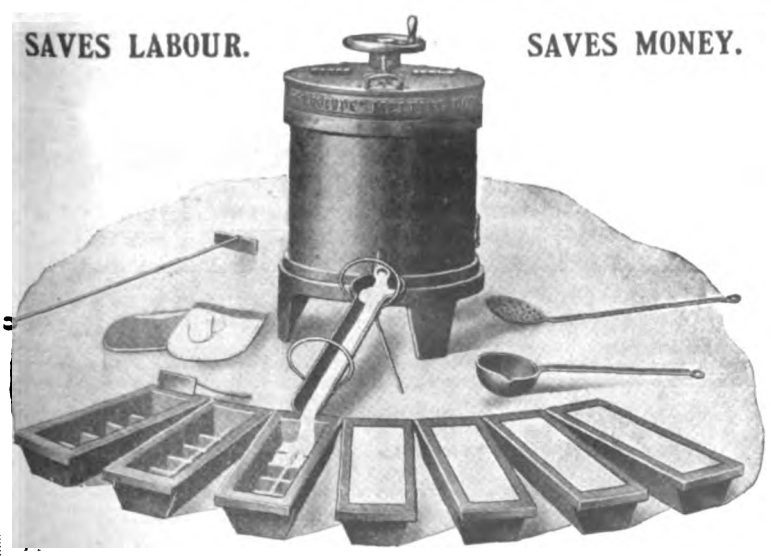
Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON.
Cables; LITHOMAN, LONDON.
Codes: WESTERN UNION (Five Letter) and ABC (5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—R. COLLIE, & CO., (PTY.,) Ltd., 194-196 Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box 56, Tokyo.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR. SAVES MONEY.



A **"Fryotype"** Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

Fry's Metal Foundry

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, **LONDON, S.E.1.**

Also **MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, DUBLIN. GLASGOW.**

Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines),
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

33-9

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries
All-size Magazine Rotaries
Fixed-size ,, ,,
Multi-color Rotaries
Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams: "BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 15. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 11, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printing Trade Organisation.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh Addresses Very Successful L.M.P.A. Rally.

The United District Rally of the Master Printers of the South-East, South-West and Thames Valley of the London Master Printers' Association, held at Johnston's Restaurant, Wimbledon, on Tuesday of last week, was a highly successful gathering, and there was a general expression of opinion that it should be the first of a series of such gatherings. Mr. E. G. Cole, president of the South-West L.M.P.A., presided, and amongst others present were: Messrs. R. A. Austen-Leigh, C. Arthur Bates, G. Poulton (president, S.-E. L.M.P.A.), R. B. Simnett (vice-president of the S.-W. L.M.P.A.), J. Brigenshaw, E. Trim, A. Spring, T. J. S. Guilford (secretary, Thames Valley), J. A. Drewett, H. R. Grubb, W. Whyte (secretary, London Master Printers' Association), F. H. Cole (secretary, S.-W. L.M.P.A.), and J. Johnson (L.M.P.A. organiser).

In his opening remarks the chairman welcomed those present, and read letters of apology for non-attendance from Messrs. John D. Wise, F. W. Cheyney, Alderman Simpson, and Mr. A. V. Colleypriest (president of the Thames Valley L.M.P.A.). He also intimated that Mr. W. J. Boyle (joint secretary of the Central District) was seriously ill, and it was unanimously agreed that a letter of sympathy should be sent to Mr. Boyle.

Mr. J. A. Drewett, on behalf of Mr. Colleypriest, extended a welcome to the members present that day. There were not as many members of the Thames Valley District present as he would like to see, but they had to remember that the Thames Valley was a small and scattered district. The speaker remarked on the value of such gatherings.

Mr. G. Poulton (president of the South-East L.M.P.A.) welcomed the members on behalf of his district and also stressed the value of such gatherings.

Organisational History.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Austen-Leigh to address the meeting upon "The Organisation of the Federation of Master Printers and the London Master Printers' Association."

Mr. Austen-Leigh expressed very great pleasure at being present and wished them every success in the organisation of such gatherings. No one would be tempted to deny the importance of his subject, but before they examined the problems of to-day they should look back to the history of organisation in their trade. In the earliest times, most of the organisation was in the hands of the State, which was very much afraid of the dissemination of any literature of which it did not approve. Having to work through some body, it selected the Stationers' Company to see that nothing objectionable was published.

A Restrictive Ordinance.

Nearly 300 years ago—actually in 1637—the famous Star Chamber decree was passed limiting the number of London master printers to 20, and only allowing two in the country, viz, one at Oxford and the other at Cambridge. The effect of this upon the character of English printing was most lamentable. Faced by little or no competition, printers took no trouble with their work, anything was good enough—with the result that during the 17th century the standard of our printing was of the poorest kind. These regulations were continued with very short lapses until 1693. It was doubtful, however, whether the regulations were very completely put into force, or that there were ever quite so few as 20 master printers. But it might be accepted that in 1693, outside London there was only one printer at York, and one at each of the Universities.

Upon the withdrawal of the restriction printing took a great leap forward. Presses were, in the course of a few years, started in such important towns as Bristol, Norwich, Exeter, Worcester, Canterbury, Newcastle, etc. Early in the 18th century local newspapers began to appear. More important still, from the printing trade point of view, the despotic rule of the Stationers' Company came to an end.

Collective Action.

Joint action between either masters or men did not begin, so far as he was aware, until 1785. In 1785 the journeymen compositors of London submitted a proposition to the masters with a view to advancing the price of labour. It was interesting to note that the compositors were not allowed to be present when the proposals were discussed, and also that one of the requests was for an increase to newspaper hands, who were even then being paid upon quite a different basis from the book trades. They were getting 27s. a week; piece hands in book houses, 4d. per thousand; 'stab wage in book houses, from 21s. to 27s. The master printers granted five proposals out of the total of eight. In 1794 the pressmen's rates were regulated by master printers.

Limitation of Apprentices.

In 1798 five pressmen were indicted for conspiracy to prevent masters from taking as many apprentices as they were legally entitled to; it was contended that the men had framed a rule to limit the apprentices, had sent notices to divers journeymen to leave their work if the masters did not comply with the rule, and that they had generally conspired to injure the masters' trade. Apparently there was nothing in those days to stop a master taking as many apprentices as he liked. Trouble broke out at a particular office. The masters invited five pressmen who acted as leaders to meet them, but refused their demand for a limit of three apprentices to seven presses, and would only give a rather vague assurance that they would not overstock the trade with apprentices, provided that the men absolutely abandoned the idea of opposing the masters in doing what they thought proper. Although the masters and men failed to come to an agreement, it is stated that they separated amicably.

Severe Measures Taken.

Unfortunately fresh differences arose, and there was a likelihood of an organised strike. The masters promptly replied by issuing warrants against 18 pressmen. Five of these were eventually indicted on a charge of conspiracy. When their counsel raised the point of the reasonableness of the request for a limitation of apprentices, the Court at once ruled it out of order, and said that the question which arose was, was it a conspiracy? The Recorder summed up strongly against the defendants, who were all found guilty. Sentence was, however, deferred, in order to give the men a chance of apologising and expressing contrition. Had they done this the matter would have been at an end. This, however, they valiantly refused to do, and accordingly were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate. This was an illustration of how much masters had matters in their own hands a hundred or more years ago.

Genesis of Masters' Association.

The masters of London and Westminster in those days had some sort of organisation which gradually came to an end when matters settled down in the first quarter of the last century. A new association came into being in 1836, when we read that the provisional committee had the advantage of the experience and knowledge of two members of the old committee of the master printers, and that they had endeavoured, allowing for the altered circumstances of the times, to frame their rules after the mode of the old society. As reconstituted, the Association lasted until 1870. It might be interesting to narrate that in 1841 the financial position was so satisfactory that it was deemed unnecessary to raise

Digitized by Google

FINE PRINTING

Go into any printing works noted for good quality printing and you will see Miehle presses.

In some of these printing works you will see ***only*** Miehle presses. Why?

All these printers cannot have made a mistake when equipping their works with Miehles.

Nor would the all-Miehle houses and others who have added to their Miehle installations have repeated their orders if the original orders had proved to be blunders.

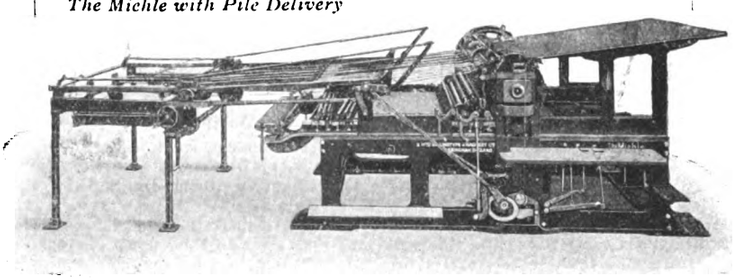
The Miehle has received, and continues to receive, the best backing by discerning printers. They will tell you why.

We are the manufacturers of this famous two-revolution press. It is built in six sizes, from double demy to ex. eight crown. May we send you full details?

LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD.
9 Kingsway, London

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

The Miehle with Pile Delivery



any subscription for that year. In 1840 an annual dinner was established. Three years later, however, the dinner was confessed a failure.

In 1847 there were meetings of the compositors to clear up the disputes concerned with the scale of 1810. From July 9th to November 4th 17 sittings in all were held, the bill for refreshments for the men being £60 19s. In 1855 the annual subscription was fixed at £1 1s. and during the years 1857 to 1870 meetings were held at Freemasons' Tavern. In 1870 it was stated that the relations with the L.S.C. were unsatisfactory, but it was nevertheless resolved to wind up the Association on October 12th of that year.

The Federation's Beginnings.

In 1890 the Master Printers' Association was restarted. During the '90's associations sprang up in various parts of the country, and the question soon arose as to whether there could not be some sort of united action between them all. In the year 1901, largely owing to the efforts of the late Mr. Walter Hazell and Mr. R. J. Lake, the Federation was formed. At first the Federation had practically no officers of its own, and most of the matters common to the whole country were left to London to settle. The Federation, however, gradually grew in importance and eventually was reconstituted under General Bemrose's scheme, by which the country was divided into twelve alliances.

Mr. Austen-Leigh went on to refer to the operation of the block vote and to wage questions of much interest to master printers. He concluded by referring to the recent strike of pressmen in New York, and pointed out the lesson to be learned from that dispute.

Mr. Spring said it was a great pleasure to listen to Mr. Austen-Leigh, who always gave them something to take away. In regard to the wage questions touched on by Mr. Austen-Leigh, it was his opinion that the machine compositors were causing all the trouble, and he did not agree that the mechanical men should be paid higher wages than a hand compositor.

Mr. Young further complimented Mr. Austen-Leigh, and referred to his extraordinary abilities in undertaking negotiations. They had been fortunate in having a man like Colonel Truscott to succeed him and to take the mantle of Mr. Austen-Leigh upon his shoulders. Referring to the recent strike of New York pressmen, the speaker said that the dispute was absolutely a local one, and that the trade union parent association had refused to negotiate on behalf of the strikers. It was, in short, the dock strike all over again.

Mr. Whyte said that before leaving the office he had had an argument with a Scotsman, who contended that he had overpaid his subscriptions to the L.M.P.A. He, as a Scotsman, denied the possibility of that happening. If a Scotsman unwittingly overpaid his subscription, it was evidence of the enthusiasm created by the good work done by the Association.

Mr. C. A. Bates.

Mr. C. A. Bates then addressed the meeting upon "Some Impressions of My American Visit," and described his experiences in New York, Atlantic City, St. Louis and Chicago. He stressed the fact that the advertising man in America was a person of some considerable importance, but they over here should get away from the practice of merely selling paper and ink and should graft some of the advertising business on to their own.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

Mr. Simnett, proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers, spoke of the pleasure that they had all derived from both addresses, and emphasised the necessity of printers acting as advisers to their customers.

Mr. Brigenshaw seconded, and cordially agreed with Mr. Simnett.

Mr. Trim supported, and Mr. Austen-Leigh and Mr. Bates briefly responded.

Paper Mill Wages.

Revision of Agreement No. 3.

The negotiations between the Employers' Federation of Papermakers and the representatives of the unions in Manchester were amicably conducted, and the revision of the No. 3 Agreement was concluded.

A spirit of compromise prevailed. Accordingly there is no change in hours, which remain at 132 (44 hours per week). As to the number of extra hours which might be worked by agreement these were fixed at four.

The question of special conditions as to hours on slow running machines was considered, and this matter was left to the District Boards as provided for in the existing Agreement.

No alteration was made in piece-work rates, but in regard to overtime rates, where employees elect, with the consent of the management, to do work other than paper-making on Sunday, which under normal circumstances of working would be done on Saturday, it was agreed that time and a half only should be paid.

Juvenile rates of wages were slightly lowered for the ages 16 to 19, while the rates for ages 20 to 21 were increased by ½d. per hour.

Mr. C. R. Seddon presided over the deliberations, with Mr. G. Harroway (president of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers) leading for the unions.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Banks, J. N., and Linotype and Machinery Limited. Photographic typographical composing machines. 24,239.

Bartle, J. O., and Jennings, J. K. Photographic printing apparatus. 24,291.

Bonham, H. Flat bed printing machines. 24,097.

Connoll, W. J. Printing machines. 24,299.

Evans, A. C. Printers' chase 24,199.

Halank, G. F., and Muller, J. C. Machines for making and filling paper bags. 24,027.

Kitcat, Ltd., G. and J. Method of attaching articles to cards, etc. 23,888.

Manners, W. M. Postal envelopes, wrappers, etc. 23,798.

Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Apparatus for folding ends of bags, etc. 23,982.

Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Paper, etc., bags. 24,062.

Soullier, E. J. B. W. Photographic printing apparatus. 23,908.

Waite and Saville, Ltd., and Waite, F. Machines for printing from engraved plates or dies. 24,108.

Winkler, C. Machines for casting stereo plates. 24,194.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Britannia Folding Box Co., Ltd., and Robinson, E. Cardboard and like boxes. 204,222.

Mimosa Akt. Ges., and Loening, Dr. E. Process for photographically copying hue drawings, letterpress, and the like 204,101.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Glaser, R. G. Method for incrusting the coloured printing inks as also metal powders together with the impressions of patterns into celluloid or any other similar plastic material. 204,300.

Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Akt.-Ges. Driving arrangements for rotary printing machines. 204,311.

THE Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside HOME.

The Late Mr. Douglas J. Gant.

At the committee meeting on Saturday last an impressive ceremony took place in honouring the memory of Douglas J. Gant, who for over 30 years was an active worker and the first secretary of the Deal Home.

The chairman (Mr. W. Trobe McMullon), in welcoming Mr. J. Gant (son of the above-named) said that Douglas J. Gant was a widely known and highly respected man in the printing trades, whose sterling and upright character was much appreciated on every hand. He felt, however, that the honour of officiating on the present occasion belonged to the late chairman of the Home who had also been a life-long friend of Mr. Gant. He therefore would ask Mr. T. A. Newnham to address those present.

Mr. T. A. Newnham, on rising, was visibly affected by having been called upon to speak so suddenly of a friend he held in so much esteem. Mr. Newnham said that the large gathering were assembled to do honour to the memory of one of the finest men who had ever worked at the trade. To himself the memory of Douglas J. Gant would be cherished with affection and respect. He joined the committee with Douglas J. Gant over 30 years ago, and during the whole of that long period he proved him to be courtly and gentlemanly alike as a friend and as secretary of their Fund. His pioneer work resulted in the splendid institution they possessed to-day, and therefore his friends on the committee of the Home decided that they would endeavour to express the high appreciation of his services by presenting to the family a framed tribute of indebtedness to their late comrade. Words failed to express his thoughts adequately, and he asked Mr. J. Gant to be kind enough to explain to his mother and the family that fact. The tribute was intended to express in some slight degree the feelings of sympathy they felt for the family also the respect they all had for their late comrade and friend, as also to voice the sentiments of the wider circle of friends who would never cease to honour the name of Douglas J. Gant. They were also hanging an enlarged photo of their late friend in the dining hall at the Home.

Mr. J. Gant, in accepting the framed tribute, said he appreciated all that had been said of his father, and he was sure that his mother and the whole of the family would treasure and keep this memento as long as they lived. He appealed for the committee's votes and support for his mother, who, he said, would be a candidate next March for a pension from the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Lloyd Memorial Home.

Peace Memorial Wing.

On Saturday, December 1st, Lady Violet Astor, accompanied by the Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., and body of influential gentlemen and ladies, will visit Deal to lay the foundation stone to the Peace Memorial Wing dedicated to the officers and men from the printing and allied trades who fell in the Great War. The Bishop of Dover has kindly consented to officiate, and it is anticipated that the Mayor of Deal and members of the Town Council will be present. A handsome souvenir programme is being prepared for the occasion.

Day tickets priced at 10s. 3d. can be obtained from the secretary, Mr. H. F. Parker, 80, Blackfriars road, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

The committee also announce that their annual matinee will be held at the Kingsway Hall on December 8th, when, as usual, the talent will be exceptionally fine.

A USEFUL Engineering Directory is published by *Engineering*, Ltd, 35-36, Bedford-street, Strand, London. It is compiled and classified from the advertisements appearing in the weekly journal, and includes glossaries for the use of foreign buyers.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Members' Annual Re-union Smoker.

There was a large gathering of the members of the above Association on Tuesday of last week at the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall, E.C., the occasion being the members' annual re-union smoking concert. This event stands alone among the varied functions held by the Association during the year. Apart from the fact that its main purpose is to mark the commencement of the winter's programme, it also presents a splendid opportunity for the members to be drawn closer together, enabling them to obtain a better knowledge of one another. The gathering was held under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Milton (president), supported by Mr. J. Fleming (vice-president), and in every way proved to be a complete success. Mr. A. Jones, who had charge of the musical arrangements, succeeded in securing a capital programme, his efforts in this direction being greatly appreciated.

Election of New Members.

Before giving full attention to the principal attractions of the evening some brief association business was transacted. Among the items dealt with was the election of the following new members: Mr. J. T. Brooks—overseer (warehouse department), Amalgamated Press, Lavington-street; Mr. E. G. Millington—overseer (binding department), Messrs. Porteous, Ltd.

The feeling of the meeting having been heartily expressed in favour of the election of the two candidates, the chairman formally but warmly welcomed the two gentlemen into the ranks of the Association.

Both Mr. Brooks and Mr. Millington returned thanks for the honour conferred upon them.

Mr. Brooks, in the course of his reply, said his proposer, Mr. J. Dixon, had asked him to apologise for his absence from the meeting, as he had been kept away through the death of a near and dear relative.

The Concert.

From the commencement of the concert up to its close the musical talent provided was well sustained throughout. Of the lady artistes the songs of Miss Rose Lacey ("Barcarolle" and "Homeland"), Miss Gladys Fox ("They All Put the Blame on Me" and "Mabel's Pigtail"), Miss Daisy Stupples ("Why Am I Always the Bridesmaid?") were excellently rendered, and brought forth very marked approval. The solos of Mr. Adrian Kennedy ("Floral Dance" and "For You Alone"), Mr. A. Jones ("Songs of Araby" and "Fairings"), and Mr. W. Archer, jun. ("English Rose"), were most warmly received, while the vocal duets by Messrs. W. H. Edbrooke and A. Griffiths ("The Battle Eve" and "Excelsior") met with an equally good response. Mr. J. A. Esler again delighted his audience with some clever card tricks. Mr. Jack Wells ("Bendy's Sermon" and "Ghungadin") presented some first-rate monologues, quickly establishing a reputation as a reciter of no mean order. The humorous side of the programme was well represented by Messrs. F. E. T. Fox, Walter Todd, W. Goody, and Victor Edbrooke, jun. Mr. Fred Holland (accompanist) capably met all the demands made upon his skill.

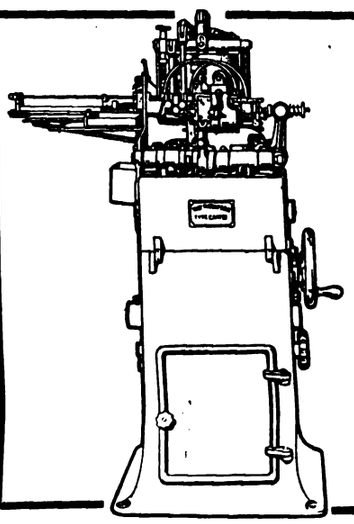
At the conclusion of the concert Mr. J. Fleming referred with gratitude to the work Mr. Jones and the artistes had displayed in providing such a capital evening's entertainment. Mr. Jones had done what he (Mr. Fleming) thought was the duty of every member of the Association, namely, the putting forth of efforts that would conduce to their progress and usefulness.

Mr. Jones, in reply, on behalf of the artistes and himself, expressed thanks for the kind words spoken and the appreciation that had been shown to their efforts.

The National Anthem brought to a close a most enjoyable evening.

MESSRS. OLIVE AND PARTINGTON, LTD., have changed their Leeds office from Pearl Chambers to 19, Greek-street, East Parade, Leeds. Here they will resume stocking their various mills' leading qualities, a practice interrupted by the war.

Digitized by Google



THE

THOMPSON TYPE, LEAD & RULE CASTER

Reliability of a typecaster consists of the high quality of its product at a cost low enough to make non-distribution economical.

Thompson quality is a standard of accuracy not surpassed even by typefounders.

Simple, complete and compact, using Linotype, Intertype and its own matrices interchangeably, the Thompson produces more type than any other typecaster on the market and equals the out-put of two of some other makes.

Type in all languages from 5 to 48 point, leads, slugs and rule 2 to 12 point, accurate in every detail, are produced on the Thompson Type, Lead and Rule Caster.

THOMPSON TYPE MACHINE CO. **223, W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.**

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

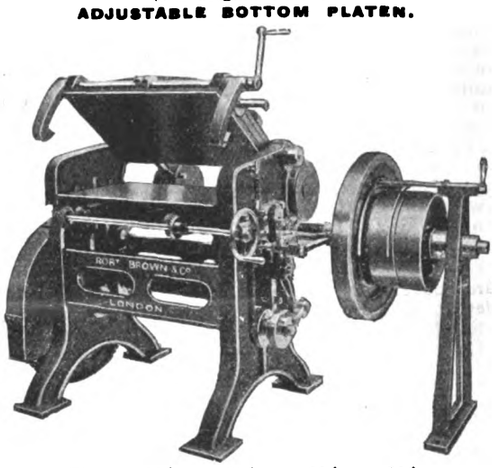
PHONE:
CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P

ENVELOPE AND LABEL CUTTING MACHINES.

(Our Original Patent).
ADJUSTABLE BOTTOM PLATEN.



Platens 33 in. × 23 in. or 30 in. × 20 in.

THIS Machine is unequalled in the trade, well built, perfectly balanced, fitted with **Friction Clutch** and **Depth Gauge,** etc., the bottom platen remains stationary at the end of each cut, and gives the operator ample time to set cutter, the feed board is quickly removed for hand cuts, and the machine, though powerful, is easy and simple to work and capable of the highest output.

SPECIALITIES:
Envelope Folding Machines, Envelope Gumming or Cementing Machines. Patent Automatic Self-inking and Self-wiping Colour Relief Stamping Presses, and Power Plain Stamping Presses, etc., etc.

Alterations, Repairs and General Engineering Work Executed.

ROBT. BROWN & Co.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
119, OAKLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.
Telephone: CENTRAL 13869

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

HADDON'S

ZINC PLATES

ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR

Circular Finish

BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

The Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance is to discuss the vital subject of "Variations in Estimating" at a conference to be held at the Abbey Institute, Romeland Hill, St. Albans on Tuesday, October 23rd. The president of the Alliance, Mr. S. F. Oxley, will be in the chair, and will be supported by Mr. James MacLehose, LL.D (past president of the Federation of Master Printers), and Mr. Wm. H. Sessions, of the Ebor Press, York.

The Midland Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers is arranging a week end gathering at the Longmynd Hotel, Church Stretton, Shropshire, from Saturday, October 27th, to Monday, the 29th. The locality is a delightful one, and it is hoped to have some distinguished Federation visitors, whilst the sub-committee is working out a programme elastic enough to please the most varied tastes, including golf, charabanc drives, walks, concerts, dancing and whist.

North London M.P.A.—What was described by one of the speakers as the best meeting ever held by this association took place on Tuesday evening The meeting, which was held in the Church Parlour of the Finsbury-park Congregational Church, Seven Sister's-road, was presided over by Mr. L. F. Hunt (president). Interesting addresses on different matters touching the welfare of master printers were given by Mr. Percy D. Michael (secretary, Home Counties Alliance), Mr. Alfred Langley (vice-president, L.M.P.A.), Mr. John D. Wise (South-West L.M.P.A.), and Mr. A. Williamson (secretary, Federation Costing Committee). Others present were Mr. W. Whyte, (secretary, L.M.P.A.), and Mr. L. J. Cumner. Mr. George Eaton Hart wired regretting his absence from the meeting. A fuller report will appear in next week's issue.

J.I.C. Development. — In furtherance of plans for the development and decentralisation of the Joint Industrial Council by the formation of District Committees throughout the country, an important forward step has been taken in Lancashire and Cheshire. In the wide area covered by these two counties eleven different districts have been marked out, a separate District Committee being constituted for each.

War Orphans Fund.—Time is slipping by, and it should not be overlooked, by employers, trade unionists and the trade generally, that the first pay day in November is the date on which flags will be sold in the printing and newspaper shops of the United Kingdom in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation's War Orphans Fund, which is £14,000 overdrawn. The scheme, to which we have previously drawn attention, is being organised by the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, which has sent out an appeal, countersigned by the officials of the Federation of Master Printers, the London Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society, and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of Trades Unions. No charge, we understand, is being made for the flags supplied, but printing offices will be left to raise what they can on them, the proceeds to be sent to Messrs. A. E. Goodwin and A. E. Holmes, joint secretaries of the Joint Industrial Council, 24 Holborn, London, E.C.1, from whom the flags are obtainable.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers Overseers' Meeting.—Owing to Mr. Hall's absence on the Continent he will not, as originally arranged, be able to address the members of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association at its meeting on Tuesday, the 16th inst. Mr. A. H. Mundey (Fry's Metal Foundry) has kindly stepped into the breach, and will no doubt introduce to the members a subject worthy of their consideration. A large attendance is hoped for.

"Colour Printing in the Nineteenth Century" was the title of an address given to the Exeter Rotary Club on the 2nd inst., by Mr. H. G. Pedrick, of Weston super-Mare. The speaker said no greater Rotarian ever lived than George Baxter, who gave a life of service to his countrymen. After devoting a great many years to perfecting a colour printing process which was far superior to anything achieved previously, Baxter was eventually reduced to tramping the roads with his prints for sale on his back and ended his career in the bankruptcy court. Recently two of his prints realised £700 in London. Baxter gave the world the first pictures ever published in oil colours and the finest printers in the country had never reached the standard attained by him.

A fine programme has been arranged for the Annual Swimming Gala, in aid of Printing Trade Charities, to be held at Shoreditch Baths on Saturday next.

South London Auxiliary.—The committee of the South London Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation deserve congratulation for the great success that has attended their efforts during the past season. In the report and balance sheet covering the period 1922-1923 it is shown that the record sum of £651 5s. has been allocated to various trade charities, this amount being distributed as follows: Printers' Pension Corporation, £625; Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home, £10 10s.; Caxton Convalescent Home, £10 10s.; Medical Aid Society, £5 5s. The total amount paid into the Printers' Pension Corporation by the Auxiliary now amounts to £8,750. The opening concert of the season is arranged to be held on Saturday next at the "Horns" Assembly Rooms, Kennington Park, S.E., and is to be an Amalgamated Press Fellow P.'s Night.

Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., will take the chair at the first meeting of the *Spectator* life members, to whom invitations have been issued for Friday, October 12th, at the Hotel Cecil at 3 o'clock.

The annual dinner of the Newsvendors' Institution is arranged for November 14th, under the presidency of Sir Chas. Wakefield.

A proposal by a Marylebone firm to utilise the pavements in the principal streets for advertising has been rejected by the borough council.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon of Mr. George Ikin, of 26, Nelson-street, Bury. Mr. Ikin went to Bury about thirty years ago as a hand compositor, and later, with his son, George, started a printing business in Manchester. The works were removed to Bury in 1911. He was one of the first printers to join the Bury branch of the Typographical Society, and retained his membership until commencing business on his own account.

The interesting and educative series of weekly lectures arranged by the Industrial League and Council for the improvement of relations between employers and employed have been recommenced this week at Caxton Hall. "The Making of Wealth" will be dealt with by Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, Bart., on the 24th instant.

The well-known publishing houses, Stanley Paul and Co. and Greening and Co. have been amalgamated and will be known in future as Stanley Paul and Co.

The Ministry of Transport's letter to county councils on the display along arterial roads of unsightly posters is receiving much attention in the Press.

Posters designed by children to advertise a series of children's books, published by Messrs. Humphrey Milford, are shortly to be exhibited at the stations of the Central London "Tube."

The Independent Labour Party has just issued at 2d. a pamphlet, "The Capitalist Press: Who Owns It and Why."

New Zealand has just restored the penny post.

The *Paris Soir*, a new evening newspaper appeared for the first time at the week-end.

The military commander-in-chief in Saxony has suppressed for an indefinite period the entire Communist Press of Saxony.

The publication and distribution of Communist newspapers and literature of all kinds are now prohibited throughout Bavaria under the severest penalties.

A Vienna District Judge has ruled that the existing laws to check profiteering do not apply to newsvendors who demand fancy prices for French or English newspapers, and he acquitted the proprietor of a news stand brought before him by an indignant purchaser, who complained that 7½d. was an excessive price to ask for a copy of *The Times*.

From Messrs. John Haddon and Co., of Salisbury-square, London, we have received a well-produced pamphlet descriptive of the Caxtonette Platen. This very useful crown folio machine is admirably illustrated, both as a whole and in its details, and very full particulars are given of its many points of interest.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. Unemployment and Overtime.—Unemployed members of the London Society of Compositors, according to the *L.T.J.*, numbered 802 in the week ending September 22nd, as compared with 784 in the previous week, 748 in the week ending September 8th, and 775 for that of September 1st. Compared with a year ago the numbers shown as signing the out-of-work books on September 22nd, however, indicate a satisfactory decrease of 368. The total number of hours of overtime worked in the general trade during August amounted to 41,726, while the news department was responsible for 7,604 hours. The number of men working overtime in the first category is given as 4,171, and the latter 1,017.

Journalist and War Pension.—The National Union of Journalists recently took up the case of a member who, as an ex-soldier, applied for a Government pension, following a breakdown in health consequent on war service. On his application being refused, the National Union of Journalists' solicitor took charge of an appeal against the decision. The appeal proved successful, and the member has been granted a pension of £2 per week.

The T.A. and Expelled Members.—A piquant situation has arisen in a printing office at Bradford, where a man in charge of a rotary machine was some time ago expelled from the Typographical Association because of arrears of payments to the Association funds. The matter had been brought before the Bradford Branch Committee, who applied to the Executive Council for permission for the remaining T.A. members in the office to hand in notices with the object of forcing the expelled member to rejoin the Association. It was stated that the firm had been approached, but had declined to interfere in the matter. The Executive Council appointed one of their members to visit the branch and make local inquiries.

T.A. Benefits and Auxiliary Work.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have had under consideration an inquiry from the Warwick branch as to whether a member could draw out-of-work benefit while travelling round local villages selling various articles. The Council have now announced that a member must fulfil all obligations of the out of-work rules before becoming eligible for benefits, and that members following another occupation could not sign the unemployment book.

Ewart and Collis, Ltd.—A circular has been issued to the shareholders of Ewart and Collis by the secretary, stating that the provisional contract for sale of the Sunbury Works, etc., referred to at the last meeting of shareholders, has been executed by Mr. Alfred Collis, the purchaser, and the company. With a view to completion being effected at the earliest possible date the purchaser is in the course of completing the financial arrangements of his proposed new company which are necessary before the issue of the debentures to the nominees of Ewart and Collis, Ltd.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES

"Ear" Brand (Regd.):

TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers & Overseers' (Parent) Association.

Mr. W. H. Burchell on "Profitable Management."

The visit of Mr. W. H. Burchell, founder and first honorary secretary of the Association, drew a very good attendance of members to the meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association held at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on Tuesday of last week. Those present followed closely Mr. Burchell's plain speaking on many practical problems of management, and observed with interest his frank display of the many dockets, forms, etc., used in his own establishment. The president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, was in the chair.

A few matters of routine business were first dealt with.

A new member was elected in the person of Mr. O. Richards (Bryant Carton Co., Ltd., Merton, S.W.19; manager—printing department).

November Whist Drive.

The president then introduced the following recommendation by the Council:—"That a whist drive be held at Slaters' Restaurant, Oxford-street, W., on Tuesday, November 27th next, to celebrate the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Association."

The president, vice-president and general secretary all spoke on this matter, intimating that there was a general feeling that the 30th anniversary should be celebrated in some way, that every endeavour had been made to secure a suitable hall for a Saturday night, but that, in view of advance bookings for dinners, etc., it had been found impossible to get the accommodation they wanted. It had accordingly been decided to make a recommendation in the terms before the meeting. Arrangements would be made to ensure an enjoyable evening for all attending.

Without further discussion the recommendation was adopted unanimously.

Profitable Printing Office Management

The chairman then introduced "Member No. 1," to whose energy and perseverance, he said, the successful founding of the Association was due.

Mr. Burchell was received very cordially, and proceeded to deal with a large number of points interesting to printers generally, and particularly so to managers and overseers.

In introducing his remarks he reminded members that he had previously addressed them on the same subject on November 1st, 1921—nearly two years ago. The delay in giving them a continuation of that address had been due to several important matters which had occupied his attention. One was the converting of Postmasters General to the faith that high postal charges are a crime against trade and commerce and tend to increase unemployment, their effects being particularly disastrous to the printing industry. He had also been drawing attention to the regulations regarding the use of unsealed envelopes in the post, and the possibility of sending printed matter in printed wrappers.

Forms that Assist Efficiency.

Mr. Burchell then proceeded to deal with the subject of printed forms, dockets, etc., for use in the printing trade. The forms he referred to were mainly those he had devised himself and included many pieces of printed matter which assist a manager in the efficient conduct of a printing works. Mr. Burchell, however, had brought for the convenience of members a number of sets of specimen forms used in the Federation Costing System, also the books relating to that System, and he urged the necessity that every manager and overseer should acquaint himself with these.

Proceeding to explain the various forms he used in his own office, he displayed first a set of rules and regulations. It would be thought, he said, that the P.M. and O.A.'s first duty was to help every manager and overseer to become a strict disciplinarian. In this connection he put in a plea for a a standardised set of rules and regulations. Another form shown was one relating to the past history of an employee, and provided a questionnaire which could be sent to a past employer in order to check the statements of an applicant for employment. Emphasis was laid on the need for a time recorder to make possible the accurate registration of the time when each employee entered and left the premises. Examples of time-recording cards, etc., were shown.

Mr. Burchell urged the advisability of the display of rules in each department of the business, and he read rules referring to several departments, which he had produced for use in his own works. A number of forms were displayed dealing with the estimating for and the recording of orders, and the tracing of their passage through the various departments. A point strongly emphasised in connection with forms of estimating was that there should be printed on the back of these certain conditions and recognised customs of the printing trade, subject to which the estimate was made. Mr. Burchell said he had proved in the courts the value of such a precaution. In this connection he drew attention to the disadvantages attaching to litigation under present conditions, and cited a recent case in which £60 costs had been incurred in suing for an amount of £85. He suggested that it would be much preferable if some sort of round-table conference could be instituted whereat points at issue could be submitted to arbitration by practical men.

Charging-Out Periodicals.

A very interesting form exhibited was one for the use of periodical printers, on which could be entered fully detailed particulars relating to every issue of a periodical, including the cost of each individual item of composing, machining, etc., every block used, and all standing matter in hand.

Attention was drawn to the new standard apprenticeship indenture drawn up by the Federation of Master Printers, and Mr. Burchell read an extract therefrom. He also referred to the new apprenticeship agreement in France, and urged the need that there should be agreed and definite conditions relating to all apprentices.

Special emphasis was laid upon the value of a work-in-progress record, a sheet which could be hung up in every department and enable the manager to learn the stage at which each job had arrived and its time of entering and leaving any department.

Country Competition.

Mr. Burchell once more emphasised the extent to which London printers found themselves up against country competition, and he drew attention to the comparative wages table he had produced, indicating the graded wages in the principal towns of the country. It was hoped, he said, that the Federation of Master Printers would find a solution for the problem at their meeting in December next.

The last point touched upon was the subject of profit sharing, towards which a favourable attitude was taken The opinion was expressed that such schemes encouraged good work, and that firms devising satisfactory schemes should find them a good proposition.

At the conclusion the chairman complimented Mr. Burchell on his address, and threw the meeting open for questions and discussion, whereupon a large number of members took advantage of the opportunity to speak.

Mr. E. W. Whittle, the general secretary, commenting on several of the points raised, gave strong approval to the idea of a trade arbitration court, one effect of which, he said, would be to avoid interference by the "Long Vacation," so that if two parties fell out in July it would no longer be necessary to wait until November before the case got into the list, and then probably until the following April before the hearing. Arbitration had already been used in a trade dispute: a leading trade union had recently suggested that the P.M. and O.A. should arbitrate in a certain matter, and the Association's vice-president had acted as adjudicator with satisfaction to both sides. Mr. Whittle mentioned the fact that since Mr. Burchell was enrolled as Member No. 11,299 further members had joined the Parent Association, the latest member's number being 1,300.

Mr. G. H. T. Freeman urged that more should be done to reduce the great variations commonly met with in estimating. He suggested that a definite charge should be made for every estimate.

Mr. M. O'dell put in a plea for the better training of apprentices. There would not, he said, be so large a number of unemployed men down Fleet-street to-day if every master printer, manager and overseer had done their level best to give lads a thorough training whilst they were serving their time.

Mr. W. H. Wicken suggested that the 45 per cent. of a journeyman's wage specified in the standard apprenticeship indenture as the finishing wage of an apprentice was not sufficient.

A number of members expressed astonishment at the multiplicity of forms exhibited by the speaker, and were doubtful as to their economical use.

Mr. Burchell, in briefly replying to points raised, suggested that the dockets and other forms he had exhibited looked formidable in number when collected together, but they seemed few when distributed over the works. In order to avoid getting a lot of superfluous information it was necessary that those collating the details should be, as in his own establishment, practical men. He laid further stress upon the growth of country competition, and warned printers' managers not to wake up in five years' time asking where all the London work had gone to. He concluded by urging P.M. and O.A. members to keep in touch with the new processes coming along, which were going to revolutionise methods of production. He thought it would be helpful if the Association had more get-together conferences, at which every member should be encouraged to contribute his own views and experiences.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Burchell was moved by Mr. Berry, and seconded by Mr. Wilson. Mr. W. H. Gill, as a colleague of Mr. Burchell's in the early days of the Association, supported the motion, complimenting Mr. Burchell upon the thorough way in which he had laid the Association's foundations, and saying how glad they were to see him back amongst them.

The vote of thanks being carried with acclamation, a brief response from Mr. Burchell brought the meeting to an end.

North Wales Master Printers.

An organising campaign is being held in the North Wales Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers, in the course of which all the printers in the area will be visited. A meeting will be held in each Association, and will be attended by two members of the Alliance not in the Association concerned.

Last week Mr. L. J. Cumner, organising official of the Federation, and Mr. W. Edwards, secretary of the Alliance, were in the Flintshire and Vale of Clwyd Association area, and, following upon a canvass of all the printers, the annual meeting of the Association took place at Rhyl on Thursday.

Mr. J. L. Morris (Mold) presided. Mr. Pugh (*Rhyl Journal*) was elected chairman, and Mr. W. E. B. Jones was re-elected hon. secretary. Messrs. J. L. Morris and D. Williams (Holywell) were appointed representatives on the Alliance executive.

The Federation official and the Alliance secretary reported on their tour of the Association, and certain local difficulties were discussed. Matters coming before the Federation Council were commented upon, and it was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Association on November 5th after the Council has deliberated upon those matters. Arrangements will also then be made for monthly or bi-monthly meetings of the Association.

Mr. Cumner and Mr. Edwards are proceeding to Carnarvon at the end of this week, and a meeting of the Carnarvon Association has been called for October 15th. This will be addressed by Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation), Mr. W. Powlson (president of the Alliance), and Mr. R. E. Jones (Conway).

Bangor and Anglesey will afterwards be visited, culminating in a meeting at Bangor on October 20th.

PART TIME employment in paper mills has led Plymouth Local Unemployment Committee to seek a modification in existing arrangements.

Digitized by Google

The Big Press Combine.

Though official confirmation is not forthcoming at the time of writing, it is understood that Sir Edward Hulton has sold his newspaper interests to Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook.

The newspapers which thus change hands include the *Evening Standard*, the *Daily Sketch*, and the *Sunday Herald*, published in London; and the *Daily Dispatch*, the *Evening Chronicle*, the *Sporting Chronicle*, the *Sunday Chronicle*, and the *Empire News*, published in Manchester.

Lord Rothermere is already the principal proprietor of the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Mirror*, the *Evening News*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, and the *Sunday Pictorial*, and Lord Beaverbrook of the *Daily Express* and the *Sunday Express*.

It is expected that the control of Hulton's northern publications will pass into the hands of Lord Rothermere, and that the Metropolitan publications will be acquired by Lord Beaverbrook.

The purchase price is very large, and it is stated in the City that a new public issue in connection with the transaction will be made in the middle of the month.

Sir Edward Hulton has for some time been in ill-health, and it is understood that anxiety about his eyesight has been a principal factor in his decision to dispose of his newspaper interests.

The statement has been made in the Press that the Berry group offered Sir Edward Hulton £6,000,000 for his entire undertaking, but were outbid.

The "Warrington Guardian."

Congratulations are justly being showered upon Messrs. Mackie and Co., Ltd., of the *Guardian* Press, Warrington, whose offices and works were gaily decorated with flags and bunting on Monday afternoon, upon the occasion of the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the *Warrington Guardian*.

At the head of the works a huge canvas bore the motto "1853-1923. Seventy years old and still on top," and around the panelling above the arches along either side of the centre flooring were the names of the series of South Lancashire and Cheshire *Guardians*.

The principal event in the celebrations was the starting by Lady Greenall of a 24 page rotary newspaper press, upon which has been printed a special 24-page souvenir issue of the *Guardian*.

There was a large and representative attendance of townspeople. They were received in the board room by Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., C.V.O. (chairman of the directors), Sir Peter Rylands (vice chairman), Mr. J. J. Whitley, Mr. Roger C. Parr (directors), and Mr. J. C. Coppock (managing director).

The guests, in small parties, accompanied by the directors and members of the staff, then proceeded to inspect the printing works, newspaper department, bookbinding department, and the general machine department. They were extremely interested to see and have explained to them the apparatus of a modern printery and a model plant for the production of newspapers. After viewing the battery of linotype machines they saw the making-up of the mid-weekly papers on the stones, and proceeding to the foundry witnessed the making of a page plate. The central attraction was the huge rotary machine, and when Lady Greenall started it on its long journey through the years the working was witnessed with extreme interest. Copies of the 24 page papers produced were examined, and the company then returned to the board room, where the Mayor proposed "Prosperity to Mackie and Co., Ltd., and the *Guardian* Press," and Sir Gilbert Greenall and Sir Peter Rylands responded.

Order for British Hand-Made Paper.

A report from Maidstone states that a big order for hand-made paper has just been executed for the Russian Government. The order was for a high-grade paper and a condition of the contract was payment on delivery.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investment,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	**3/0**
Three Insertions	**6/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	**1/6**
Three Insertions	**3/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders.
Patents for Sale.
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	**1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

REQUIRED, Capable DRAUGHTSMAN; must have had Drawing Office experience, either on Rotary Web Printing Presses or Sheet-fed Offset Presses; state age, experience and salary required.—Box 14252.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

WHOLESALE AGENT wanted for Great Britain, with good connection amongst Stationery and Allied Trades, for Belgian Proprietary Article.—Apply, Box 388, Pratt's Advertising Agency, 51-2, Chancery, Lane, W.C.2. 14261

Situations Wanted.

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) disengaged; experienced; hardworking and reliable.—R. L., 3A, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14259

PRACTICAL PRINTER, used to Management, desires Post; good class work or place of trust; estimating, charging-up, buying, interviewing, etc.—Box 14253.

PRINTERS' and STATIONERS' CUTTER, well up in all classes of work and all kinds of machines, seeks situation; Day, Night or Jobbing.—A. E. Pelling, 10A, Peabody Buildings, Golden-lane, E.C.1. 14257

SALE BY AUCTION.

By Order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.

Re F. J. DIPROSE & SON, Ltd.,
81, Carter Lane, London, E.C.4

PLANT, MACHINERY AND STOCK OF A MANUFACTURING STATIONER.

A 42 in. Crosland Self-Clamp Guillotine, 26 in. Furnival Hand Clamp, 26 in. and 24 in. Hand Clamp ditto, 25 in. and 30 in. Sectional Treadle Perforators, No. 4A and No. 8 Brehmer Stitchers, 5 and 6-Wheel Paging Machines, two 22 by 14 in. Nipping Presses, 32 in. Multiple Power Punching Machine, 42 in. nearly new Shaw's Double-strike Ruling Machine, 36 in. by 42 in. Hand Rulers, Round-Cornering and Punching Machines, Handle Letters, Bookbinders' Stores, Rolls, Creasers, Gluepots, etc., 2 and 3-H.P. Electric Motors, Shafting and Belting, Fixtures, Fittings, Office Furniture, 4 ft. Oak Roll-top Desk, No. 4 Smith Premier Typewriter, 24 in. Vulcan Safe, Tables, Chairs, Stock of Account, Manifold, Cash and other Books, Papers, etc., and numerous other Effects.

Also Lease of Premises, having 17 years unexpired, at a rental of £150 per annum.

FRANK G. BOWEN, Ltd.,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION on the Premises as above, on Thursday, October 18th, 1923, at One o'clock. On view day prior.

Catalogues of the Receiver, A. Willmott, Esq.; Messrs. Francis Nicholls, White & Co., Chartered Accountants, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.2; and of the Auctioneers, 62a, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Business for Sale.

TO PRINTERS and OTHERS.—Manufacturer of Wired and Gummed Price Tickets has up-to-date PLANT and BUSINESS for IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.—Write, Box 14262.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Advertising Convention.

The first meeting of the general committee of the International Advertising Convention to be held at the British Empire Exhibition next July, was held at the offices of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Ltd., on Monday. Mr. Harold Vernon, president of the Thirty Club, was in the chair, and representatives of the printing trade present included Mr. A. E. Goodwin and Mr. C. Arthur Bates. Committees were appointed to make the necessary preparations for the convention, which will be attended by 2,000 delegates from America, and by a considerable number from the British Dominions and from the Continent. Advertising, publishing, printing, and selling sections are supporting the convention, and already £15,000 has been subscribed towards a fund of £50,000 to defray expenses. Offices for the convention have been opened at Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C.

Encyclopedia of Imperial Trade.

The compilation of a comprehensive survey of the resources and possibilities of the Empire is being undertaken by the Federation of British Industries. The idea is to collect all available information likely to be of service to the producer of raw materials, the manufacturer, the merchant, or the financial house, and, in fact, to compile a convenient encyclopædia of Imperial trade. The Federation have enlisted the support and co-operation of the various Governments of the Empire in supplying much of the information upon which the work will be based.

The survey, which will be in several volumes, will be arranged as far as possible by grouping those materials which fall naturally together (*e.g.*, one volume will be devoted to non-ferrous metals, another to communications, etc.), to each of which a separate volume will be devoted. By this means the products, requirements, and undeveloped resources of the different parts of the Empire will be dealt with. It is hoped that the series will be complete by the spring of 1924, so that publication will coincide appropriately with the opening of the British Empire Exhibition.

DEVELOPMENT OF LANGLEY AND SONS, LTD.—Various items of attractive publicity matter reach us from the Euston Press, which, by the way, is one of the few up-to-date printeries making plentiful use of advertising of all kinds, including posters, in popularising their printing. The firm's old order office at the corner of George-street and Drummond-street, where the business was established in 1860, has just been closed in view of the recent opening of a more prominent and convenient shop and order office at 276, Euston-road, close to the meeting place of Tottenham-court-road and Hampstead road.

Digitized by Google

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone. Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London"

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: FRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.
Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.
Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd

DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 13s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1923.

The Machine and the Man.

THE question of the effect which the introduction of labour-saving machinery has upon the amount of unemployment in industry is of vital interest to all trades, and not least to those trades associated with the printing craft. The riots that attended the introduction of mechanical typesetting showed the strong view taken of the matter in those days by the workpeople of the printing industry; and certain modern developments, such as photo-typesetting, promise to bring the same problem to the fore in the near future. Mr. W. Howard Hazell, chairman of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., and president of the London Master Printers' Association, has had his attention drawn to the matter by a recent article in the *Ninteeenth Century and After*, and he has employed his able pen in writing for the same journal a vigorous reply to the previous writer's conclusion. That conclusion was that the introduction of labour-saving machinery exerted a permanent harmful effect on the labour market. Mr. Hazell directly controverts this, and in doing so marshals a convincing array of facts and figures to prove his case. He first reviews the course of unemployment in industry generally during the past fifty or sixty years—the period of the great development of labour-saving machinery—and shows that, whatever may have been the immediate effect of the introduction of this machinery, the ultimate effect was not to create serious unemployment, the period showing no general increase in unemployment. He points out that the number of unemployed rises and falls with the state of trade, and is affected by various internal and external influences, and fluctuates throughout the whole period. He notes the effect of labour-saving machinery in cheapening the finished product and so stimulating the demand, and the cotton trade is cited as one example of the invention of labour-saving machinery leading to increased employment.

Printers and Labour-Saving Machinery.

OF special interest is Mr. Hazell's treatment of the experience of the printing trade in this respect, figures being adduced to show that the use of labour-saving machinery does not permanently reduce the number of persons employed, but, on the contrary, actually increases it. "In the printing trade," says Mr. Hazell, "improvements have been made, not by one sweeping change that has revolutionised the industry, but by the continuous invention of machines that carry out a process or a part of a process with less labour than formerly. The last forty years have seen the invention of composing machines by which one man can set as many letters as five or six men working by hand. The growth in the size and the speed of the printing machinery, and the use of many automatic appliances, have probably increased the output per person employed in printing sheets to nearly the same extent. The modern novel is now bound by a series of complicated machines, whereas some forty years ago all the processes except two or three were done by hand. Under the conditions of hand labour it needed the work of about 450 women and of about 600 men for an hour to bind 5,000 cloth bound novels of the usual size. By the use of labour-saving machinery the same work can now be done by about 130 women and about 170 men in an hour, *i.e.*, what formerly required approximately 1,050 hours of labour to produce is now completed in approximately 300 hours. The increase in the output of newspapers per man employed is as great as or greater than in other forms of printing. The printing industry shows how necessary it is, when considering the effect of machinery on employment, not to examine only the actual trade or part of the trade concerned, but to consider the reaction owing to increased output on the industries that are allied to it. The much greater use of machinery in the printing industry has coincided with improved education, and the cheapening of books and newspapers has caused a very large increase in the number of persons engaged as booksellers and newspaper dealers to distribute the greater output made possible by the use of machinery."

* * *

The Price of Paper.

THERE are rumours of a probable advance in the price of printing and writing papers. So far, we ourselves have not encountered any case of further advance on what are at present regarded as market prices. It cannot be claimed that to-day's selling figures at the mill end leave much margin over cost, and there are many makers who would gladly add another farthing per lb. on the top of their current quotations if they thought it possible to get it without losing business. The impression has all along been that the present level would stand until the demand showed signs of real revival. In the present state of trade, any attempt to lift market levels would merely have the effect of postponing any revival that there might be in prospect.

* * *

The Paper Merchant's Service.

A POINT that ought to be driven home to the paper merchant of to-day is the fact that he might extend his service to the paper user. Especially in the field of printing and cover papers there is scope for the development of sampling systems. Only one firm to our knowledge has seen the necessity of helping the printer to clinch inquiries in a prompt and efficient manner by equipping him with sample sheets for the compilation of dummy booklets and for proofing purposes. A book of paper samples or a cabinet of printed octavos has its own particular sphere of use, but it has also its limitations. It does not enable the printer to accompany his estimate with a proper sample of paper.

Digitized by Google

Personal.

Lord Curzon will preside at a complimentary dinner to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in London, on October 25th.

Sir George Truscott, Bart., was 66 on Tuesday.

Sir Fredk. Becker is still in Canada and is not expected back until the end of the year.

The honour of a Knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Stephen Henry M. Killick on the occasion of his retirement as one of the Sheriffs of the City of London. Sir Stephen is chairman of Cropper and Co., Ltd., and a well-known member of the London Stock Exchange.

The Right Hon. G. H. Roberts, M.P., who, after severing his official connection with the Labour Party and being returned to Parliament as an Independent, and recently joined the Conservative Party, has now resigned from the position of joint president of the Industrial League and Council which he has long held in association with Lord Burnham.

Mr. Roberts, who has represented Norwich as a Labour Member since 1906, has been unanimously adopted as one of the official Conservative candidates for the next Parliamentary election.

The opening address of the series of six craft lectures to be held at Stationers' Hall during the winter months, will be delivered by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, M.A. (past president, Federation of Master Printers), on Friday, October 12th, on "The Romance of the Printing Craft."

The chair will be taken at 6.30 p.m. by Mr. Edward P. Vacher, F.R.G.S. (Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers).

Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, the president of the Bookbinders' Cottage Homes and Pension Society, has written an introduction to the interim report of the Society. He shows that over £5,000 has been raised towards the rebuilding, but another £5,000 is still needed.

Mr. W. J. Parrish, publicity expert for Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., gave a very instructive address on "How to Get More Printing Business" to the members of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday night.

Mr. G. Poulton, the president, was in the chair, and a report of this interesting meeting will appear in our next issue.

Mr. J. Griffiths (Cornwall Press) was elected the South-East representative on the London Costing Committee.

Mr. Wickham Steed, lately editor of *The Times*, is purchasing the *Review of Reviews*, and hopes to take up active editorship before the end of the year.

Mr. H. W. Nevison is another well known journalist to join the ranks of the autobiographers. His retrospect, "Changes and Chances," just published by Nisbet, gives a vivid insight into the life of a journalist who has made a great name as a war correspondent.

Mr. E. S. Agnew, a director of *Punch* has declined the invitation of the Liberals to contest the Stamford Division of Lincolnshire.

Mr. Percival Marshall, at a luncheon given by the Council of the British Association of Trade and Technical Journals, was presented with a silver-fitted suit case and an illuminated address in recognition of his five years' chairmanship of the Association. The presentation was made by Sir Edward Iliffe.

Captain T. A. Newton, who was previously connected with the bookbinding trade in London, and is now Publicity Officer to the town of Launceston, Tasmania, is greatly impressed with the climatic and other natural advantages of that neighbourhood, also with the big industrial possibilities which are being rapidly developed.

Mr. John T. Burke, the London editor of the International News Service, and formerly London editor of the *New York Herald*, has been given a farewell dinner at the London Press Club on the occasion of his return to America.

Mr. P. H. Benson, a member of the literary staff of the *Daily News* and son of Mr. W. P. Benson, a well known Liverpool journalist, has been married at Manchester to Miss Ivy Lilian Richards, of Whalley Range, Manchester.

Reminiscences of 50 years' service on the *Newcastle Chronicle* were given by Mr. William H. Cartner, a member of the commercial staff of that journal, who was last week presented with a travelling case by his colleagues on his retirement.

Mr James E. Archibald, of Manchester, has resigned the hon. secretaryship of the Manchester District of the Institute of Journalists on leaving the district to take up work elsewhere.

Mr. James Wallace, the deputy overseer of the *Greenock Telegraph*, has been the recipient of gifts from the proprietors and staff on retiring after 44 years' service on that paper.

Mr. J. D. Tufin, of Messrs. Benn Brothers, has been appointed editor of the *European Commercial* at Vienna, in succession to Mr. M. Sparks, who has returned to London to edit the *Hardware Trades Journal*.

Mr. Herbert E. Binstead, the editor of the *Furniture Record*, will, on Thursday next, October 18th, be the guest at a banquet given by the Furnishers' Chamber of Trade in appreciation of his 21 years' service in that capacity. Lord Waring will preside, and he will be supported by Mr. Ernest Benn.

Sir Alfred Robbins, P.G.W., President of the Board of General Purposes of English Freemasonry, has, it is reported, decided to retire from journalism at the end of the year. His coming retirement, however, applies only to his professional work, and his activity on behalf of Freemasonry is likely to be increased rather than diminished.

Sir Alfred Robbins has now entered on his fiftieth year in daily journalism, forty-five of which have been spent in Fleet-street, including thirty-six as representing the *Birmingham Post*. He has long been the "Father" of the lobby of the House of Commons, and since 1903 has filled the positions of chairman of the London district of the Institute of Journalists, vice-president, president, and treasurer of the Institute, and chairman of the Institute's orphan fund, which latter post he has held for the past twelve years.

Mr. P. W. Holden, a director of Messrs. Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), Ltd., during his visit to Australia and New Zealand, from which he has just returned, came away with two indelible impressions on his mind. One was the boundless hospitality extended to a visiting Britisher, and the second the brilliant prospects that await the fortunate millions who will eventually find their way to the sunshine and wealth of these countries.

Mr. Holden found throughout Australia and New Zealand the strongest possible British sentiment applied to trade, and it will be the fault of the Mother Country if this dies down owing to the indifference of the home public to Australasian products.

Mr. F. W. Fordham, of the firm of Messrs Norton, Burt, and Sons, has been successful in securing the first prize in the membership card display competition for 1924 arranged by the London Society of Compositors. The second prize was awarded to Mr. J. Burton (Messrs. Knapp, Drewett and Sons), whilst the third award was secured by Mr. W. Pearson (London Caledonian Press).

The Boy Worker.

[contributed.]

It is the aim of all enlightened statesmen that boys and girls should stay at school for a much longer period than they at present enjoy, and thus spend the most critical time of their lives under the pleasant conditions of school life. Yet it is obvious that this will not be a speedy reform, and meanwhile the conditions of those who are compelled to leave school at an early age should be considered. It would indeed be difficult to exaggerate the danger which inevitably results from the sudden transplantation from the short and pleasant days at school to the long and harassing days in the office and workshop.

The great need of youth is for some protection such as men obtain from their trade unions, and where the adult worker is assisting the employer, as in the printing trade, to make the lot of the young people as pleasant as possible, and to protect them from accidents, long hours and bad health, conditions are much better than they used to be. The Joint Industrial Committees of employers and employees that have been formed in many areas up and down the country, and the national J.I.C.'s are doing very good work in this respect and should have the ardent support of all interested in the welfare of our youths.

Technical education is also very necessary, and if the skill we get in our adult workers of to-day is to be continued and bettered in the generation that is to follow the theory of their craft must be taught in our technical schools and the practice taught in our workshops. This does not mean that long hours must be spent by the apprentices, for arrangements are easily made whereby the youngsters can be given leave of absence for a couple of hours from the workshops when they are to attend evening classes at the schools.

The need for technical schools is fully recognised by all the education authorities and matters are fairly well advanced now for their provision and maintenance; but our workers of to-day must more fully recognise their responsibilities to the young people and give more sympathetic help to them in the workshops. Too often are the youngsters snubbed and told to run away when they ask questions of their older workmates, or grumbled at when they make mistakes and cause the workmen a little extra trouble to put matters right. The fact that the present grown-ups had to go through the mill when they were learning their trade and had to put up with it is no reason why the youths of the present should suffer likewise. One of the ethics or rules of the Boy Scout movement is for each to perform at least one act of kindness every day. Is it too much for us to ask each adult worker to perform a similar act each day on behalf of the apprentice or learner in his shop? One little hint to teach the youngster something, or one word of commendation for a little job correctly or well done on each of the 300 working days of the year is 300 steps forward in the education of that youngster and a year of work made more pleasant and happy.

The future of the printing or any other trade is with the youth of to-day, and if the quality of printing is to be maintained and skill in craftsmanship is to be kept at the highest possible standard the best of apprentices must be induced to come into the industry. There are, no doubt, many other points of consideration in this respect and many ways in which improvements can be made, but among the most important are those that will help the young workers, facilities for technical education by which they can learn the theory of their trade, and kindness and consideration in the shops when they put their theory into hard matter-of-fact practice. Employers and workpeople can help in this latter respect, and gentlemanly conduct on the part of the adults of to-day will help to make gentlemen of the future generation of workers and thereby lift our craft and industry to a position even higher than it holds to-day.

The first number has appeared of the *British Russian Gazette and Trade Outlook*, a new monthly review intended to "bring about some definite common-sense and constructive action by keeping all who are concerned with Anglo-Russian business in touch with one another."

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 50s. 7½d., 51s. 9d., Pref., 25s. 3d.; Associated Newspapers, 25s., 24s. 9d., Def., 8 9/32, 8¼ xd., Pref., 19s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 9d., Pref., 13s. 10½d., 14s. 6d.; J. Byrom, 9s. 4½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s.; *Country Life*, Pref., 13s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7 7/8, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s.; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 35 7/8; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s. 10½d.; Ilford, 21s.; *Illustrated London News*, 1st Deb., 60½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 1½d.; Linotype A Deb., 68; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 9d.; George Newnes, 16s., Pref., 15s. 4½d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 106; Odham's Press, 6s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 11s. 5¼d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 8s. 9d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 91s. 3d., 93s. 9d., Pref., 23s. 6d., 24s.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 4½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15 7/8, Pref., 10 3/8; Weldon's, 35s. 6d., Pref., 20s. 4½d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 63s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

ST. NEOTS PAPER MILL CO.—Report for three years to April 30th, 1923, states that a large quantity of new machinery has necessarily been purchased at high prices ruling during period; the directors have considered it prudent to write off greater part of this expenditure before arriving at net profits. Electric light has been installed, and electric drive to more outlying portions of plant. Net trading profit for three years, after allowing for depreciation and making adequate provision for taxation liabilities, was £19,381, plus £8,836 brought in and unclaimed dividends £22, making £28,239. Directors recommend final dividend of 10 per cent., tax free, for year 1921-22, carrying forward £9,114

NEW COMPANIES.

AUTOTYPE CO., LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares (7,500 5 per cent. cumulative preference and 17,500 ordinary); to acquire the business carried on by W. M. Rouse, surviving executor of the late C. Sawyer, at 74, New Oxford street, and 22, Dyott-street, W.C., and at West Ealing as the Autotype Co., together with the trade marks and other assets and the liabilities thereof, subject to, and with the benefit of, two agreements (1) dated June 15th, 1909, between the said C. Sawyer, and S. E. Green, and (2) dated September 11th, 1911, between the said C. Sawyer and the Autotype Fine Art Co., Ltd.; to adopt an agreement with W. M. Rouse and Eva G. Paddon, and to carry on the business of producers and manufacturers of, and dealers in, articles, substances, materials and goods of all kinds for use in lithographic, photogravure, collotype and other processes, photographers, printers, engravers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. M. Rouse, P. E. Wall and E. E. Moreau. Registered office: 74, New Oxford-street, W.1.

LEICESTER PAPER STAINING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, wall papers and wall hangings and papers of all kinds, dealers in chemical materials, etc. Private company. First directors: J. E. Pendleton, T. Nicholson and W. Dawber. Registered office: The Mills, Birstall, Leics.

"WEEKLY WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."—The Progressive Publications, Ltd., registered as a private company on September 27th, with a nominal capital of £21,000, in 8,000 ordinary "A," 8,000 "B" and 5,000 deferred shares of £1; to carry on the business of proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers and other literary works, stationers, advertising contractors, etc. The directors are authorised by the articles of association to acquire the *Weekly Westminster Gazette*. First directors: John A. Spender, J. R. Bryce Muir, Hon. R. H. Cawley, P. Guedalla, Major the Hon. W. H. M. Pearson and E. E. Taylor. Registered office: 12, Cursitor-street, E.C.

"DEMOCRAT," (1923) LTD.—Capital £30,000, in 27,500 ordinary and 2,500 deferred shares of £1 each; to acquire the newspaper called the *Democrat* and the business of a newspaper proprietor, printer and publisher carried on by P. R. Creed, of 1, Tudor-street, E.C. Private company. First directors: T. E. V. Wilson, W. E. McConnell, H. N. Bolton and O. W. Nicholson. Registered office: 1, Tudor-street, E.C.

NEWTON TRUST, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £10 shares; to carry on the business of financiers, contractors, manufacturers, engineers or miners, printers, newspaper owners, etc. Private company. Provisional directors: G. A. Notts and C. Piper. Registered office: 88 and 90, Chancery-lane, W.C.1.

G. AND D., LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to carry on the business of printers, stationers, paper and ink manufacturers, booksellers, advertising and publicity agents, etc. Private company. First directors: P. T. Davies and E. R. B. Graham. Registered office: 222, Strand, W.C.

DOCUMENT PHOTOGRAPHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to carry on in England and elsewhere the business of photographers, printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: W. C. Crocker, V. S. Wood and W. A. Crocker. Registered office: 20, Bucklersbury, E.C.

W. H. BEERS, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to carry on the business of engineers and manufacturers, manufacturers and sellers of machinery, waxed and unwaxed paper, plain or reinforced foil, fibre and cardboard cases, board in the form of collapsible fibre cases, roofing and other building materials, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. H. Beers and T. Darwood. Registered office: Central House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

MEERLOO OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers and stationers, carried on at 80, Mark-lane, E.C., as the "Meerloo" Office Equipment Co., and to adopt an agreement with S. Stern, and to carry on the said business and that of cabinet makers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: S. Stern and J. Meerloo.

EDMUND MARTIN, LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business now carried on by Edmund Martin, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of animal lubricants and products, pieces for paper manufactures and dyes, etc. Private company. First directors: Edmund Martin, A. C. Tipper and L. J. W. Bain. Registered office: 167, Caledonian-road, N.

SACRE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of advertising specialists, now carried on by L. H. Sacre and H. G. M. Rew at Sentinel House, Southampton-row, W.C., as "Sacre and Co." Private company. Directors: Capt. L. H. Sacre, Capt. D. C. Wace, Major H. G. M. Rew and Col. M. M. Haldane.

HINDLEY'S PHARMACY, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to take over the drug business at 13, Walthew-lane, Platt Bridge, Wigan, and to carry on the business of chemists, stationers, dealers in photographic goods, etc. Private company. Directors: Emma Hindley, J. P. Hindley and H. T. Charnock. Registered office: 13, Walthew-lane, Platt Bridge, near Wigan, Lancs.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

NORTON AND GREGORY, LTD. (drawing office material manufacturers, etc.).—Deposit on September 6th, 1923, of deeds of Junction Works, Hythe-road, Willesden Junction, N.W., to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank.

GLOUCESTER GALLERIES, LTD. (fine art publishers, etc., Bishopston, Bristol).—Issue on September 19th, 1923, of £500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

E. AND F. N. SPON, LTD. (publishers, printers, stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised August 27th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any), the whole amount being now issued. Also registered land registry charge on the upper floors of 57, Haymarket, W., dated August 27th, 1923, as additional security, to the above-mentioned debentures. Holder: E. A. Barton, The Cottage, Cumberland-park, N.

RIAM, LTD. (engravers, mounters of art work, etc.).—Particulars filed on September 21st, of £5,000 debentures authorised June 1st, 1923, charged on certain properties in Shoreditch, and the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

JOHN RISSEN (1923), LTD. (manufacturing stationers, printers, paper and box makers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £8,000 debentures authorised September 12th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

PHILLIPS, MILLS AND CO., LTD. (waste paper dealers, cartage contractors, etc.).—Mortgage and land registry charge on the "Bridge," "Granary," and "Bridge House" wharves in Wellington-road and Battersea Bridge-road, S.W., both dated September 25th, 1923, to secure £10,500. Holders: W. Kelley and E. S. Phillips, Bridge Wharfe, 16, Wellington-road, Battersea, S.W.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re ELDRED A. H. HUNTER, late of 193, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and "Riverscroft," Shepperton, paper agent.—The first meeting of creditors was held on October 3rd at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. F. T. Garton, official receiver, reported that it appeared from the debtor's statements that he had been in business as a paper agent for many years, and for 20 years prior to last June he was a partner in a firm carrying on business in Upper Thames-street, E.C., but then withdrew owing the firm about £7,000 in respect of overdrafts and guarantees. In 1915 he also started on his own account as a printer and stationer, using his private address at Shepperton, his object being to provide employment for disabled ex-service men. The undertaking was successful until after the Armistice, when he held a large stock which depreciated in value. In order to keep it alive, he turned it into a limited company styled Matthews, Hunter and Whish, Ltd. The company was registered in January, 1922, with a nominal capital of £6,000, of which £100 was subscribed in cash and £500 issued in debentures. Mr. Matthews became a director and the company took over his business which was known as Forbes and Matthews. The debtor acted as chairman of the company, the registered offices being at 5, Grocer's Hall-court, E.C. In June, 1922, the company was in difficulties; the debtor then took entire charge, the other directors thereupon surrendering their shares. He (debtor) tried all ways to keep the concern going, but without success, and at the instance of the debenture holders Mr. Albert Goodman was appointed receiver. The debtor afterwards assisted Mr. Goodman, but the business was finally closed down about three months ago, and he (debtor) was of opinion that it is doubtful whether the assets will realise sufficient to discharge the claims of the debenture holders. Since then the debtor had been without occupation. He roughly estimated his liabilities at £10,000 and had no assets of tangible value. An execution was levied by a creditor four months ago, when everything was removed and sold, leaving £5 due on the debt. The debtor attributed his insolvency to the failure of the company and the amounts he had guaranteed on its behalf. A resolution was moved for Mr. A. Granville White, C.A., 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., to act as trustee to administer the estate in bankruptcy, but the creditors decided to leave it in the hands of the official receiver.

Digitized by Google

Re AMOS SALVADORI, 21, Frith-street, Soho, W.—The public examination of this debtor was held on October 9th at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing one liability of £500 and assets "nil." The debtor stated that he came to England in April, 1922, and became editor and publisher of a weekly anti-Fascist journal called *Il Comento*; in April last judgment was given against him as the publisher of a libel in the journal and these proceedings followed. He attributed his failure to his liability for damages awarded in the libel action. The examination was concluded.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

H. W. Wrigley and J. A. Ridgway, advertising specialists' manufacturers and agents, 16, Mosley-street, Manchester, under the style of Wrigley and Ridgway.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

T. H. Hennell, 30, Thornhill-crescent, Barnsbury, lately residing at 126, Broadhurst-gardens, Hampstead, journalist.

Norwegian Paper Contract with RUSSIA.

It is announced from Norway that the Borregaard concern has signed a contract for the delivery of 500 tons of paper to the Russian Paper and Cellulose Trust. The latter was ready to take a much larger quantity—up to 3,000 tons—but the Norwegian mills, it is suggested, were afraid to enter into such a commitment, in view of the fact that the shipping season will come to an end in a few months. No details are available as to prices and terms of payment.

Associated Newspapers, Ltd.

Issue of 250,000 Bonus Shares.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (proprietors of the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, and *Weekly Dispatch*), was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on Saturday. Mr. Thomas Marlowe (chairman of the company) presided.

The chairman said the meeting had been called to carry a step further the resolution which was adopted on March 9th. The company on that occasion took powers to increase the capital by the creation of a further half-million deferred shares. Two hundred and fifty thousand of these had been issued and it was now proposed to issue a further two hundred and fifty thousand by capitalising a portion of the undivided profits. The directors were unanimous in recommending this course and the auditors, who had carefully examined the position of the company, were also satisfied.

Sir Andrew Caird (managing director) seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE.—The earthquake in Japan has led to such methods being adopted as have come to the fore in this country during strikes or other interferences with normal printing production. Dr. Ritson, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, states that he has just received full information regarding the complete destruction of the £10,000 worth of plates and stock in the Japanese earthquake. But, he adds, their staff at Kobe are going ahead and are photographing the pages of some of their books and making plates from them, from which they print, so as to replenish the stocks. The Fukuin press (*i.e.*, the Gospel press), which was a big concern at Yokohama and Tokio and printed all the Bibles for the Bible Society, has only six survivors out of its four hundred employees. Among those who perished is Mr. Mukaoaka, the principal of the firm.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

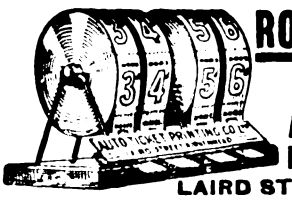
BELGIUM (LUXEMBURG).

A Belgian firm of good standing desire to secure for the whole of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg the representation of British manufacturers of note books, note paper, etc. (Reference No. 333.)

NORWAY.

A firm of commission agents in Christiania desires to secure the representation for Norway of British exporters of paper of fine qualities. (Reference No. 341.)

COOPER & BUDD LTD
HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS
Mc DERMOTT RD PECKHAM
Miehles for Colour Work
Automatic Platens for High-class Job Printing
The Monotype for Fine Type-setting
We do not cater for cut-throat Printing


ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

NODIS

NO PRINTER CAN DENY THAT

ON EVERY JOB THERE IS NEARLY ALWAYS SOME TYPE USED WHICH IS FAR FROM PERFECT.

DOUBTLESS IN MANY CASES IT IS ALL IN THIS STATE.

IF YOU EXAMINE A JOB WHERE THIS IS NOT THE CASE YOU MAY DEPEND UPON IT, THAT PRINTER IS USING **A NODIS TYPECASTING EQUIPMENT.**

SURELY YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO TURN OUT INFERIOR WORK!

IF YOU SPEND AS LITTLE AS £25 OR AS MUCH AS £1,000 PER ANNUM ON TYPE, IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE OR 'PHONE TO

THE WILLIAMS ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
NODIS WORKS, JULIEN RD., EALING, W.5.
'PHONE EALING 1864.

NODIS BORDER No. 120 A & B.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Seeley Cup Final.

The possession of this trophy aroused considerable interest amongst the members of the first three provincial P.M. and O.A. Centres—Liverpool, Manchester and Yorkshire—who assembled on the green of the Newton Heath Bowling and Lawn Tennis Club, Ltd., Claremont-street, Manchester, on the 29th ult., to witness ten Liverpudlians attempt to overthrow an equal number of Tykes. Supporters were plentiful from all centres, as the company numbered 60.

Unfortunately, owing to indisposition in the home circle, the donor of the cup was unable to be present, so President Robinson, of the Manchester Centre, deputised for Mr. Seeley.

Owd Jooa Thackrah, the Yorkshire county referee, led off by meeting Mr. W. Cain, a winner of some 70 bowling prizes, and the veteran "met his Waterloo," as the heavy green taxed his strength, he having recently had a breakdown. The games were so well balanced that had Pattinson and Rhodes put up good scores against their Liverpool opponents, the result of the contest might have been different. Manchester had held the cup for two years, Yorkshire for one year, and now this year Liverpool proved to be the best team and won on merit.

The sides and scores are as follows:—

Liverpool		Yorkshire	
Cain, W. H.	21	Thackrah, J.	13
Martin, F. W.	20	Booth, Wm.	21
Caldwell, H. R. ...	21	Hamer, A. L.	20
Maxwell, W.	21	Pattinson, H. D. ...	3
Graham, J. J.	21	King, James	13
Ball, P.	12	Wheelhouse, J. D. ...	21
Wilson, J. E.	10	Atkinson, F.	21
		Rawstron, E. W.	
Dyson, Bentley ...	19	(captain)	21
Peate, C. (captain) ..	21	Rhodes, E.	10
Field, R.	21	Cawthra, A.	20
	187		163

An excellent tea was served in the café of the Failsworth Industrial Society, Ltd., Church-street, Newton Heath, and amidst the clatter of knives and forks and the cup that cheers but does not inebriate, the fun and laughter was prolific. Everyone feeling at peace with the world, two of J. and G. Finch's Daimler char-a-bancs were requisitioned and after an enjoyable trip the party was ushered into the headquarters of the Manchester Centre—the "Mitre" Hotel—where a musical evening was spent.

President F. E. Robinson, in welcoming the visitors and friends, said he was sorry the donor of the cup was absent, because Mr. Seeley would have been gratified with the enthusiasm that had been displayed by all parties. His first thoughts when offering to give a cup were to bring about a unity of the various Centres, and the gathering that evening had justified the idea. The game right through had never given much preponderance to either side until near the close, and when one compared the totals—Liverpool 187, Yorkshire 163—it was seen that there were only 24 points in favour of the winners. He congratulated Liverpool on capturing the cup, and also Yorkshire for the way they had played the game as true English gentlemen. He suggested that the three Centres should get together earlier so that a chance might be had in securing a dry green, fit and matured, having a nip in it, and then Manchester might win. (Cries of oh! oh!) A wire giving the result had been sent to the donor of the cup. Owd Jooa had, in conversation, passed some remarks to him that the rules governing the play for the cup were too stringent, therefore he would say, let each Centre desiring to enter the competition make suggestions for consideration. Personally, he would rather see it free from all restrictions except that of good fellowship and unity amongst all the members. On behalf of Mr. Seeley he asked the Liverpool president to accept the cup in the true spirit by which they had won it. Manchester had thought a lot about the hospitality meted out to them by Liverpool when they met at Gateacre, and they hoped some day to reciprocate that good spirit.

President Mackie (Liverpool) on accepting the cup said it was a great pleasure to be on the winning side. It had been remarked that a wet green was all in favour of the novices, but he would put it down to the expert tuition of Captain Peate. He congratulated Yorkshire upon the way they had taken their reverse, but he hoped both would meet again, and Liverpool would try to console Yorkshire by showing them the cup and again taking it back to the city on the Mersey. He regretted the donor's absence as he might have filled the cup with joy; also, he thanked Manchester for the way they had catered for the events of the day.

President H. Temple (Yorkshire) having had to leave for home,

Mr. A. L. Hamer deputised, and remarked that their team had come to Manchester to give Liverpool the knock-out blow, but he had to admit they had been beaten by a better team. He would not admit, as Manchester had done, that Liverpool had wiped the floor with them, because the difference in points did not admit of such a construction.

Vice-president Scouler (Manchester) said he was pleased to see such a great gathering, and also congratulated Liverpool, after their years of disappointment, in securing the trophy.

Captain Peate (Liverpool) stated he was proud of his team, and all praise was due to the members for so skilfully handling the woods, both when they met Manchester and when they had met Yorkshire.

Secretary Poole, the ever-popular senior officer, remarked that Liverpool had reserved a place ever since they met Manchester at Hunt's Cross and now it was going to be filled. That day many members had said to him "Why look so serious?" Well, when it was mooted that Liverpool and Manchester had to meet, various members were dubious of success, but he was optimistic and bis side had won. The same happened again when Yorkshire had to be fought, and he said to the pessimists, "Liverpool is going to take it from them," and they had done so. Those gatherings allowed members to know one another and they were good for the Association. He thought Mr. Seeley had not been given enough credit for bringing together the members of the various Centres for the past four years, and the spirit of unity that had been engendered made all of them better friends.

Mr. Edward McVay (Manchester past president) added that the gathering had made everyone feel happy. Unity was strength and kindliness was helpful. The ladies present that day had brightened up the rather clouded atmosphere, and they were always pleased to find the daughters of Eve in their social gatherings.

Mr. J. Thackrah (Yorkshire) said his advice could be summed up in three words: "Play the game." As an old bowler he had to admit the best team had won. If the green was heavy, owing to the lateness of the season and the atmosphere, it was the same for both novice and professional.

Mr. W. H. Crowther, noted for his Yorkshire characteristics, said his team had intended to win, but they had failed, and would "lend" the cup to Liverpool for twelve months.

Mr. H. R. Caldwell (ex-president, Liverpool) agreed that the cup was given with the best intentions and the object had been attained. He appreciated any honourable means for preventing lack of enthusiasm, and as an ex-president his remarks were based on facts. The hard work of the secretaries, and the troubles of the presidents were sometimes a source of pessimism, therefore, whenever something came forward to bind them together and increase their enthusiasm, they should grasp it.

Past-President Nuttall, in a humorous speech, traced the history of the cup.

During the evening it was suggested that Liverpool, Manchester and Yorkshire form a Northern League; Birmingham, Nottingham and Leicester form a Central League; and that sufficient influence be brought together to obtain a trophy to be called the "P.M. and O.A. Cup." Other Centres could follow on similar lines.

President Robinson invited all P.M. and O.A. members to be present in Manchester on Saturday, November 10th, when there would be a demonstration (by kind permission of Messrs E. Hulton and Co., Ltd.), on the Ludlow Elrod machine, and later in the evening Mr. J. H. Nuttall would give a discourse on its workings and possibilities. Further particulars would be announced later.

Messrs. Jas. N. Poole and J. King moved a vote of thanks to the president, and Messrs. McKie, Hamer and Wilson respectively moved thanks to Manchester secretary, A. Gavin, A. Hellewell, and E. C. Balls for the successful efforts they had made in catering for the gathering.

WEE MAC.

Australian Notes.

A New Daily Newspaper—"Daily Telegraph" Dividend—New Offices for P. J. Firth, Ltd.—Saving Money on Paper—Economy in the Government Printing Office—Tasmania also Uses the Axe—New Company.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

A NEW consumer of news-print paper is shortly to arrive in the form of a daily newspaper for Perth. Various influential gentlemen are at the bottom of the project for establishing the *Perth Daily Sun*. Among the promoters are an owner of race horses, an ironmonger, a politician, a lawyer and a squatter. The prospectus allows for 200,000 shares of £1 each, of which 120,000 are offered to the public at 1s. down and 4s. on allotment, other instalments of 5s. spreading over one year. The balance of 80,000 shares will be held in reserve. Already 26,000 shares have been taken up by the founders, and when an additional 50,000 have been taken the company will proceed to allotment.

THE directors of the *Daily Telegraph* Newspaper Co., Ltd., Sydney, have declared a dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for the half of the company's financial year, which ended on June 30th last.

P. J. FIRTH (QUEENSLAND), LTD., have recently moved from their old premises in Tank-street, Brisbane, which they were renting, to a new factory and warehouse in Alfred-street, facing Brunswick-street Railway Station. The new building is situated on a block of land 140 feet square, the building having a frontage of 120 feet with a depth back of 126 feet. The cost is in the neighbourhood of £14,000.

NOTABLE economies are reported to have been made by the Railway Department in New South Wales by cutting down the consumption of paper. It is stated that by shearing three-quarters of an inch off the railway weigh bill the department saved a thousand a year, while £400 was saved by reducing the size of the official telegram form by one inch. Altogether, by these methods, the railway printing bill for the financial year just closed is lower by about £17,450.

IT is pointed out in an official statement that the savings by the Commissioners were partly due to the decrease in the price of paper, but many of a permanent character have been made. It has been certified that a saving of £2,500 per annum has been effected by the department's decision to use newsprint paper for many departmental forms and publications which have no permanent value, and which were hitherto printed on higher quality paper. Large numbers of forms and books have also been reduced in size to eliminate waste. The goods consignment note has also been reduced slightly in size, with a resultant saving of some hundreds of pounds per annum.

STRINGENT economy in other directions is also likely to affect the amount of paper consumed in Government departments. Sir Arthur Cocks, Commonwealth treasurer, has been carrying on a very vigorous campaign, incidentally cutting down the staff of the Government Printing Office very drastically. Twenty six printing employees have been discharged and 25 more are under notice.

THE curtailment of work in the Government Printing Department and the discharge of employees, some of whom have had many years of service, has naturally aroused the criticism of the Amalgamated Printing Trade Union. Incidentally Mr. Bell, the secretary, suggests that the proportion of the saving to be credited to cheaper paper is very much greater than the treasurer allows for.

IN Tasmania also the economy axe has fallen upon the Government Printing Department, where seven officers are recommended for retirement.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Digitized by Google

A Printer and His Own Advertising.

By W. H. SESSIONS, Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Advertising Consultants and Managing Director of the Ebor Press, York.

(*Continued from page 256.*)

The house journal is another method of a printer's advertising which is well worth consideration, and there are some very fine ones being put out by different printers in the country. I believe this form of advertising is a very good one indeed for the printer. The difficulty, of course, is to have the matter good, for not every printer will be, or have on his staff, an attractive writer or editor. Even if he has, it often happens that the editor is busy and so cannot get to his copy-writing, and when he does the works are busy and cannot print it, and so it is left over and becomes, instead of a monthly, an occasional reminder (with great emphasis on the "occasional"), which appears only when things are slack and therefore loses very much of its value. If a house journal is started by a printer I would suggest that it be somebody's job to send it to the compositors promptly, and that the works get it out to time, even when busy, and even if it means working overtime to do so. This is particularly important at those times of the year which are followed by a lull. It may seem folly to suggest to a printer, who is busy just before Christmas, that a house journal be got out in this busy rush, when it will be such an excellent fill-up in the lull after. After all, however, the main purpose of the house journal is to find profitable work for this lull after Christmas, and it should be ready for despatch before the lull occurs, as much of its usefulness is lost if it comes out when the slack time is half over. For those printers who feel that a house journal is too big a thing for them to attempt, and who yet feel that this style of advertising would be good, I would suggest that they may find openings for them to issue monthly something of interest to their customers in quite a simple way. Examples of what I mean are: coming events, time and 'bus tables, and other means of giving in a concise form useful local information. Combined with their own advertising, this may be even more valuable to those who receive it than the literary matter sent round by the big firms who employ a highly paid advertising department to be responsible for it.

But the main plank of advertising for the printer will undoubtedly be general direct advertising. Of course a good deal is done in this way by printers, but I would suggest that it is too much looked upon as a fill-up for slack times and is not based on a definite advertising policy. Let it be worked out on a settled plan, after the other points which I have mentioned have been considered and decided upon. Have the scheme laid out in draft form for, say, a whole year, then, if a slack time comes along, by all means get on with the next six months' advertising and so have it ready for its appointed dates. But this is a very different thing, in respect of successful publicity, from haphazard advertising got out only in slack times.

May I sound a word of warning? A printer's advertising should not be more expensive in style than his customers could themselves afford. An example of a bad piece of printers' advertising taught me a lesson many years ago. I used the best possible paper both as regards the slip and the cover paper, and the ribbon, although effective, was expensive to insert. The result of this advertising was that it attracted a good deal of attention and brought a good number of enquiries, but as soon as these enquirers knew the price, they found that the expense was too high, so it brought no result in actual orders, although I think it did help us with those people who did not enquire the price in making them think of us as good printers. Nevertheless, in spite of this last fact I feel that if I were to issue practically the same thing again I should, with my added experience, strive to secure the same effect of good printing in such a way that when a customer was struck with it and asked for the price, the figure would be within his reach to purchase. By all means let us have good printing in our own advertisements, and it may want to be a little bit better than the average run of the direct advertising of our customers, but it is to be remembered that the firms who will get out a piece of direct advertising regardless of cost are very few and far between, whereas the number who want good printing at a reasonable price are very many more, and the printer must work his direct advertising accordingly.

Collective Advertising.

As I said before, there is a great field for direct advertising and it would be an advantage to many printers if 24, Holborn could set up an advertising department to advise printers and to prepare first-rate copy for printers' direct advertising, as well as to prepare suitable illustrations from which electros could be sold or loaned. Naturally a printer wants to print his own advertising matter, but in view of the high cost of really good designs and blocks, and the need of good selling copy, it would be an advantage, to the smaller printer at all events, if he could for a moderate fee have the use for his local advertising of good copy and illustrations. In the same way I believe those printers who have a newspaper could be helped in their newspaper advertising.

I should like to mention, too, in connection with advertising, the excellent suggestion Mr. Strange of Eastbourne made at the annual meeting this year about the Master Printers' Association starting a national campaign in connection with printing. Looking through the report, I see that he suggested the slogan of the campaign should be, "Use more Print and Make more Profit," whereas I suggested, in supporting his idea, that it should be "Print More, Sell More." The difference is small, and I have used the two phrases to give you an idea of the lines upon which such a campaign might be run to increase the use of printing. I do think that both the Federation and the individual printers could unite in a really good national advertising campaign to extend the use of printing, and I am satisfied that it would be most profitable to the trade. Of course such advertising would cost money, and there is always the man who will not contribute, but who will reap the benefit; still, if you wait for everybody to come in you will never get started. The amount that would be required, although large in total figure, would only be a small amount in actual cost to the individual, with every member of the Federation joining in. The president of the Federation mentioned that one industry had agreed to give 1d. in the £ on sales to the campaign, and Mr. Storey, of Leeds, mentioned that the campaign was costing another industry £100,000; but the £100,000 of the industry and the 1d. in the £ of the individual printer would, I am satisfied, be money very well spent, and I am hoping that much more will be heard of Mr. Strange's suggestion. Ideas like this generally take a few years to grow, but we shall never need such a campaign more than at the present time, and we ought individually to do all we can to promote the rapid growth of this idea of Federation Advertising, and we need not wait for the Federation advertising to do more ourselves.

Now comes the question: should a printer advertise in the papers?—I mean the printer who has not a paper of his own. I should say that for the local printer direct advertising is the better, because there is this unique thing about the printer, which no other trade enjoys, that the printed paper sent out is not just an advertisement, like those of other firms, but to the printer it is an actual sample of his wares. Because of this added gain direct advertising and posters will always pay a printer best. When, however, you come to printers who are seeking not the trade of a locality but the trade of a large area or printing for a specific trade, it will probably pay a printer to use those papers which are read by the men whom he wishes to reach. We know how we read the advertisements in our own trade papers, and we want to forget that the business men in other trades read theirs with just the same interest. Here again the problem is chiefly one of the individual business and who it wishes to reach, so that printers should explore the possibility of newspapers, weeklies, monthlies, and any other means of advertising. The problem depends entirely upon how any method reaches the people wanting to be reached, and all methods must be critically considered from this point of view.

What to Say.

Just one word about writing advertisements. It is proverbial amongst advertising men that the man who will talk most excellent advertising copy when face to face with his customer, will write almost useless copy when he sits down to write an advertisement. This is because, when he is face to face with his customer, the customer's needs are uppermost in his mind, whereas, left alone, those technical details which take up so much of his business time rise naturally to his thoughts.

The details of our printing are known to us, even too well known, indeed, to be interesting to our customers. We are, for example, very interested in whether a piece of printing is produced by letterpress, flat bed litho, or offset litho; but this is only a very mild point of interest to our customers, and to some of them of no interest at all; what they want is the finished result; it does not really matter to them how we do it. If, therefore, we think of our customer and his needs in writing our advertisement, any technical details will drop naturally into their right place and only appear as they effect those needs, or help the customer to come to a decision.

How to Back Up the Advertising.

This point, whilst vital to the success of any advertising scheme, is especially important to a printer, because he has rarely samples of the actual goods and can only show specimens giving an idea of what the actual goods will be like. If, therefore, a printer decides to specialise in some line of printing he must be prepared for the enquiries which should come along. If for instance he is trying to extend the use of certain printing he must prepare samples, perhaps dummy suggestions until the samples grow, and if his customers will write from a distance he must have sufficient sample sets by him in order to be able to send to several enquirers at once. It is not easy to go fully into such a matter because it will be realised that there are so many different ways of advertising printing, but this illustration will indicate that it is not sufficient to get out an advertisement, it is necessary for us, when drafting an advertisement, in imagination, to walk into our own office as a possible enquirer, or to write to ourselves a letter of enquiry and then plan how we should deal with it. This is useful in another way, for perhaps we may in our advertisement copy become too enthusiastic in what we say and be "floored" by an enquirer who takes our advertisement at its face value. It is better to "floor" ourselves and re-write the advertisement, than be "floored" by a possible new customer. One of the great advantages of planning out how we are going to back up our advertising does indeed lie in the greater truth we put into our advertising, and the best advertising is always truthful; in however pleasing a way the picture may be painted, it must represent an actual scene.

Then, too, let us not forget to keep any travellers, or other people who have to do

Digitized by Google

with customers, fully informed as to what is being advertised. If regular customers are not likely to see an advertisement, special care should be taken to see that they do, such, for example, as pulling off copies of a newspaper or magazine advertisement and sending them round by post. Indeed, whilst on the subject of existing customers, it is well to remember how important it is to see that the opening orders which come from advertising are turned into permanent custom, and that existing customers' purchases of printing are checked at regular intervals, to detect those whose trade has fallen away or stopped altogether. The printer who has these points brought under his personal review in some concise form will be able promptly to stop the serious damage which a tactless counter clerk, correspondent, or traveller can do to even the best firm.

Judging Results of Advertising.

Now it is repeat orders which bring advertising profits. It should be remembered that advertising rarely pays for its cost on the first order, but that the profits of advertising most often come from repeat orders. Indeed, a successful advertisement may have every appearance of failure and loss, because it may only secure printing totalling to, say, 10 per cent. of the outlay from an advertisement, yet repeat orders on this 10 per cent. coming several times a year and for many years will turn what appeared to be a loss into a handsome investment

The beginner in advertising is too apt to see the wonderful results of the advertising of big firms, who have indeed grown big through advertising, and to compare them with his own meagre immediate results and to drop out of advertising, thinking it has some mysterious nature largely dependent on luck. This has actually been done when advertising was paying well, considered in its true perspective of the return over a year or two of trade.

What is the real secret of success? There is no mystery and but little luck about advertising; it is careful planning, keeping at it, and following it up which pays. Whilst advertising very largely secures the enquiry on the first order, it is only the real quality of the printing and service which can back up that advertising and make it a continued and a growing success. Hence the same study of the customer's needs, which produced a successful first advertisement, should be continually employed to hold securely both new and existing customers. The second order is the acid test. Above all, it should be remembered that if those customers, who have sent a trial order, can be induced to order a second time, the greatest step has been made towards creating permanent custom and permanent increase of business. Hence it is well to adopt as a selling motto: "It is the second order that pays."

Now there is an idea that advertising is like a man standing on a chair in a crowd, he gets an advantage, but if all the crowd get chairs, no one is any better off, and each has his chair to carry home. This, however, overlooks one of the most important sides of advertising, that of creating the desire to buy, of creating new and extended uses of printing. One of the difficulties of the printing trade at the present moment is that there is not enough work to go round; the result is a fall in prices until orders hardly pay. Lowering prices to secure orders is a slippery slope, for competitors follow suit, and in the end no one benefits except the buyer of printing. Finding new openings for the use of printing is better, and there are large untilled fields yet before the printers.

I am satisfied that we printers do not do enough advertising, and a good deal of the advertising which is done loses much of its force, because it is a fill-up for spare time and not part of a definite advertising campaign, which must be carried on, however urgent the jobs may be which are in.

If the use of these seven points is appreciated it will be seen that such planning means hard work, and hard thinking most of all. It means getting a firm grip of every detail of the business, and also of its broad policies and future possibilities; it means a careful study of the customers' needs; it means, too, an investment of a certain sum of money. But it also means an increasing enjoyment in business; the steady improvement of details as they are studied; the delight of building up and planning out the future, a plan which is not just an ideal, but one of which there is steady aiming all the time and which, whether success is slow or fast, should eventually succeed; and finally, if successful advertising means spending money, it also means bringing in a good return for that money and for the other much larger sums invested in the business.

British Paper Trade.

Views of a Canadian Visitor.

Impressions of the British paper trade have been voiced by Mr. J. H. Weldon, president of the Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., on his return to Canada following a six-week's stay in this country.

In answer to a question as to the condition of the paper trade in England, Mr. Weldon said that there were evidences of marked development and promises of future expansion throughout Great Britain—more so, in fact, than there had been in many years. Although it was generally admitted that comparatively few of the mills were making money just now, they are looking for readjustments and higher prices in the near future. In the meantime, however, the British paper manufacturer is feeling keenly the competition of French, Belgian, German and Scandinavian mills which are doing considerable dumping into the English market and making it impossible for the British papermaker to manufacture at a profit. However, despite these conditions the industry remains on a firm foundation.

"The Englishman," said Mr. Weldon, "does not depend so much on modern machinery as Canadians, but on the other hand he puts great store by economy and thrift. In other words, he doesn't know what it is to plunge ahead and trust to luck and his business may be all the firmer rooted for that."

The Empire Exhibition.

Asked whether he would advise a general co-operation of Canadian paper manufacturers in displays of paper products at the coming Empire Exhibition, Mr. Weldon replied:—

"I most heartily approve of the Exhibition and appreciate its value, but exhibitors failing to make sales must not be disappointed. Much should be done in the direction of placing before the British public the great resources of Canada in the way of raw material. The average investor in England has not got it clear that Canada is in a position to supply their market with raw material from our vast forests in the shape of pulp, with the result that he is still looking to Norway and Sweden for his supplies. I think that the part of Canadian papermakers at the show is to educate the British investor in the paper industry and if exhibits can be arranged along these lines I think they will do much to further the interests of the Canadian paper trade as a whole. Let us bend our efforts towards placing Canada's forest wealth before the British financial public in such a way that they will see the wisdom of looking to this country as a field for investment in pulp and wood fibre papers. There is already a big market over there for Canadian kraft and news-print and I see no reason why this shouldn't be extended to other lines. The way to do it is to tell them and show them what we can do."

A PAPERMAKING EXHIBIT.—At the carnival held in Bury recently by the Bury Trades and Labour Council on behalf of the local War Memorial Fund the committee of the Bury branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers exhibited a tableau representing the papermaking trade.

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Striking testimony as to the value of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer":

"Please put us on your Subscription List for an additional 2 copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. We find the contents of such help and guidance that we feel that our representatives should each have a copy regularly each week."

M. Co.

The Subscription rate to this journal is only 13/- per annum, post free, for 52 issues.

Why not send in your subscription now?

Digitized by Google

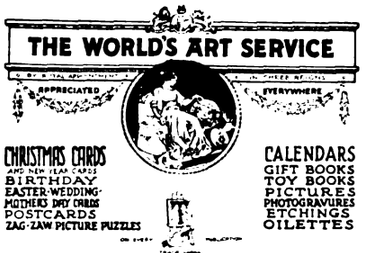
TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines.
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GAUGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. Established 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
Latest Improved Models.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE,
CHANCERY LANE. LONDON, E.C.4

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. Read.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES
Model 30 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop Cyphers.



654321
Impression of Figures.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0
Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



No 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:


THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE
The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.
NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL NO LEAKS
SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

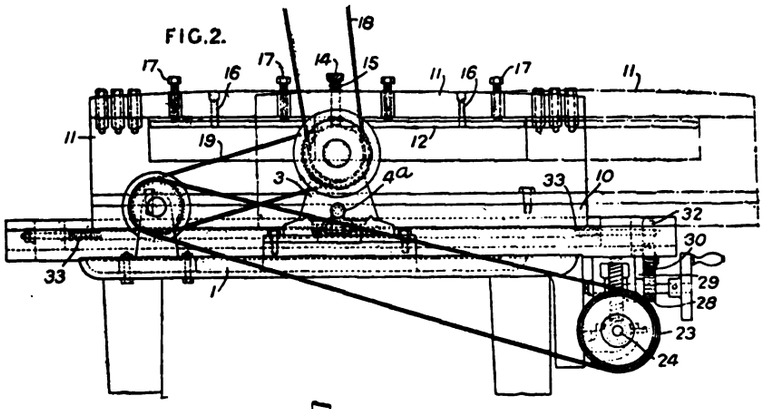
VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD
VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

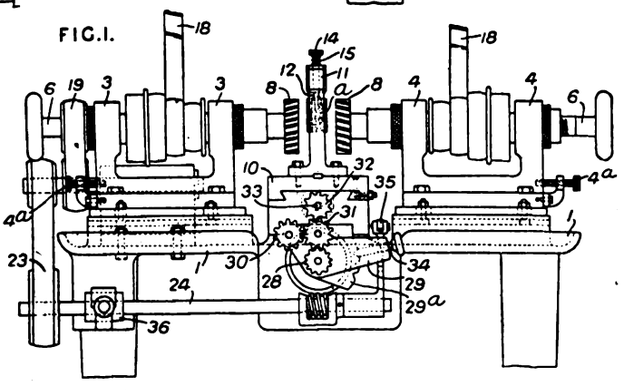
Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Finishing Printers' Rules.

A milling machine for finishing printers' rules to a specified height, as patented by Mr. C. F. Moore, comprises two adjustable cutters between which a group of rules is fed. The cutters 8 are mounted on draw-spindles 6 carried by headstocks 3, 4, and are driven by belts 18. Each headstock is longitudinally adjustable on its base by means of screws 4^a, and the bases are also adjustable on the bed 1. The rules *a* are carried in a frame 11 secured

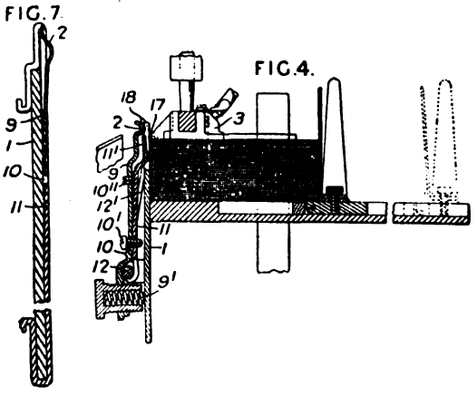




to a saddle 10, Fig 2, and are clamped by screws 17 and a plate 12 which is attached to a screw 14 pressed upwardly by a spring 15 and guided by pins 16. The frame is fed by a screw 33 driven through pinions from a worm-shaft 24, Fig. 1, and belts 23, 19. The pinions 30, 31 are mounted on a sector 29 carrying a pin 34 which engages one of three index notches on a fixed plate 29^a, providing for forward, neutral and reverse feeds. In the position shown, the screw 33 is driven through the pinions 28, 31 and 32, and in the reversed position the additional idler 30 is introduced in the drive, while in the neutral position the pinions 30, 31 are free from the pinion 32. The shaft 24 is mounted in a swivelling bearing 36 so that the worm may be dropped at the end of the feed traverse by the saddle 10 tipping a lever 35 which supports the shaft 24. Re-engagement is effected by hand.

Feeding Sheets to Presses.

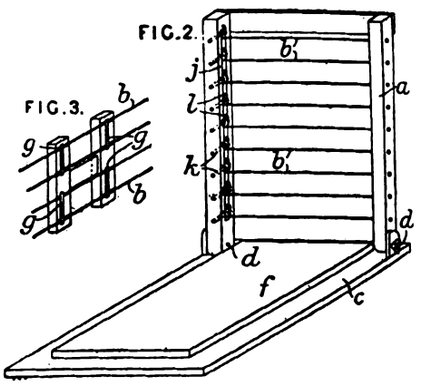
Mr. C. H. Martin has patented an invention whereby sheets are fed from a pile to a printing-press, etc., by a pneumatic sheet-separator 3, which separates the top sheet and carries it over a barrier 1, and any sheets adhering to the top sheet are separated from it by resiliently mounted projections 2 normally extending over but not in contact with the top sheet, the projections 2 being displaced out of the path of the sheet held by the separator 3 and being returned to contact laterally against the edges of any adhering sheets to detach them from the separator. The sheet-removing device is formed as an attachment which can be secured to pneumatic separators of known kind. As shown the projections 2 are formed on spring arms 9 secured by rivets 10, and screws 10^1, 10^{11}, to a clip 11 mounted on a shaft 12 supported by bearings from the barrier 1. An adjustable spring 9^1 presses the local adhesion between them. For acting on long sheets an attachment with a long shaft 12 is used, and in addition to the central



tappet members as described, adjustable auxiliary tappet members are also employed. In a further modification, a tappet spring 9, Fig. 7, having a projection 2 is fastened directly to a clip 11 by a rivet 10, and the ends of the clip are bent to engage the barrier 1.

Stencilling Posters.

Stencilling apparatus for producing mammoth posters by hand, patented by Mr. P. Clements, comprises a frame *a* pivoted at *d* to a base *c* and adapted to fold thereon, a number of wires *b* stretched horizontally, vertically or diagonally across the frame, and a series of blocks representing letters, numerals, signs, etc., fixed to the wires whereby ink, paint, etc. may be sprayed from the rear of the frame so as to print on a sheet of paper laid on the base *c*. The letters may be grooved to receive the wires, turn buttons *g* being provided to



retain them in position. The wires *b* may be tensioned by rotating levers *k* fixed to pulleys mounted in a slot *j* in one of the bars *a*, retaining pawls *l* being provided. Alternatively the wires may be tensioned by eye-bolts passing through the frame. An upstanding part *f* engaging between the bars *a* may be provided on the base *c* but this may be dispensed with if the letters are sufficiently thick to rest on the base or the latter may consist of the part *f* only. Stops may be fixed to the base *c* to take the weight of the frame *a*.

RUSSIAN BOOK PRINTING.—In 1913 34,000 books were published in Russia, says *Russian Information and Review*, but in 1916 only 18,000. In 1920 the total printing output amounted to only about 30 per cent. of pre-war. Since the beginning of quieter times, however, publishing has gone steadily ahead. In 1922 8,000 books were published. These books, on the average, were half as large again as before the war, and in general more copies of each book were printed.

COMMERCIAL INDEXES,
"FILE" INDEXES,
"SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.
MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS
can have their Indexes made to their Own Standards without delay.
EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities,
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."
Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

13 IS THIRTEEN AN UNLUCKY NUMBER ? WE SAY **NO** 13

? CURIOSITY ?

is a human failing. It is also a commercial asset. Curiosity is, in fact, one of the secrets of modern commercial success. It keeps you in touch with every modern development of the trade in which you are engaged.

It is a commonplace to say that the printing trade covers a range of activities greater than most.

Obviously, therefore, you haven't the time personally to gather the information to keep thoroughly in touch. This is done for you by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

You probably have many friends in the trade, however, who are not keeping in touch.

CO-OPERATION

You can help your friends and us by introducing to them the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

Let us have their names and addresses : we will do the rest.

THE

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

has been established for nearly 50 years. The more important features are :

Reports of Trade Associations, Societies, etc.,
Latest Commercial Intelligence
Technical Articles
Trade Notes
etc.. etc.

A monthly issue contains a section devoted to the **Bookbinder** with notes and news and market prices.

The monthly **Lithographic** issue contains special litho matter including litho notes and news.

The **Quarterly Export** issue deals with colonial and foreign markets and provides a general review of the home trade.

COST

The yearly subscription to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is **Thirteen Shillings** including postage. Is it not worth it?

Send us your friends' names and addresses **To-Day**.

13 THIRTEEN SHILLINGS WELL SPENT 13

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

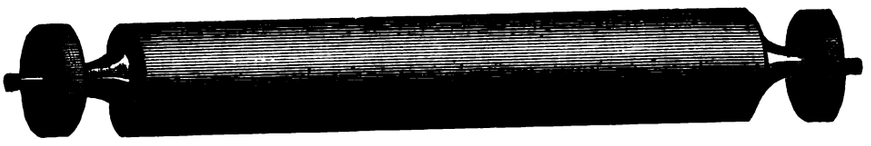
Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

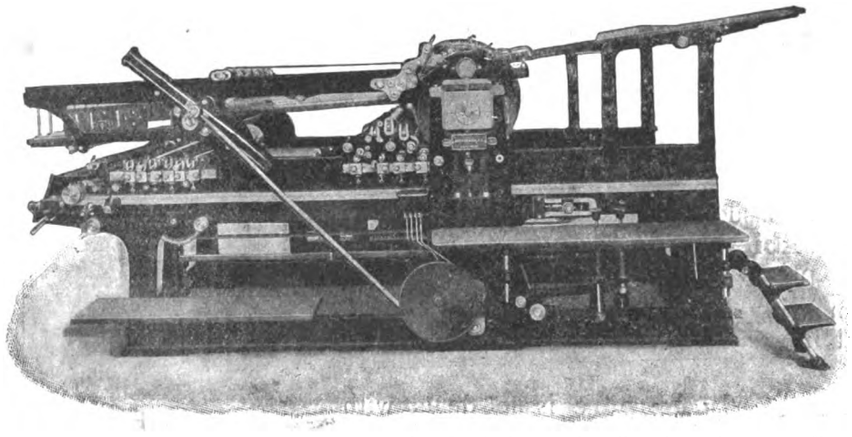
1860.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

The Latest "K. & B."
Two-Revolution Single-Sided Press.



The Last Word in Flat-Bed Presses

It contains improvements never previously embodied in this class of press, which produce an efficiency and smooth running hitherto unapproached.

Can be seen running in London any time by appointment.

PRINTING TRADE EXPERTS pronounce it to be the **Finest Two-Revolution Press in the World.**

Further Particulars and Full Information on application to

S.A.P. Limited, 1, Gough Square, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

HERBERT J. SALMON, Managing Director.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—October 11, 1923.

Digitized by Google

...AL ROOM
...AL LIBR...
...III

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

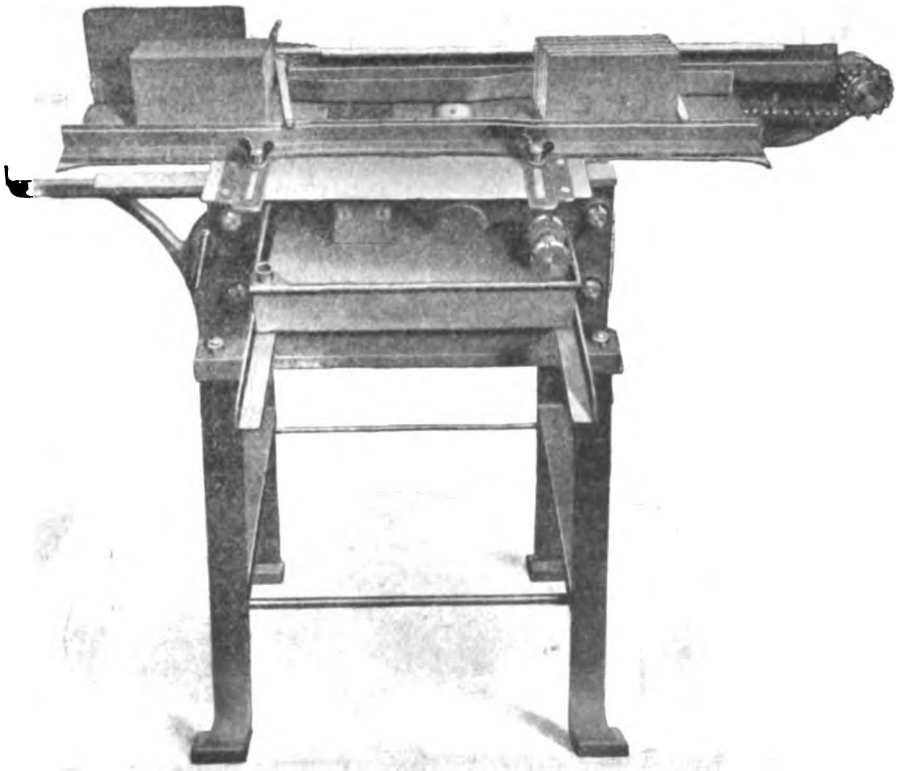
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 16. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 18, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES
FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of:—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder

ALSO

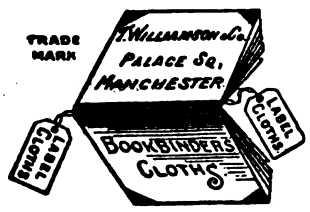
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: City 4164. *Telegrams:* Swiftness, Manchester.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

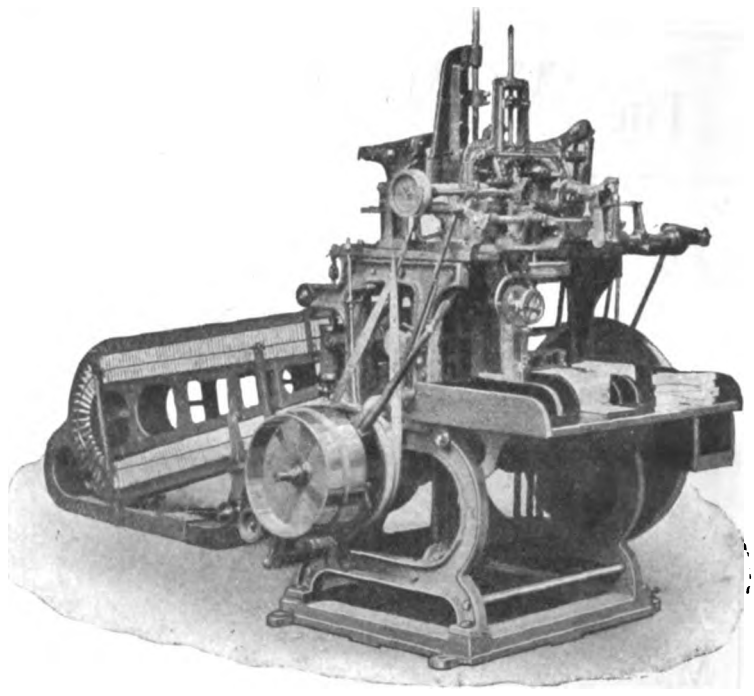
D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

TRADE "LEADER" MARK
ENVELOPE MACHINES



Better times are just round the corner!

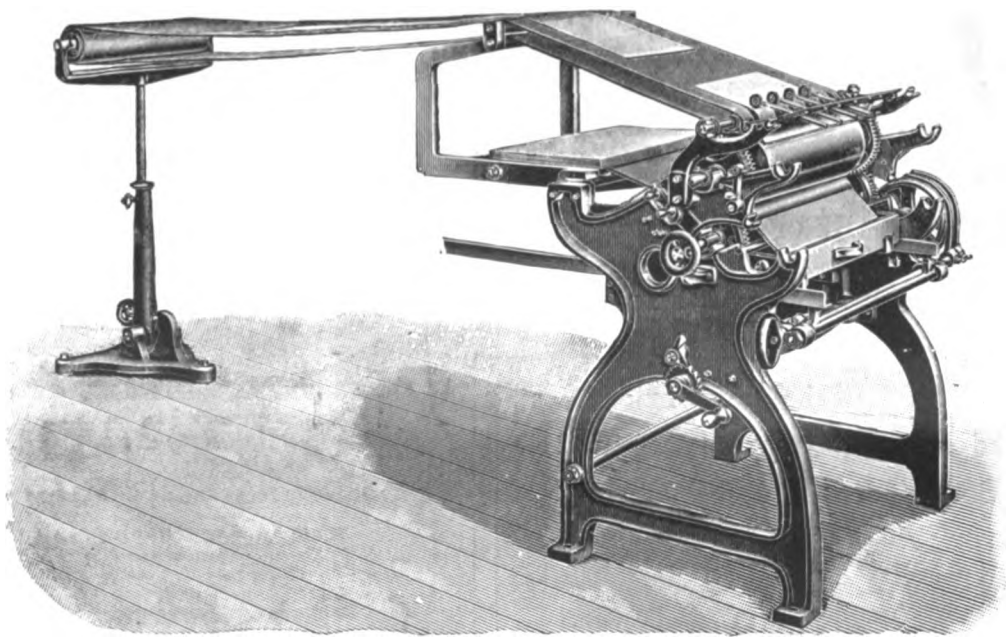
Are you ready?

Yes! better times are unquestionably coming.
Business conditions are rapidly mending, and the demand for envelopes is improving every day.
If you would get your share of the better times, instal the "LEADER" Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine.
The "LEADER" is speedy (over 150 Envelopes per minute).
Reliable, easily adjusted and made by a firm with 60 years' experience.
We are ready to send you prices and full particulars.

David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.,
31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow.

London Representatives:—**Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd. - Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.**

The Original BREHMER Glueing Machine



Of Strong Construction.

Lasts a Lifetime.

Known for True Running.

Simple for Use.

AUG. BREHMER'S British Successor:

12, City Road, London, E.C.1.

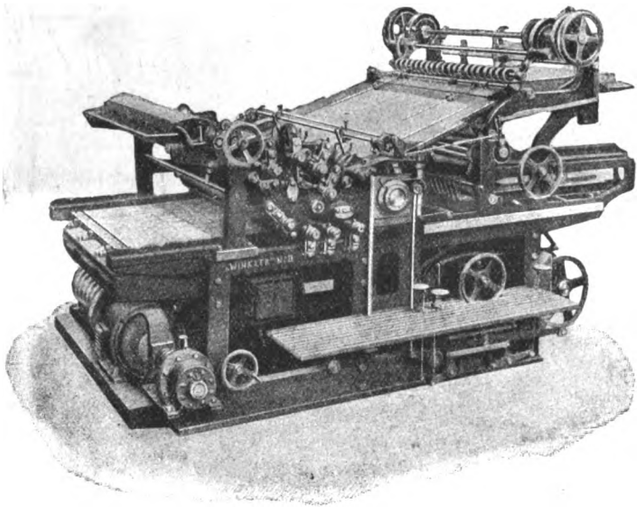
THOMAS McAULIFFE.

Telegrams: "Papyrus, Finsquare, London"
Telephone: 3126 Clerkenwell.

Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

With Oscillating Cylinder and Printed-Side-Up Delivery Without Sticks.



Discriminating printers recognise it to be the ideal machine for producing Fine Half-Tone and Multi-Colour Work.

Unequalled for Dead Register, Rolling Power, Impressional Strength, Speed. Absence of Gear Marks and Noiseless Running.

Occupies only about half the floor space of a two-revolution machine for the same size of sheet.

The middle inking roller is of smaller diameter, thus eliminating any possibility of circumference marks on solid surfaces.

The forme is supplied with **fresh** ink from **all** inking rollers both during the forward and backward space movement of the bed.

To prevent "picking" when printing difficult work on art paper **electric heating** of the bed is provided, the inking rollers being specially **water-cooled.**

Automatic Cylinder Check, Throw-off of inking rollers and Slow Motion.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

"SUBLETHA"

THE above is the Registered name given to the only real

SUBSTITUTE FOR BOOKCLOTH FOR BOOKBINDING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

It wears equal to cloth, and the colours are fast against moisture and rubbing, and it is only about one half the price of cloth. It is being used extensively by some of the best known Bookbinders and Publishers.

For Samples and Prices apply to the Proprietors and Manufacturers:

SUBLETHA LIMITED,

53 LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Gold Inks

(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland.

2

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 16. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 18, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

How to Get More Printing Business.

Mr. W. J. Parrish, Publicity Expert, Presents Some New Ideas from the Consumer's Standpoint.

The problem of how to create a greater demand for printing is very much in the air just now, and master printers are considering schemes of advertising with this end in view. It was appropriate, therefore, that the members of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London, at their meeting on Tuesday of last week, at the White Swan Hotel, Crystal Palace, should be occupied with an address by Mr. W. J. Parrish, publicity expert for Messrs. Iliffe & Sons, Ltd., entitled "How to Get More Printing Business." Mr. Parrish looks at printing from a different angle from that of the master printer, and as one who places considerable orders for a variety of printing required for publicity purposes, his views and ideas were at once new and important.

Mr. G. Poulton (Poulton Brothers, Ltd.), the president of the local Association, was in the chair, and formally introduced Mr. Parrish.

Why There is a Dearth of Printing.

Mr. Parrish began his address by frankly declaring that he knew little about printing. At the same time, for a good many years he had, as the representative of a large firm, been a purchaser of printing covering a wide range, from high-class brochures to cheap leaflets. Confining himself to general printing, as apart from periodical publications, he went on to analyse the reason why there was a dearth of printing. He first of all mentioned reasons over which none of them had any control, namely, the financial stringency due largely to the war, and subsequently to the peace. There then arose the question whether there was competition in other directions, and he declared that the only competitor of printing could be printing, because in the process of advertising there was no other means by which the necessary information could be dispensed.

It had been suggested that the growth of periodical advertising was detrimental to other forms of printing, but he did not believe that. He thought the more advertising there was the more printing would be required. There were some things which could not be covered by press advertising, and which must be supplemented by catalogues. Again, there were cases where it was not necessary to approach a big public, and in order to reach a limited number of people, the services of the printer and the post were required.

There was, of course, one great difficulty that the printing trade had to overcome. He referred to the lack of good advertising men, who could prepare the copy for the printers. They would agree that it was necessary to get their MS. or their "copy" properly prepared, and if there were more people doing that it would be a big inducement for more firms to have their publicity matter printed

Another very important question was: What was the place of printing in relation to general business? He thought they would all agree that it was quite essential. No business could progress without it. If they agreed that printing was essential to a business, then he maintained that its use could be encouraged, and important questions, from the master printer's point of view, were: How could it be encouraged, and were they doing everything they could to encourage it?

Mr. Parrish went on to advocate the use of literature in this connection, being a particular believer in the folder. While he received a considerable quantity of literature, very little of it came from the printer. In the case of his own firm, they used folders for all sorts of purposes, and they paved the way for their representatives who went out for orders. He did not mean that in every case they should send out expensive literature, because the results would not justify it; but he thought it would be an advantage to printers if they got a list of their likely customers and sent to them examples of good printing, not necessarily expensive printing. Master printers should keep in touch with potential customers, and let them know that they were ready to help them.

Question of Advertising.

Coming to the matter of printers' advertising, either individual or collectively, Mr. Parrish suggested that before anything was done it would be an advantage if the printer was to make sure that his house was absolutely in order. What he meant was, he should be in a position to live up to any standard in the matter of nicely printed literature. In his own case, he had read one or two printing advertisements, but on going further into the matter, he found that the printers did not live up to their professions. He did not ask for anything unreasonable, but he maintained that it was important that the printer should be able to live up to any claims he made.

The speaker went on to mention one or two of the weaknesses of printers, although he had a full appreciation of their difficulties. For instance, he knew they must receive some very bad "copy," which made it impossible to get any idea of what the customer required. There were, in fact, many cases where the customer himself did not know what he wanted, and that was a direction in which the printer could do a great deal to get more business.

In the matter of assisting purchasers of printing, printers, and particularly the smaller printers, could be of great service. Every printer, even if he only possessed three platens, should have a service department, and according to the character of his business he should have someone who could see that any copy received was set up to good advantage, that proofs were sent out in a proper way, thus avoiding the error which so many printers made of setting the type in a manner which repelled the customer. A little assistance to the compositor from the office or from the supervisor would probably avoid a lot of the trouble he had in mind, because nothing was more annoying than receiving a proof which did not please.

Mr. Parrish was convinced that business people would send out more printing if they could rely upon greater assistance from the printer. What they had to do was to put the ideas of the customer into shape and set them out in an attractive form.

Another direction in which service might be rendered was in the distribution of the printed matter, and in outlying districts printers might well undertake the distribution of leaflets through the post, or by hand, at an inclusive charge.

Soulless Printing.

One of Mr. Parrish's criticisms of printing was that it was soulless, and he maintained that printing could be either full of life or it could be practically dead. They might have the same wording, the same type, and the same paper, yet one specimen of printing would be soulless, while the other would be replete with life. It often required very little to make the difference It might be effected by an initial or a spacing, or some other slight rearrangement.

Mr. Parrish handed round the room specimens of publicity matter to illustrate what he meant, and in the case of his own printers, he mentioned that they had made a study of what he wanted, until now they gave him every satisfaction. As a consequence, his printing had not only gone smoothly, but he had used more of it. For instance, if a customer had to stop and correct proofs, and waste time over the telephone, that would prevent him from putting new ideas into operation, which would involve printing.

Mr. Parrish had a word to say about the composing rooms, some of which, he said,

Digitized by Google

L&M

LITHO ROTARIES

THE PRESSES WITH SPECIAL FEATURES.

THESE LITHO ROTARIES have now been in use for many years, and have fully demonstrated their value to practical printers on all classes of work. When designing and developing these presses, our engineering experts collaborated with practical printers in order to give to the lithographic trade the best machines for direct and offset printing.

We especially invite those houses who at present are engaged solely in letterpress printing. and are considering the possibilities of litho machinery in their own business, particularly offset printing, to permit us to advise them in the matter. We shall be pleased to arrange for one of our experts to discuss the matter with any printer who writes us accordingly.

General printers who intend to extend their lithographic departments by installing Litho Rotary Presses should send for full details of the

L&M Direct Litho Rotary

L&M Offset Litho Rotary

L&M Two-Colour Offset Litho Rotary

The L&M Litho Rotaries are made at our Works in Altrincham, Cheshire.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

were like the infernal regions. He suggested there should be more light in these rooms.

Too Many Types.

Then with regard to types, he asked master printers if they were sure that all the types they possessed should be used in these days. In all probability, half of their existing types should be scrapped. For his own part, he confined himself to three variations—Roman Old Face, some of the Plantin series, and some of the Cheltenham series. He thought much of the trouble experienced arose from the fact that there was too much type in the printing office. He insisted that master printers must adapt themselves to modern ideas. Enthusiasm was another asset they must cultivate.

Master printers were also advised to keep specimens of their own printing, so that they might let potential customers see what they were able to do, and at the same time be able to give some indication of the cost.

Discussion.

Mr. J. Brigenshaw, in opening the discussion, first turned to Mr. Parrish's suggestion of throwing out type. He pointed out that type was the capital of the master printer, and to propose that he should scrap this was rather a tall order. With regard to the specimens which had been handed round, these represented a very high ideal to work up to, but they would have to go a long way to educate the ordinary customer to such a standard. The speaker urged the need of co-operation between the master printer and the compositor, and proceeded to mention the discussion of the advertising scheme at the Federation Council meeting, during which a figure of £20,000 or £30,000 was mentioned. Before any steps were taken, however, suggestions were to be received from the various alliances, and brought up for consideration by the Council.

Mr. Lack (Dartford), referred to the difficulties which local printers had in adopting schemes of advertising, because the local papers and the hoardings were probably in the hands of one's competitors. It was ideas they wanted. There were, of course, idea merchants, but it was rather expensive to buy ideas by the yard. The only thing that he (Mr. Lack) could suggest would be for the Federation to institute an ideas department, with a view to assisting local printers to obtain work from traders and factories in their districts.

Mr. F. Mason, hon. secretary of the local Association, suggested that a resolution on the lines indicated by Mr. Lack should be forwarded to headquarters. Mr. Lack had been responsible for the idea of advertising which had occupied the attention of the Federation, and perhaps this matter of the ideas department might go forward in place of the larger scheme.

Mr. E G. Baker, M.P.A. Assistant Secretary, mentioned the procedure which had taken place in the consideration of the advertising scheme and intimated that a representative of one of the largest houses in London had suggested the establishment of a central bureau at headquarters for the assistance of printers. One or two members appeared to think that printers were not expert enough in salesmanship to persuade their customers to buy printing, and eventually the resolution was put forward that a

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Digitized by Google

scheme, or alternative schemes, should be submitted to the alliances for the purpose of obtaining their views. It was thought that the scheme or schemes should embody certain suggestions, such as the establishment of central bureaux at various points in the country; also that courses of lectures to master printers should be arranged, and that a publicity expert should be appointed to visit the centres. There were other suggestions with regard to the issuing of literature.

Mr. T. Jenkins said he had tried the printed form of literature and the circular letter, and he had found the latter to produce better results. He asked Mr. Parrish whether he considered there was any prejudice against the printer's form of service as compared with that of the advertising agent. The speaker said he found buyers would take advantage of a well laid-out piece of literature which established a style for a series of leaflets, and subsequent orders would be placed with a jobbing printer, who would adopt the style established.

A Step in the Right Direction.

Mr. Parrish, replying to the discussion, said it was a step in the right direction that master printers were getting together to discuss such important matters as they were engaged upon that night. He said he did not overlook the fact that type was the capital of the printer, but the point was whether capital could be badly used or well used. He maintained that with the smaller printers, some of the type was not bringing them any return, and therefore they could afford to scrap it. He held that with ordinary border rules and sans type, by good spacing and observing proper widths, or by boxing certain words, they could achieve most of what was necessary. Although his firm spent lavishly on printing they did not spend foolishly. They spent to create a good name quite as much as to get immediate returns. That was a matter which concerned the printer small or large. If they sent out 100 circulars and did not get an immediate reply, they must not think their money had been wasted. Promotion matter was sometimes regarded merely as paving the way for the outside man to get the business, and it certainly helped to create it. With an idea of how much business it was expected to get, he worked out approximately how much they were justified in spending on advertising. They believed very firmly that good printing paid, and if printers could only get that idea into the heads of business men, they would increase the demand for printing. With regard to an appeal by a circular letter, Mr. Parrish argued that this should be confined to two or three neat paragraphs nicely printed. As to the question of an ideas department, although that might be helpful, he was not in favour of the stock idea. He held that there was not a man in the printing business who had not ideas. They had got to have enthusiasm, believe in themselves, in their men, and in their works, and not be afraid of work.

On the motion of Mr. Grubb, seconded by Mr. Griffiths, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Parrish for his address.

University of London Lectures.—A series of public lectures in the School of Librarianship, at University College, has been arranged for Wednesdays at 5.30, and includes some of special interest to printers. Amongst them are the following: October 24th, "Illustration of Books," by Mr. T. G. Hill, A.R.C.S., F.L.S. (lantern illustrations); November 21st, "Handwriting and Early Printing," by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, M.A., F.S.A. (lantern illustrations); January 30th, "Illuminated Manuscripts," by Major Cyril Davenport, V.D., F.S.A. (lantern illustrations); February 27th, "Printing Presses and Machinery from the Earliest Times and their Influence on the Book and Newspaper," by Mr. R. A. Peddie (lantern and other illustrations). These lectures are open to the public without fee or ticket.

Mr. C. F. Cooper, who has lately been in business on his own account, has now been appointed agent for Birmingham and the Midlands for George W. Turner, sole representative in the United Kingdom for several well-known German paper mills. All business for this district will be dealt with at his Birmingham office address, 45, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

NORTH London Master Printers' Association

Variations in Estimating.

The opening meeting of the above Association took place in the Church Parlour of the Finsbury Park Congregational Church on Tuesday of last week, the chair being occupied by Mr. L. F. Hunt (president). There was a good muster of the members, and addresses were given by Messrs. A. Langley, John D. Wise, P. D. Michael, A. Williamson.

Mr. W. J. Mizen (secretary) having read the minutes, Mr. Whyte was asked to explain the position regarding the question of collective advertising now under consideration by the Federation of Master Printers. Mr. Whyte said they had had a most encouraging council meeting, and had decided to recommend to the Federation that they draft a scheme and submit it to the Alliances for their opinion. Seven or eight suggestions were put up by London, to be circulated to the provincial centres for their views. One idea that found favour with the London Council was the starting of classes in salesmanship for master printers. Another was the holding of a course of lectures to be addressed by advertising experts. It was also thought that there should be public meetings held throughout the country, and addresses given by prominent men in the advertising world. Whatever was done collectively would not, of course, prevent master printers circularising their customers as they thought best.

The chairman thought printers were very backward in pushing their own goods, and recommended some such scheme as was adopted by the gas and milk trades.

Mr. T. Sellens, the Association's local collector for the Printers' Pension Corporation, expressed the hope of a good response from the members to the 200 circulars he had sent out.

Time Variations.

Mr. P. D. Michael (Secretary of the Home Counties Alliance), on being called upon to speak, said he reckoned it a privilege to address North London printers, and to present to them some of the difficulties confronting printers in the Home Counties. Taking as his theme the time variations in estimates—to which attention was drawn by Mr. Sessions' paper at the Cost Congress—Mr. Michael contrived, with the aid of some mammoth charts, to bring clearly home to his hearers the importance of the subject. He explained that in the early part of August the Home Counties Alliance inaugurated an estimate competition. After inquiry, it was found that of the 350 members of this Alliance 84 expressed their willingness to send in the estimate forms. They were told there would be no names mentioned, but that numbers only would be used. One of the jobs for which an estimate was asked was a crown 8vo. pamphlet of 16 pages with a four-page cover, and on which the time occupied on the various operations was to be stated. The 58 members who actually sent in replies represented both small and large printers. The result of the test, continued Mr. Michael, revealed some startling variations in the times allocated to various operations.

From the extraordinary results obtained, Mr. Michael hinted they might think there were some fools in the Home Counties. All he asked them to do was to try a similar experiment themselves. He was sure they would have a surprise and that they would find just as many time variations. The complaint that was generally put forward was that of price-cutting. They were beginning to see that it was not price-cutting that was the trouble, but that it was the difference of estimated times that caused the variations in estimating. He asked each of them to give the subject very careful attention in order that a satisfactory remedy might be found.

Mr. Langley's Address.

Mr. A. Langley said the problem involved in the variations of estimates was one of the greatest the Federation had to tackle. It seemed to him if they could find the cause of the variations they would very quickly secure the remedy. The whole trouble, in his opinion, was due to sheer ignorance. Referring to the 100 per cent. variation in many of the estimates of the fifty-one printers in the home counties, Mr. Langley thought the disparity could be found mostly among the smaller printers. He had an idea that when the small printer got a job to estimate he took his own times on which he personally could do the work. Mr. Langley was not much in favour of the expert estimator in any business, but believed more in the practice of getting the time from the men who actually got the work out. Another point that was often overlooked in estimating the cost of a job was that work should be estimated from the point of view of how it could be executed in their own offices, and not in somebody else's. Mr. Langley did not believe in sticking too closely to schedules, in estimating for jobs. He knew of printers who did their reckoning in quarters of an hour and calculated the day as consisting of thirty-two hours. Working to schedule might be all right in engineering establishments, where repetition work was in progress. Printing was not repetition work. They should endeavour, in giving estimates, to have regard to the conditions of the office ruling at the time. In concluding, Mr. Langley referred to the problems the Federation had in hand, and said he believed they would eventually complete the work of the costing movement. He thought they would also solve their troubles and secure a standard costing rate, and at the same time remove the difficulties in the way of getting standard times for estimates.

Mr. A. Williamson (Federation Costing Secretary), continuing the subject of variations in estimates, said he was present at a meeting of the East and North East Association, when there were eight or nine jobs put on the table for members to estimate right off the reel. The variations that occurred in the estimates given for these jobs were staggering, differences being in some cases as much as 100 to 150 per cent. He thought what the trade was suffering from more than anything else was that it had in it too many practical men, without sufficient commercial instinct.

Mr. Williamson then instanced the case of a newspaper and jobbing printer who was quite proud because he had found out, after his linotype operator had been called up during the war, that he could set twice as many thousand ens in an hour as the professional operator, but, though he was getting double the output from the machine, he did not think of doubling his charging-out rates! It was essential that every individual operation should be compared with the finished totals.

Salesmanship.

Another thing Mr. Williamson advocated was salesmanship. He thought it very important that printers should have the power to impress on the man on the other side of the counter the actual face value of the job. To illustrate his point, he mentioned that Mr. Whyte recently went to a bookseller and inquired the price of a certain book he wanted. On being told the price Mr. Whyte informed the bookseller that the book was being sold cheaper at another shop. Mr. Whyte was so impressed with the vigorous reply that came from the bookseller, combined with his ability to sell, that he bought the book. Mr. Williamson believed if printers also were more independent in the sale of their wares, customers would respect them more. After speaking of the necessity that existed of combining the commercial instinct with the practical mind in the conduct of their businesses, Mr. Williamson said he was accustomed to telling them what the Costing System would do. That evening he would give them some negatives. For instance, it would not make the customers buy their jobs from them; it would not make them better printers; it would not enable them to sell a single article at a higher price than they were selling it at before; it would not make it necessary for them to increase their charges one iota, and it would not prevent them from getting work that was coming along. However, it was up to them when they had installed the Costing System to find out what it would do. He was quite sure that many men to-day giving their time and attention for the benefit of the printing industry in London and the surrounding district would never have been able to do so had it not been for the Costing System.

Mr. J. D. Wise, the next speaker, alluding to the splendid work made possible by

Digitized by Google

Paper Bag Making Machinery

(Bumsted's Patent.)

Supplied in five standard sizes, to produce from a Tube, to contain 60 pence, up to a 28lb. Raw Sugar Bag.

Superior to Hand Made Bags.

Printing attachments if required.

½ H.P. Gas Engine drives seven machines at once.

Low upkeep cost.

The most reliable Paper Bag Making Machine on the Market.

Illustrated folder giving full particulars will be sent free on request.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.

HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE

ESTABLISHED - - - 1873

Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags, Hednesford.

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers and Stereotypers

General Engravers

etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould) For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams Badoureau Fleet, London

Telephones Cent 246 Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

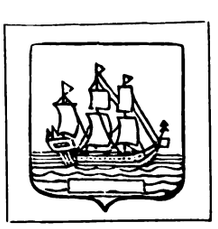
No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:

CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P



THE

"SHIP" BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS

TO THE TRADE.

32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: HOLBORN 3171

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

the existence of the Federation, stressed the importance of printers helping one another in their difficulties. Speaking with regard to the commercial side of their businesses—a very important one—Mr. Wise thought a man with a small plant and a fair capital in the bank could do much better than a man with a big plant and no liquid capital. It was a great mistake for a man to increase his plant when he had to strain to the utmost to pay for it. He considered it a great advantage to small men to belong to the L.M.P.A., for they then got to know one another better and were able to trust their brother printers with their work. Speaking of men who estimated their jobs upon their own idea of the value of production, Mr. Wise instanced the case of a man who once told him that he had got the composition of a certain job done for next to nothing. Mr. Wise asked his friend how he had done it, and got the reply that it was executed by himself "after they had all gone." They had heard a great deal about the variations in time, but he hoped they would not make the mistake of thinking they only occurred in the Home Counties. Mr. Wise then dealt with the unwisdom of thinking that the lowest estimate always secured the order, and in support of his arguments related one or two of his own personal experiences. In concluding, he briefly referred to the question of advertising, and expressed the belief that printers should educate themselves up to it so as to make themselves fitted to be the real advisers of their customers.

The Chairman, Messrs. W. J. Mizen and D. A. Wintehead, tendered the thanks of the meeting to the various speakers. The same three gentlemen were appointed as the local Costing Sub-Committee.

Caxton Home, Limpsfield.

The sixth annual concert in aid of the above-named institution will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., on Saturday, October 27th, and an excellent programme of music and song has been arranged. These annual concerts are looked forward to as giving an opportunity for subscribers to meet old friends and patients of the Home, and have from their inception struck a popular note. It is proposed to place the whole of the proceeds of the concert towards the reduction of the debt on the building. Messrs. G. F. Chapman and W. F. France are again acting as hon. secretaries, and will be pleased to receive applications for tickets, or donations, at the London office, 3, Cursitor-street, E.C.4.

Bookbinders' Cloth Specialities.

We have had submitted to us for inspection several specimens of bookbinders' cloths which are being produced by Messrs. Bentley, Smith and Co., Ltd., of 38, Faulkner-street, Manchester. This firm are the actual manufacturers, and are in a position to supply bookbinders' cloths in a great many different shades and qualities to suit the exacting requirements of the publishing and stationery trades. Whilst specialising in the manufacture of book cloth, one of the firm's principal aims from the commencement of their operations was to secure for their goods standard designs and colours, and in that policy they intend to continue. Among the specialities included in a very comprehensive range are art vellums, common colours, paper-lined cloths, art canvas and cotton buckrams. Of the specialities mentioned, Messrs. Bentley, Smith and Co., Ltd., are giving special attention to the efficient production of their canvas art vellum cloths, a class of manufacture which not only presents an excellent art effect but also offers something novel to the customer. Judging from the specimens to hand, these makes are capable of securing the best possible appearance of the better cloths on medium qualities, while they also have a wide range of semi-pad colours which give the highest effects attainable with the best qualities. The prices quoted are quite competitive, and cover a wide scope. The cloths are made in 38 9 in. widths, a feature which will be appreciated by the bookbinder.

The London representatives are the old-established firm of Messrs. Lee, Behrens and Co., Ltd., 2, King Edward-street, E.C.

Trade Notes.

Partnerships dissolved announced during the week include that between C. E. Webley and F. J. Ball, wholesale stationers and paper bag-makers, 2, Northumberland-buildings, Bath, under the style of Webley and Ball, also that between J. M. Wardman and D. Grandage, publicity agents and advertising contractors, at Palatine-chambers, Halifax, York, under the style of Tower Publicity.

Postal Regulations.—The Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades intends approaching the Postmaster-General at once, pointing out the urgent necessity for the reduction of postal rates and the removal of restrictions on the printed matter rate, and pressing that the new regulation regarding the use of trap envelopes should be reconsidered.

The Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts has arranged a very attractive meeting for Monday, the 22nd inst., when Mr. Arthur Chadwick, chairman and managing director of Amalgamated Publishing Services, Ltd., will speak on "Print: Its Relation to Direct Mail Advertising (American Methods)." The meeting will be held at Stationers' Hall, at 6 for 6.30 p.m.

The Flag Day.—Arrangements for the Flag Day on the first pay day in November in aid of the Printers' War Orphan Fund are proceeding satisfactorily, but it would be of great assistance to the promoters if firms that have not yet done so would at once apply to 24 Holborn signifying how many flags they are likely to use. No charge is being made for the flags, which can be sold for what can be got for them, and unused flags can be returned. A South African printer set a good example the other day when he called at the offices of the Master Printers' Federation. Seeing the Flag Day poster, he asked to be allowed to contribute a cheque for five guineas.

Rochdale and District Printing Crafts Guild.—The Rochdale and District Printing Crafts Guild held their annual whist drive and dance on Saturday last in the Ambulance Drill Hall, Rochdale. About 150 persons were present. During the evening Mr. Ormerod (president of the Guild and of the local Master Printers' Association) presented the shield won by the Combine Cricket Team and the bowling trophy won by "B" team of Ormerod Bros.

Trade Union Matters.

L.S.C. and Piece Work on Periodicals.—Declaration was made before the week-end of the result of last week's ballot taken of the London Society of Compositors on the subject of compulsory piece-work. A list of periodicals had been prepared and the proposal balloted upon was:—"That all members engaged in the periodical houses included in the list give a fortnight's notice of their intention to cease working under present conditions, and offer their services at the end of the fortnight under the piece-work conditions laid down in the Committee's proposals." No indication has been given of a date for the giving of notice. The proposition was carried by a majority, a large number of members refraining from voting. The result was: In favour, 5,450; against, 2,687; majority in favour, 2,763. Subsequent to the ballot the L.S.C. asked for a conference with the L.M.P.A. in the hope of some agreement being reached on the linotype and monotype piece scales. This conference has been arranged for to-morrow (Friday). These scales have been under consideration for a considerable period and at one time were investigated by the London district committee of the J.I.C. which decided against the Society's claim.

N.U.J. Dinner.—Great success attended the first annual dinner of the Central London branch of the National Union of Journalists, held at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn, on Saturday. Mr. George Bateman was in the chair. Mr. Walter Meakin, president of the union, responded to the toast of the union, and the other toasts honoured were "Central London," proposed by Mr. Jay, and replied to by Mr. F. J. Mansfield, "The Guests," proposed by Mr. W. Betts, and responded to by Mr. T. Dickson (Aberdeen), and "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. J. E. Brown, and responded to by Miss Edith Shackleton Heald.

Our Romantic Industry.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh's Lecture.

Printers to-day might be pardoned for thinking of the history of the printing craft as a subject that has become not only well worn, but even threadbare, yet Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh showed on Friday evening that, if looked at by one who is strongly human and gifted with a sense of humour, the past still glows with fresh colours and is rich in entertainment, suggestion and stimulus for the printer of to-day. The occasion was the opening address of the series of six craft lectures at Stationers' Hall under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and the Printing Industry Technical Board, and Mr. Austen-Leigh took as his subject "The Romance of the Printing Craft."

The Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, Mr. Edward P. Vacher, F.R.G.S., presided over a crowded attendance, and amongst those on the platform were two past masters of the Stationers' Company, namely, Messrs. Edward Unwin and Henry Hill, also Mr. Richard Bentley, F.S.A. (Upper Warden of the Stationers' Company), Mr. J. R. Riddell (hon. secretary of the Livery Committee), Mr. W. Whyte (secretary of the London Master Printers' Association), and Mr. T. W. McAra (secretary of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association).

After conveying expressions of regret at absence from Sir William A. Waterlow, Mr. W. Howard Hazell, Mr. W. Bullett, Major G. Brimley Bowle and Mr. Geo. W. Jones, the chairman, as Master of the Stationers' Company, welcomed the gathering to the historic Stationers' Hall. He spoke of the success that had attended last session's series of lectures, and said the large gathering that evening evidenced unflagging interest and unswerving support. He said that no more fitting person than Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh could have been invited to deal with the subject of the evening, and he mentioned some of the many prominent offices Mr. Austen-Leigh has held, and holds, in the printing industry, and his distinguished services to the craft. "We are proud," said Mr. Vacher, "to have him here to-night, and I am satisfied you will give him a most kindly greeting."

Such greeting was given in unmistakable fashion, and Mr. Austen-Leigh, after briefly acknowledging the compliments paid him, proceeded with his lecture. This was of such a character as to call, we think, for more than a condensed report, and we therefore propose to publish it *in extenso*, giving a first instalment in this issue, the rest to follow later. At the conclusion of his lecture Mr. Austen-Leigh received a notable ovation.

There was very little in the way of questions or discussion. The composing stick reputed to have belonged to Benjamin Franklin, now in possession of the Stationers' Company, was on view, and a member of the audience asked what evidence existed to show that this really was what it claimed to be. Despite the imposing representation of the Stationers' Company on the platform, this question could not be satisfactorily answered on the spur of the moment. No authoritative reply was forthcoming, either, to a questioner who asked why the height of type was made precisely what it is.

Mr. Henry Hill, who fittingly eulogised both the lecture and the lecturer, proposed a most hearty vote of thanks to Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh. Mr. T. W. McAra seconded in a witty speech, and the motion was carried most enthusiastically.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
ORIGINAL DESIGNS & ARTISTS
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C. 1

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Romance of the Printing Craft.

By R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, M.A.

In dealing with the romance of printing, it is clearly necessary to say something about its invention. But, first of all, what exactly is printing? It is merely a labour-saving substitute for writing. Vast as have been the results of the invention in the more rapid spread of knowledge and information, it was a revolution only in method, not in form.

Its invention cannot of course be compared for importance with the invention of symbols to record facts and ideas which led to the art of writing and was the beginning of civilisation. The real revolutions in the form of the book occurred when clay tablets gave place to rolls made of reed, and when rolls in their turn gave way to the codex form, or the book in the shape in which we know it.

Clay tablets were used in ancient Babylon, but as early as 2500 B.C. the roll form—from which we get our word "volume"—was already known in Egypt. It may be worth reminding you that the rolls were written on one side only, on a substance made out of reeds grown in Egypt called papyrus, that they were written in columns side by side, like our modern newspaper or like the *Strand Magazine*; that you held it upright marking it with your right hand, and rolling up again with your left what you had read. We do not use this form much nowadays, but we see something like it in roll-up atlases that are often found upon walls, only these roll up from top to bottom instead of from side to side. The roll form of volume (and remember that the word "volume" means "rolled") remained without a rival till the second century B.C., and was not entirely superseded till the fourth century A.D.

Origin of the Book.

The common story of its supersession is as follows: Eumenes II, King of Pergamum, about 200 B.C. desired to extend the library of his capital, but was opposed by the jealousy of Ptolemy, King of Egypt, who forbade the export of the papyrus reed, hoping thus to check the growth of the rival library, and Eumenes was forced to use skins of sheep and calves as writing material, with the result that such material became known as "pergamentum" (from his capital "Pergamum"), which word has been converted into our "parchment."

The use of parchment, which was far tougher and thicker material, and capable of being written upon on both sides, led to the introduction of the codex, or book form as we know it. The original tablets were like our slates, but made often of wood, *i.e.*, beech (from which perhaps our word "book"), fir, and box, covered with a thin layer of wax; two or more were often hinged together; parchment on its introduction soon began to take the place of the wax tablets, and as separate pieces could be sewn together, eventually there emerged the modern form of the book as we know it Nor did the form alter when a new writing material made from a pulp of linen and rags was introduced from the East in the tenth century, though not very commonly used till the fifteenth. The name of the previous material, papyrus, was transferred, and we know it to-day as paper.

The Manuscript as Model.

The invention of printing, then, in no way altered the form or even the appearance of the book. Nay, the aim of the first printers was to copy the appearance of the MS. book as closely as possible. There is a story that Fust, one of the earliest to practice the craft, in order to conceal the new invention, pretended that his printed books were MS. books, and that only when he was charged with necromancy for producing them so fast, and in danger of being burnt to death, did he reveal the secret.

Inventions are often curiously conservative. You may compare the early days of the railways; their object seems to have been to make you think you were still travelling by coach or carriage—only rather faster and without the horses; thus we see in early pictures carriage-folk seated in carriages fastened on to railway trucks; and similarly all the language of coach-travelling was transferred to the railways, and this is why we still talk of railway-coaches, guards, drivers, booking offices, cloak-rooms and the like. It was the same with printing, which copied closely the best MSS., and which continued the old words of volume, paper, and book, adding just the new words "types, presses," etc. And it was as well that it was so, for after many centuries' development, the production of the best MSS. had become seemingly almost perfect. You have only to study an illuminated Missal or book of hours to see that to copy such work closely was as much, if not more, than could be expected of early printers with the rough means at their disposal. That they often succeeded may explain why a cynic has said that "printing was born perfect and has been deteriorating ever since."

Signatures.

In one small mechanical matter I think we must admit that the printer usually falls short of the scribe—I refer to the "Signature" mark. The signature is, of course, the letter of the alphabet (or the numeral) to be found just below the last line of type on the right hand side of the first page of every sheet. It was a device used by the scribes in MS. days as a help to the binder, but the scribe, in signing each sheet, placed the signature so low on the page that it disappeared under the plough of the binder. When the printer appeared, he found it inconvenient for printing purposes to have an odd letter so far removed from the bulk of the type, and therefore placed it just under the lowest line, where, however, the binder could not remove it. There it remained, an eyesore, though a small one, to the reader, who has no use for it, but a blessing to the race of bibliographers, a great part of whose lore is absolutely dependent on it. Remember, too, that in the alphabet of signatures the letters J, V, W are omitted; also that French printers used to believe that if mistakes or accidents occurred in a book, they were sure to occur in signature O.

Types.

There is much more that one might like to say on the subject of types—whether the first were made of wood in the same manner as our poster type of to-day, whether the earliest metal ones to be cast were cast in sand, and who was the genius to invent the punch, the matrix and the adjustable mould. We know that as early as 1468 the shape of the types was much the same as to day. And how do you think we know that, seeing that it is hardly to be expected that any can have survived? Well, we know it because several instances have come to light in old books of the accidental impression of a type, pulled up from its place in the course of printing by the ink ball, and laid at full length upon the face of the forme, thus leaving its exact profile indented upon the page. Corroborative evidence has been found in some early examples discovered in 1870 in the bed of the River Saone, near Lyons, opposite the site of one of the famous fifteenth century printing houses of that city.

Of the various kinds of type there is little time to speak. Volumes have been written about them, and they have a peculiar fascination for many. The romance of history lurks in the names of the sizes; pica, bourgeois and brevier, are words whose pronunciation are a snare to the layman, and the origin of which is at least dubious, although it is suggested that breviaries gave their name to brevier, being chiefly printed in that size. The three great families of type are, of course, Gothic (one known in this country as English), Roman and Italic. Gothic and Roman were introduced in imitation of the manuscript-writing in the German and Latin countries respectively, while Italic was first used by Aldus Manutius in imitation of the current Italian handwriting of the day, the writing of Petrarch according to tradition being taken as a model. You have an easy illustration that it imitated handwriting, by comparing the Roman and Italic form of the first letter of the alphabet. Numerous as are the styles of type in existence, adventurous souls still go on cutting fresh faces. Like ladies' dress, types have their times of fashion. Old face and modern face are still fighting for supremacy. Caslon gave way to Bodoni at the end of the eighteenth century, but reversed this position in the second half of the nineteenth century. For the moment there seems a revival of Bodoni, but an Englishman, Caslon, will remain the great name among typefounders; his "a" and "s" may be weak, but to many of us his old face type has a charm excelled by no other. Before leaving the question of type it may be of interest to recall the fashion, which is a very old one, of issuing type-specimen sheets. The oldest known one is that of Ratdolt, of Venice, in 1486. They often began with the words of the Paternoster, but I believe it was Caslon who first began the practice, so long continued, of using the opening words of Cicero's famous philippic against Catiline, "Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?" Incidentally the reason why Latin was used was because of the greater frequency in that language of n's and m's and q's and such-like letters, which make a better show than some of the letters more commonly occurring in English.

William Caxton.

Now for a word or two about William Caxton, the father of English printing. His name was usually pronounced Cauxton, and often spelt Causton, a name not unknown in London printing circles to-day. He was born at Tenterden, Kent, apprenticed to a London mercer from 1438 to 1448, then went into business at Bruges in Flanders; became governor of the English merchants at Bruges in 1462. Literature was one of his hobbies, and he set himself to translate a French romance on the Story of Troy, which he finished in 1471; the book was in great demand, so much so that Caxton's hand got weary of making copies of it, and resolved to learn the new art of printing. Until recently it was a matter of doubt whether he learnt the art at Bruges or Cologne sometime between 1471 and 1474, but Colonel Birch, of the British Army of Occupation, has lately made good use of some of his leisure and proved from his search among the archives at Cologne that Caxton was residing there from July 14th, 1471, to the end of 1472. In 1474, either in Bruges or Cologne, he produced the first book printed in English, "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye." In 1476 he left Bruges for England, and at Westminster on November 18th, 1477, he completed his "The Dictes and Sayengis of the Philosophres." Before he died in 1491 he had produced 77 different books. He worked at the sign of The Red-pale, at the Almonry in Westminster. He was buried at St. Margaret's, where both a tablet erected in 1820 by the Roxburghe Club, and a stained glass window set up by the London printers and publishers in 1883, commemorate him. There is no authentic portrait of him, but many of you must be acquainted with pictures which depict him clad in a fur gown, displaying to King Edward IV. and his Queen a sheet freshly pulled from his press.

The standard life of him is by William Blades, the uncle of Mr. Alfred Blades, well known to many of us. Copies of Caxton's books fetch large sums of many. His well-known mark is supposed to signify his initials, W. C., with another hieroglyphic between the initials, probaby "74" for 1474, the year of his first printed book.

Printers' Marks.

Caxton's device leads me on to say a word or two on the subject of printers' marks generally. In the earlier days of printing, before there were such people as publishers, the printer assumed, what was often his due, the main credit for the production of a book, and one of his methods of doing so was by displaying either on the title page, or on the last page, his device. Some of these were merely pictorial, others had punning references to the printer's name. Thus Italian printers frequently made use of some variety of the combination of a circle and a cross in white on a black or red ground. Aldus used an anchor and a dolphin, Elzevir a sphere, Plantin a compass. Of punning ones, Andrew Miller, Scotland's first printer, used a mill, Grafton and Norton, a tun. John Day's showed a sleeper being awakened, with the motto "Arise, for it is Day." But with the emergence of publishing as a distinct branch of the trade,

Lecture delivered at Stationers' Hall on Friday last, under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.

Digitized by Google

the printer generally has had to content himself with an ordinary imprint—though he had even to go without this as a rule during the eighteenth century. Instances, however, of such devices are known to-day. One of the finest is that used by the house of Constable in Edinburgh on the great Edinburgh edition of Stevenson. It is a ship in full sail, and around it is the punning motto: "Firma pererrat aquas et constabilitur eundo." It is almost impossible to translate the Latin and preserve the play upon words. But a very loose paraphrase might run "Firm and stable stands the firm of Constable."

The renaissance of English printing in the last fifty years, led by commercial firms such as Constable's of Edinburgh and private presses like the Kelmscott, has enormously improved our standard of book printing. It is questionable, however, whether the "reading" of books is anything like as good as what it was, and to some extent this may be attributed to the regulation of late years adopted by the trade unions, that all readers shall have been compositors. The chief difference to-day between a book printed in England and in America lies in the way in which words at the end of a line are (when necessary) divided, the American dividing by sound and the English by derivation. Thus the Americans would divide "typog-raphy" where we should divide "typo-graphy." There are signs of the American practice coming into fashion on this side—and even worse. William Morris in a letter to a correspondent once pointed out the impossibility of dividing the word "which" but in a recent book surveying the history and practice of printing, I came across such horrors as the divisions pas-sed, me-thod, is-sued, hith erto.

(To be Continued.)

South-East London Master Printers

A Few Matters of Business.

Apart from the address which Mr. Parrish gave to the members of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London on Tuesday week (of which a report appears on another page) there were a few matters of business discussed.

The Chairman, Mr. G. Poulton, referred again to the appeal which is being made on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation, pointing out that it was hoped to write off the debt and to place the fund, as it should be, on a sound basis. He called attention to the flag day which has been arranged for the first pay day in November, and expressed the hope that it should be taken up with enthusiasm in the various printing works. Headquarters wanted to know, however, how many flags should be provided, and applications for these should be made at once.

Costing.

Mr. Poulton, after a brief reference to the general wage position, drew attention to the subject of costing, and mentioned the keenness of the president, Mr. Howard Hazell, in this matter. Mr. Hazell was anxious that his year of office should mark a big step forward in costing, and to that end he was organising a stronger costing committee. In London he wanted on that committee a representative from each district association, and as the South-East section had no representative, Mr. Poulton asked for a nomination.

Mr. J. Griffiths (Iliffe and Sons) was elected to serve on the committee, that gentleman observing that his firm had just installed the System on a very large scale.

The President added that it had been suggested that in each district the Costing Committee should instal the Federation System in two houses which at present were not so equipped. The idea of the scheme was to disabuse members of the idea that it was a difficult system to work or that it involved a lot of extra labour. These two installations would be made under the aegis of the L.M.P.A. and would be quite free.

New Members.

The following new members were elected: Messrs. W. T. Ramsden, Kenley; D. Schaffer, Forest Hill; and A. A. Fieldson, Catford.

Paper was among the principal exports from Esthonia to Russia during the past three years, the quantities being: 1920, 6,200 tons; 1921, 12,600 tons; 1922, 19,800 tons.



Mr. Charles W. E. Goodwin.

A journalistic career of promise has been cut short by the death of Mr. Charles William Ewart Goodwin at the early age of 38. Commencing his life as a journalist on the *Montgomeryshire Express* a paper on which quite a number of well-known pressmen received their early training, he went to Preston, Salisbury and Brighton, and subsequently took up a position in Messrs. Hulton's office about five years ago, and had lately been in charge of the picture page of the *Daily Dispatch* and the *Sunday Chronicle*. He was keenly interested in all forms of sport and made a special study of wireless telephony. The respect and esteem in which he was held by his colleagues in Shoe-lane was shown by the handsome wreaths and the large attendance of members of the staff at the funeral at Ilford on Saturday last. He leaves a young widow and four children. He was a younger brother of Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, who has, we hear, received very many expressions of sympathy from master printers in all parts of the country.

Mr. Percy H. Adlard.

The death occurred on Friday of Mr. Percy Harold Adlard, a partner in the firm of Adlard Brothers, printers and paper dealers, Octagon, Plymouth. During the war Mr. Adlard served in the Buffs and 11th Fusiliers, and was wounded in the head by shrapnel about a month before the armistice was signed. Six months ago, he was operated on by a London specialist. The specialist advised his removal to a nursing home in London for further treatment and a second operation, from the effects of which he did not recover. Mr. Adlard was one of the sons of the late Mr. William Adlard, of Clifton, a partner in a Cheltenham firm of paper makers, and before taking over the business in Plymouth with his brother, Mr. Albert Adlard, 22 years ago, he was associated with other brothers in Birmingham. An inquest was held at Westminster on Monday, a verdict being returned that Mr. Adlard died as the result of wounds received in warfare. The interment took place at Northfield Church, near Birmingham, on Tuesday, and a memorial service was simultaneously held at Eggbuckland Church, near Plymouth, at which Mr. Adlard was a regular attendant.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

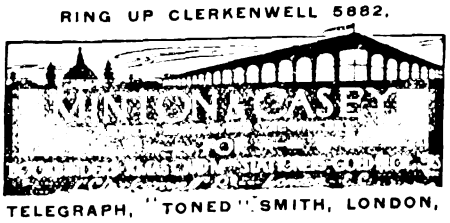
The October meeting was held on Saturday last in the Mitre Hotel, when President F. E. Robinson had the support of Vice President F. Scouler and some thirty members. Minutes of May meeting having been read and passed,

President Robinson said that the treasurer, Mr. Jas. E. Mayo had just passed through a critical period, and when he and the secretary called, Mr. Mayo was beyond the danger zone, making satisfactory progress, yet it would be some time before he would again be fit for business. The secretary was requested to send a letter conveying the good wishes of the members for a speedy recovery.

The Association's annual report and balance-sheet was passed subject to the following resolution being dealt with: "That we ask London to supply more explicit details under the heading 'Management, Expenses and Commission,' as the item, £234 11s 9d. seems a large amount to put under one head." The movers were Messrs. J. H. Nuttall and Chas. N. Knowles, Mr. Robert Marshall supporting.

Wee Mac.

RING UP CLERKENWELL 5882.



TELEGRAPH, "TONED" SMITH, LONDON.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER (LOOSE-LEAF), active, willing worker, used to good class work.—R. P., 35, Ducie-street, Clapham, S.W.4. 14264

FOREWOMAN (PRINTERS) disengaged; experienced; hardworking and reliable.—R. L., 3A, Broadesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W. 14259

PRINTERS' and STATIONERS' CUTTER, well up in all classes of work and all kinds of machines, seeks situation; Day, Night or Jobbing.—A. E. Pelling, 10A, Peabody Buildings, Goiden-lane, E.C.1. 14257

Machinery for Sale.

ENVELOPE PLANT FOR SALE, including LEADER MACHINES for 6-in. by 3¼-in. Envelopes and Wages Bags, RAPID MACHINES, SIMPLEX ADJUSTABLE MACHINES and TELLSCHOW ADJUSTABLE MACHINES for making Envelope Shape and Bag Shape, FISCHER MACHINE for making 6-in. by 3¼-in. Envelopes with attachment for Printing, Cameo and Plain Stamping ADJUSTABLE GUMMING MACHINES and WINDOW FIXING MACHINE. This Plant can be seen running, by appointment—Further particulars and prices from Kenrick and Jefferson, Ltd., Business Equippers, West Bromwich. 14265

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Business for Sale.

TO PRINTERS and OTHERS.—Manufacturer of Wired and Gummed Price Tickets has up-to-date PLANT and BUSINESS for IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.—Write, Box 14262.

Miscellaneous.

SURPLUS MACHINERY, Etc., FOR SALE, at a low price to clear:—
1 DRYING APPARATUS.
1 ELECTRIC HEATER, 4 bar.
2 INTERNATIONAL FOLDING MACHINES.
1 HOT WATER INSTALLATION, HORSE-SHOE BOILER.
1¼-H.P. MOTOR.
1 ELECTRIC MOTOR, fitted with 14-in. Fan (direct).
1 SLOT CUTTING MACHINE.
1 SELF-FEED EYELET MACHINE.
1 THUMB-HOLE PUNCH.
L. Williams, 1, Highwood-parade, Finchley. 14263

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.

Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

* *

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,

36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.
Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Writeor' Phone—Telephone No. Clerkenwell 6471

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878 — PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 18s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1923.

Stationers and Unemployment.

THE Livery Committee of the Stationers' Company are to be congratulated on providing the stage for so important a statement as the Minister of Labour had to make on Tuesday on the subject of unemployment schemes this winter. It was quite the most notable occurrence on that day. Unemployment, unfortunately, is a grave menace, and it is some consolation to know that the Government are alive to the matter. Schemes involving an expenditure of 50 millions ought to do something to relieve the situation. This method of dealing with the problem, of course, does not meet the views of the Labour party, and it would be more satisfactory if industrial conditions did not render necessary such action on the part of the Government. But it is essential to provide some work, and that which is contemplated is of a useful character. Moreover, it may tide over until business once more gets on the move, for we are surely by this time far round the cycle of depression. Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh had the honour of introducing Sir Montague Barlow to the Livery Committee, and Sir Cecil Harrison proposed the vote of thanks, which was more than usually deserved. Members of the allied trades attended in goodly numbers to listen to the Minister's able statement.

* * *

The Newspaper Deal.

BUYING of newspapers seems to be developing into a craze. The latest and largest deal of the kind is that by which the *Daily Mail* Trust Ltd. has acquired the business of Messrs. Edward Hulton and Co., of London and Manchester, for six million pounds. The Hulton undertaking had been built up with great commercial acumen, and included at least seven important newspapers — two evening papers, two mornings, two Sunday papers and the *Empire News*. Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook were associated in the deal. The former apparently has the controlling interest in all the Hulton organs except the *Evening Standard*, in which Lord Beaverbrook assumes control. The proprietor of the *Daily Express* has also purchased the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, it is stated, is to be incorporated with the *Evening Standard*. Comments on these developments have been numerous but guarded, except where opposite political views have been ventilated. The movement towards large combines has grown much of recent years, and the printing and allied trades have experienced it in their midst. But the acquisition of newspapers gives great power, and there are those who fear the growth of such trusts on this account. However, newspapers are bound to give the public what they demand, so that there is some safeguard here in the direction of great combines. On the other hand, there are still important organs under independent control. Perhaps, therefore, as Lord Burnham observes, coalitions of the Press may add to its financial stability.

W. & N.W. London Master Printers.

Mr. Frank Colebrook on Mechanical Developments in Printing Machinery.

The October meeting of this Association was held at some disadvantage on Monday evening, owing to the necessity for finding, at short notice, a meeting place other than the usual. The difficulty was eventually surmounted by the kindness of Messrs. Morton, Burt and Sons, who provided accommodation at 58, Porchester-road, and perhaps the more intimate nature of the surroundings made the meeting all the more pleasant.

After light refreshments had been very hospitably served, the chair was taken by Mr. J. Emlyn Jones, the Association's president, and in opening the meeting he explained the circumstances leading to a change of meeting place, and also expressed satisfaction at the presence with them of their very energetic hon. sec., Mr. J. R. Burt, who had only just recovered from indisposition.

After the reading of the minutes, which recorded the very successful September meeting when Mr. W. H. Sessions was the principal speaker and in which reference was made to the full report which had appeared in *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, a few items of correspondence were dealt with. A letter from headquarters reminded members of the urgent needs of the Printers' War Orphan Fund, and another communication drew attention to the Flag Day arranged in aid of the Fund, to be held on the first pay day in November.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Frank Colebrook, who had been asked to lecture on "The Evolution of the Printing Machine." Introduced in complimentary terms by the chairman, Mr. Colebrook dealt in informal fashion with the series of inventions and developments which have led to the printing machinery of the present day. A large number of important and interesting facts were mentioned, and some curious and instructive books, prints, etc., were exhibited for members' inspection. We hope to publish a résumé of this address in next week's issue.

At the conclusion of the lecture a number of points were discussed by several different speakers, Mr. Goss referring particularly to Mr. Colebrook's mention of the future possibilities of certain processes and suggesting that Mr. Colebrook be asked to address them again at a later date and deal particularly with the outlook for the future. The thanks of the meeting to Mr. Colebrook were expressed very cordially by Messrs Burt, Jones, Perry and others.

WE have received a copy of the interesting special number just issued to celebrate the coming of age of the *Rand Daily Mail*, which was established in 1902. Stories of notable "scoops" by the journal, the art of the newspaper cartoonist, advertising and its advantages, and the various processes employed in the production of the paper, form the subject of special articles.

Digitized by Google

A Visitor from the United States.

Mr. H. A. Phinney, of the Cross Paper Feeder Co.

Mr. H. A. Phinney, president of the Cross Paper Feeder Co, of Boston, Mass., is at present on one of his frequent visits to this country and is renewing acquaintance with many friends in the British printing trade. We found opportunity the other day for a conversation with him, in the course of which we elicited some interesting remarks upon his association with British printerdom.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

Mr. H. A. Phinney.

Mr. Phinney, who is accompanied on this trip by Mrs. Phinney, is staying at the Savoy Hotel, his usual place of residence when in London, its central heating arrangements making a very strong appeal to the American's sense of comfort. Though there is a definite touch of the States about Mr. Phinney, he refuses to be labelled a foreigner, as his ancestry only a generation or so back hails from Exeter on his mother's side and from Barnstable on his father's. He has a business-like, genial presence, and is, of course, an outstanding personality in the particular line which he has made very thoroughly his own.

It was in the year 1906 that Mr. Phinney first crossed the Atlantic to try his skill at inspiring British printers with sufficient enterprise to make them invest in an automatic feeder—a step regarded in those days as a big venture. No doubt Mr. Phinney could, if he liked, tell some entertaining stories of his early experiences at this rather thankless task. The "service" spirit now so much talked of—and increasingly applied—in the business world, was not much to the fore at that period, and it was a common thing to find a travelling salesman regarded not as a prospective helper but as an unmitigated nuisance—especially if the things he talked about were out of the ordinary rut. We gathered from Mr. Phinney that it took him four months to sell his first three machines, and we guess that behind that statement there must lie many memories of rebuffs that were hard to bear, and of severe testings of his grit and tenacity. In those days the average printer's view, based to some extent upon unfortunate experience, was that there was not in existence any such thing as a reliable automatic feeder, and even if a prospective customer could be made to admit the possibilities of the new mechanism, £100 seemed the limit of price that could be at all considered, and when the would-be salesman mentioned £300, he was regarded as a person whose mind was a fit subject for a pathological inquiry.

Things have changed since then, however, and automatic feeding is now accepted as an obvious necessity for many classes of work. It was, we understand, Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co—through Messrs. R. Affleck and Colonel Trench—who, greatly daring, gave Mr. Phinney the first English orders for the Cross feeder. Mr. Phinney can now look back upon some twenty or so visits to our shores, and the Cross feeders installed in this country number about 800. He finds the British printer of to-day much more accessible and much more enterprising than he was in the bad old days, when a day's round of 17 visits to printing offices had been known to result in only a single interview.

An inquiry as to how our visitor found business here at the present rather difficult juncture, brought the reply that it was very fair, considering the adverse general conditions. He told us that no less than 120 printing houses have installed his company's machines, and that a single firm possesses as many as 96 of these feeders.

The Cross feeder can be regarded as of British origin, seeing that Mr. Frank L. Cross, the inventor, was of British extraction, and born in Wensleydale, Yorkshire. Moreover, Cross feeders for this country are made at the works of Messrs. Peter Hooker, Ltd., of Walthamstow, and the company employs British staffs on both clerical and mechanical sides. Mr. Cross, who is an expert electrical and mechanical engineer, a graduate of Cornell University, devotes all his time and energy to scientific research into the principles of automatic paper feeding, and his are the principal brains behind the improvements which, from time to time, are made in the Cross machine.

After a busy stay of about seven weeks, in the course of which he has contrived to make a trip to the Continent, Mr. Phinney will sail for America on November 3rd.

Personal.

Messrs. Alfred Langley (vice-president of the L.M.P.A.), S. F. Oxley (president of the Home Counties Alliance), W. Whyte (secretary of the L.M.P.A.), and A. Williamson (secretary to Federation Costing Committee) were the principal speakers at a very successful group meeting and luncheon held at Maidstone on Tuesday.

We are glad to hear that Mr. W. J. Boyle has passed safely through the further operation which he had to undergo, and that there is every hope that he will now make progress to complete recovery.

There was an unusually large gathering of Freemasons at the installation last week of Lieut. A. Donald Harber as Worshipful Master of the Crusaders' Lodge, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent. Lieut. Harber is a director of the firm of Messrs. Hughes and Harber, Ltd., printers and stationers, of Longton.

Mr. Geo. W. T. Harrod has been appointed assistant secretary to the Federation of Master Printers in succession to Mr. W. Willett. Mr. Harrod has had considerable experience in the advertising world, and has also the advantage of a legal training. He takes up his duties at 24 Holborn next week.

Mr. A. Chadwell, the popular president of the above Association, was on Friday elected president of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation. This makes the tenth year in succession in which Mr. Chadwell has occupied this position.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES

"Ear" Brand (Regd.):

TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

Artistic Bookbindings in Paper Boards.

A NOTABLE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

In an article in this journal about a year ago we drew attention to the big field which the progressive bookbinder had before him in the direction of the production of artistic paper board bindings. We referred to the increased use of gaily coloured paper board covers by the Continental bookbinder, particularly the German, and indicated the pleasing possibilities offered by the wonderful range of fancy papers produced in the paper mills of to-day.

Big strides in this direction have lately been made in the United States, and we note with interest an article on artistic board bindings by the New York "Publishers' Weekly," the writer being Mr. Franklin Spier (formerly of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.). The following are excerpts from this article—

Once on a time, says Mr. Knopf, bookshelves showed a monotonous, if dignified array of cloth books neatly stamped in gold leaf. They were substantial but drab. The library was the gloomiest corner of the home. Nowadays bright colours, unfamiliar decorative patterns, gay paper labels with chaste typography make the book shelves a beauty spot in the home. You can suit your book bindings to your mood—orange or vermilion for the excitable, brown for the thoughtful, and deep blue, let us say, for Mondays. And they are all over the house. The segregation of books passed out of fashion at the same time as glass doors and keys for bookcases. You can even select your books for their harmony with the furnishings of the guest-room or sun-porch. The general result has been to make books more lively, more interesting, more intriguing, individually and en masse.

A Metamorphosis.

One of the chief factors in the metamorphosis is the return to the paper or board-bound book. Cloths, while they are made in a number of satisfactory colours, are limited in the uses to which they can be put, as the only cloths suitable for bookbinding are canvas, linen or buckram weaves, and all cloth books are apt to be pretty similar. The familiar embossed "patterns" do not add much by way of decoration to the individuality of the book, as they are practically inconspicuous—if not, they are objectionable.

There is nothing new about the idea of paper or board bound books as a medium of artistic decoration. French, German, Italian and Russian books have been so bound for several hundreds of years. The cloth bound book in fact is, and always has been, the exception rather than the rule on the Continent. Purchasers who wish to give their books permanent place in their libraries have them individually bound, often in leather. Unornamented paper covers are found everywhere in Europe, but there is a generous and constant output of the decorated ones. The Germans, particularly, excel in the variety and beauty of the patterns of their decorated board books. There is a familiar small edition of German classics, beautifully bound in decorated boards, and consisting of five or six volumes which, before the war, could be purchased for a few marks.

What America is Doing.

The greatest step made by American manufacturers of books, particularly the firms of publishers who have been experimenting for several years past in new and artistic bindings, has been to adapt the idea of the decorated board bound book to the needs of American publications, full-length novels, poetry and works of belles-lettres as published here. As a rule, richer, more substantial, and perhaps even more beautiful books have been so produced in America for regular (unlimited) editions than in Europe. Bookbinders of the Old World, particularly in England, are probably still ahead of us in individual and special edition bindings

Whether the entire case is made of decorated boards or only the sides—in which event the back is cloth or leather—the principles involved are the same. The decorated paper is either printed before it is pasted over the board cases, or the cases are first made with blank paper and then printed complete. Both methods have special advantages. Where the decorative design is an "over-all" pattern, that is, a repetitive figured design covering the entire area, it is generally better to print the paper first, in a sheet large enough to cover the boards and turn in at the edges. It is rather difficult to get exact register in printing a completed cover, and a design coming close to the margins might overlap on one edge and leave a blank space along another. The edges of the book would furthermore be blank. The figured-pattern paper, previously printed, turns over the edges and obviates this.

The Papers Available.

Furthermore, it is possible to obtain lithographed and wood-cut papers, already printed, in an amazing quantity and variety of designs, showing effects that it would be quite impossible to duplicate by printing directly on the made-up cover. Such papers are often imported from Japan, China, Germany, Austria, and Australia, and the use of these papers at present rates of exchange makes the manufacture of decorated board books extremely feasible.

Many designs can be effectively printed directly on the made-up cover, however. When only one or two colours of ink are to be used, when the design is bold, striking and fairly simple rather than delicate and intricate, or when it consists perhaps of the title, author's name and an illustration in line, this procedure is generally followed. Strong lettering and contrasting inks are most effectively employed in this method. If an "over-all" pattern is printed directly on the cover the cut or die should be somewhat larger than the cover to obviate blank margins.

Limitless Possibilities.

The combinations and possibilities of board bindings are practically limitless and offer an attractive opportunity to the manufacturer of books who believes that the attractive appearance of a book will help to increase its sales, as well as to the one who loves good-looking books for their own sake. But the designing of them is an art requiring a special aptitude and a real sense of taste. The differences between combinations of various colours are often slight but very important. An off shade, or out of harmony design, is fatal. It is temptingly easy to slap together any kind of figured paper to make a decorated board book, and one sees in the bookshops quantities of garish and ugly books. Fortunately the revival of this type of book manufacture has enlisted the interest of some of our best designers and decorators, and one can predict an increasingly satisfactory production of artistic bindings.

Finally, a word concerning costs. Where board bindings were used to cut down the cost of manufacture (and cheap-looking the old-style board book certainly was), to-day even the simplest board binding, without decoration, costs nearly as much as a cloth binding.

On the score of durability there is still room for experimentation and improvement If the paper for binding is selected with a view to strength as well as beauty, particularly if the surface is fairly hard so as to prevent "rubbing" at the edges and corners, satisfactory results are obtainable. A large, heavy book should always have a cloth back, and perhaps it would be better in making a book of this kind to give it cloth corners.

Notes and News.

The State of Trade.

The bookbinding industry is in anything but a satisfactory condition owing to the general depression in trade. It cannot be claimed that there has been any improvement during the last few weeks. In fact there are many houses complaining that orders are fewer and smaller. Both the letterpress and stationery sides are affected, the former perhaps in a more acute degree. The public are not spending money on books and they are not sending their periodicals for binding. Publishers' cases are not sought, and as a matter of fact, there is nothing to induce publishers to introduce new books in part numbers, normally a source of ultimate good business for the trade binders.

Publishers' Difficulties.

Publishers are complaining bitterly of the season's failure. They have not lagged in the production of new books, as the lists are beginning to show. Technical books and works of reference may be in demand with the commencement of the winter classes for students, but this is merely a temporary phase and does not involve a great consumption. Fiction is at a low ebb, and the bureaux and libraries are the principal purchasers at present Strangely enough, while there is so much unemployment in the publishers' binding section of the trade, quite a number of houses are investing in new machinery. This may be a sign of the survival of the fittest, for with everything depending upon price keenness and maximum production at minimum cost, efficiency in equipment is a first essential. Once again we are reminded that when bookbinders invest in the highest class and most recent of labour-

Digitized by Google

saving plant, it is mainly foreign machinery that they buy.

Demarcation of Labour.

On the subject of keenness in competition it is a well-known and almost an accepted fact that in certain classes of production many houses and districts are handicapped from the start. No doubt custom has a lot to do with it, but it is outrageously unfair that there should be differentiation in the privilege accorded to one house and another. Demarcation of labour is alluded to. Here it will be whispered in high places that a delicate subject is being approached. It is high time that all the delicacy was knocked out of the subject and that approaching gave way to grappling. There is neither sense nor reason in one firm being allowed to employ girls to do work that another firm is debarred from performing in a similar manner. There is a machine on the market that will put marble paper on the sides and cloth up the backs of books and turn them out like sausages from a sausage-making machine. Put a girl in charge of such a machine and there will be little scope for argument as to demarcation of labour.

Need of Uniformity of Conditions.

There is a big firm in the Midlands where girls are allowed to perform quarter binding up to ¼ in. thickness, and that limit is good enough for 75 per cent. of the quarter-bound work that is executed. There are houses within easy distance where girls are hardly permitted to touch a glue brush. In Manchester there are firms where girls have always taken on quarter binding, and by virtue of the establishment of custom, do it still. If another house in the vicinity attempted the same thing there would be the probability of a national strike. In direct consequence there is no fairness in competition for quarter bound and scholastic work, or for that matter in the whole field of manufactured stationery. Neither the Bookbinders' Union nor the Masters' Federation can defend the conditions which prevail, and it is becoming time that they were rectified and made uniform throughout the trade.

The Leather Market.

The leather market is on the quiet side. Prices are firm for bookbinding leathers of standard grade, but there are always clearance lines and special parcels on offer from one source or another. Quite recently pigskins suitable for half-binding have been offered at 6d. per square foot. This is cheaper than basil. Bookbinders are not usually very keen about half-binding in pigskin. It is rather harsh and hard to work.

Prices of Leather.

The list prices previously quoted for leathers will hold good for to-day's market. In case readers have not preserved their copies we append the following:—Thin glazed skivers, 5d. per sq. foot; stout skivers, 6d.; pastegrains, 5½d. to 6d.; thin coloured basils, 7d. per sq. foot; ditto for half-binding, 8d.; stout basils, 9d.; grained basils, 10d. to 1s., according to colour, substance and design; roller basils, 6½d. to 7d.; fair basils, 9d.; rough fleshes, 8½d.; rough goats or morocco, best, 1s. 2d.; seconds, 10d.; rough calf, best, 1s. 2d.; seconds, 10d.; fair calf, best, 1s. 9d.; seconds, 1s. 6d.; pigskins, best, 1s. 6d.; seconds, 1s. 3d.; anglos, 1s. 9d.; seconds, 1s. 6d.; law calf, best, 2s.; seconds, 1s. 10d.; hard-grained goat's, 2s.; best morocco coloured, 2s. 3d.

Marvels of Marbling.

A centre of attraction amid all the many printing and binding activities of the Government Printing Office (U.S.A.), is the paper marbling tank, in charge of an agile marbler whose deft fingers comb the surface of the tranquil waters of the tub and weave thereon beautiful colour combinations and designs, writes Mr. C. M. Littlejohn in the "Inland Printer." Following his skilful combing harmonious patterns of scarlet and emerald, crimson and azure, take definite shape and remain static upon the water. With a simple movement he produces marvellous peacock feathers, dark blue veins, ivory and enamel dots, and an infinite variety of delightful contrasts to adorn some of the fine publications turned out in that office. Visitors pause longest at the fascinating bath with the floating colours, and watch the genial marbler, whose combs and skimmers make quick changes in the surface of the water, where he marbles many sheets of paper with widely diverse shades and colours.

Marbling has become so rare that even printers skilled in other branches of the industry are not familiar with the art, which has lent so picturesque a setting to many old volumes. Many interesting points are explained to them when they pause to watch the process and ask questions of the guide as to the mixtures used. So few marblers are there in the world the process may be said to be almost a lost art. It has been estimated authoritatively that there are only twenty-five marblers practising this art in the United States, and of this number three of the leading members of the craft are employed in the various establishments of the District of Columbia.

Permanent Record of the Art.

The history of the art has been most elusive, with but scattered references here and there throughout the centuries following the birth of printing, and with but little data preserved to the present generation. The majority of publishers and bookbinders who desire marble paper are content with the cheap imitations turned out rapidly and inexpensively by lithographed processes, so the art has been suffering a steady decline, if it indeed flourished at any historic period. In order that something may be known of this art by the present generation as well as by future ones, a permanent collection of photographs showing the bath, colours and designs, as well as the chemicals and instruments used for marbling paper at the Government Printing Office has been secured and deposited in the Graphic Arts Division of the Smithsonian Museum, and Mr. R. P. Tolman, in charge of the division, has prepared short legends for these various pictures and articles forming part of the equipment of the marbler, as well as a brief résumé of the art itself. It is probable that the process was discovered in Holland before the end of the seventeenth century, as marbled paper has been found in some of the Dutch books printed at that time. It is claimed that the Augustinian monks practised marbling in some of their works in 1694, and in later years England and other countries had exponents of the art. Yet to-day marbling seems to occupy but a small position among the printing and graphic arts, the production of marble papers by lithographic processes having much to do with the decline of hand marbling and the paucity of skilled marblers.

Visitors to the Government Printing Office always are attracted and their curiosity is intrigued by the process of marbling and by the water colours used on the gum solution to produce the beautiful effects. The colours are contained in small buckets on the side of the tub, and are dropped from the tip of the paint brush, only a drop at a time. These drippings radiate quickly into large polka dots on the surface of the prepared bath and are transferred to the sheets of paper which the marbler touches gently to the surface holding the colours. As if by magic the transfer is made on the plain white sheet. To stimulate the spread of the colours once they are dropped on the surface, a solution of gall has been chemically mixed with the gum forming the bath. Once the various colours have been dropped from the buckets containing the separately mixed paints and spread upon the solution, the marbler draws a "comb" across the surface to form any design he desires.

The Materials Used.

In the process are used chiefly gum tragacanth, gum hogg (sterculia ureus), Irish moss (carrageen) and flea seed (Plantago psyllium), and the gall which has been mentioned for spreading the water colours. The tragacanth when being prepared for use is soaked in a quantity of water for three days; the Irish moss is well washed, soaked in cold water and boiled for an hour or more; while the flea seed requires a soaking in boiling water before it can be effectively used as one of the ingredients of the bath. The ingredients are dissolved, strained and reduced to their proper consistency by the addition of water, and are then ready for use in the trough, which should be of ample proportions, large enough to take paper of the size to be marbled and to permit the free movement of the comb and skimmer and the arms of the marbler.

When the solution is poured into the tub it should be of sufficient quantity to almost fill it, bringing the surface high and within easy reach of the physical control of the workman, who, in order to produce the best effects, needs ample space and convenience for the delicate manœuvring of the comb. The comb, which is simply a piece of wood holding metal pins in the edge, is drawn in skilful manner across the drops of colour, as many as desired being spread upon the surface. After a pattern has been formed and its transfer made by pressing the paper against the surface, the marbler must use a wooden skimmer in order to clear the surface of the old designs and colours and permit the formation of the new. One sweep of the skimmer and the colour combination is broken. The marbler then drops anew his new shades, recombs or redesigns for the next effect and makes another transfer.

When marbled, the paper must be cut to the proper size of the volume and then glazed. The glazing is accomplished by either passing the paper between heavy steel rollers or rubbing it with a piece of agate set in the end of a hand tool. It is then ready for binding with the printed text.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY

The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.

Representative for Great Britain:

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2

Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,

PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS' BINDERS.

ESTD. 1840. Phone CENTRAL 716.

LOOSE LEAF BINDING ..a.. Speciality.

Send us your enquiries for

LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.

11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C. 4, and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E. 1.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 50s. 4½d., 50s. 9d., Pref., 24s.7½d.; Associated Newspapers, Defd. (New), 6$\frac{15}{16}$, 6$\frac{29}{32}$, Pref., 19s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 5s., 4s. 6d., Pref., 13s. 9¾d.; Jos. Byrom, 8s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, £7 6s. 1½d., £7 8s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 25s. 0d., 20s.; John Dickinson, 27s. 9d., 4¼ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 90; Ilford, 20s. 4½d.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s., Pref., 12s. 6d.; International Linotype, 54¼; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s., Pref., 21s.; Lamson Paragon, 13s. 9d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. Pref., 23s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 68, B Deb., 68½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 9d., 23s.; George Newnes, Pref., 15s.; Odham's Press, 5s. 3d., 5s. 4½d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 10s. 3d., 12s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 11s. 3d., 10s. 9d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 77s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 90s. 7½d., 90s., Pref., 24s. 6d., 23s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, Pref., 95s., 94s. 8¼d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16½, 16¾; Weldon's, 34s. 9d., 34s.; Wyman and Sons, 26s. 6d., Pref., 16s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH CO.—The directors of this Manchester company have decided to capitalise part of the reserves and to distribute the same in the form of 10 per cent. non-cumulative preferred ordinary shares of £1 each among the ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one for every two ordinary held. This will absorb practically £500,000 of the reserve. The company has at present an issued capital of £1,687,390, of which £998,100 is in ordinary shares, £389,290 in 6 per cent. first preference, and £300,000 in 7½ per cent. second preference. The reserve fund amounts to £580,000, and investments at or below cost stood in the last balance-sheet at £455,663. Last year the company paid 15 per cent., tax free.

RAPHAEL TUCK AND SONS.—The accounts for the year to April 30th last, after providing for depreciation, income-tax, etc., show a profit of £47,389, against £48,163 for the previous year. The ordinary dividend is again 10 per cent. (including the interim payment of 4 per cent. already made), while £2,577 is transferred to special dividend reserve fund and £5,881 carried forward, against £5,727 brought in. The reserve accounts now stand as follows: Capital reserve, £8,845; special dividend reserve, £60,169; general reserve, £35,042. The various departments of the company's business, it is stated, maintain their sound and healthy condition.

UNITED PRESS.—It was announced in Tuesday's *London Gazette* that a first dividend of 8s. 6d. will be paid on October 31st in respect of the United Press, Ltd.

NEW COMPANIES.

RUMPH AND WAITE, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; process engravers, printers and stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. J. Rumph, A. V. Waite and Mrs. C. A. Marr. Registered office: 3c, Shoe-lane, E.C.4.

HAMMOND AND GRIFFITHS, LTD.—Capital £3,000; to adopt an agreement with H. B. Hammond, and to carry on the business of printers, stationers and advertisers as formerly carried on by the said vendor at 1, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. Private company. First directors: H. B. Hammond and C. J. B. Griffiths. Registered office: 1, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

G. H. KNIGHTS, LTD.—Capital £1,000; printers, publishers, bookbinders, stationers, lithographers, engravers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: G. H. Knights, G. N. Davies and Mrs. F. Davies. Registered office: 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1.

J. BAINES, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer and lithographer, now carried on by J. Baines at 48, Nelson-road, Gillingham, Kent, as "J. Baines," and to carry on the business of newspaper, magazine, book, commercial and general printers and publishers, newspaper owners and press agents, lithographic and colour printers, etc. Private company. Permanent directors: E. Millett and J. C. Dodd. Registered office: George-yard, Barnsley.

E. J. REID AND CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000; to carry on the business of an advertising contractor and agent, as formerly carried on by T. H. Wilkins as "E. J. Reid and Co." at 49-50, Watling-street, E.C.2, and that of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. First directors: T. H. Wilkins and E. G. Collins. Registered office: 49-50, Watling-street, E.C.

WORLD MARKETS, LTD.—Nominal capital of £50,000; to promote and protect commerce generally in all parts of the world; to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and general publishers, printers, lithographers, engravers and advertising agents, warehousemen, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. F. Nash and J. A. D. Gillespie.

THE GREYFRIARS PRESS, LTD.—Nominal capital of £400,000; to adopt an agreement with Wm. C. Iliffe and Sir Edward M. Iliffe, to hold acquire and deal in shares, stocks, bonds or other securities, and land, houses and other property, to carry on the business of agents, trustees, managers, attorneys, treasurers and secretaries, to undertake and execute all kinds of financial, commercial and other operations, to promote companies, etc. Private company. First directors: Sir Edward M. Iliffe and W. Coker Iliffe.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

LAKEMAN AND TUCKER, LTD., printers, etc. London.—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures, authorised September 29th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including any capital for the time being issued and uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

CAFFRY AND PRIESTLEY, LTD. (general and artistic printers, stationers, etc., Nelson)—Satisfaction in full on October 4th, 1923, of mortgage dated September 4th, 1903, securing £300.

SHAKESPEARE PRESS (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures, authorised September 12th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any), the whole amount being now issued.

GARNETT MEPHAM AND FISHER, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Brighton).—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on July 1st, 1923, of debentures dated August 12th, 1915, securing £400.

SWINDON PRESS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £12,250 debentures authorised September 24th, 1923, constituting a fixed charge on the company's freehold land and buildings erected thereon, machinery and goodwill, and a floating security on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued (ranking *pari passu* with such of the £17,500 prior debentures as are outstanding).

HUDSON SCOTT AND SONS, LTD., printers, decorative boxmakers, etc., Carlisle.—Satisfaction (a) to the extent of £600 on October 1st, 1923, of debentures dated October 1st, 1913, securing £18,400, and (b) to the extent of £7,200 on October 1st, 1923, of debentures dated October 1st, 1918, securing £12,200.

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE, LTD.—Particulars filed of £25,000 debentures authorised on September 26th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

WESTMINSTER PRESS, LTD.—Issue on September 26th, 1923, of £25,000 debentures, part of a series already issued.

THOMAS AND GREEN, LTD.—Satisfaction of debentures dated July 1st, 1903, September 13th, 1905, June 9th, 1909, and February 3rd, 1911, for securing £20,000, and of second debenture, dated May 24th, 1922, for securing £40,000. Issue of series of debentures dated October 1st, 1923, for securing £60,000, secured on the undertaking and property of the company, both present and future, including uncalled capital. Mortgage dated October 2nd, 1923, in favour of the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., to secure all sums from time to time owing, secured on freehold land and property at Wooburn, Bucks.

BARNES (SOUTHSEA), LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in paper).—Transfer of mortgage and further charge on 85, Palmerston-road, Southsea, dated September 26th, 1923, to secure £2,000. Holder: H. Brake, "Tintern," Bedhampton, Hants.

BUSBRIDGE AND CO. (1919), LTD., paper manufacturers, etc., London.—Satisfaction to the extent of £8,000 on April 23rd, 1923, of debentures dated April 9th, 1919, securing £24,000.

SHEFFIELD INDEPENDENT PRESS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised September 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued (ranking *pari passu* with £60,000 debentures issued pursuant to resolution dated July 8th, 1920).

WIPES
- for -
STAMPERS
(PILGRIM MAKE).
For the Waite & Johnson Presses

Stocked in all the usual widths, with diameter 9", Core 2" round.

Pilgrim Wipes have stood the test of many years, and the special features that made them the most economical are still maintained at pre-war standards.

Pilgrim Wipes can only be obtained through:—

M. W. RAGGETT
23, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1
And BEECHEN GROVE, WATFORD.

Telephones:
London—City 4105. Watford—Watford 900.
Telegrams:
"Paprika, Cent, London," "Paprika, Watford."

Digitized by Google

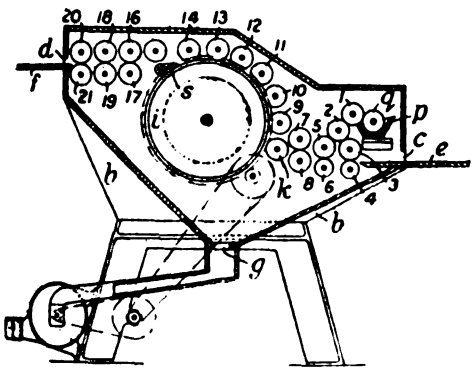
New Inventions

Bookbinding Inks.

Metallic-pigment and other inks for application by heated stamps to bookbindings, labels, etc., as patented by the Alchemic Gold Co., Inc., are made with a vehicle consisting of a resinous thickening agent, such as colophony, dammar, copal, Burgundy pitch, Canada balsam, or benzoin, dissolved in a solvent having a boiling-point between the limits 200 degs. to 300 degs. C., specified solvents being terpineol and other derivatives of the terpene series, benzyl alcohol, aromatic esters such as terpinyl acetate, benzyl acetate and ethyl benzoate, and oil of dammar resin.

Bronzing Machines.

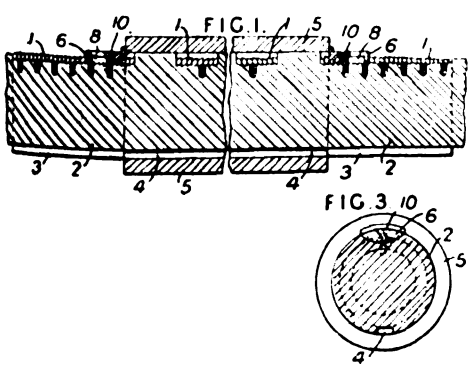
Mr. G. Newsum, whose name is well-known in the trade in connection with printing and bronzing machinery, has patented a bronzing machine of the cylinder and roller type in which the use of grippers is dispensed with. It consists of a casing *b* with a rotating cylinder *i* and a plurality of burnishing rollers 9 . . 14, pairs of rollers 3 . . 8 which forward the sheets from the feed-board *e* through the opening *c* to the periphery of the cylinder *i*, and pairs of rollers 16 . . 21 which deliver the sheets through the exit *d* in the



casing to the delivery table *f*. Bronze contained in a trough *p* is picked up by the roller *q* and transferred by rollers 1, 2 to the forwarding rollers 3, 5, surplus bronze being removed from the front of the sheets by roller 7 and any bronze on the back of the sheets by a brush or roller *k*. A finger *s* switches the sheets off the cylinder *i* to the delivery rollers 16 . . 21, which latter serve also as dusting-off rollers. Specification 152,053 is referred to.

Securing Printing Rollers.

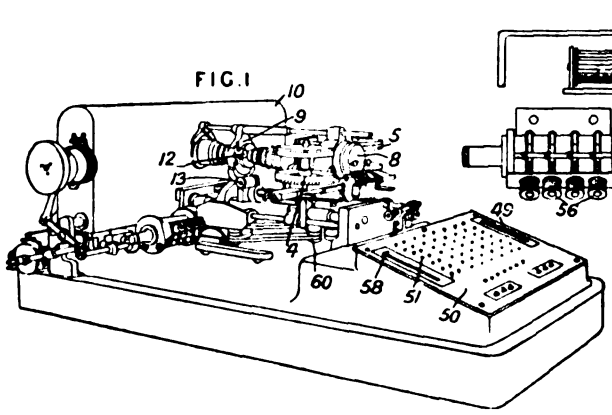
In this invention, printing-rollers are secured against longitudinal movement upon their mandrels by means of members adjustably secured to racks formed on the



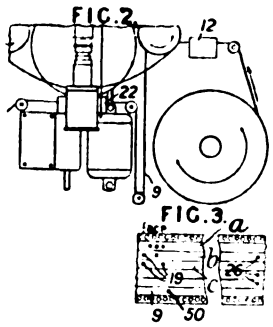
mandrel, or on a member provided thereon, and engaging the ends of the roller. In one form, Figs. 1 and 3, the roller 5, which is secured to the mandrel 2 by the ordinary key 4 and key way 3, is prevented from moving longitudinally by toothed blocks 6 engaging rows of concave teeth 1 and secured adjustably to the mandrel by screws 10 and slots 8. The teeth 1 may form a continuous rack or, as shown, may be arranged as short racks to suit standard lengths of rollers. In another form, the teeth 1 are provided on a member arranged at the bottom of the keyway 3, the blocks 6 engaging the ends of the key 4. The invention is patented by Messrs. E. Crawshaw and W. Stuart.

Photo Type-Setting.

Mr. E. K. Hunter has patented an invention whereby printers' composing apparatus of the kind comprising means controlled by a perforated strip for selectively projecting characters on to a sensitive surface, the strip 9 is provided with word-spacing perforations 50 and justifying-perforations 26 which co-operate to impart a uniform justified word-spacing movement to the sensitive-surface carrier. The keys for forming the character-



perforations 19 and word-spacing perforations 50 operate counters showing the sum of the spaces occupied by the characters, and the number of spaces respectively. The sum is automatically subtracted from the length of the line, and divided by the number of spaces, and perforations 26 representing the quotient are then made in a part of the strip following the normal perforations. The keys may operate the punches and counters by electric means. The prepared strip is passed through normal and master control boxes 12, 22 containing electric or like devices arranged so that when the perforations 26 are presented



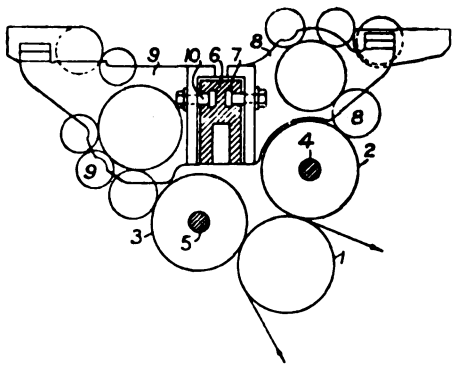
in the box 12, the differential mechanism described in Specification 200,127 is set, this mechanism being operated to impart feed to the sensitive-surface carrier each time a perforation 50 is presented in the box 22. The perforations in the strip may be arranged on longitudinal areas, *a*, *b*, *c* . . . having code values 1, 2, 4 . . . . and each symbol is assigned a code-value equal to the sum of the code-values of the perforations representing the symbol. Specification 195,104 is referred to.

Printing Plate Production.

A tablet for the preparation of originals for the photographic production of printing plates, particularly for printing "white-line" wood-cuts is patented by Mr. H. R. Morgan, and comprises a foundation consisting of wax or a mixture of wax with a suitable white material, and a thin black or other dark coloured coating. The design is cut into the tablet by a burin, scraper, or other tool, gradation in the width of the white line being easily obtained by the use of a tapered tool. Preferably the foundation consists of two parts of Japan wax and one part of precipitated chalk, and the dark coating of Indian ink or lamp-black.

For Stop-Press Matter.

Under an invention patented by Messrs. E. T. Morris and T. J. Mills, seal or edition headings and late or stop-press news are printed on newspapers, in the desired positions and colours, by an arrangement comprising two cylinders on separate shafts spaced sufficiently far apart to enable the cylinders to be adjusted to any position for printing in the same column in different colours, or in different columns. The cylinders 2, 3, for printing edition headings and late news respectively are arranged upon shafts 4, 5, spaced apart a sufficient distance to enable the cylinders to be moved past one another, so that either cylinder can be set to print in the required column of a printed paper passing over an impression cylinder 1. The inking-mechanisms are also arranged so that they can be moved past one another. The inking-mechanism 8, 9, are adjustable on a bar 6



formed with T-slots 7 to receive bolts 10 by which the inking-mechanisms are secured in the desired positions.

Paper Containers.

A British patent has been granted to Hydroloid Ltd., covering an invention for the manufacture of paper vessels and containers.

Vessels and containers such as paper bags, drinking vessels and plates are formed of paper which is either previously or subsequently treated with sizing material such as animal size, casein or albumen, then passed between pressure rollers either in the sizing material or subsequently, and is also treated with alum, chrome salts, formalin, &c., to harden the size and render it insoluble in water, the hardening material being mixed with the sizing material or used after the sizing. Acids, such as lactic acid, or alkalis, such as caustic soda, may be added to the size. The paper may be allowed to stand in a wet state both before and after hardening, and may be cooled by a current of cold air prior to drying on skeleton drums by warm air. Glycerine or an easily emulsifiable material, such as soap or castor oil, may be employed to toughen the treated paper, and a coat of transparent varnish may be applied to impart flexibility to the paper.

Let the idea get into your head that you are going to fail and you are pretty sure to prove a good prophet.

Digitized by Google

Simplified Typography Commended

Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi at Birmingham.

As previously briefly announced in our columns, Mr. Chas. T. Jacobi, formerly managing partner of the Chiswick Press, delivered a lantern lecture on "The Advantages of Simplified Typography" at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Birmingham, on the 4th instant. The chair was taken by Councillor Percival Jones, president of the Birmingham Master Printers' Association.

In expressing his appreciation of the honour of being invited to deliver the first of the series of lectures for the session, Mr. Jacobi remarked that he felt he was thereby renewing the acquaintance of some old friends. The principal of the School, Mr. Fletcher, he had met at Leicester some years ago, and was familiar with the good work that gentleman had done there. The speaker also made appreciative personal references to Councillor Percival Jones and Mr. D. R. King, secretary of the Midland Master Printers' Alliance. Mr. Jacobi went on to remark upon the good equipment possessed by the Birmingham Central School, which, he said, provided every facility for turning out really good work.

Proceeding to discuss typography, Mr. Jacobi showed on the screen examples of the old style of work involving a multiplicity of different faces. He was thankful, he said, that a more simple form of lettering and of display now prevailed in general work, and this was largely attributable to the influence of the various technical classes. With the aid of lantern slides the connection was shown between early MS. books and the types now in every-day use

In a reference to the work of American type designers, credit was given to the excellent designs produced by Bruce Rogers and F. W. Goudy, and type faces by these designers as adopted by English printers were shown on the screen. Mr. Jacobi remarked that previously American printers had relied somewhat on the English market for the best founts, but he thought the position was now becoming reversed, for we were indebted to America for some very good designs, suitable not only for book work but also for commercial or jobbing work. Formerly we were flooded from the other side of the Atlantic with jobbing types of most grotesque or fantastic character, but fortunately it was now realised that all lettering should be more simple and devoid of so many eccentricities.

The speaker dealt also with the principles of lay-out, and commended the simplified styles of the present-day which have superseded the old fashion, with its elaborate and meaningless use of decorative matter.

In commending to his hearers a study of the literature of printing, Mr. Jacobi pointed out the value of the trade Press with its technical information and news of trade developments which helped to keep the student up-to-date.

A final word of cheer was given to those students who were inclined to be discouraged by past failure in their work. Experience was gained, said Mr. Jacobi, by way of errors and mistakes; perseverance was the real secret of success.

Paper and Stationery for Egypt.

His Majesty's Commercial Agent for Egypt has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade copies of the specification and conditions of tender for the supply of paper and stationery required by the Central Stores Department Cairo, for the year 1924-25. Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on November 29th, 1923.

The London office of the Egyptian and Sudanese State Railways, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1, has notified the Department of Overseas Trade that samples of a few of the articles required are available for inspection by interested firms provided that three days notice is given.

A copy of the conditions of tender and specification may be seen by interested United Kingdom firms on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 41), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. A limited number of copies are also available for firms in the provinces, who are unable to arrange for inspection in London. (Reference 11614/F.E./M.P.)

L. & C.M.P. Alliance at Llandudno.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Master Printers' Alliance have held another successful business and social week-end, the autumnal gathering having taken place at Llandudno from Friday to Monday last. The meeting place being in Wales, an invitation had been extended to the members of the North Wales Alliance, and there was a fair sprinkling of members from the latter Alliance among the seventy or so ladies and gentlemen who were assembled at the Imperial Hotel.

The party began to arrive on Friday evening, and the very full programme commenced on Saturday morning with golf and bowling matches. Ladies as well as gentlemen competed for the golf prizes, but owing to the state of the greens, ladies were debarred from participating in the bowling, and the prizes provided went to swell the number to be won at the whist drive that took place in the evening, when dancing was also indulged in.

At the business meeting in the afternoon, Mr. W. M. Schofield, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance was in the chair, and welcomed to the meeting Mr. W. B. Wykes, vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers and Mr. W. H. Powlson, president of the North Wales Alliance, and the other visitors.

Mr. W. B. Wykes expressed sorrow at the absence of Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation, owing to bereavement. He went on to describe the activities of the Federation, referring to its democratic constitution and the work of the 25 committees that deal with matters affecting all printers. Other matters he touched upon were the understanding arrived at with wholesale paper merchants with regard to the supply of paper to consumers, municipal and State printing, postal rates, collective advertising, and the costing campaigns in the Midland and the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliances.

Mr. Powlson foreshadowed the time when every printer would want to belong to the Federation and the membership would ballot as to whether they should be accepted.

A lively discussion ensued on the subject of collective advertising in which Mr. H. Woodrow, Mr. J. S. Brunton, Mr. F. Rickett and others took part.

The dinner in the evening was a most successful and happy function. The toast of "The Federation of Master Printers" was proposed by Mr. W. M. Schofield and responded to by Mr. W. B. Wykes, who, in the absence of Mr. Goodwin, also proposed "The Lancashire and Cheshire Master Printers' Alliance." To this Mr. J. S. Brunton (vice-president of the Alliance) responded. The "Alliance Humorist"—Mr. E. Gloner (Manchester) was called upon to propose "The Ladies," and he was all but outrivalled in his forte by Mrs. Pollard (Oldham) who replied. The last toast was "The Visitors," and this was ably handled by Mr. A. Bethell (past president of the Alliance, and president of the Manchester and Salford Association), and Mr. W. H. Powlson (president of the North Wales Alliance).

From this last toast arose the outstanding feature of the week-end. After Mr. Powlson had replied in reminiscent vein to Mr. Bethell, he produced an attaché case. From this he drew forth some old coins and medals concerning printing, and finished up by handing to the chairman some old and valuable prints to be used for the benefit of the Printers' War Orphan Fund. Throughout the day, Mr. Bethell, who is chairman of the Joint Industrial Council committee responsible for this Fund, had had the "Flag Day" on his mind, but these prints gave him his opportunity. Later in the evening he was constituted auctioneer, and the prints were "sold" by Dutch auction, and realised the sum of £118. Mr. W. Geo. White, the untiring secretary of the Alliance, cheerfully accepted the position of auctioneer's clerk, and was kept busy during the remainder of the week-end on the duties which this new job imposed. Moreover, at the end of the auction the prints remained with the auctioneer, and will be handed to Mr. Wykes for similar use in other parts of the country.

WITH the Bulletin of the Federation of British Industries there is now being published quarterly a Trade Barometer which is intended to assist traders to forecast business conditions.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Brown, A. A. Collapsible cardboard boxes. 24,880.
Brown, A. M. Writing pads. 24,706.
Chambon, L. Machine for interfolding sheets of paper. 24,761.
Hare, F. C. Loose-leaf binder. 24,866.
Horner, J. H. Machines for simultaneously printing figures and words. 24,913.
Levy, A. Means for securing envelope flaps. 24,696, 24,697.
Longhurst, A. and Windebank, H. Envelopes. 24,925.
Roneo, Ltd., and Storey, W. H. Type composing sticks. 24,586.
Roneo, Ltd., and Storey, W. H. Distributing sticks for type. 24,718.
Rose, Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd. Wrapping, etc., machines. 24,329.
Vogtlandische Maschinen-Fabrik vorm. J. C. and H. Dietrich Akt.-Ges. Transfer mechanisms for printing machines. 24,385.
Wade, H. (McFarland). Typographic composing machines. 24,513, 24,514.
Yelland, T. C. Stop plate for type composing machines. 24,419

Specifications Published.

1923.

Adams, T. H. Devices for perforating paper for filing purposes. 204,506.
American Type Founders' Co. Printing presses. 184,174.
Hugo, T. Envelope making machines. 204,586.
Mandler, E., and Mandler, O. Apparatus for facilitating the reading of manuscript and other documents for use with typewriters, typesetting machines, and the like. 182,137.
Thalmann, E. Type-cleaning preparation and process for making same. 195,581.
Wrigley, H. W., and Ridgway, J. A. Transparent or other sheath or protection for the edges of cards, sheets of paper, folders, or the like. 204,429.
Wycherley, S. R., and Smith, W. R. C. Envelope making machines. 204,547.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Vogtlandische Maschinenfabrik (vorm. J. C. and H. Dietrich) Akt. Ges. Transfer mechanism for printing machines. 204,723.

Paper for Argentine Mint.

The Commercial Secretary at Buenos Aires (Mr. H. O. Chalkley, C.B.E.) has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade, a copy of the conditions of tender, specifications and samples of paper for the printing of postage stamps, Exchequer and Inland Revenue securities, etc., required by the Argentine Mint.

Tenders must be presented by January 2nd, 1924, on stamped paper by a duly authorised representative and enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Senor Director de la Casa Moneda, Buenos Aires, accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the Argentine Bank of the Nation of an amount equivalent to 3 per cent. of the tender price.

Quotations must be in Argentine gold c.i.f. Buenos Aires. Payment will be made to the local representative after inspection and approval of the consignment.

The paper is to be delivered in three equal parts, counting from date boat arrives at the port and not from date of delivery of documents, on July 1st, September 1st and November 1st respectively.

Samples of the paper and a translation of the conditions of contract, specifications, etc., may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, Room 41, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1, up to October 30th, after which date they will be available for loan to firms in the provinces who are not in a position to inspect them in London.

In the event of any interested United Kingdom firms being unrepresented in the Argentine Republic, the Department will be pleased to suggest the names of local firms who have been reported as being suitable to act as representatives for the submission of tenders

Digitized by Google

Reviews of Samples, etc.

Photogravure Papers.

Evidently having reference to a recent comment regarding photogravure printing a volume showing gravure papers in several tones and substances has been placed in our hands by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. The production, which embodies excellent photogravure reproductions in monotone and colour, has been arranged in collaboration with the engraving firm and the ink-maker, the former the Sun Engraving Co. and the latter Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons. The highest praise we can bestow upon the effort is that it is as successful as any that have come over from the States, where they are the leading specialists of the world in matters of this kind. If we rate our standard in advertising according to U.S.A. practice, we are not in the least inclined to judge our paper-making on a similar basis. The English paper-maker could always make paper, and especially printing paper, better than anyone else. The character of photogravure paper is essentially English and it only remained for the home mill to investigate the especial requirements of the photogravure process in order to produce grades of paper embodying everything that could be desired. In the volume in question Dickinson's have demonstrated that their Croxley mill can set a lead in the manufacture of photogravure paper calculated to bring out all the most delicate detail of the process in an economical manner.

De Luxe Cover Papers.

Bartons' Paper and Cardboard Co., Ltd., of Birmingham, is numbered in the ranks of the real service houses in the trade. In this matter we speak from actual experience. The advertising agent or printer who seeks to perform better work and pass from the repeat or copy style to the creative will find help and inspiration in the paper carried and the samples issued by this house. At the moment we are perusing a new booklet of Khorosan Covers, a wonderfully effective production on the loose-leaf principle and strongly cased. Khorosan Covers in paper and board substances are shown with a finish reminiscent of antique hide and suitably termed cordovan. Eight art shades of distinctive character are shown in this series and each specimen is printed with suggestive colour schemings. Equally beautiful is the Luristan set of cover papers shown in six Persian colourings, daintily intermingled with a suggestion of various tones. Luristan covers are produced in four finishes, matt, seal, persian and antelope, and in two substances paper and board.

Pasteboards.

Messrs. T. W. Leigh and Co., of Liverpool, submit for our inspection several sets of white pasteboards manufactured by Messrs. Bradbury Bros., Ltd., of Eaton and Albion Mill, Congleton, for whom they are the sole selling agents in England. We have before referred to Leigh's of Liverpool, as one of the merchanting houses which thoroughly understand the principles of correct distribution and act upon them. Leighs are no less fortunate in having Bradbury's to support them than Bradbury's are in having the Leigh method of distribution. On their merits the boards of which we have sample sets will sell. They will sell because they have the quality, offer a wide range and rank competitively in price.

Ewart and Collis.—The directors of Ewart and Son have issued a circular to shareholders in Ewart and Collis in which they criticise the terms of the proposed sale of the Sunbury Works, etc. They state that they are personally large shareholders in Ewart and Collis, and that they have requested the board of that company to summon a meeting of shareholders to consider resolutions to place Ewart and Collis in voluntary liquidation forthwith, and to appoint an independent chartered accountant to be liquidator.

A new Birmingham by-law makes it an offence to throw paper in the street, and the first prosecution took place last week, when a man was ordered to pay the cost of the proceedings for having torn up a number of bills and scattered the pieces on the road.

Nickerson Bros.
(Established 1848),
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.2,
and
Alscot Road, Bermondsey. S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, WORSHIP ST., LONDON, E.C.

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:
JOIN THE
Printers' Provident Association
(Registered Friendly Society)
AND OBTAIN
UNEMPLOYMENT
SUPERANNUATION
— and —
FUNERAL BENEFITS
at Lower Subscriptions than offered by any trade union.
Other Advantages:
AMPLE FUNDS
FREE EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY
NO INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR LIBERTY
For forms of application for membership, rates of subscription and further information, apply to the Secretary:—
STANLEY G. C. JACOBS,
39-40, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Though Non-Union— Why Be Improvident?

BOARDS
LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.
DEXTRINE
AND
COLD GLUES.
Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.
Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.
BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.
HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.
Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'British and Colonial Printer and Stationer'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name..... .....

Address (in full).. .....

.....

..... *19*...

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

The Japan Earthquake.

Harrowing Experiences of Messrs. Lendrum's Agent.

Mr. R. E. Cook writes Graphic Description.

Mr. R. E. Cook the representative of Lendrum, Ltd., in Japan, has written a letter to Mr. E. S. Lendrum telling in graphic language the story of the Japanese earthquake as he witnessed it.

Writing from Kobe, under date September 12th, he says:

At the first shock I was in the office and made straight for a doorway, and I think to this I owe my escape. There was no time to think of anything. The violence of the shocks was so great that it was difficult to keep in the doorway. It seemed as if the furies were determined to dislodge me from the refuge I had taken. I felt the building heaving in all directions and then falling away from me on either side. Then the door fell off its hinges across my head and I held it up with my arm. Pieces of masonry were falling all the time and I cannot say how long the tremors lasted, but it seemed an interminable age.

It was a bright, hot day and yet clouds of dust and plaster from the falling buildings had turned it almost into night. When the first big quake subsided and the dust had cleared I found I had nothing but the sky above me, wreckage all round, and here was I perched on the top floor of our building. As I left my doorway I saw I had a sheer drop to the ground, which was piled high with wreckage. As for the staff I could see nothing of them for piles of debris, but luckily I had given most of them Saturday off and had in only one clerk and two office boys. I cannot say what happened to them as I seemed completely isolated up aloft.

I started out to find my wife, who was on the Bluff about a mile away. There were no roads left, so had to climb over tops of fallen houses, but nothing delayed me. I had to cross over an over-turned rikisha which was in my way and got caught in the revolving wheel and put my knee out. As every prominent landmark had gone I had to make my way to the Bluff by sense of direction only. The whole of one side of the Bluff had fallen, carrying with it houses, and causing further havoc in Motomachi. After considerable effort I managed to climb the Bluff and the devastation there was even more complete than below. I finally reached the spot where I thought our house should be and found my wife, distracted, coming to meet me.

When the quake came she was outside the garage and was thrown into the fence near the house. She tried to get up, but the earth was heaving too much, but she scrambled on all fours across about ten feet to climb on to another fence, crouching to escape the falling débris. By that time the church immediately at the back of our house had collapsed, part of it being saved from falling on her by the garage roof. Houses opposite in our lane collapsed like packs of cards before the quake had finished, with all the occupants inside. The two next door burst into flames at once, and our own house heaved up and down, but only partially collapsed, our house being one of the four that remained in the whole of the Bluff, but everything since has been destroyed by fire.

There was no time to be lost, as fires had already broken out all round and the three houses burning in our narrow lane were too near to be safe. My cook, in hysterics, pointed to a heap of fallen masonry at the side of the house imploring me to extricate her two children somewhere underneath. I tried several times, but it was useless, as I was unable to lift even a stone, being spent and exhausted. Another woman nearby called out without a tear, "Oh, God! will nobody get my children out?" There were two mites, but no earthly chance. Our amah had gone and we never saw her again.

After the Quake the Typhoon.

Soon after the quake a typhoon sprang up and fanned the flames. We saw that we should only be trapped in the fires, and so I fought my way into the house. I had still time to gather up my wife's engagement ring and a few things of value from the dressing table. The heat of the sun was also getting intense. We made our way out of Yokohama to the open space. On the way more violent shocks caused us to take shelter for a long time under some trees, where Japanese women gave us cold tea to drink, but we had to move from here as it was dangerous, the houses nearby having broken into flames, which were being fanned by the wind.

The earth everywhere showed huge fissures and the side of the hills had fallen away in all places. We came out on the road running through Yokohama and met the first three British refugees, three Scotsmen from the Banks, one of whom had his head cut open almost from end to end. When we came to the house of a friend situated on the edge of the cliffs overlooking the sea we set to work to bandage our wounded friend, but no water could be had, so we had to make use of some ice which we found in a house near by. The poor fellow was nearly delirious, but my wife and I managed to hold him down. We did not think it safe to remain long in this place, as we were too near the edge of the cliffs, and earthquakes were taking place the whole time. We did not want to be saved from the big one to perish in a smaller one down the side of the cliffs.

We sought refuge on the racecourse and here we met about a dozen British families, including many wee babes and aged parents. It worried us not to see the numbers increasing, as we feared this place would be the only possible one to escape to, owing to the terrible fires which were spreading all over Yokohama through the typhoon. Several men walked in during the night from Tokio, some 14 miles away. We found drink galore in the Golf Club House, which had withstood the earthquakes, being only a wood hut.

A Night of Horror.

I cannot stop to describe the terrible night, with all its incessant tremors and the noises of burning Yokohama and the cries of the homeless. We could hear the crackling of the flames miles away. The majority of the Japanese refused to leave their homes, while thousands of them camped out on the open spaces, bearing their loss with remarkable fortitude. The fumes of burning oil from all sides nearly choked us. However, sleep was impossible for anyone with the flames burning up the neighbourhood.

We could not have stayed very long in this place, as there was nothing but a few tins of biscuits among us all. As a matter of fact we had very little, if anything, to eat for 24 hours after the quake. It was fortunately a warm night and we all found a bed on the putting greens, as we would not trust ourselves to sleeping (?) under any kind of structure.

The next morning after sunrise we washed in a stream running through the course, and at about 7 someone arrived from another outlying part of Yokohama (the Y. C. and A. C. Ground) saying that there were a few foreigners there also, where the Club House had also been their salvation. This messenger also told us that there were boats in the harbour which would take us off if we could manage to walk back along the devastated Bluff to the waterside. This was glorious news, but we were all in fear and trembling of having to negotiate the awful shambles for about two miles. Our sorry looking party made its way slowly along through the "Dirty Village," where the houses were entirely of wood and nearly meeting over our head. The occupants were even trying to put their houses back into some sort of condition, although subsequent quakes (there have been 700 recorded already since the big one) must have brought what was left to the ground.

Havoc at the Bluff.

When we got to the Bluff itself it was impossible to recognise it as the same place. There was not a house which had not been burned out and there were huge cracks in the earth. The width of the Bluff had been reduced in places to that of a footpath. I cannot describe the utter horror of it all. I never saw France's devastated regions, but I am sure nothing could have been so terrible as this. Yokohama was a complete smouldering or burned-out city from end to end. We passed our house and, surprising to relate, the flames had only just that minute reached it. In spite of my wife's protests I determined to rush in and secure some clothes for her. I found my way into the bedroom, where wardrobes were flung face down to the ground, and grabbed hold of the first bunch of things I could lay hold of—it included an opera cloak and a white serge costume! On the way out I saw a package of Imari plates which I had bought for her the day before at Myanoshito, and I grabbed these too, our only souvenir. Outside my poor distracted cook and her husband met me and told me they had not been able to find their children.

We finally got down to the sea shore, after passing many an incident and scene which would wring many an ex-resident's heart. Of the hospital there was nothing left but the burned out beds. On the shore there were hundreds of refugees of all nationalities, and it was a pitiful sight. Chinese seemed to predominate and they had to be knocked off the rescuing boats so that we could get the women and children and aged on board.

The wait for the boats was a terrifying suspense. Yokohama was still burning furiously, as the oil tanks and barges were alight. The Japanese as a whole acted splendidly, especially the amahs, who refused to leave their masters and mistresses and children, but the sendos (men who ply the sampans and motor launches) refused to take any refugees out to the boats and even demanded 50 yen per person from people who hadn't a bean in the world. The British and American boats were simply marvellous and did wonderful work.

The Burning Sea.

The danger was not over when we got on to the ship's boats, as the oil had spread on the surface of the water in the harbour and was burning at a furious rate. It was four feet deep and endangering the safety of the rescued and rescuers. Launches were continually cutting patches round the steamers and crews were throwing water over the sides of the ships to prevent fire. In the end it became so bad that vessels had to go outside the breakwater. Even the latter had not escaped injury, as the quake had sunk a large part of it and this made navigation very difficult.

There were many wounded cases on board, and we were the last boat-load they took on. There were 500 refugees on this boat alone, 170 being Chinese. Many of the very badly crushed and wounded died on board, and their ends were all marked with wonderful fortitude, but they must have suffered agonies.

As the wireless could not get Kobe for some time it was feared that Kobe also—in fact the whole of Japan—was laid waste, and we quite expected and hoped we should have to go on to Shanghai. But this was not so, and as we were short of provisions we had to go on short rations in food and water—two meals a day. Can you imagine the sigh of relief which we all heaved as 12 hours later we lifted anchor? We have seen the last of this awful place and no one who was in the quake and fire ever wants to go there again. From the sea Yokohama is a completely devasted region.

The officers and crew of the "Dongola" were marvellous, and I am sure for the three days we were on board not one of them could have had a wink of sleep, particularly the stewardesses, who never stopped ministering to the wants of the wounded and dying.

On the way to Kobe we saw further evidence of damage by the quake to such places as Yakosuka—the big naval base, the forts at the entrance to Tokio Bay and several places within a radius of about 50 miles from Yokohama, which apparently was the centre of the disturbance. On arrival at Kobe we found only one steamer had got in in front of us, and you may be sure there were anxious crowds to meet the boat.

We had only the clothes we stood up in until our kind friends gave us a few, but there are many hundreds of refugees similarly placed to us. The clothes we came away in are, of course, torn and dirty and oil-covered. We have lost everything we possessed except a few of my wife's rings and two or three dresses. I arrived with 70 sen in my pocket (about 1s. 5d.). However, I think the Hong Kong Bank will pay us any money we can prove as being on deposit with them, and this will at least make things a bit brighter. Apparently, as far as Kotani can see at the moment, there are absolutely no prospects of doing anything whatever in Tokio, as well as in Yokohama, for the present at least, and they are all coming up to Kobe to make the best possible dispositions until conditions in Tokio and Yokohama show an improvement. The safes and everything in the office have been burned out and we cannot as yet see how we stand.

Norwegian Paper Market.—*Farmand* states that the volume of inquiries has been reduced, and prices are giving way to some extent. This state of affairs especially covers market conditions in finer brands, while the demand for kraft has improved slightly, when compared with the preceding weeks.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GAUGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. Established 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE


RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, Ltd
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE,
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
Latest Improved Models.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1855.
For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades
Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.
Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec. of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr. H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)
Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.
OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.2.
Telephone: Bank 5414-5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.
This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd., for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.
STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES
} Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities £1 1s. per annum.
A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

Hand-Made Paper Stalwart.

Retirement of Mr. Arthur Saword.

The retirement of Mr. Arthur Saword from active participation in the hand-made paper industry marks a period in an interesting career.

When asked for some of his recollections of his branch of the industry, Mr. Saword pointed out that the paper trade with which he has all through his career been associated —viz., hand-made paper—does not lend itself a great deal to changes, as the process of manufacture – *i.e.*, by hand—is much about the same to-day as it was when the industry was first brought from abroad to this country a couple of hundred years or more ago.

It is now over 35 years since Mr. Saword first went to Alton in Hampshire to succeed Mr. John Henry Spicer, who was then retiring from the King's Mill situated in that town and owned by Messrs. Spicer Brothers. This was in the year 1888 and Mr. Saword continued to manage the mill—and on one day a week came to London to sell paper, etc.—right up to the year 1910, when for economy and other good reasons, it was determined to transfer the whole of the business and work-people to the new and very up-to-date present mills at Eynsford in Kent, where the two businesses are run conjointly and respectively under the titles of H. and W. R. Spicer and Co. and Arnold and Foster, Ltd.

Upon being transferred to the mills at Eynsford in the year 1910, Mr. Saword was created a director of Arnold and Foster, Ltd., which position he has held up to the present, now over 13 years.

One of the noteworthy incidents which occurred in his later career at the Eynsford mills arose out of the Great War, when paper money was issued by the British Government, and Arnold and Foster, Ltd., were called upon to make this money paper. Mr. Saword, therefore, saw millions of 10s. Treasury notes turned out every week for some years continuously.

Mr. Saword's recollections of personal trade associations are of the pleasantest. During the whole period he has been connected with the paper trade, he has invariably found all the members of the trade with whom he has come in contact during the whole 35 years to be of the best, and in leaving it for retirement he does so with much regret; but his three score years and ten demand the rest which he has so well earned.



Photo, Miles and Kaye, London.

MR. ARTHUR SAWORD.

FURTHER contributions to the Lord Mayor's Japan Fund include the following: Mather and Platt, £1,000, Spicers, Ltd., and James Kenyon and Sons, Ltd., Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., each £105.

Varnished Paper.

The manufacture of papers which are resistant to moisture by coating them either with a layer of gelatine or with one of varnish is a well-known procedure. But it has been found that such papers are not suitable for use out-of-doors, as for example in bill posting work, for the rain and the weather soon cause the paper to curl and swell up and peel off from the wooden fences and signs on which it is pasted.

According to the new process of making these papers, this disadvantage is removed by first treating the paper in the usual manner with gelatine and then coating the gelatine-coated paper with varnish. The paper treated in this manner loses its tendency to absorb moisture. The gelatine coating is applied to the paper while in the wet condition and then the paper is dried. Oil or varnish colours are used in the varnishes which are employed to give the paper a second coating. The finished paper can be used for a variety of purposes where a strong, water resistant paper is required. It can be used as wall covering and also on floors.

More Newfoundland Enterprises.

One of the newest proposals for paper mill development in Newfoundland has been placed berore the Legislature by Mr. Malcolm Mooney, of Quebec, who is seeking from the Government the transfer to him of a large timber area on the north-east coast of the island for the usual rentals. Mr. Mooney agrees to undertake to build a paper and pulp mill on these limits within a period of three years and to spend $300,000 on the project within a year after the signing of the contract between him and the Government. The agreement would call for the erection of a mill with a capacity of 100 tons per day.

According to Mr. H. J. Crowe, who is associated with Mr. Mooney in the scheme, a 500 ton mill is aimed at.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS

OF

PRE-WAR QUALITY

AT

POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,

LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

13 IS THIRTEEN AN UNLUCKY NUMBER ? WE SAY **NO** 13

? CURIOSITY ?

is a human failing. It is also a commercial asset. Curiosity is, in fact, one of the secrets of modern commercial success. It keeps you in touch with every modern development of the trade in which you are engaged.

It is a commonplace to say that the printing trade covers a range of activities greater than most.

Obviously, therefore, you haven't the time personally to gather the information to keep thoroughly in touch. This is done for you by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

You probably have many friends in the trade, however, who are not keeping in touch.

CO-OPERATION

You can help your friends and us by introducing to them the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

Let us have their names and addresses : we will do the rest.

THE

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

has been established for nearly 50 years. The more important features are :

Reports of Trade Associations, Societies, etc.,
Latest Commercial Intelligence
Technical Articles
Trade Notes
etc., etc.

A monthly issue contains a section devoted to the **Bookbinder** with notes and news and market prices.

The monthly **Lithographic** issue contains special litho matter including litho notes and news.

The **Quarterly Export** issue deals with colonial and foreign markets and provides a general review of the home trade.

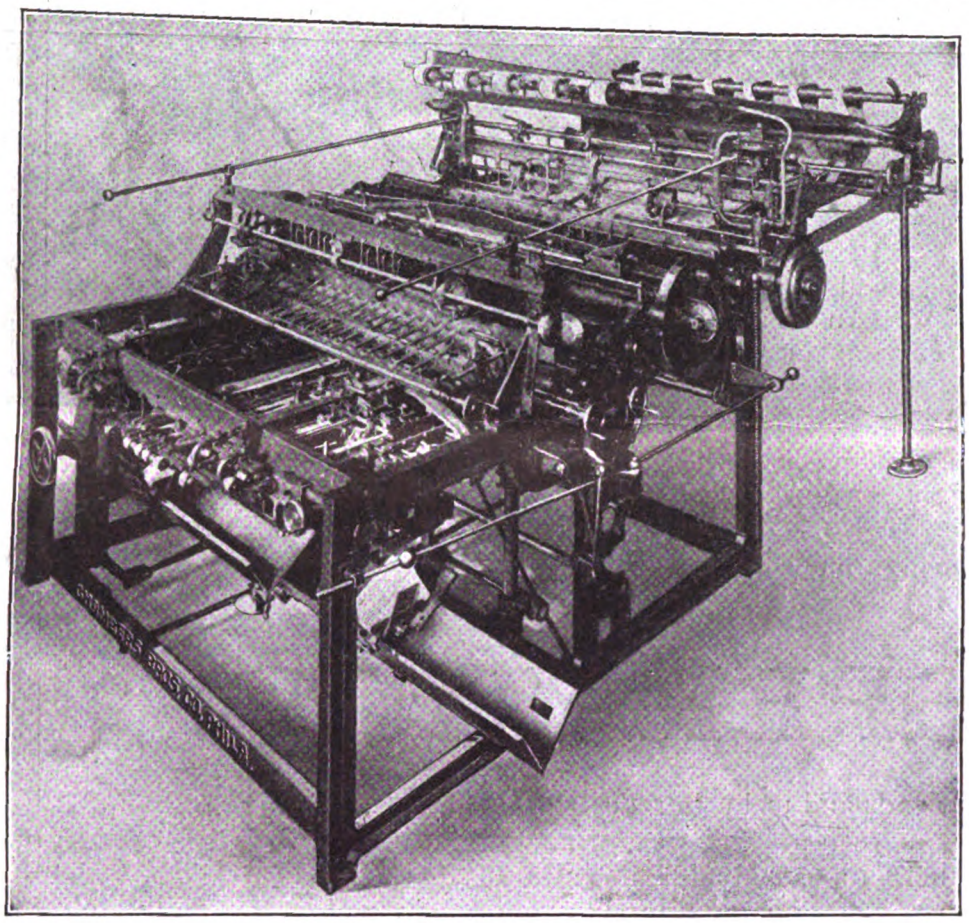
COST

The yearly subscription to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is **Thirteen Shillings** including postage. Is it not worth it?

Send us your friends' names and addresses **To-Day**.

13 THIRTEEN SHILLINGS WELL SPENT 13

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

STILL ON THEIR METAL.

Representative for Scotland:
WILLIAM GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
Edinburgh.

Stereotype, Linotype, Monotype, Typograph & Intertype Metals for all USES and conditions of SERVICE.

T. G. & J. JUBB
JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.
Telegrams: "Metals." Telephone: 25620

ESTABLISHED 1859.

LEADS, CLUMPS and FURNITURE a SPECIALITY

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.
London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER"—"FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—October 18, 1923.

Digitized by Google

PERIODICAL
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

NOV 6 1923

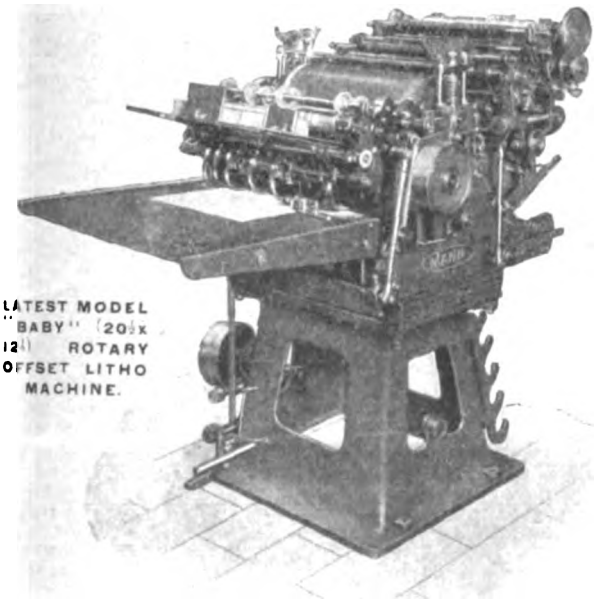
THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 17. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 25, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



LATEST MODEL "BABY" (20½ x 12½) ROTARY OFFSET LITHO MACHINE.

One Firm installed **SIX** of these Machines, turning out **FOURTEEN FLAT-BEDS** and effecting a saving of some **THOUSANDS OF POUNDS** a year.

USE

MANN

ROTARY OFFSET MACHINES.

THEY PRODUCE
THE FINEST COLOUR AND COMMERCIAL WORK,
AND GIVE
EFFICIENCY — SERVICE — ECONOMY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.

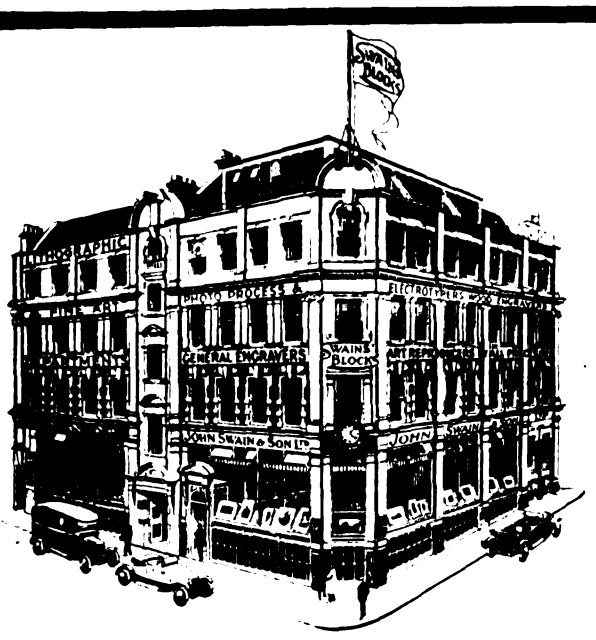
Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740. Telegrams: LITHOMAN, HOLB., LONDON.
Cables: LITHOMAN, LONDON.
Codes: WESTERN UNION (Five Letter) and ABC (5th Edn.), BENTLEY'S, SIMPLEX, MARCONI INTERNATIONAL, and PRIVATE.

REPRESENTED IN

AUSTRALIA by—R. COLLIE, & CO., (A'SIA) Ltd., 101-103 Little Lonsdale St., Melbourne.
CANADA by—TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., Toronto.
JAPAN by—FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box 80, Tokyo.



Three complete engraving plants —fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works: **89 — 92 SHOE LANE, E.C. 4**
And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder

ALSO

Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 17. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: OCTOBER 25, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE PRINTING OF HEBREW.

A Jewish Printer Tells of the History and the Difficulties of Printing the Hebrew Tongue.

The tragedy, romance, and mystery attaching to the Hebrew race is largely reflected in the Hebrew printing press of the past and present, and a group of London printers found fascination as well as information when a Jewish printer on Thursday last addressed them on the subject of "Hebrew Printing." The speaker was Mr. B. Weinberg, of 138, Brick-lane, London, E.C.1, a man well versed not only in the technique of Hebrew printing, but also in Hebrew history and tradition, his researches having taken him over the greater part of Europe. The occasion was the well attended October meeting at Stratford of the Association of Master Printers of E. and N.E. London. Mr. Weinberg spoke extempore for about an hour, and, despite the difficulty of using a language other than his native Yiddish, commanded close attention the whole time, on account both of the interest of his subject and of the evident enthusiasm with which he approached it. The main points of the lecture were substantially as follows.

Before the invention of printing, the most important items of Hebrew literature, viz., the Bible, the Talmud, etc., were multiplied in MS. form, the greater part being produced by Italian scribes, who used to write in the open air in the streets of Italy. With the invention of printing, the new art was very quickly applied to the production of books in the Hebrew character, Gutenberg having printed the Bible in Yiddish in 1456.

Persecution and Print.

A fact which has much influence upon the history of Hebrew printing is the great amount of persecution to which the Jews have been subjected. It is this that explains the rarity of Jewish MSS. or early printed works, as the persecutors desired the destruction of these. At the time of the invention of printing, the Jews were, in many parts of the world, robbed of almost all human rights—the rights of free movement from place to place, of following their own religion, of engaging freely in trade. Often they were confined in the ghettos, of which one reads in such books as George Elliot's "Daniel Deronda." They were allowed to engage in only the humblest of trades, such as that of dealing in rags and bones, and the gates of the ghettos had to be locked at an early hour in the evening. The ghetto Jews were debarred from setting up their own printing presses, and so were driven to finance printing presses outside, getting their religious literature printed by the natives of the countries in which they lived. Thus we have the anomaly that the first printers of Jewish religious literature were Christians. There is a proverb that no wall can confine a Jew, and the Jewish faculty for overcoming difficulties was instanced by their obtaining printed Hebrew literature at this time, as it was also by their eventually escaping from the bondage of the ghetto.

For the printing of Jewish religious literature, however, there proved to be an immense demand, as every Jew who attends a synagogue must carry his own service book. The supply of these books was very inadequate, and accordingly a long agitation was carried on with a view to gaining for the Jews the right of printing for themselves. The struggle was a hard one, and success came only by degrees and after protracted effort. It was in France first that the Jews were granted some rights to the printing of their own literature, but it was in Italy that there was first erected a printing press devoted wholly to the printing of Jewish literature. This was established in 1486, and the first prayer book was printed in that year by an Italian named Soncino, the concern being financed wholly by Jews.

Some Exemplary Printing.

In Italy, about the year 1488, Venice was the seat of the principal printing houses for the production of Jewish books, and that was the place where Hebrew printing was developed to the highest standard of art, and even to day, with all the advantages of new processes and improved apparatus, the work of the Venetian printers cannot be excelled or even equalled. Some of the foremost printers of the present time are reproducing by photo-engraving the old title pages, etc., of some of the books of 400 to 500 years ago, because the excellence of the work and the immense amount of labour involved were such that it cannot be attempted to day.

This excellence of craftsmanship in early Hebrew printing is an interesting link between religion and art. Art has many of its roots in religion. In Christianity the first pictures were portraits of the Apostles, and church windows and church mural decorations provided the grounds for some of the finest of early art productions The Jews, however, in the early days of printing had no incentives to employ art for the beautifying of such things as these. They were a persecuted people, here to-day and driven away to-morrow, and often the only possession the harassed Jew could carry with him was his Bible—and the old-time Jew, unlike some of his modern co-religionists, was inseparable from his Bible. Thus the art of the Jews lavished itself upon his devotional literature, and the printing of these books became an expression of religious art.

Typographical Difficulties.

The printing of Hebrew presents the difficulties common to Oriental languages. The lines are read from right to left (instead of from left to right as in English), and the type should be set in the same direction. There are, however, many English compositors in this country who set Hebrew characters from left to right, not following the pronunciation and meaning of the copy, but merely mechanically reproducing the order of the characters, and afterwards reversing the whole line, so that it reads correctly. The Jewish compositor, however, has an easier task, as he sets a line from right to left, and need not afterwards reverse it.

One of the greatest difficulties in the printing of Hebrew is derived from the days of the MS. book. The early scribes had, in the copying of the Jewish sacred writings, developed a tradition that every page must begin and end with exactly the same word. No matter what the size of type adopted or the measure used, there was one fixed word which must be the first on a given page and also one fixed word which must be the last. There were also many other seemingly arbitrary restrictions upon the number of lines used, the shape of the column of type, and so on. The numerous accents which can be added to the characters are another source of trouble, for the addition or omission of one small accent may entirely alter the pronunciation and significance of a word. The complicated nature of the typography makes Hebrew setting a difficult matter for even the most learned Jew.

Much Hebrew printing was at one time done in Spain, but when the Jews were cruelly persecuted by the Spanish Inquisition this printing ceased, and at that time the Netherlands became an important Hebrew printing centre. The first Hebrew press in Holland was at Amsterdam, and from that town Hebrew devotional literature circulated all over the world. The first Hebrew printing press in this country was erected in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1770, and some very beautiful Hebrew printing was done there 200 years ago. Hebrew was first printed in America in 1860, but the work produced in that country has not been noticeable for quality. American Hebrew printing, like most modern work, bears evidence of being turned out for the sake of commercial reward rather than produced under the inspiration of art or as the outcome of religious devotion. The early Hebrew printed books are an example to the present day, and call attention to the need that printers of our own time should do more that will merit the praise of posterity, and this they can do only by regarding their work less as a means of livelihood and more as an art.

Mr. Weinberg displayed for inspection several Hebrew books, and these were ex-

Digitized by Google

amined with much interest. One was a copy of the Talmud produced by Mr. Weinberg with his own hands, the composition and printing occupying two and a half years, and no less than 440 characters being used in the setting. Several questions were asked, and satisfactorily answered, and the thanks of the meeting were expressed to Mr. Weinberg by the chairman of the evening, Mr. W. H. Gillard.

The brief business of the meeting included the mention of communications from headquarters asking the Association to deal with certain proposals regarding collective advertising, and requesting the election of a small local costing committee. In the absence of the Association's representative on the L.M.P.A. council, it was decided to postpone the discussion on the question of collective advertising. As the East and North-East costing committee, Messrs. G. F. Tomkin, T. D. Hawkins, and A. Suckling were elected.

In regard to the proposed December visit of Mr. W. Howard Hazell to the East and North-East Association, it was agreed that December 11th be the date of the meeting, and that the place be the Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate.

Mr. J. Johnson, L.M.P.A. organiser, reported briefly on his work in the district, and the chairman expressed the Association's thanks for the efforts he had made.

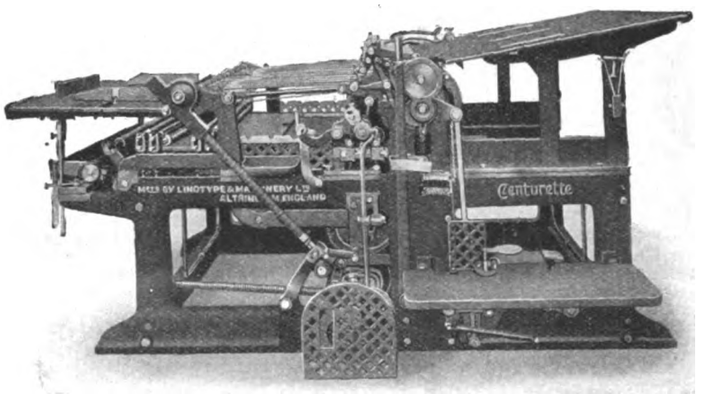
U.S.A. Paper Production.

The following statistics show the production and shipment figures (in tons) for the month of August, of different grades of paper as supplied by the reporting mills, and which is issued by the American Paper and Pulp Association:—

	Production	Shipments
News-print	132,604	129,173
Paperboard	117,932	116.551
Book	59,744	58,708
Boxboard (included in Paperboard)	82,062	81,325
Wrappings	50.563	47,348
Fine	22,859	23,097
Roofing, Sheathing, etc.	11,320	11,452
Tissues	9,192	9,917
Hangings	5,284	4.314
Bags (all kinds)... ...	8,720	8,306
Other grades not specified	15,288	14,429
Total—all grades ...	515,568	504,620

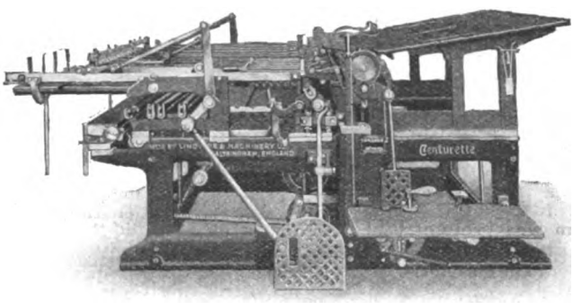
STATE OF TRADE.—A special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, inquiring into the state of the staple trades of Bristol writes: "In the printing trade, of which Bristol is an important centre, business at the moment is not very good, but there are signs of it improving. The high cost of production stand in the way of anything approaching a revival, but it was explained to me to-day that as manufacturers throughout the country realise the necessity of increasing their business they have to go to the printer in order that their product may be put before the public in as attractive and striking a manner as possible. There is now a tendency in this direction, which the printing trade heartily welcomes, and is laying itself out to meet in every possible way. As prices become steadier it is thought that this movement will grow.

Centurette



CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery

This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.



CENTURETTE—with Printed-Side-up Delivery

Built in one size only—Dbl. Demy—with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED
9 KINGSWAY, LONDON.

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE ALL OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,
Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

THE

Evolution of the Printing Machine.

Mr. Frank Colebrook's Review.

There was quite a jolly little gathering of the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association on Monday, October 15th. It was coffee'd and cake'd in one room of Messrs. Morton and Burt's premises, and then ranged up in another. It was to have met in Westbourne Park Chapel Institute, but something had gone wrong; not only could there be no lantern for that evening's lecture, but there was no room for "the poor printer"—until the W. and N.-W. president came to the rescue.

There was great pleasure in re-greeting Mr. Burt, for since the meeting at the Institute a month before he had been laid aside and only that day had come back to the office.

Members received information about the coming flag day for the Orphans' Pension Fund, and strong appeals were made to them to make it worthy of their reputation.

Mr. Frank Colebrook then gave an extempore talk on mechanical changes in printing presses and machinery. He recalled that in 1620 Jacob Blew introduced the first real improvement made on the hand press in nearly two hundred years. With links and levers he improved on the old-napkin press screw; he accelerated the platen movement and arranged that the force was greatest at the right moment. He introduced a heavy weight back of the top of the press to effect the return of the lever. In 1790 Nicholson drew up patents which foreshadowed flat bed cylinder and rotary newspaper printing machines with rollers and vibrators; and this although the mushroom ink dabber and the hand press was all that had so far been thought of. Ged's and Foulis's stereo inventions were concerned with plaster moulds, and naturally Nicholson did not propose curved stereos, but he did plan for tapering type to be fitted in formes on the sides of a prism; which prism was brought into contact with a cylinder. With Nicholson invention was the mother of necessity; he died in a debtor's prison. Bensley, the Bolt-court printer, visited him, and it is to be hoped did something for him, but all we know is that he caught keenly at Nicholson's ideas. Bensley had for some years—1806 and onwards—been financing efforts which the German ex-compositor Koenig had been making, these being directed towards quickening the movements of the hand-press. The press had increased from Gutenberg's first speed of about 25 sheets per hour up to about 250, with a great strain. That was the way *The Times* in 1814 printed its issue with news of Napoleon's first downfall and the decision to send him to Elba. William Blades, in his painstaking and delightful book "The Pentateuch of Printing," tells how Koenig carefully read the patents of which Bensley had told him; how he promptly turned down all his quicker flat-platen ideas and very soon produced his cylinder machine; and how 15 years after he declared that Nicholson's patent had nothing to do with his change. Blades' friend Goebel certainly resented keenly the idea that Koenig was a hypocrite in this declaration. John Walter patronised Koenig once he no longer needed patronage, and in November, 1814, *The Times* was printed on a Koenig—or perhaps Nicholson-cum-Koenig machine—which gave 1,800 impressions, or 900 sheets backed per hour. The rack of "mother's mangle" was seemingly a basic factor in Koenig's machine. Certainly it is in later types; particularly in the two-revolution of to-day, with this change that Miehle placed his cogs inside the enclosing rack; and used gates and shoes, and of course buffers to ease the return of the bed.

Bryan and Donkin in 1813 had prepared for the new printing era by great improvements in inking, or in other respects. Applegarth, who (with Cowper) was employed on the engineering staff of *The Times*, replaced Koenig's inking gear by something much better. A printer named Forster also made great roller improvements. Printing could never have advanced as it had through the engineer alone; the chemist, and the physicist had had to work concurrently, and in understanding sympathy. Rollers of wooden irresponsiveness or of jelly-like destructibility, and ink stiff as varnish or fluid as water would have made the best engineering skill ineffective.

Stanhope's iron press, stereotyping's advance, electrotyping's invention in 1839, and Senefelders' half-discovered, half-invented litho—things like these were alluded to by the speaker, but Mr. Colebrook's review was concerned chiefly with mechanical developments. A weird and wonderful machine was once used for the London daily press; a vertical cylinder bore formes of type and eight vertical cylinders surrounded it and pressed paper upon it. The well-remembered Turtle newspaper press was one in which founders' type was placed in column upon a cylinder. The brass column rules were tapered.

Main was a printer and an inventor, and again none too successful. He employed a long actuating rod working with a shorter arm. He swung his cylinder to and fro—it was called Main's Tumbler. The speaker remarked that he had owned one over thirty years gone by. The Perceler with its small cylinder was a lineal successor, in one sense, to the Main. An Ulverstonian machine with a travelling impression cylinder, made at Ulverstone, used to be repaired by Otley engineers, who also made printers' chases, and that led to Dawson (with help of his foreman Payne) producing in the fifties the first Wharfedale. Its talking points were its keeping bed and cylinder always in mesh, and that its bed motion was speeded according to the best service of the desired end—slow at start, quicker, then slow at end; involving no great shock at reversal, so that buffers were hardly needed though they would be an improvement. The cylinder by a very little over-travelled its due distance and by the push bar was put back to the exact right starting point, so that every impression was, so to say, a new start under absolutely right conditions. The Summit was an improvement on other Whafedale types; its features included top feed (Wharfe feed in general being at bottom of cylinder), and no flier contact with printed face.

The rack movements in the familiar large drop bar or gripper perfectors (Middleton, Dryden and Foord, etc.), were described. The double platen was also mentioned—a machine commonly worked by two lads. One put paper on the forme, lowered the tympan and passed under the platen to his left; the lad on the left did the same and passed under that same platen—on his right.

Lithographic machines did not very rapidly advance; so far as the speaker remembered. Litho was certainly studied with great price on the artistic side. Litho had its romances. Brooks and Day, of Gate-street, off Holborn, now Vincent Brooks and Day, were in 1848 or 1849 prosecuted by the British Government for levying war on a friendly state. It sounded terrible, and what it meant was that in 1848 they litho'd money for the rebel Kossuth who tried to defeat that miserable Emperor Francis Joseph (then young) whose long dishonourable reign was brought to a tragic close during the Great War. The Bank of England was instructed to see that all these Kossuth notes were burnt. It was whispered that Louis Napoleon, afterwards the French Emperor, secured payment for Brooks and Day.

There was not time to do more than allude to certain changes. Dr. Mackie composed his paper, the *Warrington Guardian*, with a type-composing machine he had invented. It was related to Jacquard machinery; it operated through ribbon perforations controlling mechanical movements. The watchmaker Mergenthaler with his justifying space band in chief, made the Lino the potency of to-day's great things; and the civil servant Tolbert Lanston did like service for the Monotype Feeders were a tempting field; they had to be merely mentioned.

There was much to say of the two revolution. When one was put down in London at Cassells in 1896 or '97 the makers stipulated (to ensure its having a fair chance) that there should be a deep bed of concrete under it and six or eight anchor plates. These were duly provided, and a four or five years' lease of life could then confidently be reckoned upon. Miehles, however, like Wharfes and donkeys and old soldiers, never die; they simply fade away, after thirty or so years. Two revolution champions appeared to claim that the even, same-pace-throughout movement of their bed so far from being any drawback in that it meant sharp reversal at the end of the stroke was a positive benefit at the reversal—through the great momentum. We might soon be offered a machine which combined the Wharfe bed movement and the continuous revolution of the cylinder, and the top delivery. Folding machines were alluded to, and the Camco with its clever diagonal rollers was mentioned.

Mr. Colebrook cut his matter short to allow of discussion, and Mr. Burt, Mr. Goss, Mr. Heron, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Leveridge, and the president, Mr. Emlyn Jones, were among those who took part. The president remarked that, whatever might be said, buffers were very necessary. The Reform machine came up for mention—a German demy folio vertical machine, rather suggesting a pillar box in main structure. Transfer rollers ran down one side and took an impression of an original upon a metal plate; and passing on and under the trunk of the machine returned on the other side and transferred the image to flat rubber; when it was taken off on paper; and all this without damping, but with chemical substitute as in Wharflitho. When this offset was not wanted its gear could be removed and the Reform could be used simply as an ordinary letterpress platen.

Mr. Goss said he hoped Mr. Colebrook would come again and next time would speak of reasonable likelihoods of printing developments in the near future.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Aspinall, D. A. Inking rollers. 25,345.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Collecting mechanism for printed sheets. 25,258.

Barker, R. W. (American Bank Note Co.). Delivery mechanism for printing machines. 25,259.

Dudley, J. W. T. Calendars. 25,237.

Goddefroy, E. T. Envelopes. 25,498.

Herrmann, C., and Horne, R. W. Lithographic printing. 25,208.

McLellan, H. A. Lids for paper containers, etc. 25,311.

Morgenstern, F. Manufacture of articles from paper. 25,464.

Pilcher, R. B. Postal Envelope or wrapper. 25,278.

Schapovaloff, S. Printing process for production of coloured images. 25,289.

Stanleigh, E. W. H. Typographic numbering machines. 25,289.

Specifications Published.

1922.

American Type Founders Co. Printing presses. 186,586.

Meier, Z. Type composing and casting machine. 182,789.

Richards, G. L. Machines for printing and delivering tickets and the like. 204,879.

1923.

Marks, E. C. R. (Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.). Sheet feeding and registering devices for printing presses. 205,036.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Chambon, L. Machines for interfolding sheets of paper. 205,097.

Latex Printing Paper.

In order to demonstrate the value of rubber latex in printing paper the *Netherlands Indies Review* is being printed on paper containing this ingredient to the extent of 2%.

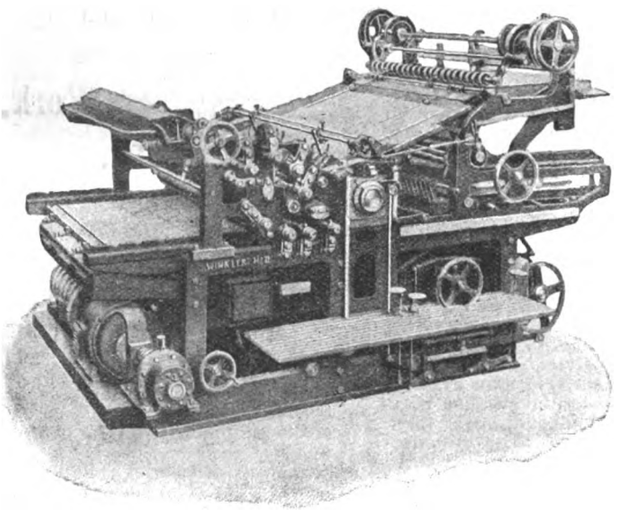
Latex paper, it is pointed out, has many advantages over the old non-latex kind, although it will be found that the conservative printer will endeavour in many cases to advance objections to adopting the new paper. It is argued that this paper will not print as well as the old, but the reader is left to judge for himself. Another objection raised is that the ink will not dry, but as a matter of fact the rubber latex has no detrimental effects on the printing properties of the paper. Experiments have been made with all kinds of paper, and on all types of printing machinery, and the results given have been far more satisfactory than non-latex paper has provided.

"It can be conclusively demonstrated," says a contributor to the Rubber Growers' Association *Bulletin*, "that the addition of rubber latex actually improves the surface of any class or description of paper, which means that if a given surface is required, less pressure can be used with the rollers when finishing rubber latex papers than ordinary paper, resulting in improved bulk."

Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

With Oscillating Cylinder and Printed-Side-Up Delivery Without Sticks.



Discriminating printers recognise it to be the ideal machine for producing Fine Half-Tone and Multi-Colour Work.

Unequalled for Dead Register, Rolling Power, Impressional Strength, Speed, Absence of Gear Marks and Noiseless Running.

Occupies only about half the floor space of a two-revolution machine for the same size of sheet.

The middle inking roller is of smaller diameter, thus eliminating any possibility of circumference marks on solid surfaces.

The forme is supplied with **fresh** ink from **all** inking rollers both during the forward and backward space movement of the bed.

To prevent "picking" when printing difficult work on art paper **electric heating** of the bed is provided, the inking rollers being specially **water-cooled.**

Automatic Cylinder Check, Throw-off of inking rollers and Slow Motion.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.



654321
Impression of Figures

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0
Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



Nº 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

The week's partnerships dissolved include that between J. O. Jones, L. P. Hare, James W. Marshall and John W. Marshall, manufacturing stationers, 17, High-street, Stratford, London, E., under the style of the Transpaseal Co.

"Daily Mail" Trust Issue.—There was a great rush to subscribe for the £8,000,000 7 per cent. guaranteed mortgage debenture stock, which was so heavily over-subscribed that the list was closed at 9.45 on Monday morning, except for the consideration of preferential applications. The total amount of the applications runs into many millions over the sum issued. Among the assets of the Associated Newspapers Ltd. mentioned in the prospectus is a controlling interest in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., which produces over 55,000 tons of paper per annum.

Raphael Tuck and Sons.—Presiding at the annual meeting on Wednesday, Sir Adolph Tuck spoke encouragingly of the operations of the company, which were satisfactory in spite of the serious falling off in the general trade of the world. The company's great postcard postage competition had fully justified the labour and expenditure involved, and the real object of keeping picture postcards and the cheaper postage question well to the front had proved entirely successful. He was satisfied that the next Budget would see the entire question of postage revised, and the penny postage on letters and the ½d. postage on all postcards revived. Sir A. Conan Doyle and Mr. Desmond A. Tuck were re-elected directors,

Jobbing Price List.—The Costing Committee of the Federation of Master Printers' has issued a new price list in the form of a neat booklet, with a summary in sheet form for convenient reference. Every printer will find these prices a valuable aid in checking his own charges and a ready safeguard when estimating.

"Price-cutting in Difficult Times" was the subject of an address by Frank Colebrook at the annual meeting of the Bristol Master Printers' Association on October 18th. It was remarked in the after discussion that members had been given a lot of things to reflect upon. The latest competition of the Harmsworth press in the field of jobbing printing was mentioned by Mr. Colebrook and by an after speaker, the latter remarking that it is a very important matter.

The Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance is to conclude its very useful series of group meetings with one at Southampton on the 29th inst. The subject of "Variations in Estimating" will be discussed by Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh (past president of the Federation of Master Printers), Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers) and Mr. W. Whyte (secretary of the London Master Printers' Association), Mr. S. F. Oxley being in the chair.

A bohemian concert in aid of the War Orphan's Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation has been arranged to take place at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington, on Saturday, November 10th, under the auspices of the South London Auxiliary. Mr. J. E. Dixon (Amalgamated Press) has kindly accepted the position of chairman, and the excellent programme that is promised betokens a successful evening.

The late Mr. Charles Waddilove, of Bradford, Yorks, printer, who died September 21st, son of the late Sir Joshua K. Waddilove, left £53,716.

There was one case of lead poisoning in the printing trade in September.

Who Can Take an Apprentice?—Mr. Frank Colebrook writes from 146, Fleet-street to say that he is seeking a printing firm that can take as apprentice a young lad who is highly recommended by the headmaster of the Council School he has attended as not only a good worker but a cheerful and very willing lad, and, as the master puts it, "a good sport." Mr. Colebrook has seen enough of the boy to be very wishful to see him started in a good printing works. He expects him to make good for his employer and himself. Of course the lad would expect to be in the place a short time before being bound, for testing of his suitability. Will anyone who could take the lad write Mr. Colebrook?

Trade Union Matters.

Composition in Periodical Houses.—At the conference on Friday between the L.M.P.A. Labour Committee and the London Society of Compositors no conclusion was reached, the conference breaking off on the employers' refusal to discuss the revised proposals and their insistance that negotiations can be resumed only on the basis of discussing the merits of the linotype and monotype piece scales, with no possibility of their conceding the principle of compulsion in applying these scales. The representatives of the L.S.C. said they would report to their executive and communicate to the L.M.P.A. secretary thereafter.

Compositors and their Charging.—We understand from the headquarters of the London Society of Compositors that some uneasiness and resentment have been caused by a statement that appeared in a trade journal last week to the effect that the compositor charges up blocks as ordinary matter. The Society strongly denies this allegation.

T.A. and Meal-Time Working. — The Excutive Council of the Typographical Association have granted permission to the Reading branch to approach the local employers with the object of altering the branch rules so that when members are called upon to work during the dinner hour or beyond the usual closing-time in the evening a charge of 1s. instead of 4d. shall be made in addition to overtime rates.

The "Natsopa" Finances.—The Executive Council of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants give notice to the members that the payment of the additional contribution of 6d. per week will cease at the end of the year unless otherwise decided by the members. They, however, earnestly advise that "a continuation of the levy is absolutely necessary if we are to continue the Society on a sound financial basis," and give notice that a ballot will be taken on the proposal to continue the levy, the aim of the Executive being to provide a financial reserve equal to £5 for each male member and £3 for each female member of the Society.

Journalists' Unemployment Benefits.—The secretary of the National Union of Journalists announces that from January 1st, 1923, to September 15th, the Union paid out £1,461 in unemployment benefit, £157 in special unemployment grants, £315 in benevolent fund payments, and £182 widows and orphans grants. Twelve members of the Union are in receipt of £2 per week benefit, four members receive £1 per week, and two probationers are in receipt of 10s. per week.

Personal.

Alderman Sir G. Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P., has been gazetted as hon. Colonel of 54th (City of London) A.A. Brigade R.G.A. (T.A.), now in process of formation.

Mr. John Sever, who recently retired from the firm of Charles Sever, printer, King-street West, Manchester, of which he was a partner, has been presented with an illuminated address by the employees of the firm. Mr. Sever was associated with the firm for 35 years, and is an ex-president of the Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers.

The Mayor of Wallasey (Alderman W. S. Chantrell) entertained to dinner at the Town Hall on Saturday night the members of the staffs of the local newspapers and the Liverpool journalists resident in Wallasey.

Mr. H. A. Phinney, of the Cross Paper Feeder Co., Boston, Mass., who is at present staying in London, will leave on Monday for the Midlands and Scotland. Mr. Phinney expects to sail from Liverpool for the States about November 3rd.

Mr. W. R. Cummins, the hon. treasurer of the North London Master Printers' Association, who is the Young Peoples' Sergeant Major of the Salvation Army at Highgate, has won the Army's Efficiency Shield for the greatest increase and efficiency in connection with work amongst the children during the past year.

LINO

FROM 1/3 per thousand ens (read and corrected)

Newspaper Work,
Book Work,
Law Work,
Catalogues,
Magazine Work,
etc.

Faces from 6 point to 12 point, Old Style, Modern, Cheltenham, Black, etc.

MONO

FROM 2/- per thousand ens (read and corrected)

"RECORD TYPE"

Cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal and guaranteed True.

COMPARE THE PRICES!

	Our Prices.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	1/8	3/9	2/1
11 pt.	1/10	3/11	2/1
10 pt.	1/11	4/1	2/2
9 pt.	2/1	4/5	2/4
8 pt.	2/2	4/7	2/5
6 pt.	2/8	6/9	4/1

4d. per lb. extra is charged on all Founts weighing less than 10 lbs.

MONO BORDERS—2/- per lb.

Record Composition Co., Ltd.,

LINO Typesetters Typecasters MONO

3, West Harding Street,
LONDON, E.C.

'Phone - HOLBORN 5826.

ASK FOR SPECIMEN SHEETS.

"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

Digitized by Google

Readers' Pensions Committee Dinner.

A Large and Distinguished Gathering.

The twenty-ninth annual dinner of the Readers' Pensions Committee took place on Saturday at the Royal Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., presiding. As in past years the company included many leading representatives of literature and the newspaper world. The whole of the proceedings were carried out with marked efficiency, resulting in a most successful and enjoyable evening. Among those present were: Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Mr. John Walter, Mr. Philip Champion de Crespigny, Col. Sir Arthur Holbrook, K.B.E., M.P., Sir Hermann Gollancz, D.Litt., Sir Wm. E. Berry, Bart., Sir Owen Seaman, Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim, Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Messrs. W. A. Perkins, J. Randall, T. E. Naylor, A. O'Connor, H. Parker (Lloyd Memorial Home), J. Mortimer, E. W. Whittle, F. Hedger, C. S. Yeates, H. M. Gurr and R. J. Greene (hon. secretaries). As a result of the dinner the sum of nearly £600 was realised.

"Literature and the Press."

The loyal toast having been duly honoured Col. Sir Arthur Holbrook, M.P., in submitting "Literature and the Press," remarked that there was a discussion recently as to which country took pre-eminence in regard to literature. Englishmen were inclined to claim that benefit for themselves. If they looked back into history they would find that the first great move in the literary world was in the Elizabethan period when the English poet Shakespeare came to the front and established England's pre-eminence with regard to literary production. Of modern writers he presumed that Lord Tennyson took the leading place among literary men, but it was a question whether he would be as widely known three hundred years hence as Skakespeare was to-day. Referring to the modern Press he did not think it possessed very superior literary talent. He considered it the duty of the Press to reflect public opinion, not to lead it. One feared that a monopoly might be created as they had seen in America that might not be for the good of the State.

Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, in responding, disagreed with the proposer of the toast that the Press of to day was inferior in style to that of former days. In her mind there was to-day a closer connection between the Press and literature than ever before—in this country, at any rate. Except in the humblest type of provincial sheet, one never met with what was called journalese. Pressmen of to-day working at great pressure, wrote passages of fine, simple, vigorous prose; and our newspaper English might well be taken as an example by young literary aspirants. The journalist was compelled to write in direct vigorous English, and it was now admitted that the Press was the forcing ground of literature.

Sir Owen Seaman, who also responded, paid a tribute to the printer's reader, who held the whole field of ascertainable knowledge at his fingers tips. The reader was fortified by a library of reference books to which he resorted for confirming rather than for the purpose of adding to his own knowledge.

"Readers' Pensions."

In presenting the toast of the "Readers' Pensions Committee," Major Astor said that everyone with any acquaintance with the world of literature and the Press knew the debt which authors, writers and the general public owed to the proof reader. The reader, he proceeded, must get to know the writer most intimately. He could probably read the writer's writing as no one else could. He understood the writer's idiosyncrasies was familiar with that careless split infinitive and that reprehensible habit of attributing the right quotation to the wrong author. From every point of view it was an honourable obligation upon all who benefited from the work of the reader to remember the reader himself.

Mr. W. A. Perkins (chairman of the Committee) in responding, after a reference to the death of Sir William Treloar, a vice-president of the Committee, said sometimes the reader thought he was deserving of better treatment in comparison with some of the other branches engaged within the four walls of the printing office. Since the inception of the Committee thirty-five men and thirty-three widows had been assisted to obtain pensions through the Printers' Pensions Corporation. All this could not have been done but for the generosity of the ladies and gentlemen who annually supported their annual dinner, and also the friends outside their own branch of the profession. He asked for further support to the festival dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation. He did that because he thought the Corporation, having undertaken the task of providing for the orphans of men killed in the War, should not be left without funds to fulfil all the obligations it had undertaken. Mr. Perkins then announced several fresh donations received for the fund, resulting in the amount mentioned above.

"Our Guests."

Mr. J. Randall proposed this toast and regretted that Mr. Phillips Oppenheim had had to leave the gathering earlier than was expected. He had, however, doubled his subscription before his departure.

Mrs. Carruthers, in responding, said perhaps they might look forward to the utopian days when such funds as they were helping to forward that evening might be superfluous, and who knew but what in the future their efforts might be directed towards helping a proprietors' pension fund?

Mr. Fredk. Peaker (president of the Institute of Journalists), who also responded, related many amusing accounts that might have appeared in print but for the vigilance of the printer's reader. He appealed to them all for support in the endeavour to secure clean journalism.

"The Chairman."

Sir William Berry, submitting the toast of "The Chairman," remarked that Major Astor was a newcomer to Fleet-street. He had come in connection with a very great journal, but he was different from any gentleman who came to Fleet-street only for his own private purposes. He thought that the partnership formed between Major Astor and Mr. John Walter and his family in regard to *The Times* was of good omen not only for Fleet-street but for the country as a whole. It was a cause for congratulation that what was undoubtedly the premier journal should have passed into the hands of a partnership which was not out for moneymaking alone, but for making that journal worthy of its high traditions. As a newspaper proprietor, he welcomed Major Astor into Fleet-street, and was glad to see him presiding over one of their charity dinners.

The toast was accorded musical honours.

Major Astor briefly replied, thanking Sir Wm. Berry, and mentioning that the pension now in hand was named after the chairman of the committee, Mr. W. A. Perkins.

The speeches were interspersed with some excellent musical items contributed by the following: Miss Mary Winter, Mr. Randell Jackson, Mr. Hector Gordon and Mr. Fred Froud (accompanist).

Another memorable evening was then concluded by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

RECENT WILLS include those of Mr. John Allen, J.P. (88), of Plymouth, formerly of Ivybridge, paper manufacturer (net personalty £4,340), £11,789, and Mr. Thomas Edward Royle, of Old Swan-lane, E.C., paper merchant, £10,640.

THE *Daily Telegraph* Paper Mills are sending round a neat folder containing a few samples of their standard makes. The papers include "news" and S.C. mechanical printings, M.F. and S.C. pure printings, laids, white and tinted banks and bonds. There is thus a wide range of papers, the banks and bonds covering ten shades. The white papers run from "news" to glazed imitation parchment. Stocks are held at the mills of white and tinted banks and bonds in usual stock sizes and weights.

The British Empire Exhibition.

What Printers are Doing.

Work is proceeding rapidly at the 1924 exhibition buildings at Wembley Park, and it is now possible to form some adequate idea of the great extent of the undertaking. By the courtesy of the exhibition authorities our representative visited the site the other day, and was shown over the works in progress under the guidance of an official who explained the extent and scope of the various buildings in course of erection, which, when completed, will combine to form the largest thing of its kind that the world has ever seen. The grounds cover an area of some 240 acres, and over £10,000,000 will have been expended on preparations before the exhibition opens in April next.

The buildings on the ground are being erected in ferro-concrete, in a pleasing but plain style of architecture, and consist of pavilions, conference halls, an Empire Stadium, a Palace of Art, and two immense industrial halls, the "Palace of Engineering," where machinery of all kinds will be shown, and the "Palace of Industry" for the general manufacturing exhibits. These two buildings cover an immense space, the Palace of Engineering alone occupying an area of more than eleven acres, or six times the area of Trafalgar-square, whilst the Palace of Industry occupies almost as much space. These buildings are nearing completion, and are now being roofed in, a feature being the sunk railway that runs through them in five lines, by means of which exhibits may be brought by rail from any part of the country right to the place they will occupy, without transhipment. When the exhibits are in position this railway line will be floored over, and at the close of the exhibition will be uncovered and rendered available for the removal of the exhibits.

Big Colonial Exhibits.

The buildings already mentioned are those in which the productions of the Home Country will be shown, and besides these each of our colonies is erecting its own buildings, and work on these is proceeding rapidly. Some idea of this colonial section of the show may be gathered from the following particulars: The Indian building occupies an area of 4·9 acres; the Canadian 5¾ acres; the Australian 5¾ acres; New Zealand 132,400 sq. ft.; Union of South Africa 216,000 sq. ft.; Newfoundland 6,000 sq. ft.; Burmah 75,600 sq. ft.; Malaya 97,000 sq. ft.; Ceylon 50,250 sq. ft.; Malta 2,025 sq. ft.; East African group 48,000 sq. ft.; West African 130,255 sq. ft.; West Indies 49,150 sq. ft.; and other colonies and dependencies have space allotted to the extent of over 100,000 sq. ft. The combined effect of the exhibits installed in these various buildings will be to give a comprehensive survey of the great wealth and resources of the British Commonwealth of nations.

Besides what may be termed the serious section of the Exhibition, there is a gigantic "Amusements Park," three times the size of anything that has ever been seen of the kind in this country, where all the latest attractions known to the ingenuity of the showman will be reproduced. In this section there will be many new "thrills," the details of which are at present being kept profoundly secret.

Printing Trade Exhibitors.

Up to the present a considerable amount of space has been booked, the list of general engineering exhibits is a long one, and with the trades we represent, the space already taken is satisfactory. Papermaking will be very fully represented, and in the printing and allied trades section, which will occupy the western end of the Palace of Industry a considerable amount of space is already taken. The following is a list of the firms that up to the present have secured positions:—G. W. Bacon and Co., London; John Bartholomew and Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh; Bishopsgate Stamp and Stencil Co., London; Blades, East and Blades (jointly with W. W. Sprague and Co., Ltd.), London; British Pens, Ltd., Birmingham; W. and R. Chambers, Ltd., Edinburgh; William Collins and Co., Ltd., London; Cosmic Crayon Co., Ltd., London; Cooke, Troughton and Sims, Ltd., York; Cross and Co., Dunstable; J. Curwen and Sons, Ltd., London; *Daily Telegraph*, London; Thomas de la Rue, Ltd., London; Edmund Evans, Ltd., London; R. Fletcher and Sons, Ltd, Manchester; Eyre and Spottiswoode,

Digitized by Google

Ltd., London; A. Chris. Fowler, London; Harvey's Ltd., Edinburgh; George Wadsworth Hughes, Birmingham; W. and A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh; Lorilleux and Bolton, Ltd, London; Lowe and Bryden, Ltd., Willesden; Lyons Ink, Ltd., Manchester; J. and E. Marx, West Norwood; McCaw, Stevenson and Orr, Ltd., Belfast; Mentmore Mfg. Co., Ltd., London; John Mitchell, Birmingham; Norton and Gregory, Ltd., London; Perry and Co., Birmingham; George Philip and Son, Ltd., London; W. M. Power, Ltd., London; Roneo, Ltd., London; George Rowney and Co., London; Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London; T. H. Saunders and Co., Ltd., London; Sexton Chatterton and Co., London; Spicers, Ltd., London; Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co., Ltd., London; Edward Stanford, Ltd, London; W. F. Stanley and Co., Ltd., London; Sun Engraving Co., Ltd., London; Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., London; Universal Printers, Ltd., London (representing Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., London, Alf Cooke, Ltd., Norbury, Natzio and Co, Ltd.); John Walker and Co., Ltd., London; Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London; E. R. Watts and Son, Ltd., London; Winsor and Newton, Ltd., London; British and Foreign Bible Society, London; Dean's Rag Book Co., Ltd., London; Gandy Belt Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

So far printers' engineers have not given their support to the show, but it is early yet, and there is time to secure floor space in the near future.

There is plenty of room between the various buildings in the exhibition grounds, and here the landscape gardener is already at work beautifying the prospect with the exercise of his pleasing art. A lake, spanned by several bridges, and containing islands is already in being, and by way of this ornamental water it is intended that the visitor may travel by boat from the New Zealand section at one part of the grounds to the Indian section at the other. Judging from the forwardness of the preparations and the number of buildings that are now approaching completion the Exhibition should be ready in good time for the opening date in April next, and it behoves intending exhibitors to secure their space and forward their specialties in time to co-operate with the promoters so that the show when it opens may be a complete whole.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during September:—

Stationery Office.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.

Letterpress Book Binding—Scotland (1923), contract for.—Henderson and Bisset, Edinburgh.

150,000 Form U.I. 92.—John Heywood, Manchester.

250,000 Registry Jackets.—Willmott and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

25,000 Motor Licence Books; 1,250 Books, Form 505/T.L.; Bdg. 1,000 Vols. Admiralty Claims Forms; 5,000 Blotting Pads; 7,000 Books D. 278—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

10,000 Recruiting Posters.—J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.

42,100 Income Tax Receipt Books, Schedule A. and B.; 30,750 Income Tax Receipt Books, Schedule D. and E.; 480,000 Form U.I. 80.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

480,000 Form U.I. 80.—H.M.S.O. Press, London, E.

Bdg. 11,000 London Telephone Directories; Bdg. 1,200 Calendar of Treasury Books, Vol. VIII.—Nevett Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, N.W.

750 Books D. 30.—Clements, Newling and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

5,000 C.I.D. Diaries No. 24; 2,500 Signal Log Books S. 323.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Bdg. 4,000 copies Admiralty Handbook on Physical, etc, Training, Vol. I.; 3,000 copies O.U. 5,306 "Demolitions Drill Book."—J. M. Dent and Sons, Letchworth.

Bdg. 1,495 copies "Eastern Archipelago Pilot, Vol. II."; bdg. 2,434 copies London Telephone Directories; bdg. 3,970 copies London Telephone Directories—J. Adams, London, E.C.

480,000 Form U.I. 80.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge.

480,000 Form U.I. 80.—Wightman and Co., London, S.E.

480,000 Forms U.I. 80.—Metcalf and Cooper, Ltd., London, E.C.

Group 165 (1923) Post Office—Specified Forms—Section "B"; Group 162 (1923) Post Office—Printing and Ruling; Group 163 (1923) Post Office—All Operations; Group 164 (1923) Post Office—Specified Items (L. and M.)—"Whole Supply," Section B; 3,000 Books P. 1,029; 2,500 Books P. 1,166.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Group 166 (1923)—Post Office—Specified Books, etc., Sections A. and B.; Group 167 (1923)—Post Office—Specified Pads; Group 170 (1923)—Post Office—Specified Labels, Sections A. and B.—John Corah and Son, Loughborough.

Group 159 (1923)—Various Offices No. 1—Printing and Ruling; Group 160 (1923)—Miscellaneous Offices—Printing and Ruling.—Odhams Press, Ltd., London, W.C.

Group 161 (1923)—Post Office—Printing only.—Henderson and Spalding, Ltd., London, S.E.

Group 169 (1923)—Post Office—List of Offices.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

Group 168 (1923)—Post Office—Bag Lists; Group 164 (1923)—Post Office—Specified Items (L. and M.) "Whole Supply," Section C.—T. Beaty Hart, Ltd., Kettering.

Manchester Group 7 (1923)—Inland Revenue—Specified Forms.—Willmer Bros. and Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.

Group 165 (1923)—Post Office—Specified Forms, Section "A."—King and Hutchings, Ltd., Uxbridge.

Group 164 (1923)—Post Office—Specified Items (L. and M.), "Whole Supply," Section A.—Illustrations, Ltd., Salford.

Group 164 (1923)—Post Office—Specified Items (L. and M.), "Whole Supply," Section D.—G. S. Iken and Son, Bolton.

Crown Agents.

PRINTING MACHINERY.—Harrild and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

PRINTING MACHINES.—Dawson, Payne and Elliott, Ltd., Otley, Yorks.

A Stately New Type.

Stephenson, Blake and Co.'s "Verona."

From Messrs. Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., we have received a handsome booklet sampling their latest type face, the "Verona," a face which will, we think, do nothing but enhance the fair fame of this well-known house. From the alphabets which we are able to show herewith, it will be seen that

A B C D E F G
H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U
V W X Y Z &
a b c d e f g h i j
k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z
ct st

"Verona" is of the classic Italian genus: there is nothing of the eccentric or even of the strikingly novel about it, though it has distinctive features and shows a charm of its own when tastefully set. The sample book just issued is a delightful collection of a variety of choice pieces of letterpress composition, including book pages, title pages and jobbing work. This type is evidently of very wide applicability. It is adapted to be built up into masses of pleasingly even colour, whilst single display lines are marked with a dignified beauty.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investment,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0
For every line exceeding three lines 1/.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0
For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

GUILLOTINE HAND for Conqueror machine wanted; permanency to a good man.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. 14267

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER (LOOSE-LEAF), active, willing worker, used to good class work.—R. P., 35, Ducie-street, Clapham, S.W.4. 14264

Machinery for Sale.

ENVELOPE PLANT FOR SALE, including LEADER MACHINES for 6-in. by 3⅝-in. Envelopes and Wages Bags, RAPID MACHINES, SIMPLEX ADJUSTABLE MACHINES and TELLSCHOW ADJUSTABLE MACHINES for making Envelope Shape and Bag Shape, FISCHER MACHINE for making 6-in. by 3½-in. Envelopes with attachment for Printing, Cameo and Plain Stamping ADJUSTABLE GUMMING MACHINES and WINDOW FIXING MACHINE. This Plant can be seen running, by appointment—Further particulars and prices from Kenrick and Jefferson, Ltd., Business Equippers, West Bromwich. 14265

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.
Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Machinery Wanted.

WANTED, ROTARY or WHEEL BEVELLING MACHINE; new or second-hand.—Macphail, 82, Gordon-street, Glasgow. 14266

Business for Sale.

TO PRINTERS and OTHERS.—Manufacturer of Wired and Gummed Price Tickets has up-to-date PLANT and BUSINESS for IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.—Write, Box 14262.

LORD LEVERHULME ON ADVERTISING.—At Morecambe last week Lord Leverhulme laid the foundation stone of an extension to the hospital, and the Mayor, in receiving him at the Town Hall, regretted that that building was not more imposing. Lord Leverhulme, who was standing near the advertising department, said in reply:—"Do not trouble about a palatial Town Hall. Your future as a seaside resort depends upon the work done in this advertising room. Just as advertising built up big businesses, so it can build up busy and flourishing seaside resorts. Concentrate on telling through the Press your advantages to the wide world, and then your big Town Hall will come later."

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 8678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone Holborn 5016.
Telegrams—"Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
JOHN ES 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 13s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 5 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1923.

Postal Rates.

ONCE more the agitation in favour of the restoration of the penny letter post and half-penny post card rate is becoming insistent. Sir Adolph Tuck, at the recent meeting of his company, showed himself very optimistic on this question, and almost immediately afterwards there followed a letter to the Press from the Right Honourable F. Kellaway, the former Postmaster-General, who makes a very strong case in favour of the restoration. The views of such an authority as an ex-Postmaster-General should, of course, have particular weight. It was this gentleman who was responsible for the reduction in June last of the letter post from 2d. to 1½d, and at that time he almost promised that the penny rate would be reinstituted. Seeing that there followed a postal surplus of £6,000,000, this concession would doubtless have been granted. It is up to the present Minister, therefore, to carry this pledge into effect, especially since he has estimated for a surplus this year of over £4,000,000. Mr. Kellaway suggests as the real reason why the Post-master-General thinks the penny postage cannot be considered at the present time is that the postal services have to carry the losses of the telegraph services, amounting this year, it is presumed, to £1,350,000. It will be in the public interest that the telegraph services should be subsidised, he says, but he is not satisfied that it is in the public interest that we should be denied the immense boon of the penny post, in order to make up for the loss on the working of the Post Office telegraph service. It is rightly thought that if the Postmaster-General should see his way, whilst the Imperial Economic Conference is assembled, to announce the advent of the Imperial penny post, "he would make a gesture which the Dominions would find even more eloquent than the preference on dried fruits." Support for this argument is forthcoming from Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister for New Zealand, who at the Imperial Economic Conference last week, pointed to the anomaly of a letter from this country to New Zealand costing 1½d., while a similar postal package from New Zealand to Great Britain is carried for a penny. He thinks this is an anomaly which should be put right, and, of course, there is a great volume of opinion in this country to support that view.

* * *

Co-operative Service.

THE attitude of the postal department of this country to the industries which are large users of its services seems to be an erroneous one. At the meeting of the Central Districts branch of the London Master Printers' Association on Monday, the relations which exist in America between the postal service and the printing and advertising branches of commerce were remarked upon. On the other side of the Atlantic the Post Office works hand in hand with the trades mentioned. Care is taken to see in what direction the postal service can best assist industry, and views are obtained as a guide to procedure. The result of this is mutually beneficial to industry and the Post Office. In this country, of course, it is only by the very utmost pressure that any concession can be obtained from the postal authorities, whereas with a little more sympathy on the part of the officials there might be a better understanding of what industry requires, leading to a more adequate service and better financial results.

* * *

The Paper Trade.

WE hear that the news-print mills are still well supplied with orders, and are able to look forward to the winter season with confidence. Some of the esparto mills and a few in the wood pulp writing and printing section are also on normal output. The great majority of mills making E.S. papers are working from hand-to-mouth. A number of them are on short time and some are facing the probability of a temporary shut down all the time. October has brought no improvement in demand as yet, and merchants are no better placed than the mills.

Note Printing in India.

Work to be Transferred from England.

It is practically settled that the printing of currency notes, security documents, stamps, etc., should in future be undertaken in India, says a Calcutta correspondent of *The Times* (Trade Supplement). A report embodying the proposal has been submitted by Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Willis, Master of the Mint, Bombay, and Mr. F. D. Ascoli, I.C.S, Controller of Printing, who investigated the possibility of having the work done in India instead of in England. There is at present a contract between the Secretary of State and Messrs. Thomas de la Rue and Co, Ltd., for the manufacture and supply of adhesive stamps, postal stationery, and stamped paper. The contract ends in December, 1924, and the committee recommends that notice of termination should be given in June next. The total annual expenditure in the United Kingdom on stamps, stamped papers, etc., and the one-rupee note, but excluding currency notes of higher value, under the existing system will in 1924 probably amount to £3,600,000. Notice should be given to the Bank of England to terminate the supply of one-rupee notes as from December 31st, 1924. The committee recommends that the manufacture of materials, *i.e.*, paper, ink and gum, should not be undertaken at first. Referring to the choice between Government and private agency, the committee is in favour of the Government having its own plant and business in order to secure safe and efficient service. For the printing of currency notes, plates should in the first instance be imported from the United Kingdom. It is proposed that an experimental press for this purpose should be started on January 1st, 1924. The capital expenditure will be Rs. 26 lakhs and the yearly recurring expenditure Rs. 28 lakhs.

Digitized by Google

Central London Master Printers.

Direct Mail Advertising Discussed.

There are now many signs that the printing industry is beginning to address itself to the immense possibilities, which hitherto it has too largely ignored, in the advertising field. At the meeting of the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts on Monday evening at the Stationers' Hall, a further impetus was given to this forward movement by Mr Arthur Chadwick, chairman and managing director of Amalgamated Publicity Services, Ltd., who spoke on "Printing: Its Relation to Direct Mail Advertising (American Methods)."

The chair was taken by Mr. George Eaton Hart, who, in introducing Mr. Chadwick, was able to testify from his own experience to the immense development attained by direct mail advertising in America, and the enormous amount of printing which it entailed.

Lecture by Mr. Arthur Chadwick.

Mr. Chadwick then addressed the meeting, and dealt very ably with the whole subject of direct mail advertising. He spoke as an advertising man, who, however, realised very clearly the great possibilities now in front of the printing industry, and wished to see closer co operation between the creative side of advertising, as represented by the advertising man, and the productive side, as represented by the printer. Mr. Chadwick's lecture was full of information as to the nature and possibilities of direct mail advertising, both in this country and the United States, and he made a rousing appeal to the printers of this country to wake up to the big opportunities within their reach. We hope to report Mr. Chadwick's lecture more fully in next week's issue.

In throwing the meeting open for discussion Mr. Hart corroborated the lecturer's views as to the need for an awakening on the part of British printers, and he welcomed the beginnings of that awakening now apparent.

Mr. W. A. Northam stressed the view that the big developments to be looked for in the near future were in the hands mainly of the younger men. He thought that initiative was even of more importance than co-operation, to which the lecturer had given first place. Referring to the scheme of collective advertising now under consideration by the Federation of Master Printers, he said it was essential that the printer should show initiative in his own business, and experience for himself the value of advertising, before he could be in a position to guide his customers in the wise use of postal publicity.

Mr. C. Arthur Bates told how he had, in company with Mr. Chadwick, travelled some 10,000 miles, covering the principal large cities of the United States and being immensely impressed with the possibilities of print, as realised in America, particularly in respect of advertising. He thought printers had not adequately explored the creative side of their business. He would like to see the printer regarded by the whole commercial community as the man of ideas, as the one man who could best help in the lifting and widening and increasing of business.

Mr. Jarden remarked that though so much credit was now given to America, it should be remembered that America got its start from this country. It was a young country and began where we left off. He thought, too, that the advertising field would prove of more benefit to the large printer than to the small.

Mr. Hart expressed the opinion that the advantages to be gained were by no means confined to the large printer; the small man could find his own niche and achieve excellence in some special line of work. They wished to inspire the small printer with the point of view which the lecturer had put forward.

Function of the Post Office.

Mr. W. H. Burchell, hon. secretary of the Association, complimented his friend Mr. Chadwick upon the appeal he had made to printers to look around them and rise to the possibilities within their reach. With regard to press advertising, he felt that its value was not as great as might be suggested by the large circulations vouched for by the newspapers. A matter on which he would like to hear a little more was the subject of postal publicity on the other side of the Atlantic, and the attitude of the postal authorities thereto. He referred to the struggle in this country for cheaper postal facilities, and expressed the hope that at no far distant time the penny post would be re-established.

Mr. H. R. Grubb pointed out the special advantages which America possessed in respect of area and other conditions favouring the development of mail order business; he doubted whether so much success was possible over here.

Mr. Chadwick, in replying to points raised, emphasised the distinction between mail order business and direct mail advertising. The former, he said, was the result of the latter. He told something of the postal arrangements in the United States: there were three classes of mailing matter, with certain conditions attached to each class; for one cent it was possible to mail a substantial piece of print. An important point was that in America there was co-operation between the postal authorities and the advertisers, whereas during the War and since printers here had to go cap in hand to the permanent officials of the Post Office, pleading for reductions of postage. The advertiser was the biggest customer of the Post Office, and there should be mutually beneficial co-operation in this matter. He agreed that conditions with regard to direct mail advertising were different here from what obtained in the States, but possibilities here were as great in proportion to area, and advantages to be gained were just as substantial.

Mr. Hart expressed the very hearty thanks of the meeting to Mr. Chadwick for his illuminating and interesting address. Mr. Bates seconded, all present showing cordial appreciation.

The meeting then closed with a brief response from Mr. Chadwick, who intimated that he was wishful to see the inauguration of a Direct Mail Advertising Association in this country, and he hoped that printers would lend their aid to this development.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

Lecture and Discussion on Metal Melting.

The monthly meeting of the Association took place on Tuesday of last week at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, the chair being occupied by Mr. A. Chadwell (president), supported by Mr. J. Black (vice president). The chief feature of the evening's programme was a lantern lecture by Mr. A. H. Mundey (Fry's Metal Foundry), who came along to fill a gap caused by the inability of Mr. Hall (Monometer Manufacturing Co.) to address the members, he having had a sudden call to the Continent. There was a good gathering of the members, and, on the invitation of the Association, about fifty students attending the metallurgical classes at the Central London Printing School were present. Several well-known representatives of stereotyping and machinery firms were present, including Mr. John Fry, Mr. J. Light and Mr. Tripp.

The minutes having been read and confirmed, a candidate for membership, Mr. A. T. Padbury (Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew and Co.), was unanimously elected.

The Lecture.

Mr. Mundey said he had not come to give a set lecture, but simply to fill the gap for their friend Mr. Hall, who, he believed, had intended to address them on the subject of metal melting. When thinking of metal melting, proceeded Mr. Mundey, the mind went to the question of fuel. With regard to what was fuel, he asked if they could define it in half-a-dozen words. He did not think they could. By the word fuel was meant any substance which could be economically used (by its combustion) for the generation of heat. The word economical, used in that sense, was the gist of what he was going to direct their attention to that evening, both in what he had to say and by examples on the screen.

Touching briefly on the eons through which wood was the principal fuel before being superseded by coal, Mr. Mundey described—especially for the younger members of his audience—the important properties of carbon, which, he said, was the centre of nearly every one of the fuels used to-day, for it entered into everything in some way or other. Starting from first principles, Mr. Mundey reminded them that they could not create or get more out of anything than was in it, and he asked them not to believe inventors who came along and said they were creating something. They should not allow themselves to be persuaded that things were better than first principles. With regard to heat, the essential thing for them to consider was that it should be convertible. All kinds of motion, power and energy were based on that one fact.

Solid versus Gas Fuel.

Mr. Mundey next quoted some figures given him by Mr. Chandler, of the South Metropolitan Gas Co., showing the enormous saving secured by the use of gas as against coal in the melting of forty-two tons of metal. After these figures, he was surprised to hear it said by some gentlemen using certain types of melting apparatus that they were getting more proficiency from solid fuel than from gas. In printers' language, he thought they could not be "costing" properly. In his opinion, they seldom got 10 per cent. efficiency with coal, but with gas they got 40 per cent. The main thing to remember was that they had to use carbon in such a condition so that it should be burned with economy.

Before throwing on to the screen a number of slides Mr. Mundey dealt in detail with the various characteristics of printers' metals—lead, tin, antimony, copper and zinc—all of which melted fairly easily excepting copper.

Interesting slides were then shown illustrating the gradual development of the furnace from the days of Tubal Cain to the present time. Among the more modern devices depicted, and of which Mr. Mundey pointed out what he considered the respective good points and weaknesses, were the Monometer furnace, the Mond gas plant, the Fryotype furnace and melting pots, the Senior and Junior Autoplate machines and the Winkler Casting machine.

Discussion.

Mr. J. Black, in moving a vote of thanks, paid a tribute to Mr. Mundey for the excellence of his address, and made special mention of the authoritative way in which he had handled the various processes dealt with.

Mr. J. Light said Mr. Tripp (a representative of Messrs. Winkler, Fallert and Cie) was present and would, with the permission of the chairman, be pleased to answer any questions relating to the Winkler Casting Machine.

Mr. Mundey asked what became of the air in the mould, and how it was got rid of in casting plates by the Winkler.

Mr. Tripp, in reply, said he was not at present prepared to answer that question definitely. The mould was hermetically sealed. The air did get out, but how he could not at present say. At the top of the metal in the pot, while the plate was being cast, it would be noticed that the metal was being agitated, and for that reason they must assume that the air passes through the metal in the pot, and thus acts as a stirrer. With regard to electrical heating, Mr. Tripp mentioned that if current could be got for not more than 2d. a unit it was worth using for the Winkler Casting Machine. In Switzerland it was about a ½d. a unit. He strongly advocated the use of electricity for the melting of metal. It was healthier for the operators; and with it the pot was not likely to crack.

Mr. Black inquired how the plate could be produced on the Winkler without the necessity of boring. Was it due to any particular virtue in the metal?

Mr. Tripp said it did not matter what metal was used, whether it was Fry's or any other. The metal they used only contained 3 per cent. tin. Because of this small quantity of tin they got a sound plate. In answer to Mr Black their plates required no trimming They lifted them out of the machine and put them straight on to the rotary machine, no boring of any kind being necessary.

Mr. Black said he was not satisfied in his own mind regarding the solidifying of the metal. He had not yet come across the metal or the liquid that would cool up to the jacket edge or the jacket surface with an even temperature all over.

Mr. Sunderland spoke on the question of the shrinkage and the variations in metal—matters that were a little bit puzzling to the stereotyper.

Mr. W. H. Longley seconded the vote of thanks, which was most heartily accorded.

Mr. Mundey, in reply, said with regard to the quality of metal used, Mr. Tripp would of course remember that in this country they were accustomed to demand very long runs for their stereo plates, much longer than were commonly required on the Continent. Further, a very high quality of "face" was also expected. These characteristics could not be obtained without a high grade metal, *i.e.*, one containing a full proportion of tin.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 51s. 6d., 51s. 3d., Pref., 24s. 6d., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, 24s., Def. 7¼, 7, Pref., 19s. 3d., 19s.; Jos. Byrom, 9s. 6d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7⅜, 7 5/8, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s.; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 32; John Dickinson, 27s., 1st Pref., 88, 4¼ p.c. Mort. Deb., 90, 90⅛; *Illustrated London News*, 13s. 6d.; International Linotype, 54, 54½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 21s. 9d., 21s.; Lamson Paragon, 14s., 15s., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 3d.; Linotype A Deb., 68¼; George Newnes, Pref., 15s., 14s. 6d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg.), 107; Odham's Press, 4s. 9d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 4½d., 12s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 9s. 10½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), 91s. 10½d, 91s. 3d., Pref., 23s. 1½d., Raphael Tuck, 20s. 9d. xd., Pref., 92s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16¾, Prefd., 11⅛, 10⅞; Weldon's, 33s. 9d., Pref., 20s.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 63s. 10½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

GEORGE NEWNES.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. on Ordinary shares for the year ending March 31st, 1924, payable November 14th (same as a year ago).

NEW COMPANIES.

ASSOCIATED ILIFFE PRESS, LTD.—Nominal capital £600,000, in £1 shares (500,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference, ranking first for repayment of capital, and 100,000 ordinary); to adopt two agreements (1) with Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., and (2) with the said company and its liquidator, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, advertising agents, stationers, proprietors of newspapers and periodicals, photographic printers, photographers, paper, paper bag and box makers, cardboard and ink manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: Sir Edward M. Iliffe, W. Coker Iliffe and T. W. Fletcher. If and so long as Cassell and Co., Ltd., hold at least £15,000 shares, they may from time to time appoint and remove a director. So long as any of the £500,000 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of Kelly's Directories, Ltd., shall be outstanding, no debentures or debenture stock constituting a charge upon the undertaking or assets of the company shall be created or issued by the company, unless an extraordinary resolution sanctioning the same shall have been passed at a separate meeting of the holders of said shares of Kelly's Directories, Ltd., convened and held in accordance with the Articles of Association of the said company; but nothing in this proviso shall apply to the debentures of this company for £500,000 referred to in the above agreements, or to any debentures lawfully issued or re-issued in place thereof.

I. PALMER AND SON, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by I. Palmer, trading as "Arthur Armitage," cardboard box makers and lithographers at Byron Works, Platt-street, Nottingham, and to carry on the same and the business of paper merchants, stationers, printers, jacquard card makers, suppliers of materials to the cardboard box, paper lace, hosiery and making up trades, manufacturers of and dealers in materials, goods and textiles, etc. Private company. First directors: I. Palmer and A. P. Palmer. Registered office: Byron Works, Platt-street, Nottingham.

CHURCHWAXERS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in paper and paper products and specialities of all kinds, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. N. Wilford, J. A. Fitton, F. T. Harrison and E. Tonge.

AMERICAN ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £500, in 1s. shares; advertising contractors, registration agents, business organisers and advertisers, publicity specialists and agents, billposters and canvassers, representatives of newspapers or periodicals, newsagents, journalists, etc. Private company. First directors: E. Schofield and A. E. Life. Registered office: 22-4, Great Portland-street, W.1.

GRANVILLE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with C. Styles and J. Worsley, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers, advertising contractors, photographers, papermakers, manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: C. Styles and J. Worsley. Registered office: 14, Henrietta-street, Covent garden, W.C.1.

SCOTT ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; general advertising and publicity agents, advertising contractors, printers, booksellers, newsagents and general commission agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Mrs. W. M. Higham and Miss F. W. Stewart. C. B. Scott-Fisher is managing director. Registered office: 45, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

BOLD WILCOCK AND CO., LTD. — Capital £500 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of commercial and general printers and stationers carried on by J. J. Bold and G. Wilcock, at 41a, Church-street, St. Helens, Lancs, as "Bold Wilcock and Co." Private company. Directors: J. Taylor, J. Taylor, junr.; J. J. Bold and G Wilcock. Registered office: 41a, Church-street, Helens, Lancs.

EVAN WILLIAMS (PRINTERS), LTD.—Capital £2,500 in £1 shares; printers, paper merchants and wholesale stationers at Newport, Mon. Private company. Subscribers: Major J. P. Brown, R. Bunt and W. M. Mordey. First directors by subscribers. Registered office: Prudential-buildings, Commercial-street, Newport, Mon.

GRANVILLE LESTER, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; wholesale and retail stationers, printers, lithographers, advertising and general agents, etc. Private company. Directors: W. A. Morley and Mrs. F. Morley. Registered office: 125a, Wollaton-street, Nottingham.

LINCOLN PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £500 in £1 shares; newspaper and magazine proprietors and publishers, publishers of local and general advertisements, advertising contractors and agents, bill posters and distributors, etc. Private company. First directors: A. W. Foster, J. Morris S. B. Tonge and A. H. Vidler. Registered office: 5-6, Bank-street, Lincoln.

STOCKWELL BOX CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000; manufacturers of and dealers in paper, and articles made from paper or pulp and materials used in the manufacture or treatment of paper or pulp, including cardboard, millboards, plain and fancy cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. Private company. First directors: A. J. Pickering, A. P. Pickering, E. F. Pickering and B. Goley. Registered office: Stockwell-head, Hinckley.

KEMIL, LTD.—Nominal capital of £300,000; silk, cotton and artificial textile manufacturers, etc., manufacturers of and dealers in machinery, cardboard and other boxes, packing and show cases, pattern and show cards, paper manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: T. Taylor, F. Dearden and H. Fildes. Registered office: Duchy-chambers (Rooms 2 and 4), Clarence street, Manchester.

READERS' LIBRARY PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of books, magazines, plays, newspapers and other literary works, printers, papermakers, advertising agents and general contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: E. B. Montesole, S. Walton, R. E. Hewett and D. Hall Caine. Registered office: Ancaster House, Cranbourne street, W.C.2.

"INDUSTRIAL INDIA," LTD.—Nominal capital of £1,000; to take over the business of owners and publishers of *Industrial India* carried on by the Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd., at Navsari-buildings, Hornby-road, Bombay. Private company. First directors: A. G. Chamberlain and Mrs. L. N. R. Chamberlain. Registered office: 29, High-street, Exeter.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

PRESS PRINTERS, LTD. (London).—Satisfaction to the further extent of £1,100 prior to August 30th, and £8,800 on that date (being balance remaining due) of mortgage dated August 10th, 1903, securing £10,000.

LAVARS AND CO., LTD. (printers, Bristol)—Debenture dated October 6th, 1923, to secure £300, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: R. C. Matcham, 24, Christmas-street, Bristol.

RECORDER PRINTING CO., LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £200 debentures authorised September 27th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

T. H. CRUMBIE, LTD. (printers, etc., Leicester).—Satisfaction in full on October 6th, 1923, of mortgage dated September 30th, 1911, and deed of further charge dated June 9th, 1916, securing £5,000 and £750 respectively.

T. H. CRUMBIE, LTD. (printers, etc., Leicester).—Mortgage dated October 8th, 1923, to secure £10,000, charged on various properties in Leicester. Holders: Leicester Permanent Building Society.

THOMAS SCOTT AND CO., PRINTERS, LTD. (Newcastle-on-Tyne). — Satisfaction in full on October 1st, 1923, of debentures dated October 16th, 1919, securing £2,000.

HENRY STARK, SON AND HAMILTON, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on August 7th, 1923, of debenture dated January 28th, 1914, securing £1,000.

WESTMINSTER PRESS, LTD. — Particulars filed of £20,000 debentures authorised October 8th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to not more than £100,000 first debentures), the whole amount being now issued.

VITTY AND SEABORNE, LTD. (engravers, etc., London).—Satisfaction on October 2nd, 1923 (a) in full of debentures dated October 20th, 1921, securing £300 (b) to the extent of £400 of debentures dated March 24th, 1921, securing £1,350, and (c) in full on debentures dated January 15th, 1923, securing £350.

VITTY AND SEABORNE, LTD. — Debenture dated October 2nd, 1923, to secure £1,050, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: F. T. Staley, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.

MORGAN AND HOADLEY, LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £750, on October 8th of debentures dated May 14th, 1923, securing £1,500.

W. HART AND SON (SAFFRON WALDEN)' LTD. (proprietors and printers of newspapers, etc)—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated October 5th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT AND CO., LTD.—Charge on 9, Newington-causeway and Horse Shoe Stables, S.E., dated October 1st, 1923, to secure £8,000. Holder: T. H. Hughes, Mersey-chambers, Liverpool.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, LTD. (Hertford).—Mortgage dated September 28th, 1923, charged on certain book debts amounting to £142 12s. 8d. in all, to secure all moneys payable by the company in respect of the printing and publishing of the *Hertfordshire Record*. Holders: Simson and Co., Ltd., 2, Fore-street.

HEREFORDSHIRE PRESS AND PRINTING CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures

Digitized by Google

authorised September 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

Durham County Advertiser and General Printing Co., Ltd. — Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised September 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued (ranking *pari passu* with £15,000 debentures issued pursuant to resolution of December 15th, 1919).

Hudson Scott and Sons, Ltd., printers' decorative box manufacturers, etc., Carlisle. —Issue on October 1st, 1923, of £6,150 debentures, part of a series already registered.

Nottingham Daily Express Co., Ltd.— Satisfaction in full on September 21st, 1923, of debentures dated February 14th, 1921, securing £30,000.

Norwich Mercury Co., Ltd.—Particulars filed of £25,000 debentures authorised September 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

Lancaster Guardian, Ltd. – Particulars of £5,000 debentures authorised September 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued (ranking *pari passu* with two series of debentures for £7,000 and £3,000 issued on January 8th and September 8th, 1920, respectively).

Birmingham Gazette, Ltd.—Particulars filed of £55,000 debentures authorised September 26th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued (ranking *pari passu* with two series of debentures for £40,000 and £30,000 issued July 15th and December 3rd, 1920, respectively).

North of England Newspaper Co., Ltd. —Particulars of £10,000 debentures authorised September 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued (ranking *pari passu* with a debenture for £5,000 issued on August 4th, 1909, £6,000 debentures issued on December 18th, 1914, £9,000 debentures issued on August 25th, 1916, and £40,000 debentures issued on July 15th, 1920.

Nottingham Daily Express Co., Ltd.— Particulars filed of £30,000 debentures authorised September 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

Lincolnshire Chronicle, Ltd. — Particulars filed of £5,750 debentures authorised September 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued (ranking *pari passu* with such as are outstanding of £6,000 debentures issued pursuant to a resolution of June 4th, 1914, and in priority to £7,500 second debentures of which £5,000 have been issued).

Daily Gazette, Ltd.—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised September 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

Busbridge and Co. (1919), Ltd., paper manufacturers, etc., London.—Particulars filed of £4,000 eight per cent. second debentures, authorised July 24th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to £24,000 first mortgage debentures), the whole amount being now issued.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re Mayfair, Ltd., 13, Old Burlington-street, W.—The creditors and shareholders of this company, against which a compulsory winding up order was made last July, met last week at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C. The company was formed as a private company in October, 1910, with a nominal capital of £5,000, the main object being to publish a paper entitled *Mayfair*. It was also to carry on business as newspaper proprietors and general publishers. Prior to the War the paper was published weekly at 6d. per copy, but its sale, although good, did not cover the expenditure, and the necessary working capital was provided by one of the directors in the shape of loans. On the outbreak of War in August, 1914, the paper was reduced in size, and at the end of 1914 the regular publication was discontinued, numbers thereafter being published at irregular intervals. In May 1922 the financial difficulties of the company became acute, judgments were obtained, and the company experienced great difficulty in obtaining credit, also several contracts which had been made by various people for the publication of articles and cartoons were repudiated. In December, 1922, the publication of the paper was discontinued. The failure of the company was attributed to damage done to the company's reputation by a person named, and to the heavy costs incurred in the legal proceedings against that person; also to the fact that certain contracts which were expected to materialise were eventually repudiated. The creditors left the liquation in the hands of the official receiver.

Re Wm. E. Tucker (trading as Tucker Bros.), stationer, 14, Arthur-street, E.C.—An application for an order of discharge was made on Tuesday at the London Bankruptcy Court, on behalf of this bankrupt who failed in December, 1921, with liabilities amounting to £1,461. The official receiver reported that the assets were likely to realise £343, from which a dividend of between 2s. and 2s. 3d. in the £ would be paid. The discharge was suspended for two years on statutory grounds.

Italian papermakers complain that supplies of pulp from Germany under reparations have fallen away.

Spicers Ltd. cover an enormous range of paper and stationery, as evidenced by their latest sample sets. Everything in the way of paper is included, from tissue to unglazed cartridge. Their printings and writings are as varied as their boards. With regard to envelopes, these are suited to every purpose, and special flaps have been devised to meet the postal regulations.



Introduction of "Flong."

Sir,—In your article on "Stereotyping as a Metallurgical Operation," of September 27th, you referred to a note I wrote to Mr. Mundey claiming that B. Dellagana and Co., Ltd., introduced "flong."

In your issue of July 7th, 1921, the history of Dellagana's as far as can now be traced was fully set forth. That Bartolo Dellagana, the founder of this firm about 1840, did invent a flexible matrix to facilitate the casting of rotary plates in lieu of the method of bending plaster stereo plates, is believed to be correct, and the late chairman of the company, Mr. J. C. Barnard, who was the solicitor of Mr. B. Dellagana and formed this company on his death—confirmed the story.

The late Mr. J. Tiley, who was with Dellagana's for over 60 years, also always gave the history of flong and the origin of the name as set forth in your article of July 7th, 1921, as being told to him by Mr. Bartolo Dellagana himself.

Within the last few months a business card of J. and B. Dellagana, 90, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, and 106, 107, Shoe-lane, London, has come into my hands The date cannot be fixed nearer than about 1870. It bears the Royal Coat of Arms and the words, "*The Times* Stereotypers," and also in a list of prices the rates for "patent" stereotyping as well as plaster and electros. Presumably "patent" indicated cast from flong. The prices for patent are lower than plaster and would seem to indicate it was then a new process. Whether the "patent" indicates that letters patent existed is not known, but the price list for stereos so named does indicate that Dellagana's were the recognised manufacturers of such plates.

George E. Holloway,
Managing Director and Secretary,
B. Dellagana and Co., Ltd.
11, Shoe-lane, E.C.4.

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

Promotes Overseas Trade.

An Advertiser's experience:

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."

C. B., Ltd.

Write for particulars to Advertisement Department:

Stonhill & Gillis
58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

Telephone No. 858 GERRARD (4 lines).

NOVELLO & COMPANY, LTD.

General Printers & Bookbinders

SPECIALISTS IN TYPE MUSIC & MUSIC ENGRAVING

Large producers of Hymn and Tune Books, Vocal and Orchestral Works.
Proof Reading by competent musicians.
Customers advised on best method of production.

Jobbing, Concert, Catalogue & Commercial Work

BOOKBINDING FOR THE TRADE

PAPER, FLUSH, CLOTH, AND LEATHER WORK

Printing and Bookbinding executed in our own Factory by a highly skilled Staff of 250.

NOVELLO WORKS,
HOLLEN STREET, SOHO, LONDON, W.1.

Digitized by Google

Romance of the Printing Craft.

By R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, M.A.

(*Continued from page 281*)

Next, as to who invented printing: here we are on uncertain ground. There are rival schools which claim Mainz and Haarlem as the place where it was first practised. In any case no one has ever claimed the honour for England; indeed, printing cannot be said to be one of the arts in which these islands have particularly shone. It is doubtful whether, with the exception of Baskerville, we have ever had a printer who has enjoyed European fame until we reach the days of William Morris.

As to the date of the invention, it may be taken as roughly between 1440 and 1450, and perhaps it is a wonder that it was not invented earlier. Block-books, or books printed from solid engraved blocks of wood, were in existence long before. The great invention, however, was that of movable types which could be used over and over again in various combinations. First of all there must have come to someone—perhaps to more than one person—the idea, and then must have followed the carrying out of the idea—no easy matter, even if the first movable types were made of wood. Much ingenuity must have been needed to make even the simplest form of type-founding plant, before it passed to the perfection of the punch, the matrix and the mould. Further, the composing stick, the chase and the press all had to be devised. Unfortunately we know but too little, in fact almost nothing, of these various steps. One story goes that Laurenz Coster, who was a block printer before he became a printer with movable types, while walking in a wood cut some letters in the bark of a tree, and with them, reversely impressed one by one on paper, he composed one or two lines as an example for the children of his son-in-law.

Remember, then, that the chief part of the invention of printing lay in the mobility of the types. As to the press, we know equally little of how it came into being. But presses of some kind must have been already in use. The principle of impression had long been used for the making of playing cards, pictures, seals, stamps, etc. Again, there is the question of ink. Here, probably, the use of oils for paints came in usefully, a recent invention of the fourteenth century. As to binding, there was nothing to invent here, for it had long been in use.

The Early Printer's Plant.

Let us assume, then, that having learnt his trade a man desired to start as a printer We must remember that down to 1477, that is for about the first thirty years, there is no instance known of such a man carrying away with him or being able to buy any type. He had to make it all for himself, and naturally he used to copy the style of handwriting in fashion in his own country, i.e., Gothic or black letter in Holland, in Germany, and in England, and Roman in Italy. Further, in order to copy MSS. exactly, he had to cut all the combinations—which were many—of letters used, so that the early compositor's case was very much larger than that in use to-day. On the other hand, he probably cast a very small amount of type, as the early printers rarely printed more than one page at a time. So small, indeed, was their plant, that it must have been easy to pack up and transport. Let me remind you of the account in that most fascinating of romances, "The Cloister and the Hearth," of Sweynheim and Pannartz.

The early printers imitated closely, not only the handwriting, the contraction, the combination of letters, but all the peculiarities of the MS. Thus scribes were naturally unable to make the ends of each line exactly even, therefore early printers left their lines unjustified. They rarely had title pages, or numbered the pages, or had headlines. They left initial letters to be coloured by hand.

Gradually the printed book took on the new features which it possesses to-day. It dropped the illuminated initials, it placed the information contained in the colophon on the title-page—apart from the imprint—it dropped the contractions, except the ampersand, it dropped most of the combinations of letters except some of those with "f" in front of them, it made use of headlines and pagination, it introduced "j," it dropped the long "s," though only about a hundred years ago, it introduced and then dropped catchwords, it invented the half-title, and the order of the dedication, the preface, the contents, etc. Indeed, the modern printer in trying, as he sometimes does, to do something different, seems reduced to placing the headline or the page number in some fantastic position.

I should like now to say something as to a few of the great men who have been connected with printing. In the first place, there are the great "printing dynasties," as they are sometimes called, such as that of Aldus Manutius, the Elzevirs, the Etiennes, the Plantins, the Didots, and the like, where you get families carrying on the art during centuries, with the founder usually a man of great distinction. Wonder has sometimes been expressed at the duration of these businesses, but Mr. Updike has pointed out that in an age when most industries were carried on at home a printing office represented one of the earliest forms of a modern factory, and contained plant of such considerable value that it was difficult to dispose of satisfactorily, or at any rate that made it natural and desirable for descendents to "carry on." Furthermore, if a printer left no sons but only daughters, in addition to the usual advantages of an apprentice aspiring to his master's daughter, the apprentice found means thereby to enter into the jealously-guarded circle of master-printers. Evidence that the circle was small may be found in the fact that until 1693 no more than twenty master printers were by law allowed in London, and until 1793 only thirty-six in Paris.

With regard to the families mentioned above, Aldus Manutius began printing at Venice, in 1495, and occupied himself mainly with the classics. To him we owe the italic type and the celebrated Aldine editions, with their famous device of the dolphin and the anchor, and the motto, "Festina Lente." Three successive generations carried on the press until 1597. When Aldus died, in 1515, he lay in state with his books grouped around him.

The Elzevirs were of French extraction, but carried on printing first at Leyden, and then at Amsterdam, between the years 1583 and 1712, producing their handy and popular volumes largely devoted to the classics.

Similarly, the famous French printers who have been called the Eternal Honour of French Typography, the Etiennes, carried on their work in Paris from the year 1500 for a century and a half. As a singular compliment, Paul Etienne allowed John Norton, Queen Elisabeth's Printer, to make use of his device—the tree of knowledge, in 1594.

The Plantin "Palace"

Even more wonderful is the life of the Plantin Press in Antwerp. Founded by a Frenchman, Christopher Plantin, in 1555, it passed through his daughter to the Moretus family, who continued the press till the year 1875, when it was handed over to the city of Antwerp. Christopher Plantin lies buried in Antwerp Cathedral, and the inscription on his tomb states that, whereas he was "King's Printer," he himself was the "King of Printers." His printing office, which has been fitly described as "more a palace than a printing office," and as "probably the most beautiful building—both inside and out—dedicated to the uses of printing in the world," is interesting beyond words to the student and lover of the art, by reason of the fact that nearly all the presses and type of the original Plantin have been preserved in it.

Of later dynasties the chief are perhaps the Didots of Paris, who began to work in 1713, and are "still running."

(*To be Concluded.*)

Printing Crafts Guild.

The sixteenth annual general meeting was held in the Municipal College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday last, Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech, being in the chair, having the support of President John Taylor and a good company of members.

Mr. H. Holme, secretary, read the minutes, which were afterwards confirmed.

The annual report for Session 1922-1923 stated: "In addition to the re union concert and a full syllabus of lectures and visits, two very successful social evenings were arranged, both of which were self supporting, and resulted in the sum of twenty pounds being handed to the general fund of Ancoats Hospital. From the Guild funds a donation of three guineas was sent to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation. The membership has fallen considerably during the year, attributable probably to the great depression in trade and the fact that Rochdale and District Printers have now a Guild of their own. The figures for the year are as follows:—Honorary members, 12; adult members, 242; junior members, 80; making a total of 334. The balance sheet shows an income of £49 19s. 7½d., and an expenditure of £33 16s. 5½d., leaving a favourable balance of £16 3s. 2d. The Committee tender thanks to the following for their valuable assistance during the year:—Mr. B. Mouat Jones, M.A., and the House Committee for the use of rooms for meetings; Messrs. Travis Burton, F. S. Sinnatt, M.B.E., M.Sc.Tech.; John Taylor, M. R. Leeming, Olive and Partington, L. S. Palmer, T. J. Cunane, J. J. Phelps, M.A.; E. Fisher, J. Robertson and Co., Manchester Ship Canal Co., and the Cloister Press.

The balance sheet was submitted by Mr. C. Doughty, treasurer.

Mr. J. Begg, auditor, said he had examined the accounts for various sessions, and found the work of the secretary, assistant secretary and treasurer were a valuable help to the success of the Guild, and he moved a hearty vote of thanks to those officials, coupling with them the other officers of the Guild.

This was carried unanimously.

The report and balance-sheet were then adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Taylor; chairman of committee, Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc. Tech.; hon. treasurer, C. Doughty; hon. auditor, J. Begg; assistant hon. secretary, A. Edwards; committee, Miss E. Dust, Miss A. Lodge, Messrs. J. E. Cass, J. Crook, E. Fisher, G. H. Lodge, E. McVay, W. M. Menzies, H. J. Phillips, J. T. Shelmerdine, A. Trickey, J Worthington. District Representatives—Altrincham: E. Ashton, 5, Lynton-road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; Ashton-under-Lyne: H. Holme, Moss Bank, Richmond-street; Bolton: E. Boardman, 142, Mornington-road; Bury: F. Roscow, 15, Malvern-avenue, Walmersley-road; Hyde: H. W. Wallace, 10, Newtonhurst, Victoria-road, Newton; Oldham: G. H. Rider, 36, Trinity-street; Rochdale: Wm. Ingham, 31, Mackinnon-street; Stockport: R. F. Singleton, 113, Turncroft-lane; honorary secretary: F. J. Hughes, 424, Moston-lane, Manchester.

The ordinary business being over, a lecture entitled "Colour" was delivered by Mr. Charles W. Gamble, O.B.E., M.Sc.Tech. For one and a half hours the lecturer instructed the audience in the value of light and the formation of colour, showing numerous experiments and examples of colour photography.

On Friday evening, November 23rd, by kind permission of the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., the members will be admitted to a demonstration of Monotype and Miller Machinery at 42, Albert-street, off King-street, Manchester, at 6.30 o'clock.

WEE MAC.

IT speaks well for the activity in carton manufacture that all the available female labour in Newbury has been absorbed by the Colthorp board and paper works at Hatcham.

MR. WILLIAM C. HAMILTON, papermakers' agent, The Old Mansion House, 73, Cheapside, London, E.C.2, in addition to the well-known Dutch mills he represents, has now been appointed sole agent for the United Kingdom and for the Colonies for the N.V. Export Papierfabriek "Nijmegen," makers of all classes of crêpe papers, serviettes, etc.

Digitized by Google

Paper Merchant's Forgery.

Sentence of Nine Months' Imprisonment.

Sentence of nine months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), at the Old Bailey last week on Frederick William Skelton (38), a paper merchant, of Temple-chambers, London, E.C., who pleaded guilty to forging an order with intent to defraud.

Mr. Eastwood, who prosecuted, stated that the defendant, by altering an order for two tons of paper into one for twelve tons, obtained from a Mr. Head about £600, promising him "half the profits of £20 a ton." He paid back some of the money, and then bolted at the beginning of the year. A warrant was issued, to which he surrendered on September 23rd.

It was stated that Skelton obtained four other sums of £100 each in a similar way. Mr. Head said he parted with £800 altogether, and had had about £400 back.

The defendant declared that he only had £600 from Mr. Head, and that he had returned £531. "All the money went into my business," he added. "It was a question of getting from Peter to pay Paul. The state of the paper trade at the time was very wobbly."

The Recorder told the defendant that but for his previous excellent character he would have gone to penal servitude.

Mr. H. C. Wilson has recently severed his connection with the Atlantic Press Ltd., Albion-street, Graythorne, Manchester, and has commenced business on his own account as a paper merchant, at 4, Finghall-road, Urmston, near Manchester. Mr. Wilson joined the Atlantic Press, Ltd., 17 years ago to open and manage their paper department, eventually becoming joint managing director of the firm. Mr. Wilson is a well known figure in Northern paper trade circles and his many friends will wish every success in his new undertaking.

Paper Orders Declining.

News the Only Bright Spot According to Norway Report.

The tendency in the paper market is somewhat weaker, and on the whole the general outlook is not so good as a couple of months ago, as the number of orders which the mills have on hand is declining.

As regards news, says *Farmand*, the mills are being kept fairly busy, as many of them have disposed of their production for the current year at an early date, while quite a number of contracts for 1924 have also been closed. Of late, however, new orders have not come to hand as freely as formerly, and prices have therefore shown a somewhat uncertain tendency, possibly giving way to a certain extent.

During the first half of this year the position as regards kraft was exceedingly good, and prices kept firm until only a month ago, when the market suddenly broke. Later on the market has continued slack, as buyers have remained very reserved.

Prices for greaseproof have declined somewhat during the last month.

As regards the finer brands of paper, the mills keep working, but they have only few orders entered on their books. Prices, however, are more or less unaltered.

For tissue the number of orders is restricted, and prices have been on the downward trend. Neither China nor South-America has been in the market lately with new orders of any importance in this line, and India has kept away altogether. With regard to the latter country business is difficult to arrange, as competition from Australia, Czecho-Slovakia and Germany is being felt very keenly.

Statistics are published of the value of Norway's exports. From these it is seen that in August the value of paper sent overseas was 10 million kr., comparing with 12.2 million kr. in August last year. During the period January-August paper exports reached 68.6 million kr., as against 73.7 million kr. in the corresponding period of 1922.

Pulp exports in August were of the value of 16.4 million kr., and in the eight months 105.5 million kr., the corresponding figures for 1922 being 9.7 million kr. in August and 88.4 million kr. for the eight months.

News-Print Price.

Consideration is being given in Canada to the question of the contract price for news-print which should operate next year.

It is understood that some of the plants in Canada are in favour of a $5 advance on the present contract figure of $75 a ton, while others believe that, in the existing state of trade in other lines, it would not be good policy to take such a step at this juncture. Just when the annual reports of various companies show a gratifying gain in earnings, there might be quite a feeling on the part of consumers against such a projected course.

There are many considerations to be taken into account. The chief consumers of Canadian paper are, of course, the United States, and Canadians in that market have to meet the competition of European mills. The chances, it is suggested on the other side, are that Europe will send little, if any, more than at present, while Canadian mills, with the advantage of proximity to the sources of pulp wood supply and cheap electrical power, have proved their ability to more than hold their own in competition with American mills, particularly those who are dependent upon Canadian wood.

The circumstances favour a higher price for news-print in 1924, it is asserted, although it must not be overlooked that the policy of the big American mills exercises a strong influence in this connection. Having regard to the advance in operating costs and to the fact that pulp wood is almost certain to go up next season, the probabilities are that American and Canadian mills will fall in line as far as the new price is concerned. Many companies are working on a small margin and would welcome a higher price.

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call.

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:

CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

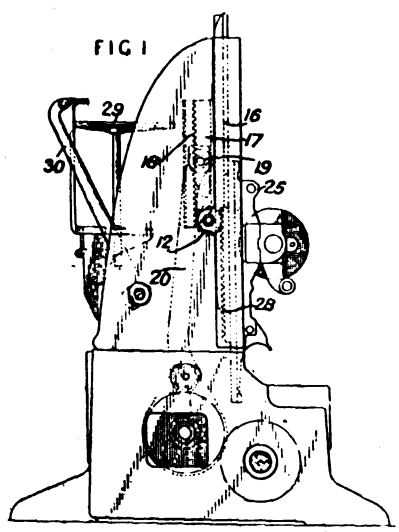
S&P S&P

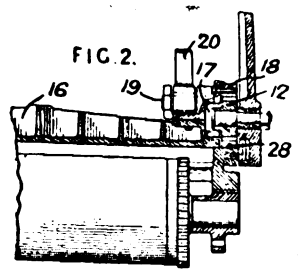
Digitized by Google

New Inventions

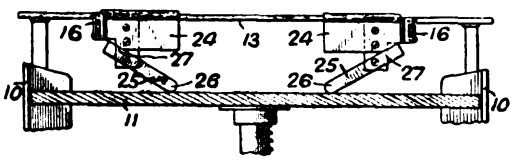
Bed Reciprocating Apparatus.

In this invention a cylinder machine more especially of the kind in which the bed and cylinder have relative vertical reciprocatory motions is constructed with a driving arrangement between the bed and cylinder comprising a gear wheel geared to racks on the bed and cylinder carriage and arranged between said racks. The bed 16, Fig 1, is reciprocated in vertical guides by means of a pair of connecting-rods 20 connected to pins 19, Fig. 2, on brackets 17, secured at each side of the bed and to which are connected racks 18. These





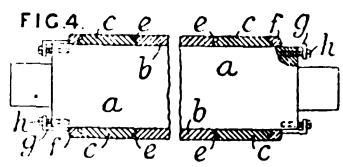
racks gear with pinions 12 which engage racks 28 secured to a cylinder carriage 25. The cylinder is thus reciprocated in a direction opposite to the bed, and the strains incident thereto are not transmitted through the type bed. The rods 20 are spaced widely apart and their arrangement allows the bed to be reciprocated in good alignment, and thus the bed keeps good register and enables the machine to be used for multi-colour work. The arrangement of the rods 20 enables a delivery table 29 to be placed between them and to be lowered automatically without

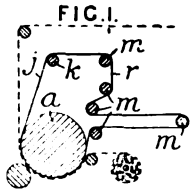


interference. The throw of the delivery gripper arms is thus reduced. The invention is patented by the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., who have also patented a delivery apparatus in which the rear and side gauges of delivery table mechanism for printing machines are provided with pivoted fingers which rest in contact with the delivery table and follow its vertical movement during the early part of its descent so as to prevent displacement of the sheets when the pile is being started. The table 11 is confined between guides 10 on a frame provided with a rear transverse bar 13, on which are adjustable brackets carrying forwardly extended bars 16 having the rear gauges 24 adjustable thereon. Fingers 25 with rounded ends 26 in contact with the table 11 are pivoted to the gauges 24 and ensure correct positioning of the first delivered sheets whilst the pile is being started. When the top of the pile reaches the level of the gauges the movement of the fingers is arrested by inclined stops 27. Side gauges with similarly pivoted fingers are also provided on the side bars 16.

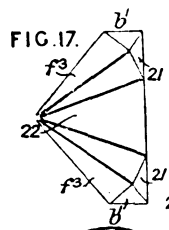
Printing Different Widths of Web.

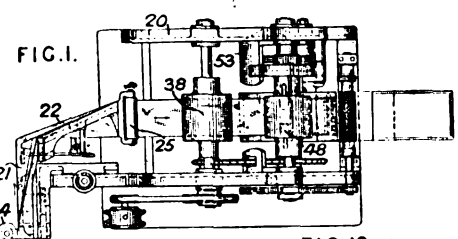
To obviate the necessity for providing a new covering for the impression cylinder of a printing machine when a fabric of different width has to be dealt with or when borders only have to be printed, the cylinder *a* is provided with a central boss or enlarged portion *b* of the same length as the smallest width of fabric to be printed, and the central boss may be lengthened for printing a fabric of greater

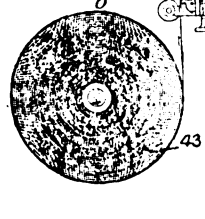


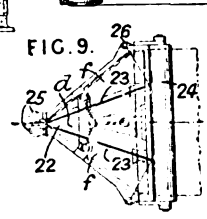


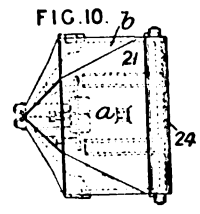
width by one or more separate bosses *c*. The central boss *b* may be integral with the cylinder *a* or removable. The bosses are preferably formed of two semi-cylindrical portions stepped at the ends *e* to interlock and secured

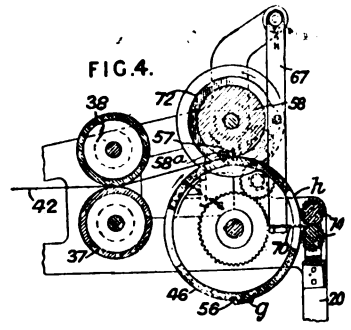


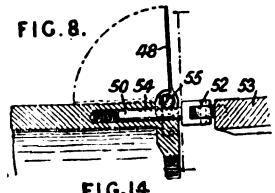


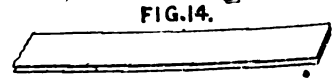












to the cylinder by means of stepped rings *f* clamps *g* and set-screws *h*. An endless rubber, etc., blanket *j* passes round the bosses on the cylinder and is supported by an adjustable tensioning roller *k* and guide rollers *m*. For printing bordered fabrics end bosses of larger diameter than the central boss are employed. The blanket may be kept clean by suitable washing and drying means conveniently applied to a vertical portion *r* between a pair of the guide rollers. The patentee is Mr. J. H. Wallis.

Paper Folding Machines.

An application under this heading has been made for a British patent by the Independent Paper Mills, Inc. (Assignees of C. Arelt.)

A paper web is drawn by feed rollers from a supply roll through a device which provides it with a plurality of longitudinal folds, after which it may be cut and folded transversely for the production of paper napkins, &c.

The longitudinal folder, arranged between the supply roll 43 and the feed rollers 37, 38, comprises two members 21, 22. The member 21 consists of a central part *a*, Fig. 10, and side parts *b* at an angle thereto. The other member 22 consists of a central triangular part *d*, Fig. 9, and side parts *f*, spaced from the part *d* to provide slots 23 and pivoted at 26 so that they may be swung away from the part *d* to facilitate the insertion of the web at the beginning of the folding operation. A guide roller 24 is mounted at the free end of the member 21, and rollers 25 for completing the folds are journalled at the converging ends of the parts *d*, *f*. This construction of the folding members causes the web to receive three longitudinal folds, as shown in Fig. 14. By providing two additional angled surfaces *b*' on the member 21, as shown in Fig. 17, and two additional spaced parts *f*³ on the member 22, the web may be provided with five longitudinal folds. For producing paper napkins, the folded web is cut transversely into sections, which are then folded transversely into the folding rollers 74, Fig. 4, by means of a blade 70 carried by an arm 67 oscillated by a cam 72.

The transverse cutting of the folded web 42 is effected by a cutting blade 57 carried by a roller 58, Fig. 4, coacting with grooves 56 in the drum 46.

With regard to the gripper mechanism, the front end *g* of the web section *h* being cut, and the end of the web immediately behind the cutter 57, are held against the drum 46 by grippers such as 48, Fig. 8. These grippers are mounted on pins at the edges of the drum, the pins carrying pinions 55 engaged by racks 54 on spring plungers 50 fitted with runners adapted to engage stationary cams 53 on the machine framing 20, whereby the grippers are moved to their open position. A rubber, &c., strip 58*a* may be provided on the roller 58 to press resiliently on the grippers 48 so as to hold the web more securely during the cut.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Leys.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly*



This is Megill's FLEXIBLE STEEL GAUGE PIN. Used as side gauge, gripper may come down upon both it and the Sheet.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. Established 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, Ltd.
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— By MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used —
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE,
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
Latest Improved Models.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C 4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and — Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: *FOR THE TRADE* :: :: Awards
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

PRINTING
Send your Enquiries to
HOLLOWAY & SON,
Weston-Super-Mare.
Complete "Monotype" Installation.
Catalogues, Books, Price Lists, and Coloured Posters.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOW (late with Winstone's).

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☞ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

U.S.A. Paper in Britain.

Competition from the Home Market.

Severe competition from both English and Continental mills has prevented the United States, during normal times, from developing any large volume of business in the British market, according to Mr. Maurice C. Pierce, U.S. Consul in London, in a report to the Department of Commerce, Washington.

Aside from the war period and the boom period following it, business has been confined almost exclusively to specialty lines, such as cover papers, photo-mount boards, high-grade bond papers, etc., for which a demand has been created through constant solicitation among the high grade printers and large consumers. These grades, however, are practically all high-priced and consequently the demand is limited. While these papers are imitated to a certain extent by the European mills, thus rendering it more difficult to compete, American papers, it is asserted, have a certain distinctiveness which appeals to the discriminating buyer, and it is believed that an aggressive sales campaign would tend to increase the demand.

Other grades in which the American products excel those of the European mills, according to Mr. Price, are clay-coated boards and banks used for post card and multi-colour work, and patent and clay-coated box boards. The latter grades are far superior to the European makes, he says, because of their better bending qualities, this being the principal essential in a box board. There is a large demand in England for such grades, but, as in the case of the high-grade papers, the cheap European substitutes offer keen competition. This is particularly true in respect to box boards.

American mills are practically shut out of the market for printing papers, with the exception of the higher grades, such as antique wove and laid papers, and the special deckle-edge antiques. The same is true in regard to American wrapping papers.

As a means of increasing the demand for American high-grade papers, it is advised that attention should be given to the requirements of the market, particularly in respect to sizes and weights required. While American consumers in London can be induced to use American sizes, the British wholesale houses can not be expected to buy and stock American stock sizes and weights when their principal demand is for English specifications. This has been one of the principal obstacles in the path of success in selling American lines.

British Paper in Cuba.

European Manufacturers Gaining a Firm Footing.

In a report to the Department of Overseas Trade Mr. G. D. N. Haggard, H.M. Consul-General at Havana, says the market in the past has been to a great extent in the hands of the Americans, who by nature of the preference accorded to the goods by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1903, mounting to 30 per cent. on paper, and also largely due to their proximity to Cuba, were able to obtain and maintain this position against competitors.

With the gradual return of normal trade conditions in Europe, the paper trade appears to have recovered its stability, and in a remarkably short space of time European manufacturers have not only gained a very firm footing in this market but have shown every sign of ultimately displacing American producers to a very considerable degree.

Germany has long been a regular contributor in certain lines of paper, but the partial paralysis from which her industrial districts have suffered, renders buying from such a source impracticable, and it is thought that this loss of supply could be replaced by United Kingdom manufacturers.

European prices to-day are strikingly low, when compared with American quotations, whilst the quality of European papers is everywhere admitted to be unquestionable.

In this market noticeable dissatisfaction with American exporters and manufacturers' methods has been shown lately, as a result of which, where European prices are reasonably competitive, Cuban buyers are only too ready to turn in that direction for their supplies.

Statistics are practically non-existent, only importations from the United States being so-defined, and even as regards that country no very accurate information is available, since much of the paper exported to Cuba from the United States, is said to have been originally imported from Europe. Probably a fair estimate of the value of Cuba's annual consumption would approximate to 15 million dollars, of which 6 to 7 million are derived either directly or indirectly from Europe, through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, and perhaps mention might be made of Spain; the latter country confines herself entirely to the supply of cigarette paper, and a certain grade of office note paper known to this market as "Spanish paper."

While Great Britain has not hitherto been so strongly represented in this market as she should and could be, it is at least gratifying to note that some effort is being made to bring her goods before the eyes of Cuban buyers; some representatives of United Kingdom exporters have lately visited this territory on their way from Central and South America, and it is understood that quite considerable business is likely to accrue from their efforts.

Nevertheless it should be realised that the market is ripe for British competition, and that the amount of business which could be done is by no means negligible, and seriously merits some effort on the part of British exporters.

Samples of certain classes of paper have been forwarded with the report and can be seen on application to Mr. Webster Jones, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

MR. WM. STANSFELD, 82, Queen street, London, E.C.4, has been appointed sole agent for Great Britain and Ireland by Verkaufs-Vereinigung Deutscher Pappenfabrikanten G.m.b.H., an association of German board mills manufacturing wood pulp, leather, grey and hard boards, as well as various other kinds of boards.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	September.		Jan.-Sept.		September		Jan.-Sept.	
	1922	1923.	1922.	1923	1922.	1923.	1922	1923
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	501,290	331.727	2,686,174	2,414.552	579.395	337.443	3 171,758	2.550,081
Packings and Wrappings	253,680	407,692	2,019,830	2,804,991	346,160	483.715	4.785,507	3 479,557
Coated Papers	8,247	16,939	68,910	94.684	30.873	50.449	285,559	325.397
Stationery	2,99	6,401	30,335	40,87·	11,828	24.335	118 791	164.551
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	90.013	114,572	587.951	811,768	116.418	123.462	716,174	857.928
Strawboard	259,768	261,425	2,1,3,143	2,196 167	116,193	115.127	889.912	1.015 858
Other Sorts	31,254	68 987	328,115	421 921	58,583	166,965	994 662	1.193,949
Totals	1,147,249	1,207.743	7,894.458	8,784 961	1,299.450	1,301,496	8,962,563	9.587.321

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	46,534	60,251	351,920	374,067	46,059	53.346	429,665	361,993
Norway	84,483	60,073	460,993	336,791	85,748	59,846	487.341	345.387
Germany	5.037	31,606	76,855	148,917	5.580	36,158	77,627	164,788
Belgium	2,234	1,403	20,769	8.726	3,177	2,575	33.922	18,681
United States	435	282	75,462	8,875	2,438	1,578	98,144	32,009
Canada	240	243	92,610	1,581	612	594	97,611	4,008
Newfoundland	259,000	73,700	773,937	570,996	323,249	76,700	1,012,672	606,645
Other Countries ...	103,307	104,169	833,628	964 599	112,532	106,646	934,776	1,016.570

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	16,035	33.295	196,127	254,681	20.532	37.217	247,614	290,192
Sweden	104,983	121,381	722,473	934.966	130,069	138,693	951,959	1.126,817
Norway	65,097	75,685	473.772	492,746	82,435	92,067	610,511	600 645
Germany	22,254	131,394	281,758	797,274	30.384	144.741	350,538	902,650
Belgium	7,625	6,797	64,214	53,936	20,010	16,878	165,987	134,907
Canada	16,023	10,095	85,125	88,173	20,098	12,930	109,488	113.283
Other Countries ...	21,663	29,045	196,361	183.215	42,632	41,189	349,410	311,003

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	3,652	8,233	25,646	40,799	11,019	19,104	63,828	105,734
Belgium	1,677	1,818	16,901	14,723	7,491	6.581	75,249	50,997
France	1,125	1,302	8,769	11,843	6,373	8,161	63,088	67,719
United States	234	589	4,246	4,710	3,733	5,245	42,763	41,224
Other Countries ...	1,559	4,997	13.348	22,609	2,257	11,358	40,631	59,723



ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO - TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by Google

13 IS THIRTEEN AN UNLUCKY NUMBER ? WE SAY **NO** 13

? CURIOSITY ?

is a human failing. It is also a commercial asset. Curiosity is, in fact, one of the secrets of modern commercial success. It keeps you in touch with every modern development of the trade in which you are engaged.

It is a commonplace to say that the printing trade covers a range of activities greater than most.

Obviously, therefore, you haven't the time personally to gather the information to keep thoroughly in touch. This is done for you by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

You probably have many friends in the trade, however, who are not keeping in touch.

CO-OPERATION

You can help your friends and us by introducing to them the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

Let us have their names and addresses : we will do the rest.

THE

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

has been established for nearly 50 years. The more important features are :

Reports of Trade Associations, Societies, etc.,
Latest Commercial Intelligence
Technical Articles
Trade Notes
etc., etc.

A monthly issue contains a section devoted to the **Bookbinder** with notes and news and market prices.

The monthly **Lithographic** issue contains special litho matter including litho notes and news.

The **Quarterly Export** issue deals with colonial and foreign markets and provides a general review of the home trade.

COST

The yearly subscription to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is **Thirteen Shillings** including postage. Is it not worth it?

Send us your friends' names and addresses **To-Day**.

13 THIRTEEN SHILLINGS WELL SPENT 13

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.

"THE



DURABLE"

ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

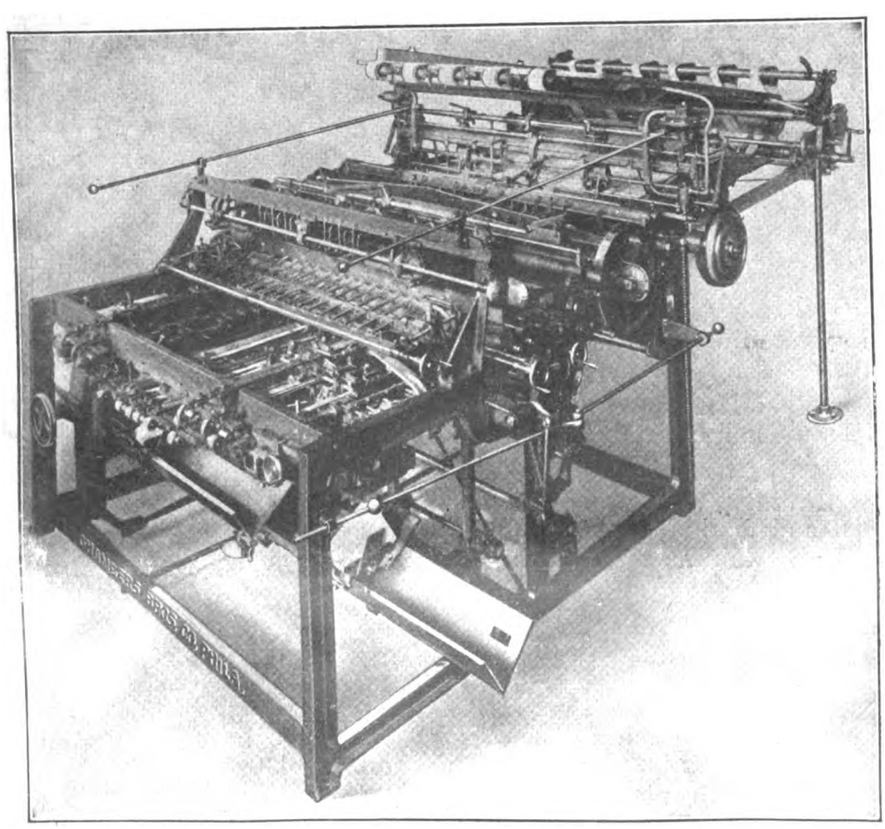
For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 55, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—October 25, 1923.

Digitized by Google

NOV 13 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

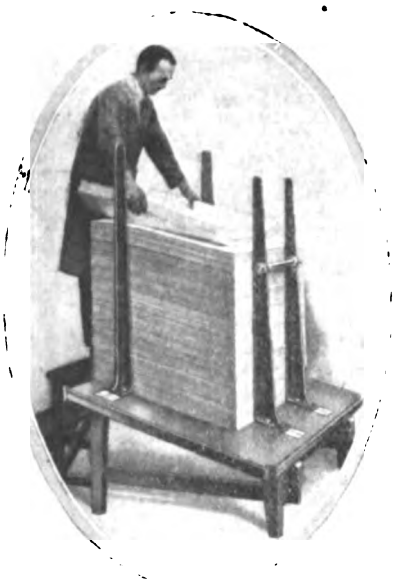
VOLUME 93. NUMBER 18. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 1, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

PERIODICAL ROOM GENERAL LIBRARY UNIV. OF MICH.

"SLOGGER"

Automatic Pile Feeder

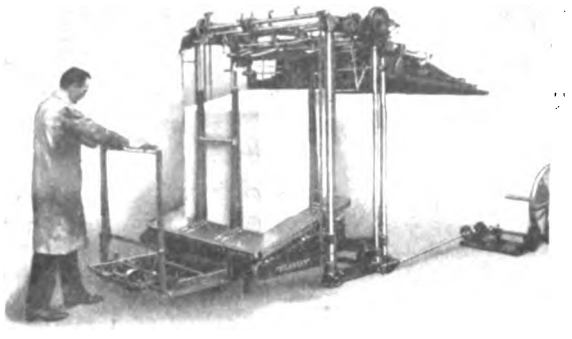
H. T. B. Model



This new model has been designed for modern Two-Revolution and Offset Presses, and gives maximum of output, with minimum of labour, for instance, only Three Minutes Required to change pile boards.

DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLETS OF BOTH STANDARD AND H. T. B. MODELS ON REQUEST.

Whilst "SLOGGER" is working, the Interchangeable Pile Board is being loaded—just where it is most convenient, either in Stock Room or anywhere in the Works—then it is ready to truck to press, so reducing labour and time to an absolute minimum.



H. T. B. MODEL *embodies Interchangeable Pile Boards, Movable Lay Boards, Slowing Down Device and Bevel Drive.*

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

TRADE WORK ONLY

CLERKENWELL 6993 WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES

LITH GRAPHIC

SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS,
SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC, ETC.

COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET A SPECIALITY

PRINTING

BEST WORK — QUICK DELIVERY

WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 18. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 1, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

THE TRIUMPH OF Modern Offset Lithography

By JOSEPH GOODMAN, F.R.P.S.,

City and Guilds of London Honours Silver and Bronze Medallist, Lithography and Photo-Mechanical Processes. Author of "Practical Modern Metalithography," etc.

"Relief Image Offset Lithography," although a descriptive title, is a somewhat misleading one, as lithography is a "planographic" process, *i.e.*, a method of printing from a common plane, or flat surface, in contradistinction to the other forms of printing methods in which the printing surface proper is either *above* or *below* the common plane, whereas with lithography there does not exist this differential condition, the lights and printing image being on the *one* plane. Now with this relief image offset lithography, the actual printing surface is in relief, yet the printing is done by the rubber transfer method as in the planographic operation, hence it becomes necessary to use the above lithographic nomenclature to associate it in description.

Relief Offset Lithography.

This "ringing" of the terms of description has justification by the precedent established by typographers themselves, when one recalls the fact that some twenty years ago letterpress printers termed a special colour printing process by the name of "Wharf Lithography," because the inventor, a lithographer, had devised a method in which a chromo-lithograph job in any number of colours could be printed from a typographic letterpress machine. The method of procedure was for a lithographic transferrer to pull transfers from his chromo job—say a ten-colour calendar; each colour from yellow to the finishing colour grey would have as many transfers pulled from it as there were to be units in the printing sheet, usually four-up. These transfers of each colour were "patched up" or stuck up into the correct position which they had to occupy upon the printing sheet for the working-off of the run. Usually the transfers were taken from litho stone, and run down to zinc plates of about 18 s.w.g. Each plate was then treated in a special manner to a peculiar etching process, which whilst slightly raising the image into relief by decomposing the plain portions of the surface, at the same time produced a remarkable physical surface there, which was likened to a mass needle-like structure surface, said to be so peculiar in action as to resist the taking-up of any ink from the inking rollers as they passed over the forme when inking up the raised surface proper of the design during printing.

The Process Explained.

Really the action was similar in character to the normal lithographic one, inasmuch as the actual printing image surface was not in any way affected by the etching procedure, but the portions that remained plain and free from any portion of the printing image, were rendered unable to pick up and retain the printing that was imparted to the other printing portions of the same surface; that is, they were changed chemically and physically by the etcher and varnish spray that were used in the treatment.

What really happened in the actual printing was, these several colours, each upon a separate zinc plate were mounted upon a wood block type high, each colour in precise registering precision to each other. The first colour was placed in any wharfedale machine, in similar manner to a forme of type, and printed off, using the regular composition rollers, in which no damping was necessary; hence no water was employed at all, thereby ensuring freedom from expansion or contraction of the printing paper, as is so frequently the case with a large proportion of printing papers used by the lithographer. It was also claimed for the process, that the work did not deteriorate or wear away, nor was there any thickening or bunging-up of the finest texture of the design. At that period the flat-bed letterpress machine was run at a much greater speed than the flat bed litho machine, hence there was an additional advantage in that respect. Certain it was that a large number of jobs were printed by this process in as many as ten colours; and jobs that were hitherto done by the lithographer solely. Yet despite this, the process was but short lived, and as it had to depend largely upon the lithographer in one form or another, such as the actual drawing of the design, the transferring and the special etching, and in large measure the mixing of the colours, the sequence of printing, the transgression of interests and border lines of trade demarcation, has to-day left us nothing but the few specimens of the process to keep its memory alive. We have preserved a few of these as milestones in the road of colour printing methods. On no occasion, however, so far as we know, was there any attempt made to apply the offset principle to this process, hence in that respect it differs entirely from the above mentioned relief image offset lithography. The main features of the process owe their origin to Mr. G. Hildyard with whose name it was mainly associated.

Right View of Relief Offset.

In returning, therefore, to the relief offset method, we shall now clearly see the true perspective of both methods and their differing features of attainment and application, yet at the same time justify the use of lithography for relief design printing, and explain the rather contradictory term of relief lithography.

This new method of relief offset lithography then consists in first making up a repetition design of any pattern, floral, figure, or ornamental, and from the accepted unit preparing the large printing plate for the machine. Invariably zinc plates are used. The duplication of the design to fill the agreed size, may be made either by the usual lithographic transferring method, or by the photo-mechanical process of the Lithotex "step-and-repeat" transferring.

The sensitising of the zinc plate to receive the photo image of the design may be done with either the bichromated albumen sensitiser, or by the fish glue enameline procedure. In any case, it must be remembered that once the design is placed completely upon the zinc plate, it has then to be etched up into relief, therefore it is more a matter of convenience and reliance which method is adopted. With the fish glue method, provided a really reliable formula is employed which will give a good anchorage to the zinc without "lifting" or peeling, or crumbling, this affords the best resist for the etching. Unlike the ordinary zinc line block, the etching required for this work is not nearly so deep as in that. Hence the straight cut machine etch is far preferable to the rocking etch as followed by the hand bath, or machine rocked bath. Fine lines are

Digitized by Google

thus saved the risk of undercutting or breaking away.

Plates and Rollers.

It is remarkable what shallow etching this process will permit of, and yet give good results from the rubber blanket. The shallower the etching, the less the risk of damaging the design in the actual preparation of the machine printing plate; particularly as regards the thickness of plate.

These plates, when etched, are affixed upon the cylinder of the offset machines, and in place of the usual litho rollers of the "nap" or "glazed" varieties, composition rollers similar to the letterpress rollers are used. Rubber rollers have been tried, and will at first give most satisfactory results, but the susceptibility of this material to quick deterioration due to atmospheric and temperature influences, renders them soon patchy and uneven.

There is also a new material composition made from special treatment of linseed oil, etc., and the rollers therewith produced are far more durable in formation and rotundity, although frightfully dear in comparison with the letterpress treacle and glue rollers. However, the choice of these is left to the actual user; what does matter is that a good set of uniform and even rollers of the composition kind are employed, so that they can be set to great nicety of adjustment. It will be remembered that they are only required to ink up the slight relief surface with a very small film of printing ink, without getting down into the depths of the etching; the rubber will do the rest so far as the actual impression of the design upon the printing paper is concerned.

The natural attraction of the rubber and its resiliency will carry either body colour or tint to the paper, so that any colour may be used and any class of paper employed, and no damping is permissible, which means that the machine minder of the offset removes his dampers from the machine altogether, and carries out his inking up on the plate in the purely mechanical manner of the letterpress printer.

Special Work Accomplished.

It may be as well to remark that in the etching procedure there is a margin left all round the design for the assistance of the rollers or bearers in the inking in. In practically all the classes of work in which this relief offset method is employed, such as the protective and fugitive sensitive cheque printing, book end-papers, box cover designs, and similar work, these margins are cut off the sheets after printing, so that the whole surface of the sheet is alone covered with the cheque pattern or the design. Therefore the introduction of this relief margin is immaterial and no detriment, as the sheets would in any case have to be trimmed.

With regard to the ink for the cheque work, a special sensitive ink is used, which will reveal at once any tampering with either acids or alkalis or even moisture, thus the offset method is here employed to print special work that hitherto was done by the intaglio process in very large measure. Some of this class of work has been done typographically, but when compared with the same work done from the offset machine in the manner described above, there are no two opinions as to the quality and excellence of the result. Hence the offset process has shown its utility for printing in the relief manner in addition to the planographic.

L&M

LITHO ROTARIES

THE PRESSES WITH SPECIAL FEATURES.

THESE LITHO ROTARIES have now been in use for many years, and have fully demonstrated their value to practical printers on all classes of work. When designing and developing these presses, our engineering experts collaborated with practical printers in order to give to the lithographic trade the best machines for direct and offset printing.

We specially invite those houses who at present are engaged solely in letterpress printing, and are considering the possibilities of litho machinery in their own business, particularly offset printing, to permit us to advise them in the matter. We shall be pleased to arrange for one of our experts to discuss the matter with any printer who writes us accordingly.

General printers who intend to extend their lithographic departments by installing Litho Rotary Presses should send for full details of the

L&M Direct Litho Rotary

L&M Offset Litho Rotary

L&M Two-Colour Offset Litho Rotary

The L&M Litho Rotaries are made at our Works in Altrincham, Cheshire.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

- - Printing Ink Manufacturers - -

Lithographic Roller Skin Manufacturers

8, HYTHE ROAD - WILLESDEN, N.W.10.

Sole Manufacturers of Special Patent Offset Inks which up-to-date Offset Printers have proved to be far in advance of any other Offset Inks on the Market.

Telephone: Willesden 3043. *Please Write for Samples quoting Reference Number 2120.*

Digitized by Google

A Revolution in Lithography.

Leading Principle Abandoned.

By Charles Harrap.

After years of studying the subject and of practical work, an old student of the St. Bride Institute Lithography School has, it is gratifying to know, accomplished a change in lithographic practice which dispenses with what has hitherto been considered an integral part of the business. He has, in fact, found a means of printing without the use of the damping apparatus.

The adoption of this discovery is followed by incalculable advantages. At first sight the magnitude of the discovery is not fully apparent, but upon reflection the revolution effected will be more perceptible.

Putting aside for the moment other considerations, the outstanding feature of running a litho machine without damping apparatus must appeal to the craft as one of the greatest boons which could have been conferred upon it. Such a change eliminates repairing and cleaning damping rollers—material and time saved—and removes any wear and tear on the printing surface due to dampers. Further, it renders the paper less liable to stretch in register work.

Perhaps the next important feature is that printing by the machine is rendered much less trying. The pressure is reduced to what is usually called "no pressure" at all, but is actually just the nip of the cylinder on the stone or plate. In consequence of this, there should seldom be a broken stone, and the liability of paper creasing is reduced to a minimum. Other results of this decrease of pressure are perceptible in the longer life of the blanket, with absence of scum on the printing surface and little or no wear on the work arising from the running of the machine, thus ensuring a much longer life to the printing surface. Coupled with these advantages it may be safely stated that the time of making ready can be shortened at least 25 per cent.

Taking other aspects of the matter, the vital question is solved in the ink. It may be stated at once that its composition was not a mere accident, but is the result of research assisted by the advice of an experienced chemical expert. Although the ink has a special composition, it has no injurious effect upon the stone or plate, the work or the paper: on the contrary the same amount of ink (from the tin) used in the ordinary way with dampers will become capable of doing 25 per cent. more work, as more varnish can be used. The apparent reduction in the quantity of "colouring matter" does not make the print any lighter, but actually results in a fuller and richer tone; probably one of the extraordinary features of the ink so prepared is that the fugitive inks for cheques can be printed from lithographic stone.

All these matters are accomplished facts, and this method is in daily use. Considerable quantities of work have been printed in black and colours by this means, while further experiments are in progress.

It is contemplated that it will be possible to print from plain (planished) zinc, and that owing to the absence of grain the screen of photo-mechanical work can be much finer. It is further anticipated that as the ink prints so much fuller a better three colour print should be obtainable by lithography.

"Some" Paper.—In all journalism there is nothing quite so voluminous as the Sunday edition of an American daily paper. The New York *Times* of October 7th eclipsed all records in this respect. Its issue for that date consisted of twelve sections, comprising a total of 192 pages. It included 501 columns of news, special features, and pictures, and 862 columns of advertising. The total weight of paper used for the entire edition of 565,000 copies was 877 tons. This exceptional size, says the *Manchester Guardian*, was possibly due in part to an accumulation of unused matter—other than news of the moment—that had been set up in the office during the pressmen's strike, when only a skeleton of the normal paper could be printed off.

An Advertisement is always working.

A New Offset Press.

Prints Six Colours on One Job.

From "National Lithographer," New York.

A trip to the factory building at 124, White-street, New York City, disclosed an entirely new kind of lithographic press, which is on exhibition on the fifth floor, in the office of the Fowler Bottling Co. This machine is the invention of Mr. A. Zwoboda, an engineer at one time in the employ of R. Hoe and Co., and also the inventor of several practical labour-saving machines now in use.

The name of the company which is handling this press is the Univeral Rotary Flat-bed Printing Press Co., Inc. Among the officers appear the names of some well-known lithographers and mechanics. The company has an authorized capital of $500,000. The only machine completed is a model in size about 4 by 6 ins. which works perfectly. A machine of commercial size is being built and is expected to be ready for installation some time this winter.

The little machine which is now being exhibited is a most remarkable one. It has six flat beds which revolve and come in contact with a cylinder which carries a rubber blanket. The blanket takes the impression from the forme or plate on each bed, carries it forward to the impression cylinder which carries the paper and the image to be printed is transferred to the paper and the sheet is either retained until six colours are printed or is delivered, as the operator elects.

We have on exhibition in this office some prints which we saw made—both six colour finished work and six prints separately—all of which appear to be perfectly made both as to impression and register. The machine does not appear to be cumbersome and is no larger, in proportion to the size of the sheet printed, than any two-colour or multi-colour press now on the market.

One of the peculiar features of this machine is the fact that it may be used either as a direct rotary litho press, an offset litho press or a type press without any change in the general construction of the machine. It may be used for dry lithography without any change at all except to drop the water fountain and high etch the plate.

There are a lot of other things that it seems possible to do with this press, but lack of space prevents their enumeration here. We suggest that those interested take a trip up to 124, White-street, look the model over and draw their own conclusions. It is well worth looking at anyway, and any practical lithographer will find food for thought in a visit to the plant and an inspection of the machine.

Statistics are printed in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* of the membership of trade unions, comparing the position at the end of 1922 with that of 1921. In paper, printing, etc., there were 25 unions at the end of 1922. The total membership is given as 179,878, made up of 131,287 males and 48,591 females. The total membership at the end of 1921 was 194,391, of whom 137,002 were males and 57,389 females. Comparing the figures at the end of 1922 with those at the end of 1921 there is a total decrease of 7.5, males being responsible for a decline of 4.2 and females for a drop of 15.3. The membership of trade unions affiliated to Federations was 82,000 in 1913, 193,000 in 1921, and 178,000 in 1922. The percentage proportion of federated membership to total membership is given as 98 in 1913, and 99 in 1921 and 1922.



The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer

Promotes Overseas Trade

An Advertiser's experience:

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."

C. B., Ltd.

Write for particulars to Advertisment Department:

Stonhill & Gillis

58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4

JOSEPH GOODMAN

SUPERB LITHOGRAPHIC OFFSET

AND

LETTERPRESS PRINTING INKS.

Printing Machinery and Requisites of every description.

12, CRANE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

'Phone: CENTRAL 8881.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW

Miller High-Speed Automatic Cylinder Press

is attracting a great deal of attention.

Have YOU seen it?

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LIMITED,
PRINTERS' MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
of 43/44, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4,
will gladly arrange a demonstration.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND
COLOURED LETTERPRESS,
LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET
PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

**No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT,
FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.**

PHONE:
CENTRAL 211.
Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P

Gold Inks
(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON Ltd.

**31/34, CURSITOR STREET,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4**

AGENTS:
AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.. Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland. 2

Digitized by Google

Lithographic Trade Review.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Developments in planographic printing methods are at the present moment coming to light in various directions, and some of them promise to have very far-reaching effects. The most interesting, perhaps, is one relating to "dry" litho. In a humble London printing office we have seen an old litho machine printing miscellaneous jobbing work in a manner that is going to make the litho printing trade open its eyes in astonishment. An ordinary litho stone is being used, not etched in relief and not specially prepared in any way; damping apparatus is entirely dispensed with, and the machine is run for hours at a stretch with no attention at all beyond the giving of an occasional stir to the ink in the duct. In Peter-lane, which runs into St. John-street, where the Smithfield atmosphere is more than ordinarily thick with the reek of bacon and such-like commodities, a small hanging board indicates the upper storey where Mr. W. P. Price is practising this new way of printing which would seem to be destined to make history in the near future.

With next to nothing in the way of capital, and working under desperately trying conditions, Mr. Price, with the true ardour of the pioneer, has struggled through to success. In a disconcertingly simple fashion he is doing what, but for ocular demonstration, one might have said to be impossible, and the machine on which this "dry" litho process is being carried out is a decrepit double demy litho machine with a single spur wheel, a piece of apparatus which some eleven years ago a well-known London printing house threw out as obsolete. Mr. Price can apparently use any stone or plate, and is turning out to customers' requirements a variety of respectable work in the way of ordinary commercial letter heads, memorandums, invoices and so forth. Trouble with rollers as commonly used is, at the moment, preventing application of the method to the production of litho work on a Wharfedale machine, but the transition would now seem to be an easy one. We commend to our readers the article in another column in which the process and its advantages are dealt with by Mr. Chas. Harrap, the well-known litho specialist and author.

An interesting new development which will soon be a subject of discussion in the trade is what is known as the "Wincor" process. This is the invention of a Swiss firm which already has a commercial plant in existence doing the whole of their laying down of work upon the plates by this film process. The method is only applicable to facsimile reproduction of existing matter, no camera being employed. The process consists essentially in the use of a ready sensitised celluloid film, which seems to keep indefinitely, and which is commercially prepared expressly for this purpose. A piece of the film is laid, coated side down, upon the printed matter to be reproduced, and placed in a vacuum printing frame, being then exposed to arc light for about three minutes. The result is that the celluloid bears an image which is not visible, but which becomes so after development, being then the equivalent of a photographic film negative which can be employed in the usual way for printing down on to sensitised zinc plates for offset or direct lithographic printing. After being thoroughly tested commercially by the Swiss firm, the process has now been taken up by an English house which will shortly be putting it into commercial operation. It will be observed that the main feature which distinguishes this process from the Manul is that here a ready-made sensitive film is employed —and this can be produced in uniform quality—whilst in the ordinary process, we understand, the glass plates have to be coated as required.

There has for some time been talk of the possibilities of a new material known as Zellon, and this, we hear, will soon be to the fore in this country. The material is a special cellulose film which is transparent, non-inflammable, very flexible, and can be printed upon almost as easily as paper. Proofs can be taken on this material from type or stone or plate, good black ink being used, the ink being afterwards dusted with bronze powder and the result being a perfect positive for photographic use. This positive can be printed on to a sensitised zinc plate to produce either etched blocks or lithographic printing surfaces. The process, we understand, is suitable for the reproduction of half-tones of not too fine a screen, but for finer work spaces can be left in the text matter for the transferring of films from ordinary half-tone negatives. The whole sheet can then be printed down at one time. The result is a negative image on the metal, readily transformed into a positive image by a method analogous to that known as the Vandyke. The process is particularly suitable for preparation of plates for newspaper or periodical printing, and has the advantage that sheets of film as large as the formes can be printed down if desired, instead of having to make up a plate with a number of separate negatives. We understand that the process is being handled, and the film produced, by Messrs. Penrose and Co., a licence for its use being obtainable.

Mr. Frederic T. Corkett, F.R.P.S. writing in the American *Photo-Engravers' Bulletin* decries gloomy expectations as to the supersession of typographic printing by photogravure "Regarding photo-offset, however," he writes, "this is a horse of quite another colour. Here we have extremely simple means of printing plate production, coupled with the real charm of offset effect, particularly in the realm of colour; photo-offset must capture much, very much that letterpress otherwise can do. This photo-offset is doing here every day, as we know. This is a much more rapid transit of method and the extraordinary ease by which the printing surface is made accounts for much. Mr. Oscar F. Kwett says he knows of a concern that prints at 1,800 impressions per hour. Well, I know of a dozen at least who print offset at 2,500 per hour, automatically fed of course, and I have just seen a rotary lithographic cylinder printing at 7,000 revolutions per hour, that is 7,000 impressions from the reel, of course, and I really must say at this speed the impressions were clean, fully inked and in every way satisfactory. Every photo-engraver, it seems to me, should keep his eye on photo-litho offset, and I cannot see why photo-engravers should not also supply lithographers with photo-litho plates."

The Amalgamated Society of Lithographers met the Federation of Master Printers in conference on Tuesday, when the important subject of rules relating to working conditions was fully discussed. It was agreed that certain procedure for dealing with this matter should be recommended to the executive of the Society and the Federation Council for adoption. The question of an additional rate for flat-bed offsets was considered, but no agreement was reached, it being decided that further inquiries should be made. The Federation agreed to recommend to employees that men transferred from rotary to flat-bed machines should not be reduced without the usual notice.

The first concert of the season to be held under the auspices of the Lithographers' Auxiliary is to take place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on November 9th, when the chair will be occupied by Messrs. R. A. Bartlett, A. E. Earl and F. H. Howe. A good start is to be made with an excellent programme of musical artistes, and with the co-operation of Mr. R. Andrew Spottiswoode (the new president), the Auxiliary's efforts this coming season should meet with more than the usual amount of success.

The London Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers are circularising their members with a view to raising money for the War Orphans' Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Though the Society is co-operating with the rest of the printing trade in the Flag Day appeal, this effort is quite independent. Messrs. C. Alexander (the president of the London Branch of the Society), Woodgate Stevens, and A. J. Dowden (the secretary and assistant secretary respectively), and a strong committee have the matter in hand.

The capabilities of British offset printers and the special charm of offset in certain types of portrait work can be well seen in the *Picturegoer*, the popular monthly cinema journal printed and published by Odhams Press, Ltd.

In the lithographic section of the trade, business is only moderate. As far as unemployment is concerned, a much better state of things exists to-day than was the case this time last year, although contrasted with a couple of months ago conditions are not quite so good. This latter feature is, moreover, looked upon with some surprise in view of the approach of Christmas.

Employment in Allied Industries.

Reports and statistics alike confirm the poor state of the paper industry. For the month of September employment in the paper trade was moderate on the whole, and showed a slight decline, though some improvement was reported in the hand made section. With letterpress printers employment also showed a slight decline in London, while it was generally fair and rather better than in August in the provinces, though a slight decline was reported at Manchester and Aberdeen. With electrotypers and stereotypers in London it continued very good. In the lithographic printing trade employment was generally moderate. In the bookbinding trade it continued slack, but showed a slight improvement in London.

Unemployment Figures.

The figures of unemployment in the paper and paper board making trade at September 24th give a total of 4,755, comprising 3,456 men, 1,059 women and 240 juveniles. The increase compared with August 27th was 482. In the manufacture of cardboard boxes, paper bags and stationery, total unemployment reached 4,165, of whom 1,107 were men, 2,743 women and 315 juveniles, the increase in the month being 16. Printing, publishing, and bookbinding accounted for a total of 13,012 unemployed, made up of 8,444 men, 3,779 women and 789 juveniles. In this case there was a decrease of 194. Wall-paper-making and paper staining had 230 unemployed, namely, 144 men, 70 women and 16 juveniles, an increase of 7. The only other section of this group of trades to show a decline in unemployment was stationery and typewriting requisites (not paper). The total of 255 was distributed among 107 men, 108 women and 40 juveniles, a decrease on the total of 42. According to returns furnished by trade unions in the printing, bookbinding, and paper group of trades, out of a membership of 98,148 at the end of September, 4,614 were unemployed, a percentage of 4·7. There was a decrease of 0·3 compared with a month before, and of 1·6 as against the figure a year ago.

During the first half of the present year Russia imported paper, etc., to the extent of 10,500 tons, of the value of 2,372 (1,000 gold roubles at 1913 prices). The corresponding figures for 1922 were 31,200 tons and 7,060 (1,000 gold roubles, 1913 prices).

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:

JOIN THE

Printers' Provident Association

(Registered Friendly Society)

AND OBTAIN

UNEMPLOYMENT

SUPERANNUATION

— and —

FUNERAL BENEFITS

at Lower Subscriptions than offered by any trade union.

Other Advantages:

AMPLE FUNDS

FREE EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY

NO INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR LIBERTY

For forms of application for membership, rates of subscription and further information, apply to the Secretary:—

STANLEY G. C. JACOBS,

39-40, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Though Non-Union— Why Be Improvident?

Digitized by Google

Printers and Direct Mail Advertising.

Address by Mr. Arthur Chadwick, Chairman and Managing Director, Amalgamated Publicity Services Limited.

Addressing the Association of Master Printers of the London Central Districts at Stationers' Hall last week, Mr. Arthur Chadwick (as we have already briefly reported) spoke on "Printing: Its Relation to Direct Mail Advertising (American Methods)."

Mr. Chadwick prefaced his remarks by expressing his friendly attitude towards the printing trade and his wish to see closer co-operation between printers and direct mail advertising people. Printers, he said, had been too apathetic, and had failed to appreciate the possibilities in the field of direct mail advertising; incidentally, there was also a need for bigger vision among advertising people in this country. In his opinion British printers must wake up to the possibilities before them. By the substitution of co-operation and good will for jealousy and suspicion, untold mutual benefit would result to printers and advertising men alike. As an advertising man he believed that every phase of advertising was good; that each in turn had its place in the publicity armoury. He wished it were possible for all British printers, advertising men and other workers in the allied trades to visit America and realise for themselves the spirit of co-operation, good will, far-sightedness and broad vision which characterised the craft on the other side of the Atlantic. He was as proud to be a Britisher as any American was to be an American, but he personally had benefited greatly by contact with the advertising men of America, and he wished to pay honour where honour was due.

What D.M.A. Stands For.

It might be said that anything carrying a postage stamp was direct mail advertising of a kind—or, as commonly known in this country, postal publicity. He wished to controvert the idea, too prevalent to-day, that direct mail advertising meant merely the dispatching of circulars. D.M.A. (Direct Mail Advertising) included ideas, plans, copy, sketches, blocks, print, stationery, envelopes and mailing lists, also addressing and mailing to the right public. It took the form mostly of printed matter of the following kinds: Blotters, booklets, calendars, circulars, catalogues, form letters, folders, broadsides, illustrated letters, house magazines, leaflets, stores news, etc. D.M.A. did not supersede Press advertising. Newspapers and magazines had their recognised uses in modern advertising; so had posters and other forms of publicity when properly applied. Newspapers and magazines were used for reaching the masses; D.M.A. for reaching the classes. Whilst Press advertising was the principal medium for mass selling, D.M.A. was the ideal and most economical method of selling to a *selected limited public*. D.M.A. was an adjunct to the Press, and almost everything that could be sold could be sold by D.M.A.

Growing Importance of D.M.A.

The latest figures available showed that the amount of money spent in America on advertising in the year 1922-23 totalled $1,300,000,000. It was interesting to note the relative position held by all forms of advertising in America from figures compiled for 1920. These were: Newspaper advertising, $600,000,000; D.M.A., $350,000,000; magazines, $150,000,000; business papers, $70,000,000; electric and painted signs, $30,000,000; novelties, calendars, etc., $30,000,000; farm papers and periodicals, $27,000,000; sampling work, $24,000,000; window displays, $20,000,000; bill posting, $12,000,000; street car advertising, $11,000,000; programmes, $5,000,000; motion pictures, $5,000,000. Since 1920 D.M.A. had substantially increased, and it was estimated that for the year 1923 it would stand at over $500,000,000. Some idea of the importance attached to D.M.A. in the U.S.A. could be gained from the fact that the Direct Mail Advertising Association were holding a three days' convention and exhibition at St. Louis, Mo., beginning on Wednesday, October 24th, when 3,000 delegates were expected to attend. A large proportion of them were men and women directly representing the printing trade of America. A few of the many items on their programme were: "Overcoming the Distribution Problem," "Mailing Lists—Graveyards or Live Selling Fields," "Direct Mail Advertising—From Pulp to Prospect," "Follow-up Methods that Bring the Reply You Want," "Editing House Organs for Customers and Prospects," "Keeping Presses Active in the Dull Months," and "How to Turn Inquiries into Sales."

D.M.A.—Its Functions and Uses.

Mr. Chadwick affirmed that whereas Press Advertising provided for reaching the greatest number of people at the lowest cost, D.M.A. was personal, and enabled the advertiser to reach at minimum cost a selected public. There was scarcely an advertiser but could profitably use D.M.A., whether he were a manufacturer, wholesaler, factor, dealer or retailer. Some of its uses were: (a) to interest prospective customers; (b) to pave the way for travellers' personal calls; (c) to sustain interest and maintain confidence; (d) to hold customers against competitors; (e) to secure repeat orders.

Turning next to direct mail advertising as known in this country, Mr. Chadwick said he spoke with some knowledge of the matter, inasmuch as he had for 25 years been connected with advertising, and mostly with direct mail advertising. He recalled his start in London as a young man in 1898. With the exception of one or two outstanding houses, what were at that time known as "addressing agencies" consisted mainly of a few directories, some of them out-of-date. A back alley address was usual, and men and women or girls worked under the most appalling conditions at sweated rates of pay. Between 1905 and 1914 postal publicity in the British Isles made great headway, but with the outbreak of war in August, 1914, it, of course, experienced a severe set-back. Since 1918, however, things had greatly improved. One factor in that improvement had been the concessions in postal rates which the Post Office had granted after insistent and praiseworthy agitation.

Selection of Public.

In respect of the selection of public, Mr. Chadwick said that America was miles ahead of this country. The mailing list was one of the most important factors in this connection, and our directories left very much to be desired from the point of view of direct mail advertising. So far as he knew, there was not a directory in England to-day that one could take, and use a series of headings in the classified trades' section as a mailing list, without from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent. duplication. The only official list available was that of shareholders in public limited liability companies at Somerset House, consisting of millions of names—the use of which—in its entirety—was impracticable for general purposes because of the cost that would be entailed in the work of classification. In America one could buy for the equivalent of a few pounds a classified list of, for instance, the 750,000 automobile owners in California, and one could readily obtain lists of traders in particular lines of business, whose credit was good for a specified sum of money.

Another point stressed by Mr. Chadwick was the superior status of the American advertising man. He remarked that one advertising corporation in New York had 110 'varsity men amongst its 300 employees, and no less than seven of these were university professors, who had resigned their professorships in order to take up advertising work. American printing houses made great use of direct mail advertising. Examples were shown of the admirable publicity matter used by the R. R Donnelly and Sons Co., and their great advertising resources were described.

Penny Post Required.

In conclusion Mr. Chadwick again urged the paramount need for closer co-operation amongst all those directly or indirectly interested in advertising. One direction in which united effort should be exerted was in regard to postal rates. The return of the penny post would give an immense impetus to direct mail advertising, and, as Mr. Kellaway had recently pointed out, there were strong grounds for claiming it to be a practicable reform. The opportunities to-day for direct mail advertising were greater than ever before, particularly as there was much dissatisfaction in respect of the conditions attaching to existing high Press advertising rates. The Advertising Convention in connection with the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 would provide a supreme opportunity and a supreme test for the British advertising man. If printers of the Old Country would wake up and apply themselves whole-heartedly to the utilisation of direct mail advertising, not only would D.M.A. benefit, but printers themselves would be the greatest gainers.

Paper on the Railway.

The New Schedule and Classification.

A comparison of the present maximum powers and the proposed standard charges reveal the fact that, unless a vigorous fight is made, the allied trades stand to be called upon to pay even higher charges than at present in operation.

When the proposed classification was under review it was reasonable to suppose the sub-division of the existing classification would provide an opportunity to incorporate in the schedule some provision for continuation of Exceptional Rates. It is now generally known that the continuation of Exceptional Rates will be by agreement between the railway company and the trader concerned, or, failing such agreement, by appeal to the Rates Tribunal.

To make the position clear a comparative table is given of the old and new maxima put forward by the London, Midland and Scottish Co., for Classes 11, 12 and 13, all of which are of importance to the industry. To make the position still more plain, some reference to the classification is necessary.

The present classification is divided into 8 classes.

The new classification is divided into 21 classes.

Old Class No. 1 is now 11, 12 and 13.

No condition is attached to Class No. 1, but in the new classification Class 11 must consist of consignments of 2 tons and upwards.

COMPARATIVE MAXIMUM RATES BASED ON NEW SCHEDULE AS SUBMITTED BY L.M. AND S. RAILWAY AND PRE-WAR BASIS.

Miles	Pre-war Class 1	Proposed new Maxima for the new Sub-Division of Class 1 Class 11	Class 12	Class 13
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
10	5 11	8 6·5	9 10	10 1·5
20	7 9	11 8	13 1	13 8
30	9 3·5	13 9·5	15 4	16 1
40	10 10	15 11	17 7	18 6
50	12 4·5	18 0·5	19 10	20 11
60	13 6 5	19 9·5	21 8·5	23 0
70	14 8·5	21 6·5	23 7	25 1
80	15 10·5	23 3·5	25 5·5	27 2
90	17 0·5	25 0 5	27 4	29 3
100	18 2 5	26 9 5	29 2 5	31 4
120	19 10·5	29 2 5	31 10·5	34 3
140	21 6·5	31 7·5	34 6·5	37 2
150	22 4·5	32 10	35 10·5	38 7·5
200	26 6 5	38 10·5	42 6·5	45 11
250	30 8 5	44 11	49 2·5	53 2·5
300	34 10·5	50 11·5	55 10·5	60 6

NOTE.—The above table provides for service terminals only, and not for cartage, as when the new rates come into operation the railway companies will make a separate charge for cartage, presumably sufficient to cover the cost of the service performed.

MESSRS. GEORGE HARRISON (AGENCIES) LTD., are the sole selling agents for the Backhammar and Nol Tingstad paper mills. Backhammar is one of the oldest established paper mills in Sweden, making only M.G. sulphate kraft. They make in the largest range of designs of felt marks in a variety of colours, paper particularly suitable for making into carrier bags or any other purpose where great strength is required. Nol Tingstad is the largest mill making fibre boards in a variety of grainings and colours, particularly adapted to manufacturing into suit and attaché cases, motor car panels, etc. They also make plain fibre for bookbinding, where the weight per sheet in a given size and substance is approximately 40 per cent. lighter than ordinary millboard.

THE Belgian paper mills generally have orders and German competition is not so harassing as it was last year.

Digitized by Google



Degenerate Reading?

SIR,—In the excellent lecture, "The Romance of the Printing Craft," as reported in your issue of October 18th, there occurred the following passage: "It is questionable, however, whether the 'reading' of books is anything like as good as what it was, and to some extent this may be attributed to the regulation of late years adopted by the trade unions, that all readers shall have been compositors." It may or may not be true that book reading is not "as good as what it was" —it is impossible to substantiate either assertion—yet in any case blame must rest on the shoulders of the proprietors of book houses. While such persist in allowing book reading to be executed at the cheapest possible rate, deterioration from a high standard is bound to ensue. The obvious remedy is for employers of book readers to pay such remuneration as will attract a highly educated class of craftsman. Another reason is that, owing to the changed conditions that have taken place in the reading department, owing to typewritten copy, readers are not allowed the time to devote to their work in these days, as any reader of 30 years' experience can corroborate, that they used to be. The assertion that trade unions possess a rule that "*all* readers must have been compositors" is entirely erroneous.

W. E. FURSLAND.
Nat. Sec. Prov. G. P. Readers.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during September:—

Stationery Office.

COWAN TRANSVEYORS.—Ewart and Collis, Ltd., London, E.C.

ENVELOPES.—Edinburgh Contract, A. B. C. and D., Northern Area Official Paid (Inland Revenue), Schedule A: McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Pirie, Appleton and Co., London, W.C.; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS. — J. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., King's Norton; Brindle and Son, Ltd., Samlesbury; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Brown, Stewart and Co., Ltd., Glasgow; H. Bruce and Sons, Ltd., Currie; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cooke and Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; A. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. Craig and Son, Ltd., Caldercruix and Airdrie; J. Cropper and Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Lower Darwen; J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Fisher and Co., Ltd., Tamworth; R. Fletcher and Son, Ltd., Stoneyclough; Ford Paper Works (1923), Ltd., Hylton, Sunderland; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Grove Mill Paper Co., Ltd., Stockport; S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd., London, S.E.; Hill Craig and Co., Balnero; Imperial Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Gravesend; S. Jones and Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Joynson and Son, St. Mary Cray; London Paper Mill Co., Dartford; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Northfleet, Ramsbottom and Tamworth; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Olive's Paper Mill Co., Bury; Packing Materials Association, Ltd., Manchester; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.; T. H. Saunders and Co., High Wycombe; R. Somerville and Co., Ltd., Taunton; Spicers, Ltd., Eynsford; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; Tullis, Russell and Co., Markinch; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; R. and W. Watson, Linwood; Wiggins, Teape and Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley, Lancs; J. Wild and Son, Ltd., Radcliffe.

STRAWBOARDS.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

WASTE, COLLECTION, PURCHASE AND DISPOSAL OF, EDINBURGH DISTRICT.—E. Chalmers and Co., Ltd., Leith.

Crown Agents.

PAPER.—Dunster and Wakefield, London, E.C.; J. Gordon and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **1/.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

EXPERIENCED PRINTER required for One and Two-Colour Work (age 25-30); definite prospects for smart man able to operate and control small but increasing plant; knowledge of Ink Mixing necessary, and Eye for Colour Matching; work is of special and interesting nature in factory near Canning Town; experience of Chambon or other Rotary a recommendation; steady employment.—Apply by letter, to Box 14271.

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER wanted for old-established Printing Trade Journal; ground, South of England.—Reply, in first place, to Box 14162.

Situations Wanted.

BINDER (LOOSE-LEAF), active, willing worker, used to good class work.—R. P., 35, Ducie-street, Clapham, S.W.4. 14264

BINDERS' OVERSEER, practical, all-round, good organiser, keen estimator, understands getting work out expeditiously.—Ward, 46, Gladstone-road, Ipswich. 14270

EXPERIENCED and Highly Qualified Printer requires Position as MANAGER or OVERSEER, or Responsible Staff Appointment; Costing Expert (M.P.F.), Keen Estimator, Buyer, Organiser and Disciplinarian; 8 years' Assistant and Works Manager; highest credentials; interview London.—Box 14273.

OPPORTUNITY desired in Estimating Department of progressive house, by Practical LITHOGRAPHER and SALESMAN; capable, ambitious, wide experience; highest integrity and references.—Write, Box 14269.

PRACTICAL PRINTER, with wide experience all departments, desires Post as MANAGER or GENERAL OVERSEER, or place of trust; good class work.—Box 14272.

Agencies.

SALES AGENCY.—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN required to take over REPRESENTATION of large Danish Lithographic establishment, who possess their own Copyrights; remuneration paid on a commission basis.—Write, F. Schur and Co., Horsens, Denmark. 14274

Machinery for Sale.

ENVELOPE PLANT FOR SALE, including LEADER MACHINES for 6-in. by 3½-in. Envelopes and Wages Bags, RAPID MACHINES, SIMPLEX ADJUSTABLE MACHINES and TELLSCHOW ADJUSTABLE MACHINES for making Envelope Shape and Bag Shape, FISCHER MACHINE for making 6-in. by 3½-in. Envelopes with attachment for Printing, Cameo and Plain Stamping ADJUSTABLE GUMMING MACHINES and WINDOW FIXING MACHINE. This Plant can be seen running, by appointment — Further particulars and prices from Kenrick and Jefferson, Ltd., Business Equippers, West Bromwich. 14265

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE WEST END OF LONDON.—AN Entire BUILDING, containing a clear floor area of 17,200 sq. ft., suitable for the Printing and Kindred Trades, TO BE LET ON LEASE for a term up to 42 years at £1,850 per annum, exclusive. The premises would be divided.—Apply, G. C. R. Brookes, TOWN INVESTMENTS, LTD., 41, Bedford-row, W.C.1. Telephone: Chancery, 7588. 14268

Caxton Home, Limpsfield.

The sixth annual concert on behalf of this institution was held at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W., on Saturday afternoon, when a large and enthusiastic audience were entertained with an excellent programme of music and song. Mr. Wm. Rayment Kirby, F.R.C.O., presided at the organ, and also accompanied Miss Edith Davies in a fine rendering of her song, "Glory of the Sea." The Misses Ethel and Mary Williams sang the duet "The Venetian Boat Song," and met with well merited applause. Miss Biddy Doyle's Irish songs were also much appreciated, and Mr. Kenneth Park gave three violoncello solos with fine effect. Other artistes included Miss Mabel Greatwood (contralto), Mr. Vincent Healey (tenor), Mr. Clay Thomas (baritone), with Messrs Bret. Hayden and Walter Montagu (entertainers). Messrs. G. D. Prince and Mr. Godfrey Cons, together with the Bedford Singers, added much to the enjoyment of the afternoon.

The concert was under the direction of Mr. Percy Newport, and the accompanists were Miss Mollie Mercer, Miss Olive Stephens, and Mr. H. F. Daines.

The hon. secretaries (Messrs. G. Chapman and W. F. France) are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the reduction of the building debt of the Home.

AN old and valued servant of Ed. Lloyd, Ltd., Sittingbourne, has passed away in the person of Mr. Thomas Miller, who died suddenly following an operation for acute appenticitis.

South London Caxton Musical SOCIETY.

Members and friends of this society, prior to the opening of their weekly concerts in aid of the Caxton Home, were entertained to dinner on Saturday evening, at the London and Brighton Hotel, Peckham, under the presidency of Mr. H. Murch (*Daily News*). The company present included Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Naylor. "Success to the South London Caxton Musical Society" was eulogistically proposed from the chair, and, in responding, Mr. S. J. White referred to the thirty years' work of the Society for the Caxton Home, during which period nearly £5,000 had been raised. This amount had been mainly used for the extension and improvement of the building, and recently a pair of entrance gates had been added to many other gifts.

Mr. T. E. Naylor submitted the toast of "The Home," which was responded to by Mr. C. W. Bowerman (treasurer), who stated that he hoped early steps would be taken to raise funds for the completion of the building by the addition of a further wing. At the call of the chairman a collection was taken up for this purpose, resulting in £8 8s. being promised in the room.

The musical arrangements, in the hands of the musical director, Mr. Will White, were ably carried out.

The Society is opening its 1923-24 season on November 3rd, when representatives of the various departments of the *Daily Telegraph* will take the chair.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers. Estabd 1882. Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE-LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 13s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1923.

The Printers' Flag Day.

THE great event of this week-end in the printing trade is the Flag Day on behalf of the War Orphan Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation—on which there is a deficit of £14,000. Flags are being sold in every printing and newspaper establishment in the United Kingdom on pay day, *i.e.*, on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, as the case may be. We hear there has been a big demand for the flags, and hopes are high that the cause which the industry has at heart will benefit greatly. In some offices the workers have all agreed to give an hour's pay each for their flags, whilst in many offices the employers have promised a sum equivalent to that given by the workers. The need of the printing trade's orphans is a call which merits the consideration of us all, and the industry will doubtless act up to its well-established reputation for generosity. The result will be announced at the annual festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation to be held on November 13th.

* * *

Lost Time.

IT is interesting to note from figures appearing in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* that much less time was lost in the printing, paper, etc., group of trades during the first nine months of this year than was the case in the corresponding period of last year. In the former period there were 11 disputes altogether, involving a total of 19,000 workpeople and representing an aggregate duration in working days of 323,000. This year, although there were 12 disputes, only 6,000 workpeople were involved, and the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes was only 169,000. Unfortunately, what is gained by the absence of labour disputes is now lost by trade quietude.

* * *

Railway Rates.

IN another column we give a concise statement of the position with regard to railway rates and their bearing on the paper industry. It should be remembered that in the existing classification paper is carried on Class 1 rates. This class, however, is now represented by classes 11, 12 and 13 of the new classification, paper in lots of two tons and upwards being placed in class 11, the grade carrying the cheapest rate of the three. In lots below two tons, paper is placed in class 12, while paper bags are in class 13. From the comparative table which appears on another page it will be seen that even in two-ton lots there is a very appreciable increase on the pre-war rates, and it is necessary that every body should co-operate in placing before the Railway Rates Tribunal full evidence of the burden which is to be placed on industry.

* * *

Slump in Coated Paper.

THE esparto mills specialising in coated papers are finding a very slow market for their product and here again prices very favourable to the buyer have been quoted. The demand for coated art papers has never really revived since the war. Doubtless the reason is that advertisers have been compelled to economise in their consumption of paper and print. The conditions in which many printing offices find themselves is a sufficient indication of the dearth of publicity matter. At the same time, it is necessary for manufacturers of coated paper to observe very closely the evolution of printing methods now in process.

* * *

Paper for Offset Litho.

QUITE an amount of catalogue and booklet work is being produced by the offset litho process on uncoated paper, and in colour work there is a rapidly growing preference for the more artistic effect secured by the same means. Taking into account this encroachment and the fact that the shippers ticket business is almost dead for the time being, it must be recognised that the position in regard to coated paper is serious enough to to warrant reflection. Ultimately, when normal conditions of trade have been restored, and by this we mean when Europe has soundly re-established itself as a whole, there should be a sufficient consumption of coated paper to keep all our mills busy; but there will certainly be an even greater consumption of suitable uncoated paper by users of the offset process. The fundamental question is, how many mills will survive to see Europe trading under normal conditions.

The 'Pall Mall's" Decease.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* closed its individual career as one of London's evening papers on Saturday, and on Monday the paper was merged into the *Evening Standard*, now controlled by Lord Beaverbrook. It is understood that Sir John Leigh, M.P., has sunk his interest in the *Pall Mall Gazette* with the *Evening Standard*, and joins the re-organised board.

The *Daily Herald* stated on Friday: "The number of *Pall Mall Gazette* workers who will lose their employment is between 300 and 400, including journalists, compositors, foundrymen, machinemen, distributors, and clerical employees. A tiny proportion of these may be retained on the new enterprise, but unemployment will be the fate of the great majority." On behalf of Sir John Leigh and the directors of the *Pall Mall*, however, it was replied: "Arrangements had been made for payment of all salaries to the members of the staff up to December 1st, and that efforts were being made to find appointments for them. If, however, such efforts were not successful, the company would certainly recompense the employees for any financial loss up to the period recognised as customary by the Institute of Journalists and the National Union of Journalists and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association."

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

ABOUT 3,000 women employed in London are affected by an award of the Industrial Court under which there is to be a reduction of 2s. a week in the wages of female workers in envelope making and stationery manufacture. The Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers asked for a reduction of 4s. weekly, and this was opposed by the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers.

DAMAGE estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000, was done by fire last week at the shop premises, 15 and 17, New Market-street, Blackburn, occupied by two brothers—Messrs. Fred and Frank Sellers, who carry on the business of wholesale stationers and fancy goods dealers.

IMPORTANT correspondence is passing between the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades and the Postmaster-General, and it is hoped that a deputation will shortly be received by the P.M.G.

"PHOTO-MECHANICAL TYPESETTING" is the subject of a lantern lecture which Mr. W. B. Hislop (managing director of Hislop and Day, Ltd., Edinburgh), will deliver at Stationers' Hall on Friday, November 9th, at 6.30. Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P. (secretary, London Society of Compositors), will preside at the meeting, which is arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.

MR. E. G. COLE, president of the S. W. L.M.P.A., is sending out a personal invitation to the meeting of the branch next Tuesday at the Buckingham Palace-road Library, Westminster (near Victoria Station), 7 o'clock. Mr. J. D. Wise will lead off on the local costing campaign, supported by Mr. Simnett, Mr. Walmsley and other members of the committee.

DENIAL has been made of a report that the Rothermere newspaper combine is negotiating for the purchase of a controlling interest in *The People*.

PROVINCIAL READERS' GUILD.—There has recently been formed, under the secretaryship of Mr. W. E. Fursland (39, Judd-road, Tonbridge, Kent), what is known as the Provincial Guild of Printers' Readers. This is intended to fill the want in the provinces of an organisation corresponding to the London Association of Correctors of the Press, but we understand it is not a trade union, has nothing to do with strikes, and has only honorary officials. It has issued a printed "Quarterly Notice Paper," which shows that the Guild already has branches in the Home Counties, East Anglia and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TYPEFOUNDERS AND CAXTON HOME. — A most successful concert was held on Saturday, October 20th, at the Shoreditch Town Hall, the object being to endow a Typefounders Bed at the Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield. Mr. H. Bullen Sanders, acted as musical director, and arranged a programme of first-class artists. In addition to this, he gave a very fine rendering of "The Prologue," from the Grand Opera "Pagliacci." Other artists were: Miss Muriel Stevens, Miss Edna Florence, Miss Nancy Nenshaw, Mr. T. Bennett Griffin, Mr. Eric Kemp, Mr. George A. Fox, Mr. William Parkyn, Mr. E. Hubbard, Mr. Fred Montague, Mr. Leslie Edwards and Messrs. King and Jack. All very highly distinguished themselves and deserved the appreciation extended to them by the very large audience, encores being given in almost every instance. Mr. S. H. Caslon presided, supported by Mr. R. H. Stevens and Mr. J. Shanks. At the interval, the chairman made the gratifying announcement that sufficient funds had been raised for the purpose.

AT A sale of Baxter prints by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, Leicester-square, on Thursday, "The Launch of the Trafalgar," was purchased by Mr. Etheridge, Birmingham, for £115.

FLEET-STREET is suffering from a plague of rats. Thousands of rats have been rendered homeless by the pulling down of the ancient glassworks in Tudor-street, and they are forcing their way into fresh quarters.

THE death occurred last week of Sir David Duncan, second son of Mr. David Duncan, founder in 1857 of the *Cardiff Times*, from which subsequently sprang the *South Wales News* and *South Wales Echo*. The Southern Federation of Newspaper Owners owed its formation largely to Sir David's initiative, and from 1909 till 1920 he was annually elected chairman, then being appointed permanent honorary chairman.

THE week-end meeting of the Midland Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers at Church Stretton was a distinct success. Lieut.-Col. Rivers Fletcher and the secretary of the Federation attended the business meeting and discussed a large number of topics of current interest.

COMPLAINT was made at a meeting of the Associated Falmouth Advertisers that the official guide to Falmouth had been published in another town, and the chairman expressed the opinion that this was unfair and that local printers and publishers ought to have received first consideration. It was reported that the Association owed the Great Western Railway Co. £130 as its share in regard to a Falmouth poster.

WHEN complaint was made at the L.C.C. on Tuesday that printing was being done at Plymouth, it was explained that £400 was saved thereby.

A CINDERELLA and fancy dress dance will be held at the Shoreditch Town Hall on Monday, November 5th, in aid of the Vellum Binders' and Machine Rulers' Pension Society. An admirable programme has been arranged. Tickets, price 2s., and further information can be obtained from Mr. F. C. Peacock, 100, Beresford road, Harringay, N.8.

Trade Union Matters.

THE Conciliation Committee of the Federation of Master Printers was to meet yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon to deal with the question of compulsory piece scales as proposed by the London Society of Compositors.

INSUBORDINATE T.A. MEMBER.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association the secretary of the Liverpool branch reported that a firm in his area had lodged a complaint against a member for neglect of work, the member failing to appear for work after each week-end until about the Tuesday. The Council, after hearing the circumstances, decided to punish the offending member by suspending him temporarily from the Association benefits

T.A. AND STRIKE PAY ASSISTANCE.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have had before them a statement of a claim for £23,886 strike benefit, for submission to the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation consequent on the dispute of 1922. The statement was approved by the Council, and has been forwarded to the Federation for their consideration.

WARNING FROM SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. Ivan L. Walker, general secretary of the South African Typographical Union, writing to Mr. Skinner, of the T.A., warns the members against taking up situations in South Africa before full inquiry. He further states that the position is very strained, and difficulty is being experienced in negotiating another national agreement acceptable to the South African Typographical Union.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. H. Masters, J. Lawton and G. J. Coleman, printers and stationers, at Exchange-street West, Liverpool, under the style of J. Mawdsley and Son.

T. Ellis, G. Aukland and C. Yates, advertising contractors, at Central-buildings, St. Petersgate, Stockport, under the style of the General Advertising Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

J. Hewitt, 7, Lancaster-place, Wellington-street, Strand, late of 88 90, Chancery-lane, London, printer and stationer.

B. P. Carr, 12, Aberdeen park, Highbury, advertising agent.

S. Jacobs, Galeston, 60, Eton-avenue, Hampstead, advertising manager.

Personal.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner given on Monday night at the Savoy Hotel to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., "Father of the House of Commons," in celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday, was the occasion of a notable gathering of representatives of the Press, the diplomatic services, both Houses of Parliament, and the law.

ON Monday, at their country residence, Whitethorn, Hythe, Kent, Sir Henry and Lady Lucy celebrated their golden wedding day. In commemoration of the event, Sir Henry has forwarded a cheque for £50 to the treasurer of the Institute of Journalists' Orphan Fund, being the first instalment on account of royalties received from Mr. Murray, publisher of third volume of "The Diary of a Journalist."

SIR ALBERT SPICER is to formally open the new organ at the City Temple on November 3rd.

MR. CHAS. DAVIDSON presided at the autumn dinner of the Stationers' Social Society held on Friday evening at the Holborn Restaurant, and members and friends enjoyed a pleasant evening.

THE Society is arranging a social evening at Stationers' Hall on December 5th.

MR. J. GOMER BERRY has left this country for a month's visit to the United States.

MR. A. BROWNING LYNE, editor and proprietor of the *Cornish Guardian* series of newspapers, has accepted the mayoralty of Bodmin for the ensuing year.

MR. JAMES ARCHIBALD, the editor of the *Lancashire Daily Post*, has been presented by the literary staff of that journal with a handsome rose bowl on leaving to take up the managing editorship of the *Reading Standard*.

TRIBUTE to the valuable and public-spirited work rendered by Mr. E. W. Carter, editor of the *West London Observer*, was paid by the ratepayers of Hammersmith and Shepherd's Bush, who gave a dinner in his honour on Thursday at the Clarendon Restaurant, Hammersmith.

MR. R. M. LANCASTER, J.P., Leeds, the ex-secretary of the Leeds Branch of the Typographical Association, has been elected vice-president of the Yorkshire Centre of the Industrial League and Council.

REV. DR. J. WARSHAW, M.A., leaves a popular Congregational pastorate in North Shields to become literary editor of *Health and Efficiency*.

The Alexandra Palace Lodge.

Printing and the allied trades were strongly represented at the installation meeting of the Alexandra Palace Lodge, No. 1541, which took place at the Café Monico on Saturday last, when Mr. Arthur Green was installed in the chair by Mr. Alec Henly, the outgoing Master. Officers were appointed and invested as follows:—S.W., Mr. W. L. B. Pitman; J.W., Mr. H. Gordon; treasurer, Mr. C. F. Sach, P.M., L.R.; secretary, Mr. C. J. Drummond, P.M., P.A.G.D.C.; D.C., Mr. Norman Scorgie, P.M., P.A.G.S. of W.; S.D., Mr. J. W. Wood; J.D., Mr. C. Wolstencroft; Almoner, Mr. H. P. White, P.M., L.R.; Organist, Mr. W. Wright, P.P.G.O. Middlesex; assistant secretary, Mr. W. A. Perkins, P.M.; A.D.C., Mr. T. W. George, P.M.; I.G., Mr. H. G. Alldis; stewards, Mr. F. W. J. Foster and Mr. W. R. Adams; tyler, Mr. F. J. Stinson, P.M.

Among the visitors and members present were Messrs. G. F. Wilbraham (I.P.M. of St. Bride's Lodge), Arthur O'Connor, J. T. Moore, P.M., W. H. Christopher, R. L. Randall, Joseph Goodman, F. H. Newton, P. E. Newton, W. A. McMurray, A. J. Flaxman and J. O. Hughes.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 50s., 49s. 3d., Pref., 24s. 4½d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s., Def., £6 13s., Pref., 18s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 5s. 11½d., Pref., 13s. 10½d., 13s. 5½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s 9d., 20s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7 3/16, 7 1/8, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 6d.; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mort. Deb. Stk., 35; John Dickinson, 26s. 7½d., 1st Pref., 89½; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 70; Ilford, Pref., 18s. 3d. xd.; *Illustrated London News*, 5s., Pref., 1 s. 6d., 1st Deb., 61; International Linotype, 54; Kelly's Directories, 27s. 9d., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 9d., 21s. 1½d., Pref., 20s. 1½d., 19s. 10½d.; Lamson Paragon, 14s. 6d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s., 9d.; Linotype A Deb., 68¼, B Deb., 68; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s.; New Pegamoid, 6s. 9d., 6s. 6d.; George Newnes Pref., 14s. 9d; Odham's Press, 4s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 12s. 6d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 7 7s. 2¼d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 22s. 3d., 21s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s. 6d., 22s.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16⅝, Prefd., 11⅛, 4 p.c. Pref. 7¾; Weldon's, 32s. 6d., Pref., 20s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 16s. 6d., 16s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.—After providing £12,975 for depreciation and writing £1,000 off cost of issue of Debenture stock, accounts for year ended March 31st, 1923, show loss of £5,223, which increases debit balance to be carried forward to £18,666.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY.—Net trading profit to June 30th, after deducting reserves and depreciations, was £115,701. After providing for Debenture interest, guaranteed dividend on leased company's shares, etc., credit balance of £308,144 brought forward was increased to £352,462.

NOVELLO AND CO.—Profit for year ended June last, after deducting depreciation and adding £10,764 from last year, was £63,406. Directors recommend dividend of 30 per cent. on ordinary shares (same as previous year), placing to reserve £340, leaving to be carried forward £9,905.

NEW COMPANIES.

R. WADDINGTON (KETTERING), LTD.—Capital £2,000; stationers, printers, publishers, dealers in leather, fancy and other goods, etc. Private company. First directors: F. R. Waddington, T. Waddington and A. M. Lee. Registered office: 7, High-street, Kettering.

THE GENERAL PRESS, LTD. — Nominal capital £12,000; to acquire the business of stereotypers, printers and press agents, carried on as "Cassell's General Press" at 32, Fleet-lane, E.C., and to adopt an agreement between Cassell and Co., Ltd., of the one part and W. H. Biggs of the other part. Private company. First directors: W. H. McNamara, W. Sherren, G. H. Brierley and W. H. Biggs. Registered office: 32, Fleet-lane, E.C.4.

W.D. SYNDICATE, LTD. — Capital £1,100; agents, brokers, merchants, business organisers, printers, stationers, publishers, newspaper agents, advertising experts, organisers of exhibitions, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. F. Perry and F. W. Sitch.

COMMONWEAL PRESS, LTD. — Capital £2,000; proprietors and publishers of the monthly periodical known as "The Commonweal." Private company. First directors: Mrs. H. D. Howell and Miss B. J. Sinclair. Registered office: Grosvenor Mansions, 82, Victoria-street, Westminster.

KNIGA (ENGLAND), LTD.—Capital £3,000; book sellers and book purchasing agents, general printers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Bogdanoff and S. Hermer. Registered office: 68, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.2.

EPICURE PRESS, LTD. — Capital £2,000; proprietors and publishers of newspapers and journals, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: J. S. Harvey and L. Vermont. Registered office: 20, Cullum street, E.C.3.

BUTCHERS' ADVOCATE, LTD. — Capital £5,000; newspaper proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. Long and F. Long.

HALFORD CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000; manufacturers' agents, dealing principally in paper, etc. Private company. First directors: H. J. Forder and G. E. Peeke. Registered office: 61-2, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

C. MOUNTFORD AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £1,000; to acquire the business of C. Mountford and Sons, carried on by C. Mountford and H. W. Smylie at 30 and 36, Gourley-street, South Tottenham, N.15, and to carry on the business of box manufacturers, stationers, printers and pattern card makers, etc. Private company. First directors: Elizabeth Mountford and H. W. Smylie. Registered office: 32, Gourley-street, South Tottenham, N.15.

BENNADS, LTD.—Capital £3,000; to acquire the business carried on at 24-28, New Oxford-street, W.C., as "J. Bennett," advertising specialists, to carry on the business as advertising contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Bennett, H. W. J. Peterson and J. H. Whitfield. Registered office: 24, 26 and 28, New Oxford-street, W.C.2.

BUCHAN TELFER AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000; advertising agents and publicity experts, etc. Private company. First directors: B. F. S. Telfer, G. M. Smith, N. S. Wilkinson and R. A. Newton. Registered office: Temple Bar House, 23-28, Fleet-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

WILLIAM GILL AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD. (Leeds).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised by resolutions of May 9th and June 4th, 1923, charged on the company's property, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

PRESS PRINTERS, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised August 31st, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to existing mortgage or charge for £25,000), the amount of the present issue being £1,000.

F. AND E. PHILLPUT, LTD. (booksellers, stationers, etc., Weston super-Mare)—Second debenture dated October 10th, 1923, to secure all moneys which the debenture holder may be called upon to pay under a certain guarantee to company's bankers, not exceeding £2,100, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital subject to £5,000 prior debentures. Holder: D. Quilliam, "Ravenswood," Bristol-road, Weston super-Mare.

H. OSBORN AND SONS, LTD. (die sinkers, engravers, etc., Leeds).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, dated October 5th, 1923, to secure £200. Holder: R. C. Hoyle, Dewsbury.

EDWIN JONES AND SONS (LONDON), LTD. (relief stampers, printers, etc.).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised October 19th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

JOHN HORN (LONDON), LTD. (publishers, etc., London).—Debenture dated September 28th, 1923, to secure £46,000 charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: R. C. J. Goodrich, 13, Queen-street, E.C.

LEES PAPER STAINING CO., LTD. (near Oldham).—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital dated October 6th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to the Union Bank of Manchester.

WORKSOP BILLPOSTING CO., LTD.—Mortgage on certain lands in Worksop, dated October 15th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to the L.J.C. and Midland Bank.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

BRITISH STATIONERY CO., LTD., 10, THAVIES-INN, HOLBORN, E.C.—A compulsory winding-up order has been made against this company upon the petition of John Dickinson and Co., Ltd., paper manufacturers, Old Bailey, and on October 11th the statutory first meeting of the creditors and shareholders was held at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. Mr. G. D. Pepys, official receiver, reported that the company was incorporated as a private company on December 21st, 1920, with a nominal capital of £3,000 in £1 shares, and was formed to carry on the business of wholesale stationers formerly carried on by Mr. Oscar Robert Clarke under the style of the British Stationery Co. Mr. O. R. Clarke attributed the failure of the company to lack of capital and the trade depression, it being unable to stand the heavy expenses of canvassers and travellers demanded by the nature of the business. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed unsecured debts, £1,392; preferential claims, £29; and debenture bonds, £950, against assets valued at £804. Mr. Clarke, the receiver, said he had realised nearly all the assets and the amount obtained would fall short by about £100 of the amount of the directors' estimate of their value. The stock, which had cost £600, and was expected to yield £200, had been sold for that sum to Mr. Thomas, one of the directors. He (Mr. Clarke) had put the matter in the hands of Mr. Ruddock, trade valuer, and the best offer that gentleman could obtain was £185, so that he thought it desirable to accept Mr. Thomas's offer of £200. The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

BELGIUM.

A Belgian firm of wholesale importers at Liege desires to secure the representation of British manufacturers of note paper, printing paper, packing and fancy paper. Correspondence in French. (Reference No. 420.)

SWEDEN.

A lady in Stockholm desires to be placed in touch with British exporters of stationers' sundries and office requisities. (Reference No. 431)

EGYPT.

The British Commercial agent for Egypt has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade samples and particulars of a call for tenders for the supply of paper, bristol boards and greyboard required by the Egyptian Government Press during the year 1924-25. Sealed tenders on the proper form addressed to the Superintendent Government Press, Bulaq, Cairo, will be received up till noon on November 24th, 1923. The samples, together with a copy of the specification and conditions of contract may be seen on application to the D.O.T., Room 41.

PAPYRUS.—Under this style a new French company has been formed for construction, purchase, renting, sale of mills, and plant for manufacture of all kinds of packing paper. The capital is 1,500,000 francs. Offices: 175, Rue St. Honore, Paris.

Digitized by Google

Becker and Co., Ltd.

Receiver and Manager Appointed.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, last week, Mr. Justice Tomlin appointed a receiver and manager of Becker and Co., Ltd., well-known pulp merchants and shippers, on the application of National Provincial and Union Bank, Ltd., trustees for the debenture holders and the holders of the secured notes.

Mr. H. C. Bischoff (instructed by Simmons and Simmons for the applicants) said there had been no default at present in the payment of either principle or interest, but the debentures and secured notes became enforcible in the event of the company being unable to carry on business. The company had large pulp interests, and a crisis had been reached in their affairs owing to the failure of a Canadian company to meet its liabilities.

The respondent company was well known in the paper trade and had large contracts to fulfil and there would be great disturbance in the trade unless steps were taken to protect the business.

Mr. R. Peel (instructed by Wordsworth, Mar, Johnson and Shaw for the company) said he could not oppose the application.

The following communication, signed Wm. Carter, secretary, and dated October 26th, has been made by Becker and Co., Ltd.:—

"I enclose a copy of a circular letter issued to-day by the receiver and manager of this company. Having regard to the difficulties which are being experienced by many of the paper mills owing to the great trade depression and their consequent inability to meet accounts promptly, my directors are of opinion that the action taken is in the best interests of the creditors and shareholders.

"My directors wish to state that with the return next (now this) week from America of our Chairman and managing director, Sir Frederick Becker, they have every reason to anticipate a scheme will be found practicable whereby the company can be satisfactorily reconstructed.

"Having regard to the great confidence imposed in the company in the past, we feel it is due to those who have had business relations with us that this explanation should be given. We trust that during this period of difficulty customers will favour the receiver and manager with the continuance of their orders and support."

The enclosed letter from Sir Basil Mayhew reads:—

"By an Order of the Court, dated to-day, I have been appointed receiver and manager of the assets and property of the above company on behalf of the first debenture holders and of the seven per cent. five-year secured notes. The business will be carried on by me with a view to reconstruction, and it is hoped that the creditors will eventually receive payment.

"Please note that payment of any moneys which may be owing to the company, as well as payment for any future supplies, should be made direct to me in the ordinary course of business at the above address. Should you hold any documents, scrip or other security on behalf of the company, I should like to receive particulars, and in the meantime they should be held to my order. Orders for goods in future should be signed by me or an authorised representative, and payment for goods so supplied will be made by me in the usual course of trade."

A letter from the secretary of the Esparto Paper Mills reads as follows:—

"In connection with the appointment of a receiver and manager for the debenture holders of Becker and Co., Ltd., the name of the above company has been mentioned in the Press. I am instructed by my Board to say that Esparto Paper Mills, Ltd., is not involved or connected with Becker and Co., Ltd., nor affected in any way by the aforesaid appointment. The finances of this company are in an entirely sound position."

Mr. Justice Tomlin, in the Chancery Division on Wednesday, on the application of the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, trustees for the debenture holders, appointed Sir Basil Mayhew receiver and manager of Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., paper manufacturers.

WIPES
- for -
STAMPERS

(PILGRIM MAKE).

For the Waite & Johnson Presses

Stocked in all the usual widths, with diameter 9", Core 2" round.

Pilgrim Wipes have stood the test of many years, and the special features that made them the most economical are still maintained at pre-war standards.

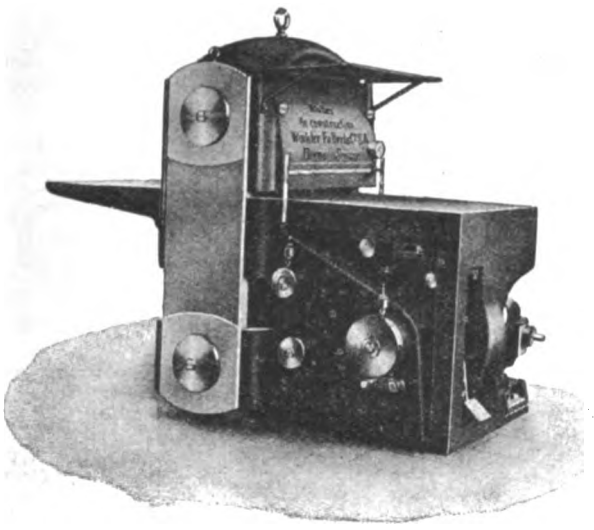
Pilgrim Wipes can only be obtained through:—

M. W. RAGGETT

23, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

And BEECHEN GROVE, WATFORD.

Telephones:
London—City 4105. Watford—Watford 900.
Telegrams:
"Paprika, Cent, London," "Paprika, Watford."



WINKLER

Automatic Moulding and Drying Press

For Fine Art and Newspaper Moulds, Dry and/or Wet Flong—Hot or Cold, with Electric or Steam Heating.

Equals in capacity 3 Pneumatic Presses.

The Matrix is moulded and dried in one operation, the drying taking place under reduced pressure (*patent*).

The Moisture is extracted by a suction pump.

Automatic Temperature Control and Time Switch.

Produces, in conjunction with Light's "Photo-Tone" Fine Art Flong, Half-Tone Matrices of finest screen so accurate that Stereos cast therefrom are facsimile to originals.

Saves type, time, labour, power and fuel.

Write to-day for Prospectus.

British Agents: W. J. LIGHT & CO., LTD.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839.

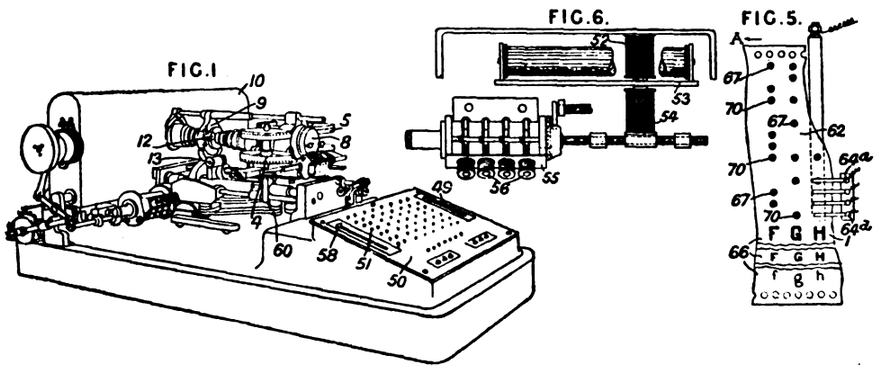
Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Photographic Type Composing.

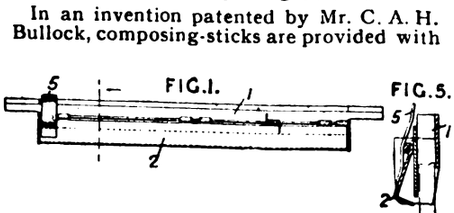
In photographic apparatus for composing letterpress and like matter, of the kind comprising means for projecting selected characters on to a sensitive surface, and strip controlled devices for imparting differential letter spacing feed to the sensitive surface, in an invention patented by Mr. E. K. Hunter, the strip perforations are arranged to determine the spacing movement when the corresponding characters are brought into position for projection; the spacing movement may occur in two steps, each equal to half the width of a character, or, in some cases, equal to half the width of the character presented and the following character. The stencil film 1, Fig.



5, described in Specification 195,104 is formed with an extension 62 having spacing perforations 67 . . . 70 corresponding to the characters 66 in register therewith, and co-operating with contact 64^a . . . 64^d controlling the spacing mechanism. The sensitive surface is supported on a carriage 53, Fig. 6, normally locked by an electro magnet 52 which is de-energized when the selected character has been positioned. The carriage is then locked to an electro magnet 54 on a longitudinally movable rod which is moved to a position determined by stop mechanism 55, described in Specification 200,127, comprising electro magnets 56 in circuit with the contacts 64^a . . . 64^d. The spacing movement occurs in two half-steps, the circuits of the electro magnets being opened and closed twice at each operation. The apparatus comprises a keyboard 50, Fig. 1, a casing 10 for the carriage 53, a light source 8, a lens system 9, and a shutter 12 operated by an electro magnet 13. The stencil film passes over spools 4, 5, associated with the stop mechanism described in Specification 200,782 for determining the travel of the film to select a fount and a character. The keyboard comprises keys 51 and a lever 49, controlling the character and fount selecting stops respectively, and a lever 58 operating focussing mechanism 60 for enlarging or reducing. Instead of operating the apparatus directly, the keyboard may be employed for perforating a strip for controlling the stencil film and the spacing mechanism, the extension 62 of the stencil film being dispensed with. In this case, the spacing movement of the carriage may occur in two steps equal to half the width of the character presented, and the following character respectively, the perforations of these two characters being employed to determine the spacing movement.

Printers' Composing Sticks.

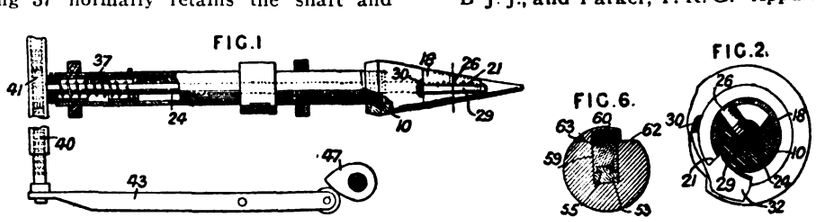
In an invention patented by Mr. C. A. H. Bullock, composing-sticks are provided with



a movable bottom which can be retracted to permit the composed lines to fall into the chase. The stick consists of a channel 1, which is open at the top and bottom and closed at the ends, and has hinged to it at one side an angle-piece 2, which is held by a spring in position to close the bottom of the channel. The angle-piece can be retracted by means of a finger-piece 5.

Making Paper Cones.

According to an invention by the Southern Novelty Co., conical paper tubes, especially for use in the textile industry, are made by winding paper blanks on a mandrel provided with means for gripping the central part only of the front edge of the blank. In one construction, a slotted sleeve 18, Figs. 1 and 2, is let into the middle part of the mandrel 10. One edge 21 of the sleeve is bevelled inwardly so as to facilitate insertion of the paper 32 between this edge and a flattened part 29 of the mandrel. Beyond the ends of the sleeve this flat portion merges into curved recesses 30 allowing the end parts of the edge of the paper to lie on the surface of the mandrel. The sleeve can be turned into or away from the gripping position shown in Fig. 2 by means of a radial pin 26 and axial shaft 24. A spring 37 normally retains the shaft and



sleeve in the gripping position. Release is effected by means of a rack 40 and pinion 41, operated by hand or by a cam 47 and lever 43. When the shaft is rotated to free the paper, the second bevelled edge of the sleeve wipes the pasted edge of the paper against the interior of the cone tube, so as to produce a smooth inside surface. The ends of the tube may be trimmed while on the mandrel. In another construction, the mandrel is made with a recess 59, Fig. 6, and an overhanging lip 60 against which the paper, inserted over a flat surface 62, is clamped by a radially-sliding block 63. This is actuated by a longitudinally-sliding bar 53 the wedge-shaped end of which is connected to the block by tongues and grooves 55.

"PAPERS FOR EVERY-DAY USE," is the caption that appears on the front cover of another sample book and price list showing many of the latest productions of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd. The sample book contains an extensive range of papers, together with the prices of the various grades and qualities offered. The present issue is a supplementary one to the firm's Standard Red Sample Book.

OWING to the high cost of wooden coffins in Germany, a patent has been taken out for folding paper coffins, the parts being fastened together with hooks and eyes.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Austin, R. G., and Dawson, J. N. Envelopes. 25,894.
Claybourn, L. W. Method of correcting printing plates. 25,833.
Claybourn, L. W. Apparatus for correcting printing plates. 25,834, 25,835.
Ericsson, C. O. Drums, magazines, etc., for supporting printers' type. 26,188.
Hart, H (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Distributing mechanism of typographical machines. 25,815.
Humphrey, A. M., and Hunters, Ltd. Lithographic, etc., printing apparatus. 26,085, 26,086.
Hunt, R. Folding box, etc. 26,231.
James, F. Loose-leaf binders. 25,847.
Moore, C. F. Printers' quoin. 25,684.
Polygraphische Ges. Production of type bars. 25,670.
Rattray, A. E. Means for binding sheet music, etc. 25,713.
Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Manufacturing Co.). Machine for forming and glueing paper cups. 25,799.
Rose Bros. (Gainsborough), Ltd., and Rose, W. Wrapping, etc., machines. 25,628.
Storey, W. H. Inking attachments for duplicating, etc., machines. 25,850.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Adams, A. S. Manually operated type-composing machines. 205,238.
Bautzner Industriewerk Akt.-Ges., and Bornschein, G. Cylinder-adjusting mechanism for printing machines. 205,171.
Bullock, C. A. H. Type-setting apparatus. 205,153.
Jackson, J. E. Evans-(Hesser Maschinenfabrik Akt. Ges., F.). Machines for the manufacture of paper bags. 205,234.
Johnson, H. N. Loose-leaf binders. 205,163.
Linotype and Machinery Ltd., Goulding, B. J. J., and Parker, T. R. G. Apparatus for cooling the moulds of typographical casting machines. 205,328.

1923.

Alchemic Gold Co., Inc. Printing inks 197,916.
Haddan, A. J. H. (National Cash Register Co.) Selective means in cash registers and like machines for printing on external record material. 205,451.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Polygraphische Ges. Process for the production of type bars. 205,510.
Schapovaloff, S. Printing process for the production of coloured images. 205,501.

A MESSAGE from Melbourne, Australia, states that a fine of £200 for evasion of payment of Customs duty was imposed upon the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company (Australasia), Limited, by Mr. Knight, P.M., in the City Court. The article concerned was brown paper used by the company for wrapping tins of milk, and by declaring that the paper was printing paper, the company had not been required to pay duty on it.

Digitized by Google

THE TENTH BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR·1924

THE WHITE CITY SHEPHERD'S BUSH, LONDON, W.12

APRIL 28–MAY 9, 1924

"For us, therefore, the vital problem is the problem of markets, the restoration of old markets, but still more, the development of new markets."

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame (President of the Board of Trade), Imperial Economic Conference, 2nd Oct. 1923.

"We must seek to develop our markets to the fullest extent possible. The more we can develop them within the British Empire the better."

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie-King (Prime Minister of Canada), Imperial Economic Conference, 2nd Oct., 1923.

"I have tried to indicate that it would be a serious thing to British Trade if the position they have at present in the Dominion markets were lost to them."

Mr. S. M. Bruce (Prime Minister of Australia), Imperial Economic Conference, 9th Oct., 1923.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SECRETARY, BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE, 35, OLD QUEEN STREET, S.W.1.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.

PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

Romance of the Printing Craft.

By R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, M.A.

(*Concluded from page 304*).

Let us pass from the dynasties to one or two examples of successful printers, first of all Bodoni, an Italian, who lived between the years 1740 and 1813, and whose fame was such that he became printer to the King of Spain, received pensions from Napoleon and from the Viceroy of Italy, was especially relieved of all taxation, was complimented by the Pope, had a medal struck in his honour by the city of Parma, and since his death has had a statue erected to his memory in his native city.

Or consider the wonderful career of Benjamin Franklin, whose composing stick is one of the prized possessions of the Stationers' Company, starting life as a humble journeyman, and becoming before the end of it ambassador for the United States in Paris, but who never lost his interest in the craft. So much so, that his will opens: "I Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia, printer, late minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of France." Some of you may remember the epitaph written for him but not used on his tomb: "The Body of Benjamin Franklin, printer (like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out, and stript of its lettering and gilding) lies here, food for worms But the work shall not be lost, for it will (as he believed) appear once more in a new and more elegant edition, revised and corrected by the Author."

Incidentally, this reminds one of the lines "On a Printing-house, by Francis Quarles, in 1632":—

> The World's a Printing-house: our words, our thoughts,
> Our deeds are characters of sev'rall sizes:
> Each soul is a compos'tor; of whose faults
> The Levites are Correctors; Heaven revises;
> Death is the common Press; from whence, being driven
> We're gathered Sheet by Sheet, and and bound for Heaven.
> Francis Quarles: Divine Fancies, 1632, lib. iv., p. 164.

Tragedies of Print.

I wish I had time to tell you more of the famous men who have cast lustre on our craft. Let me pass on to some of the tragic figures—to Etienne Dolet, the printer of Lyons, who was hanged at Paris in 1546 for his heretical opinions, and his body and books burned together, but who now has his statue in the streets of Paris. Let me record the fate of John Twyn, master printer of London, who was hanged, drawn and quartered in the year 1663 for printing treasonable literature, and of John Matthews, an unfortunate London apprentice, who was executed in 1720 at Tyburn, for printing a political tract. Again, the French Revolution supplies us with the tragedy of Momoro, not only a printer but author of a Manual of Printing; though he was an ardent supporter of the revolution, so much so that his wife, who was the grand-daughter of Fournier le jeune—also a printer—was chosen to represent the Goddess of Reason in the Latin Quarter in 1793, yet he was guillotined on 20th March, 1793, through the machinations of Marat.

Printing as Pastime.

Let me take yet another aspect of the romantic side of printing by recalling to you some of the great men of the world who have dabbled in printing—played at printing, if you will. In particular the French kings seemed to have had a strange bent for it. Thus, we read that Louis XIV., as a child of ten, paid a visit to the Royal printing house recently established by Richelieu, and "helped" to produce the first page of a book. His great-grandson, Louis XV., had a small printing place set up for him, and as a boy of eight printed some lessons in geography. Even Louis XVI., whom we associate more with the trade of making locks, was taught printing as a boy, and produced 25 copies of a book of maxims at the age of twelve. I am not aware that the great Napoleon found time among his numerous activities for learning our art, but at any rate he gave a pension to Bodoni, he made one of the Didots director of the Imperial Printing House, and he took Pope Pius VII., when he was in France for the Coronation of the Emperor, to visit the same house, in order to see a Latin address printed in honour of the Pope, in 150 different languages, from type almost all plundered from the Pope's own printing office in Rome. Mr. Updike tells us that in this address the printer took care always to set up Napoleon's name in large capitals, but small capitals were often good enough for the Pope!

If there is less direct knowledge of printing to be claimed by our Royal House, we can at least point to the interest displayed by King Edward IV. and his Queen to the early attempts of Caxton, to the fact that Henry VIII. gave what may have seemed in those days the princely pension of £4 a year to "Richard Pynson, Esquire, our printer," who ever after made use of the title "Esquire," in the colophon to his books, and to the record that a printing press was once set up at St. James's Palace for the Duke of York and some of the princesses to work.

Nor must we forget to mention the interest that our Royalties of the last three generations have displayed in the charities connected with our trade.

But apart from Royalties, printing has exercised a strong attraction to many who are under no compulsion to gain their living thereby. The private presses that have been installed are far too numerous to record, but I must just mention that of Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill, and also that William Cowper, the poet, had his private press, while the influence on what is called "the renaissance of printing," by presses such as the Kelmscott, the Doves, the Ashendene, to name but a few, will be known to most of you.

Let us now consider some of the old customs of printers that have almost entirely fallen to oblivion.

Old Trade Customs.

Moxon says that "every printing house is by the custom of time out of mind called a chapel; all the workmen that belong to it are members of the chapel, and the oldest freeman (i.e., journeyman) is father of the chapel." They possessed customs and bye-laws, and the penalty in old days for a breach was called a "solace." Some of the following crimes earned a solace—swearing, fighting, abusive language, being drunk, leaving a candle burning at night, if a man dropped his composing stick, etc. These solaces could be bought off for various sums, varying from 1d. to 1s. If the delinquent would not pay up, the workmen "solaced" him. Now the manner of solacing was thus: "The workmen take him by force and lay him on his belly athwart the correcting-stone, and held him there while another of the workmen, with a paper board, gave "£10 and a purse, viz., eleven blows on a certain portion of the body."

Special houses had special solaces, *e.g.*, playing at quadrats. This was the game: The comps. took five or seven-em quadrats and holding their hands below the correcting stone, shook them in their hands and tossed them on the stone, and scored according to the number of "nicks" lying upwards. If, however, a workman incurred this "solace," it was generally bought by the master-printer, because it hindered work, besides spoiling the quadrats.

Solaces were even inflicted on strangers coming into the house, who were sometimes primed by unkind outsiders to ask questions involving solaces. Thus it was a solace for a stranger to come to the King's Printer and ask for a ballad, or to come and enquire of a compositor whether he had news of such a galley at sea.

"And such strangers were commonly sent by some who knew the customs of the chapel and had a mind to put a trick upon the stranger."

"Benvenue." Every new workman paid 2s. 6d. to the chapel.

If a journeyman "smout" more or less on another printing house, half a benvenue.

Moxon says: "It is now customary that journeymen be paid for all Church holidays that fall not on a Sunday, whether they work or no—proportionately to their usual earnings.

When a man's wife comes to the chapel, she pays sixpence, and then all the journeymen join their 2d. a-piece to welcome her.

Compositors are jocosely called galley-slaves—pressmen horses, because of the hard labour they go through all day long.

The following custom suggests what one hopes may have been true, that masters and men were occasionally a very happy family party: "The printers of London, masters and journeymen, have every year a general feast, which, since the rebuilding of Stationers' Hall, is commonly kept there. This feast is made by four stewards, viz., two masters and two journeymen, which stewards with the collection of a half-a-crown, defray the charges of the whole feast. . . . It is commonly kept on or about May-day: when about 10 o'clock in the morning they meet at Stationers' Hall and from thence go to some church thereabouts (here they had a sermon, and then returned to the Hall, were greeted with music and sat down to a feast). The Master, Wardens and other Grandees of the Company (although perhaps no printers) are yet commonly invited, and take their seats at the Upper Table." After dinner healths were drunk, new stewards for the next year chosen. The proceedings wound up with songs, dancing and acting.

The reason for holding this festival about May-day was either because the charter was granted to the Stationers' Company on 4th May, 1557, or because 6th May, the feast of St. John before the Latin Gate was the recognised festival of printers, certainly on the Continent.

The "Wayzgoose."

Lastly, in this connection, let me refer to one practice which I think is not yet entirely defunct, viz., that of the "Waygoose" or "Wayzgoose." Moxon says: "It was customary for all the journeymen to make every year new paper-windows, because that day they make them, the master printer gives them a waygoose, *i.e.*, a good feast, and not only entertains them at his own house, but besides gives them money to spend at the alehouse or tavern at night. And to this feast they invite the corrector, founder, smith, joiner, and ink-maker, who all of them open their purse-strings—except the corrector—and add their benevolence (which workmen account their duty because they generally choose these workmen) to the master printer's. But from the corrector they expect nothing, because the master printer choosing him, the workmen can do him no kindness."

Moxon gives the following explanation of the word "Devil."

"Devil." The press-man sometimes has a week-boy to take sheets, as they are printed off the tympan. These boys do in a printing house commonly black and daub themselves; whence the workmen do jocosely call them "Devils," and sometimes "Spirits" and sometimes "Flies."

In bringing to a close these desultory remarks on the Romance of Printing, I am conscious I have but touched upon the fringe of the subject. Perhaps you will say that the title which I have selected is hardly the right one—that it is too grandiose a one. Yet I cannot help feeling that there is a real romance to be found in the subject, however inadequately I may have dealt with it. Indeed, I cannot do better than quote the concluding paragraph from Mr. Updike's monumental work on printing types, to which I owe such a deep debt.

"The practice of typography, if it be followed faithfully, is hard work—full of detail, full of petty restrictions, full of drudgery, and not greatly rewarded as men count rewards. There are times when we need to bring to it all the history and art and feeling that we can, to make it bearable. But in the light of history, and of art, and of knowledge, and of man's achievement, it is as interesting a work as exists—a broad and humanising employment which can indeed be followed merely as a trade, but which if perfected into an art, or even broadened into a profession, will perpetually open new horizons to our eyes and new opportunities to our hands."

THE END.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,

Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,

Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.

Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.

63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES

The Handy and Sure Layo.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

E. L. MEGILL, 783, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD

RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.

PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER

— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —

23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——

FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?

They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.

Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.

GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,

77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,

Seal Makers, Die Stampers.

CASH & CLARE, 75, ST. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.

Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor

THOMAS McAULLIFFE,

Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.

See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,

LIMITED,

French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,

— and all Foreign Languages. —

Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.

(Late W. MILES & CO.)

Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.

LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.

Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c

44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.

(Director: J. E. S PERRY),

38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable

TRADE PRINTING HOUSE

WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.

145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,

For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,

1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.

"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,

Siderographic Engravers and —— Printers to the Trade. ——

Look out for Advertisement on Cover.

Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing

Five Highest Awards

:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::

A. CHRIS. FOWLER

6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN.

LET US QUOTE YOU FOR

Your Next Printing Order.

9, ROLLS PASSAGE, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

"SOAPLAH"

The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.

Write for particulars to—

W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

Second-Hand Printing Machinery and other Goods

WANTED or FOR SALE.

Try an Advertisement in the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

ESTABLISHED 1874

Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

LEADS AND CLUMPS.

HIGH GRADE METAL

THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.

President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P.

Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Process Engraving, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.

A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.

Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.

Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.

DONATIONS TO THE

BUILDING FUND

WILL BE WELCOMED.

Indebtedness - £1,450

London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

PAPER EXPORTS

Papermakers should Advertise their Specialities, Watermarks, etc., in the Quarterly Export Issues of the——

"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Rates on application to the Publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

THE WORLD'S

Paper Trade Review

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

58, Shoe Lane, London.

LITHOTEX PROCESS & PLANT

(PATENTED)

Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these

TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED, 7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

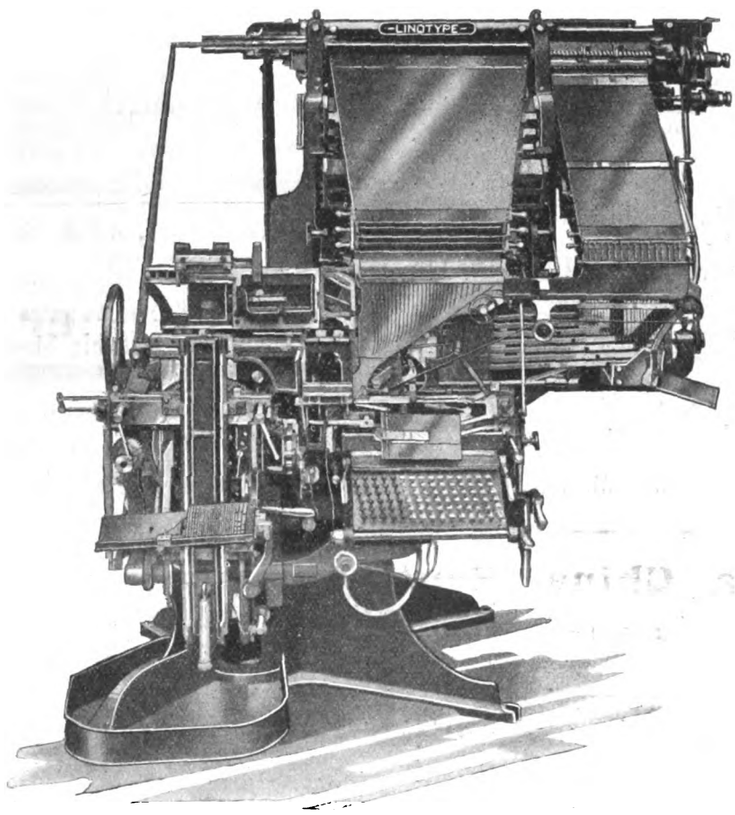
New Linotype Features.

Model 4 Development.

The latest step in Linotype evolution has to do with the development of Model 4, and consists of the addition of an auxiliary section, so that the one machine will now set all faces and bodies from 5 to 36 point. We are able to publish herewith an illustration of a model so equipped.

The new linotype has one keyboard only (the regular standard keyboard of 90 key buttons), which controls all the matrices within the scope of the five magazines from 5 point to 36 point, and its action is fully automatic.

The regular equipment of the machine consists of three main magazines and two auxiliary magazines; additional magazines can quickly be substituted for those on the machine. The three main magazines may each contain two complete founts of upper and lower case, or as many as six different founts of capitals. The capacity of each pair of auxiliary magazines is a full fount of large display characters, upper and lower case, up to full 36 point. The magazine control handles are so arranged that the operator does not need to move his hands from the single keyboard to obtain any character that runs in the machine.



New Model 4 Linotype.

Advantage has also been taken in designing this new model to include several other special features which have for some time past been undergoing close test, whilst at the same time its general construction has been simplified so that it is now claimed that any Linotype operator can make himself familiar with this new model in half an hour.

Composition from the auxiliary magazines is as rapid as from the main magazines, because all are controlled by one power-driven keyboard and from the same keys and the same position to which every operator is accustomed.

The assembler has been entirely remodelled to accommodate more easily the rapid assembling of the wide range of matrices from 5 point to full 36 point. This new assembler is driven direct by shaft and spiral gear.

All magazines are interchangeable. Any one of the main magazines can easily be removed without disturbing the others, and the auxiliary magazines are just as easily removed. The working positions of the main magazines are changed instantly at will and without touching the auxiliary section in any way.

THE NATIONAL Association of Wholesale Stationers AND PAPER MERCHANTS.

Meeting of National Council.

The fortieth meeting of the National Council was held at the Council Chamber on Thursday, October 11th, Mr. A. Dykes Spicer (the president) being in the chair.

Full particulars with regard to the recent conferences with the Federation of Master Printers were given to the meeting, and the communications which had been circulated to members on both sides were fully discussed. The steps taken by the Committee dealing with the matter were fully endorsed by the Council.

A report was laid before the members of the conference which had been held on the subject of standardisation, in consequence of which a questionnaire had been issued to the important white houses in the kingdom. A further meeting of the Committee which has this matter in hand will be held at an early date, when the general secretary's analysis of the replies to this questionnaire will be considered prior to a further conference.

The position arising with regard to the abolition of German export licences, as affecting the export of paper, was fully considered.

The correspondence which has passed between the Postmaster-General and the general secretary on the subject of printed paper rates was read to the meeting.

The consideration of the meeting was given to the proposed standard charges put forward by the railway companies under the Railways Act, 1921, it being agreed that the objections on behalf of this Association should be lodged with the Railway Rates Tribunal on October 13th.

The meeting was fully informed with regard to the correspondence which had recently passed on the subject of the Norwegian and Swedish General Trade Rules.

Instances where the Association had been successful in settling certain disputes between members and third parties were reported to the meeting.

The election of certain new members was duly confirmed.

The next meeting of the National Council will be held on Thursday, December 13th, 1923.

Brusewitz Directory.

The English edition of the Brusewitz Directory of Paper and Pulp Makers of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland (1923) is to hand. This directory occupies a unique position among such publications, its scope and accuracy rendering it indispensable to all who are concerned with the paper and pulp industry. The work is edited and published by Hugo Brusewitz A.B. and is well done in every way. Divided under the headings of the various countries, and in alphabetical order, reference is made easy. In the directory to the mills, details are given as to owners, capital, machinery, production, officers, English agents, trade marks, etc. In addition there is an index to the mills in Sweden and Norway, arranged according to the nature of the paper, board or pulp produced. Again, the register of names is a helpful feature. Then we have that particularly useful section—the index of trade marks, with reproductions of the various devices employed. This section is valuable in helping to identify the origin of particular brands. The map, which is a feature of the book, not only shows the situation of the mills in the four countries, but has an index which indicates by numbers and letters the exact position of the plants. It will therefore be seen that the Brusewitz Directory is a very complete reference to the paper, board, and pulp plants of Scandinavia and Finland. The volume is a handy size (8¼ in. by 5¾ in.), runs to 280 pages, is clearly printed, and is bound in stout boards.

Co-operation in Paper Trade.

An important plan of co-operation between the national box manufacturers and the manufacturers of glazed and fancy papers in America has been worked out for the simplification of the distribution to the box manufacturers of the product of the glazed paper mills. Still further steps toward the accomplishment are under consideration, with the result that there has been an elimination of opportunities of differences between buyer and seller. The first step was the adoption by the National Paper Box Manufacturers' Association and the Glazed and Fancy Paper Manufacturers' Association of a basic size of 25 by 40 (1,000 sq. ins.) for pricing and billing glazed and fancy papers for the box industry. Other proposals are under consideration.

PRINTING paper, undyed or dyed in the pulp, may be exported from Germany without an export licence as from October 9th.

RUBBER LATEX IN PAPER.—Referring to this subject at the meeting of the Beranang (Selangor) Rubber Plantations, Ltd., Mr. W. R. Davies, the chairman, said this prospect of an increased outlet for raw material had not developed as rapidly as was hoped; nevertheless, about two dozen paper mills in this country were making latex paper under licence, and this must be considered reasonably satisfactory, especially with a nation which was slow to take up new ideas.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUE—DECEMBER 6, 1923.

PUBLICITY AND PRINT

are inseparable. One could not exist nowadays without the other.

Newspaper Publicity is a necessity to the modern business. Publicity must, however, be undertaken systematically with the right journal or journals—journals with a recognised reputation.

The selling power of space depends upon a reputation backed by results, and these results must tell every time. Reputations are, however, not made in a day.

It has taken some forty years to establish the present-day reputation of the **Quarterly Export Issues** of the

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

At the present time this Journal is the recognised overseas medium of the Printing and Allied Trades.

It circulates among buyers in the following markets:

Australasia	**China**	**South America**
India	**Japan**	**Canada**
East Indies		**United States**
West Indies		**South Africa**

RESULTS

One of the most sussessful of our advertisers says:—

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."—C. B., Ltd.

The next issue will be published on Dec. 6.

Can you afford to neglect this opportunity of extending your export trade?

ADVERTISING RATES upon application to the Publishers:—

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

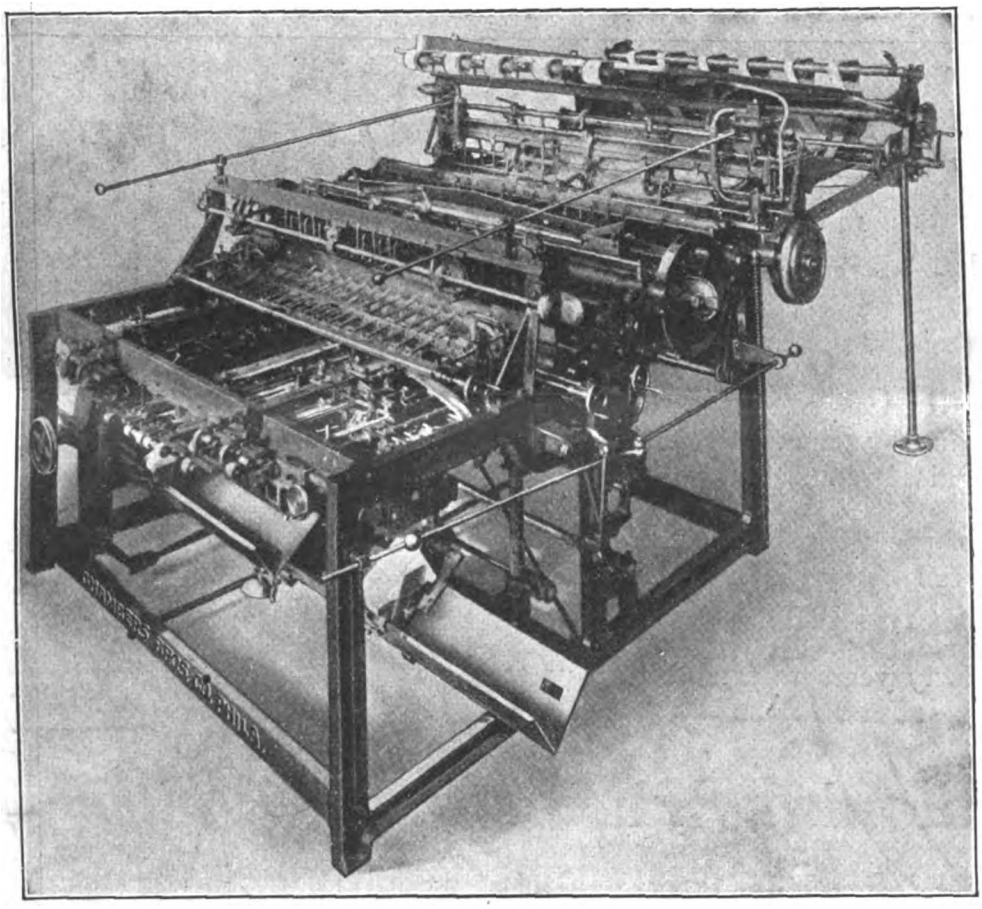
BOOK Your Space NOW!

THE OPEN SESAME TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (52 ISSUES) THIRTEEN SHILLINGS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (52 ISSUES) THIRTEEN SHILLINGS.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

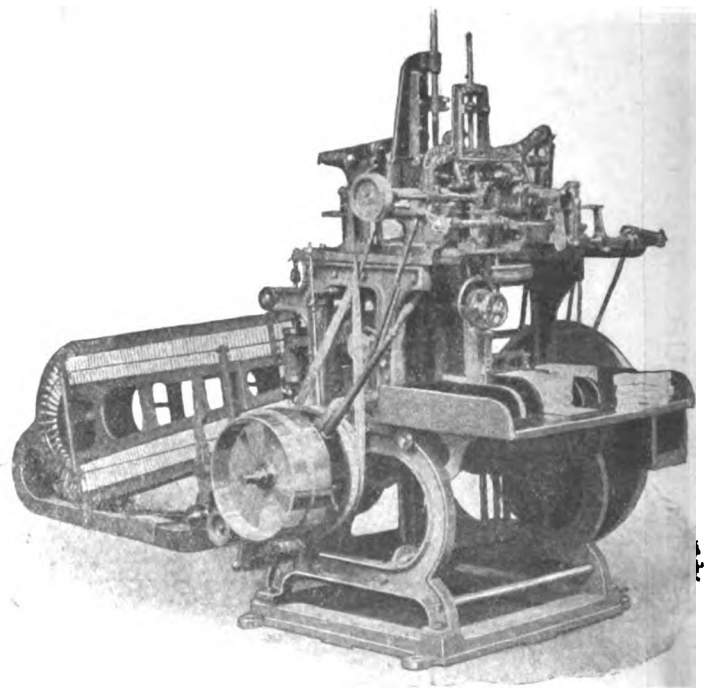
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

TRADE "LEADER" MARK
ENVELOPE MACHINES



Better times are just round the corner!

Are you ready?

Yes! better times are unquestionably coming.
Business conditions are rapidly mending, and the demand for envelopes is improving every day.
If you would get your share of the better times, instal the "LEADER" Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine.
The "LEADER" is speedy (over 150 Envelopes per minute).
Reliable, easily adjusted and made by a firm with 60 years' experience.
We are ready to send you prices and full particulars.

David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.,
31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow.

London Representatives:—**Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd. - Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.**

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—November 1, 1923.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

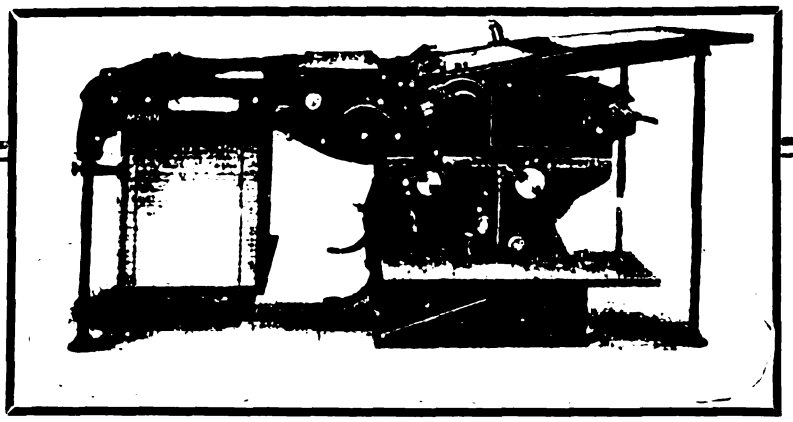
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 19. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 8, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740-42 (3 Lines).

Telegrams: "LITHOMAN-HOLB., LONDON."

WE have been Specialists in Lithographic Machinery since 1871. Today we are building Offset Machines which are absolutely the finest obtainable. All the experience our Designers have gained has been utilized to make our machines the most perfect Engineering Science can produce. Our energies and resources are used for the manufacture of Lithographic machines only. Each Machine is demonstrated by a skilled Printer and is fully guaranteed.



DOUBLE DEMY SINGLE COLOUR ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE, WITH AUTOMATICALLY LOWERING PILE DELIVERY.

THE Mann System of Inking and Damping has been proved by practical use over a long period. On all Machines the Plate Cylinder is accessible between the two motions. The Inking mechanism can deal with the heaviest of solids. Our Patent Two Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Machine is as easy to operate as a Single Colour Rotary Offset Machine. Send for our catalogue. It will be to your advantage.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.,

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:
R. COLLIE & CO. PTY., LTD., 194-196, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne 230, Clarence Street, Sydney; and at Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth.

CANADA:
TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Toronto; and at Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina.

JAPAN:
FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box No. 86, Tokyo.

CABLES:—"LITHOMAN-LONDON."

ALL MACHINES ARE MANUFACTURED AT LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

ALL MACHINES ARE MANUFACTURED AT LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot



A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

Fry's Metal Foundry

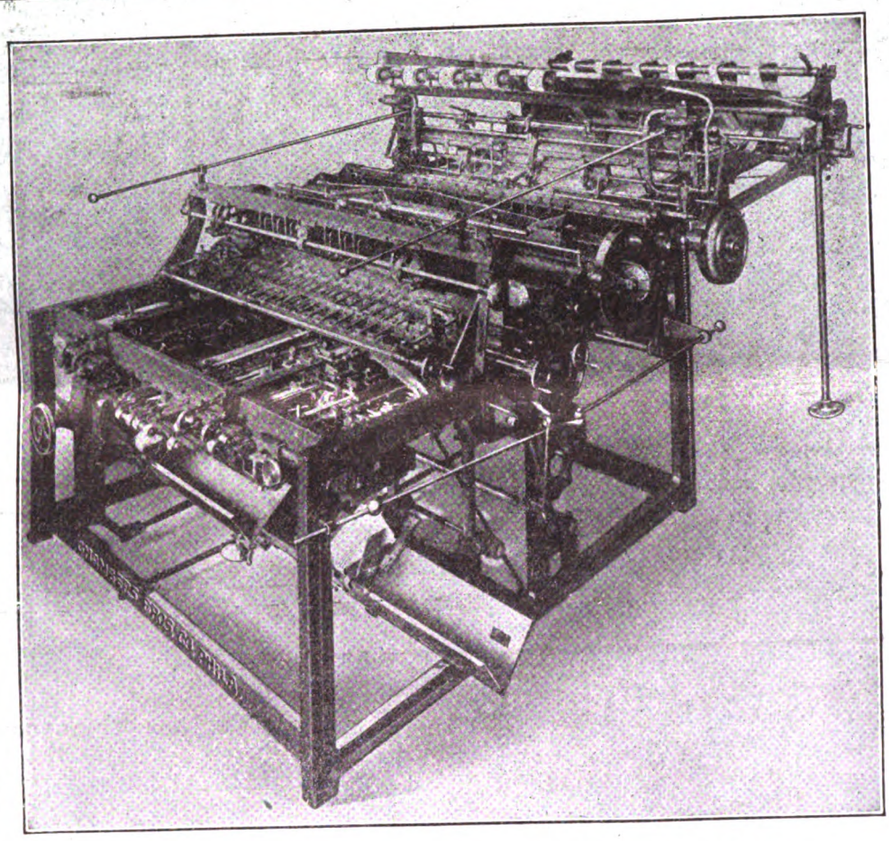
25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL. DUBLIN. GLASGOW.

Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines),
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

33-9

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

TRADE ONLY.



BADDELEY BROTHERS,

For Dies, Embossing and Perforating Presses, Plate Engraving, Relief Stamping, Lithography, Visiting Cards, etc. . .

Telegrams:
"BADDELEY," London.

MOOR LANE, E.C.2.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.
Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 19. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 8, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Forty Years of Photo-Engraving.

By LOUIS FLADER,

Commissioner American Photo-Engravers' Association.

Much older than printing, engraving made printing possible. Gutenberg, who is credited with the invention of movable type, did nothing more or less than to engrave the letters of the alphabet singly and as units. This enabled him to "set up" or assemble text matter, after which printing, as we now know it, came into vogue. Printing itself has always been restricted by the ability of individuals to engrave type and illustrations, and has progressed only as these methods progressed. Printing from type only, even though it be the vehicle that conveys the knowledge and learning of the world's master minds, could not and did not satisfy the masses until it was augmented by the use of decorations and illustrations. These have always been the handiwork of the engraver, and the progress of printing itself is so interwoven with the progress in engraving that they are one and inseparable.

Printing received a great impetus in the middle of the nineteenth century, when wood engraving came into vogue, and developed greatly during the thirty years that followed, simply because wood engraving was at that time the latest development of the engraver's art. It was then the most serviceable method of interpreting art into printing plates, allowing the original subject to be multiplied to any number, thereby making these reproductions, which were broadcast through the medium of the printing press, available and accessible to the people as a whole.

Birth of Photo-Engraving.

The printing industry, however, began to reach its present development only after photo-engraving was born. March 4th, 1880, the day on which the New York *Daily Graphic* printed its first half-tone of a picture entitled "Shanty Town," marked the beginning of a new era in engraving and printing circles. It was on that day that photo-engraving as it is now known first came into commercial use, and on that day and date were born the present revolution and evolution of the printing industry and of the business world itself.

Just what is photo-engraving? And why should it be credited with being the yeast that leavened the entire lump? Photo-engraving is a photo-mechanical process, capable of reproducing any subject or article that can be photographed, drawn or painted, and faithfully interpreting the tonal values of the original into relief plates suitable for printing on the letterpress. That's all it is, and that's all there is to it. The difference between photo-engraving and all other methods of engraving lies in the fact that photography is the underlying principle in photo-engraving. The application of photography in connection with engraving insures, first of all, a faithful reproduction, which is a prime factor to success in this instance. With photography as its base, and with the major results and effects obtained by the aid of chemicals, we arrive at the second essential to success, speed. The third important factor is adaptability. Thus the outstanding features which separate photo-engraving from all other illustrating methods are faithfulness to the original, speed of production and a wide range of usefulness. Add to these factors the element of price, and you have the reason for the popularity of photo-engraving and its displacement of practically all other illustrating methods.

Printing can only be accomplished when there is something to print from and with. Printers could always print, but as long as they had nothing but type to print from there was no great demand for printing. When illustrations were introduced, they served to make printing more popular, the demand for printing expanded, and the evolution was on. Up to the invention and introduction of photo-engraving, all methods of engraving were painstaking and time consuming, and having nothing more than the individual skill and artistry of the engraver as a foundation, they did not satisfy the public's desire. With the introduction of photo-engraving came an unprecedented demand for illustrations, and all that was required of printing was to keep pace with the developments in photo-engraving.

Old-time Difficulties.

To realise what the printing industry had to go through in the last forty years, it is necessary to visualise the equipment and methods in vogue in printing offices of that day. It is also necessary to compare the printing of forty years ago with the printing of to-day. No doubt some will be found who will rave over the beauties of the wood cut and the printing of forty years ago, and who will insist that the individual skill of that period resulted in far better printing than does the mass production of to-day. This is tommyrot and has no foundation in fact. The artistic printer of forty years ago could express his skill only through the medium of the equipment, tools and materials available at that time. Compare those with the same elements available to-day, and you will find your answer. Printing, instead of being a lost art, is just beginning to come into its own.

When the half-tone was introduced, there was no paper manufactured suitable for half-tone printing. The paper manufacturer was the first to feel the effects of this new method. He was compelled to learn his trade all over again, and the various coated and enamelled papers of to-day are the results of his efforts. The inkmaker was the next to feel the spurs of progress, and he had to revise his ideas on the subject of printing inks and to-day applies the science of chemistry to his calling. The press builder was the next to swing into line, and he has made a good job of it. With the application of science, mechanics, inventive genius and skill, focussed in this direction, he has made remarkable progress and stands to-day on the threshold of great possibilities. Even the type manufacturer could not escape the process of evolution, as he soon found it necessary to devise new faces and new methods to keep up with the pace set by photo-engraving. Typesetting machines were made necessary partly by the development in photo-engraving, the photo-engravers being able to produce printing plates much quicker than the hand compositors could set type.

To get a complete idea of the development in photo-engraving during the last 40 years, and its importance to business and even to civilisation itself, one needs only visualise the situation and the conditions that would arise if photo-engraving were suddenly discontinued and no longer available. This would call for a readjustment that would overshadow the present-day world problems. The situation that would follow is simply unthinkable.

Development of the Art.

The development of photo-engraving has been modest and gradual. It has been constant and never-failing. There are some who will say that no improvement has taken place in photo-engraving in the last 20 years, while others express impatience at the thought that photo-engravings are made to-day in much the same way that they were made 20 or 30 years ago. It is true that the process is virtually the same, but the methods of procedure and the results are widely different. The process is the same because it is solidly grounded on correct fundamentals. To change these fundamentals would mean to change the entire process, and up to this time nothing has appeared that promises even a remote possibility of improving the service now rendered.

The equipment, materials and means employed by photo-engravers to obtain the results with which all are familiar, are of no great interest to anyone outside the craft. Results alone count, and results in this case speak for themselves. Everything points to rapid progress in immense production of colour process engraving, which bids fair to do as much for photo-engraving and printing as did the invention of photo engraving itself. We are, jointly with the printers, on the threshold of a new era. Forces are at

Digitized by Google

work which will greatly expand the graphic arts, particularly photo-engraving and letterpress printing. The exceptional of yesterday will become the commonplace of to-morrow. The public wants pictures, and photo-engravers and printers will produce them for many years to come, and until better methods are found.

Progress and development may be measured by many standards and indicated by various symbols. Applying the yardstick of public service to the photo-engraving industry, its development has been wonderful indeed. It has been the means of creating a new set up not only in the graphic arts, but in the business world. This in itself is a record of progress and development of which the photo-engraver may well be proud. Add to this the element of speed, and it becomes marvellous, indeed. Pictures are now transmitted by telegraph, both by wire and wireless. This method of transmission, linked up with photo-engraving, makes it possible to reproduce pictures of current events, in different parts of the world, simultaneously with their occurrence.

Now we come to the last and greatest development, the production of colour process plates in three or four colour printings. This marvellous invention and process has been refined and improved to a point where a set of colour process plates can be made complete in less than one day. Not that this is a regular procedure and a common occurrence, but it can be done and has been done. On top of that, colour photography has progressed so far that colour record negatives can now be made from any object or scene and reproduced by the photo-engravers.

This progressive step gives promise of newspapers illustrated in colours—Sunday editions to begin with, of course. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to predict that if newspapers can be illustrated in colours one day in the week, they can be illustrated in colours every day. They can and they will.

Verily, photo-engraving has made progress during its short life of 40 years.—*Inland Printer.*

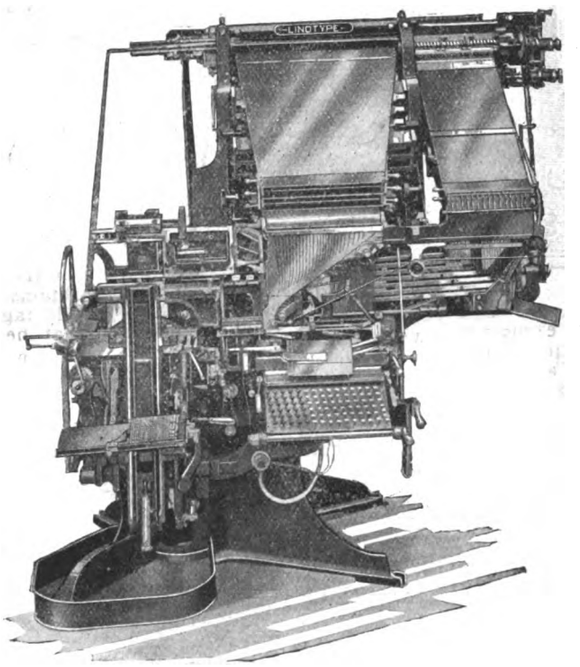
Paper Consumption.

An estimation of consumption of paper per capita in the United States gives the following figures: 1899, 57 pounds per capita; 1904, 75; 1909, 93; 1914, 106; 1918, 118; 1920, 138; 1922, 127.

One reason given for the increase is the very large expansion of the use of boxes made of pulp material, which have so largely replaced other forms of shipping, and which use pulp at a very rapid rate.

In 1921 the production of boards in U.S.A. reached 1,739,801 tons, while the figure for news-print was 1,326,638. Book paper represented 806,876 tons, and wrapping paper 703,788. The total production, according to the U.S. Census of Manufactures, was 5,428,265 tons in 1921.

A PRESS cuttings service is being formed by Mr. Alfred Sloman, who for a long time has acted as a director of Romeike and Curtice.



THE
COMPOSING MACHINE
YOU NEED TO-DAY

Write for particulars of the recently developed Linotype Model 4 *with Auxiliary Section,* which sets all faces and bodies

36 Point to 5 Point

from the standard fully-automatic single keyboard of ninety keys.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED
9 KINGSWAY
LONDON

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE ALL OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,
Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

Price Cutting in Difficult Times.

Important Points for Printers.

It appears to be a growing usage for associations in cities and large towns to include an address on a specific subject in the agenda of the quarterly meeting, and at the recent meeting of the Bristol Master Printers' Association, Mr. Frank Colebrook gave one of his unconventional talks, taking for subject "Price Cutting in Difficult Times." Mr. W. T. Bodey presided over a good attendance.

Mr. Colebrook urged emphatically that printers should foregather more than ever when times were bad. After reviewing some of the reasons or excuses that were allowed to interfere with active M.P.A. membership, he pointed out that in a bad time printers, coming together more regularly and earnestly than in a good time, might revolve special possibilities. Collective advertising was one such possibility. Some joint effort could be made for the better enlightenment of the printing purchasing public.

Salesmanship Essential.

The chief thing that Mr. Colebrook emphasised was the immense importance of salesmanship, particularly suggestive salesmanship. Printers had allowed the advertising agent to do what perhaps they could have done. A printer could work in association with a good copy-maker. Probably, however, the average printer had some good publicity notions of his own. It was worth while, for instance, to find out when certain firms, societies or institutions reached interesting anniversaries, for they might then be expected to be peculiarly amenable to persuasion. Printers might produce house organs for themselves, and suggest something of that character to their customers. They might perhaps prepare a common form house journal; one page or two pages to have special matter of the customer's, like the partly-printed parish magazine. It was advisable in dull times to look over old correspondence and any old records telling of the nearly persuaded or the persuadable. They might also look over the plant, which was often excessive. What of getting rid of this machine or that and using the proceeds, however small, as business-seeking seeds sown to keep the other machines busy? Perhaps the cutting most required might be the cutting of the printer's own domestic expenses. From being a poor rich man he might change to being a rich poor man.

Unconscious Cutting.

Cutters often enough cut unconsciously. Some thought a small rent made miracle working possible. But the largest printer paid the lowest rent and rates—per journeyman. Mr. Colebrook believed there was less difference than was commonly supposed between the costs per given unit of product of printers of different scales and equipment. There seemed to be some equalising factor tending to minimise this differentiation.

Some seeming cutters were not cutting. He had been a printer himself until about twenty-five years ago, when he sold his business. He remembered doing a few items of work for which he was quite inadequately equipped in comparison with other houses, so that his competitors might well have seemed monstrous cutters.

Monthly balance sheets might be very helpful, and, whatever they showed, would probably be stimulating to the printer. They at least would discourage his cutting to make bad worse. Staff heart-to heart talks might in some cases be good.

The "filler" job might perhaps be warrantable where it absorbed an amount of overhead expenses which were not otherwise immediately reducible, and where the amount so absorbed greatly exceeded any loss made on that particular filler. The printer would say to himself that his whole return for the month would have been more profitless had not that one job—profitless "on its own"—been taken. But was the printer sure that these conditions obtained? And did he allow for probable damage in the future? Did he forget, too, that the repeat order was commonly the order that paid? Did he overlook the possibility of using his slack time to better account by printing some posters to advertise that he was a printer? Or in other ways printing for himself? Might not printing for himself be a better use of a slack time than printing profitlessly for others?

Variant Estimating.

Mr. Colebrook gave a number of instances of recent very discrepant divergent estimating which occurred at a meeting of the Printers' Managers' and Overseers' Association. That company in a sporting spirit, which did them all honour, agreed then and there to tackle a certain estimate, with the result that computation of the time required for certain composition varied from 30 to 80 hours, and time for make-ready from one to eight hours.

He wondered if compositors sometimes docketed not the exact time occupied on a piece of work but the time the chapel or its chief authority thought the work "would stand." If so, why did they do this? We should try to get at causes.

Mr. Colebrook spoke of some good work that was now being carried forward by a certain group of master printers. It asked its members if they would be willing to estimate for three jobs—a hand-set pamphlet, a machine-set pamphlet, and an auction poster—the estimating to be of the ordinary kind, and not done under special scrutiny, the firms were to be indicated only by numbers, and only the secretary to know who was who. About 60 firms, representing nearly as many towns, and very various equipments, competed. They filled in in detail the operational times. They told what machines were used and whether power or hand in small work, and as a two revolution was charged at a higher hour rate than a Wharfe, such information as to the machine used was of course helpful.

An analysis of the estimates showed that one man allowed 14 hours for some guillotine work for which another allowed 1¼ hours, the average time being 4½ hours. For some folding and inserting, one man allowed 46 hours and another only 11½ hours; the average time being 23½ hours. One man proposed to band 5,000 pamphlets (in fifties presumably) in half-an-hour. The average time was 2¾ hours and the highest 6¼. For parcelling 5,000 pamphlets, the average time was 1¼ hours, the highest 4½ hours, and the lowest 40 minutes. For certain composition, the average time was 45 hours, the highest 70 hours and the lowest 30 hours. For getting a machine proof, the average was 1½ hours, the highest 5 hours and the lowest ½ hour. For the working of 2,000 pamphlets on Wharfe, the average time was 5 1-5th hours, the highest 7 hours and the lowest 3½. For a certain 5,000 on a Wharfe the average was 9 hours, the highest 12 hours, and the lowest 6 hours. For guillotining 5,000 pamphlets, the average was 4½ hours, the highest 14 hours and the lowest 1¼ hours. These operational times were turned into cash values at uniform rates, with the result that the average price quoted for 2,000 of the pamphlets was just over £13; the highest was about £18 5s., and the lowest price was £9 16s., very little more than half the highest. The average price for 5,000 pamphlets was £16 14s.; the highest was £22 7s. 6d. and the lowest £12 17s. 6d.

Mr. Colebrook thought it would be found on the analysis that in some cases those who quoted very high figures for operational times in one part of the work, quoted rather low figures for other parts; otherwise more striking discrepancy in the money totals might have been shown.

One printer had confided to the secretary how he came to estimate that 26 would be the number of pages at which a pamphlet would work out, whereas about 48 was really what it needed. He had divided the number of ems by two to turn it into ens, and, having forgotten that he had done this, had repeated the process. He meant not 26, but 52 pages. "But," he said, "apparently I should have made the same mistake had it been for an ordinary customer." Another who confided that it was he who quoted 32½ hours for the composition of the pamphlet, whereas the proper allowance would be about 45 hours, said afterwards that he had put down 32½ hours for composition and 10 hours for make-up and imposition, and had omitted to add in the 10 hours make-up and imposition.

Mr. Colebrook ended by a strong appeal not to fail through lack of hope and lack of care to meet the challenge of these difficult and epoch-marking times.

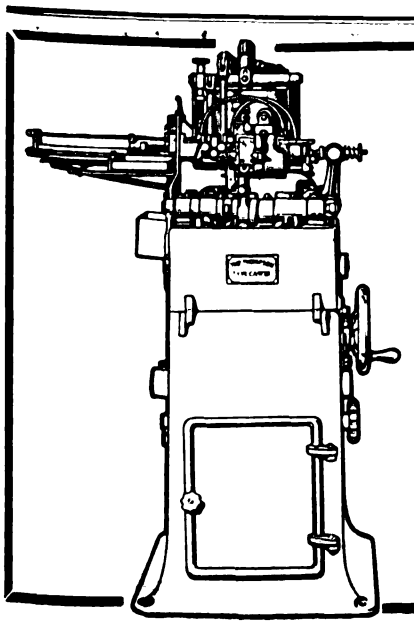
Mr. E. W. Allen moved, and Mr. G. H. Holloways econded, thanks to Mr. Colebrook.

The "World's Art Service."

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' admirable selection of Christmas and New Year cards, post cards, gift books, etc., is again brought to our notice by the receipt of a packet of samples representing some of the many lines comprised in what this eminent house terms with justifiable pride the "World's Art Service."

We recall that the attractive cards which the house of Tuck is producing for the Royal family take the lead in a wonderful variety comprising some 3,000 different designs. These are supplemented by a fine range of picture post cards carrying appropriate greetings for the festive season, for birthdays and for other occasions. Art calendars and daily block calendars comprise a remarkable collection, good alike in its art and its literary effects, whilst it is claimed that the "Raphael House Library" of children's books, toy books, painting books, annuals, etc, has never offered a finer selection than this year.

The "World's Art Service" is maintaining its high reputation, and the new series of "Tuck" products can be heartily recommended to all interested.



THE

THOMPSON TYPE, LEAD & RULE CASTER

Reliability of a typecaster consists of the high quality of its product at a cost low enough to make non-distribution economical.

Thompson quality is a standard of accuracy not surpassed even by typefounders.

Simple, complete and compact, using Linotype, Intertype and its own matrices interchangeably, the Thompson produces more type than any other typecaster on the market and equals the out-put of two of some other makes.

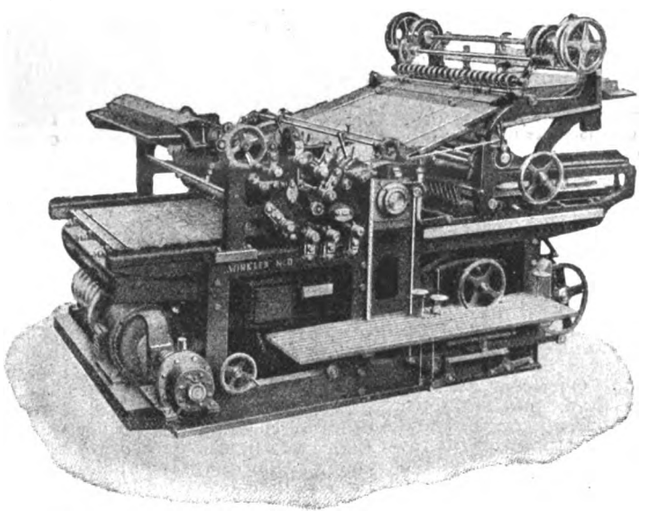
Type in all languages from 5 to 48 point, leads, slugs and rule 2 to 12 point, accurate in every detail, are produced on the Thompson Type, Lead and Rule Caster.

THOMPSON TYPE MACHINE CO. 223, W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

With Oscillating Cylinder and Printed-Side-Up Delivery Without Sticks.



Discriminating printers recognise it to be the ideal machine for producing Fine Half-Tone and Multi-Colour Work.

Unequalled for Dead Register, Rolling Power, Impressional Strength, Speed, Absence of Gear Marks and Noiseless Running.

Occupies only about half the floor space of a two-revolution machine for the same size of sheet.

The middle inking roller is of smaller diameter, thus eliminating any possibility of circumference marks on solid surfaces.

The forme is supplied with **fresh** ink from **all** inking rollers both during the forward and backward space movement of the bed.

To prevent "picking" when printing difficult work on art paper **electric heating** of the bed is provided, the inking rollers being specially **water-cooled.**

Automatic Cylinder Check, Throw-off of inking rollers and Slow Motion.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

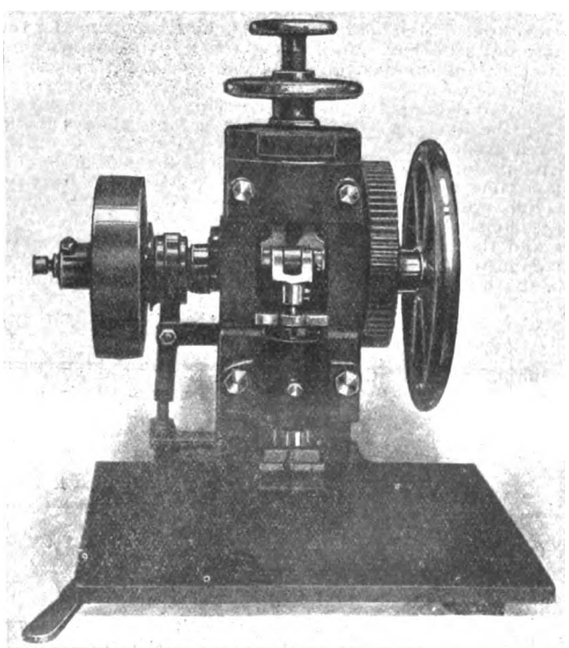
36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Power Relief Stamping Presses.

For Plain Stamping on Envelopes and Notepaper.

ALSO MADE FOR COLOUR RELIEF STAMPING.



SPECIALITIES:
Envelope Folding Machines, Envelope Gumming or Cementing Machines. Patent Automatic Self-inking and Self-wiping Colour Relief Stamping Presses, and Power Plain Stamping Presses, etc., etc.

Alterations, Repairs and General Engineering Work Executed.

ROBT. BROWN & Co.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

119, OAKLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.

Telephone: CENTRAL 13869

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

The week's partnerships dissolved include those between: J. Webb, A. Webb, W. Wier, and A. J. Bowles, printers and stationers, 1, Gothic-arcade and 31, Snow-hill, Birmingham, under the style of J. and A. Webb and Company; H. Morris, A. Anderson, and C. N. G. Walker, printer, 33, Whitmore-road, Small Heath, Birmingham, under the style of Morris, Anderson and Walker; J. T. Huddlestone, C. H. Askwith and M. Miller, under the style of the Thanet Publicity Service, at 17, Chapel-place, Ramsgate, printers, stationers, and advertising agents.

A call for tenders for the supply of general store requirements of the State Electric Light Works, of Montevideo, Uruguay, includes stationery—paper blocks, copying, etc., pencils, rulers, notebooks, sealing wax.

Flag Day Success.—The printing trade's Flag Day held on the pay day of last week on behalf of the War Orphan Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation was widely supported and is believed to have been a great success. It is too early yet to give any indication of the result, but it is evident there has been a very gratifying response.

London Co-operative Printing Society employees held an enjoyable annual dinner on Saturday night, amongst those present being a large number of trade union representatives. A handsomely-produced souvenir programme was prepared for the occasion.

Liverpool P.M. and O.A.—The first Bohemian concert of the season of the Liverpool centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association was held at the Angel Hotel on Saturday evening, the president (Mr. Charles Mackie) in the chair. The large audience was delighted by the excellent programme of music contributed, and a pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation of a silver tea service to Mr. S. H. Hannah, the late treasurer. A vote of thanks to the artistes was proposed by the Rev. A. E. Wykes, seconded by Mr. H. R. Caldwell, and carried with applause.

A newspaper machine assistant, Mr. Robert F. Miller, 30, of Aylesbury, was found dead in a train that reached London from Aylesbury on Wednesday evening, last week. It is believed that Mr. Miller was killed through striking his head against some obstacle while looking out of the window.

A remand on bail was ordered at Bow-street Police-court in the case of Cuthbert Charles Cracroft Rice, age 25, son of the vicar of Tywardreath, Cornwall, charged on Friday with attempting to forge a page of the *London Gazette*. The story of the prosecution was that Messrs. Harrison and Co., previously printers of the *London Gazette*, had been invited by Rice to re-print a page inserting a passage announcing cancellation of a conviction for theft.

Penny Post Demand.—A resolution has been sent by the London Chamber of Commerce to the Dominion Premiers and the Postmaster-General urging the reintroduction of Imperial penny postage. Pointing out that the body is representative of the whole of the trade and industry of the City of London, it insists that this step would do much to reinvigorate business, and urges that every day's delay is of importance.

Fashion Papers for France.—H.M. Commercial Secretary at Paris reports that an Order of the French Director-General of Customs, dated October 3rd, provides that fashion papers which are published in France but printed abroad must bear, in sufficiently apparent type, on the front page the words "imprimé en . . .," whilst those which are published and printed abroad must bear the words "edité en . . ."

St. Lucia.—The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1923 (No. 13 of 1923), assented to on September 14th, makes various amendments to the Customs Tariff of St. Lucia. Printing machinery and parts of printing machinery are to be admitted free under the British Preferential Tariff, but are subject under the General Tariff to a duty of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Employees' Study Circle.—Under the auspices of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, the Bemrose Study Circle (composed of the employees of Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, Limited, printers, Derby), is to meet frequently on Tuesdays throughout the winter for the study of economics.

A large gathering—numbering close upon four hundred—attended an excellent cinderella and fancy dress dance on Monday at the Shoreditch Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Vellum Binders' and Machine Rulers' Pension Society. Prizes for the best original fancy dresses were given by Mr. Harold V. Gibbs, while the spot prizes (ladies and gentlemen) were given by Messrs. Chris. W. Atkins and F. C. Peacock. Captain F. A. Garrett, M.C. (Messrs. R. T. Tanner and Co., Ltd.), and W. G. Watchurst (Messrs. Boyle, Son and Watchurst, Ltd.), acted as judges.

Papyrus Book Discovered. — Hitherto only single sheets of papyrus have been known; but a discovery at Edfou, Egypt, by M. Henne, of the French Institute of Oriental Archæology, has brought to light a regular book, of which 106 pages remain. This papyrus book belongs to the eighth century of our era, when Egypt had long been under Arab rule. The book contains a number of traditions dating back to the time of the prophet Mahomet or his disciples.—*La Papeterie.*

The *World's Work*, which has appeared under that name for 23 years, is altering its title, from December, to *The World To Day*.

The directors of the Southern Railway have appointed in the General Manager's Department Mr. F. V. Milton to be chief of publicity section, and Mr. G. H. Dennis to be chief of advertising section.

A famous advertising house in Cape Town has asked the Women's Advertising Club of London to choose for them a copywriter from amongst London's brightest women advertisers.

A novel collection of over 3,000 matchboxes and matchbox labels is owned by Mr. C. C. Fagg, of Palace-square, Upper Norwood.

Latest Wills.—Mr. A. Wadham, Stroudgreen, N., and Keswick, Cumberland, founder and chief proprietor of the *Machinery Market*, left £62,009. Alderman David James Davies (53), of Llanelly, Carmarthen, editor and proprietor of the *South Wales Press*, left £2,142.

Mr. William Henry Thomas, of Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, chairman and managing director of Jordison and Co., printers, who died August 18th last, aged 66 years, left £17,917 (net £16,400).

The board of directors of *Y Tyst* ("The Witness"), the official organ of the Welsh Congregational Union, announce that Mr. Beriah Gwynfe Evans has accepted the post of editor in succession to the Rev. H. M. Hughes, Cardiff, who has resigned after 31 years' service to the paper.

Book Edges.—"Some publishers seem intent on bringing back the paper knife as a common object of the drawing room table," says a writer in the *Daily Chronicle*. "They are issuing books with uncut edges. That may be all very well for an edition de luxe on hand made paper, but for the ordinary volume which one wants to read as easily as may be uncut edges are merely an irritation and invitation to violence with a forefinger."

We understand that Messrs. Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., of 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, E.C., have secured the sole agency of one of the largest Continental bag-making machine manufacturers, in addition to their existing agency for the whole of the combine of the principal envelope machinery manufacturers.

British Pencil Making.—The European War revolutionised many trades and industries, and in the process a new era in the manufacture of pencils has been opened out to British producers. It is now possible to make in large, instead of limited, quantities a pencil which is all-British from the mining of the raw material and cutting of the special trees needed for the process down to the sale of a single pencil across the counter. The whole process will be demonstrated by our manufacturers at the British Empire Exhibition. A wholly British pencil can now be made up from Kenya cedar wood, graphite mined in Canada and Ceylon, fats and waxes produced in India and Australasia, gums from Egypt, India and the new mandated territories, and British dyestuffs.

A series of eight annual awards for the best newspaper and periodical advertisements in the United States and Canada has been founded by Edward W. Bok, late editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. The awards will be known as the Harvard Advertising Awards and will be administered by the Harvard Business School. They will consist of a gold medal and £1,750 (approximately) in prizes.

Advertising Convention, 1924.—At a meeting held at Glasgow, in connection with the Advertising Convention, 1924, Mr. H. Thomson Clark, *Glasgow Herald*, made a statement as to the progress of the movement in London, and discussion followed. It was ultimately decided to form a corporate body, and to get in touch with the other centres in Scotland, and to hold a weekly meeting until further notice. Mr. H. Thomson Clark was appointed chairman, Mr. W. L. D. Yule, vice-chairman; and Mr. H. W. Dick, interim secretary.

The *Zululand Times* (Eshowe, Zululand), has been successful in defending itself in an action for alleged libel brought in connection with comments relating to a local planters' association.

Wages of German papermakers in August was at the rate of 0.77 gold marks, as compared with 0.55 pre war.

French journalism has suffered a serious loss by the sudden death of M. Phillippe Millet, foreign editor of *Petit Parisien*.

During 1920-21 the value of the output of the printing, publishing and bookbinding group of trades in New Zealand is stated to have reached 3½ million pounds.

Trade Union Matters.

Piece Work on Periodicals.—The second conference between the London Society of Compositors and the London Master Printers' Association on the subject of piece work in periodical houses took place on Monday. After a long sitting it was found impossible to come to any agreement. Several suggestions and counter suggestions were made, and were to be referred back to the executives. Yesterday (Wednesday) the matter was to be considered at a meeting of periodical house employers and at a delegate meeting of the L.S.C.

Mr. Thos. Sproat (secretary, Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers), and Mr. John Riddell (Glasgow), were the British delegates to the International Conference of Lithographers held at Lucerne in September. This gathering, which is held triennially, embraces some eighteen nations, and is an organisation at which representatives of lithographic trade unions meet in order to discuss questions affecting their mutual interests. The United States is not yet affiliated to the Congress, but it is hoped that country will shortly fall into line with the other nations.

T.A. Executive.—The resignations of Mr. F. Dunn (representative from the Birmingham Branch) and Mr. H. Portch (machinemen's representative from the Southern Division) have caused two vacancies on the Executive Council of the Typographical Association and nominations are now asked for to fill the vacancies. The members of the Birmingham Branch are entitled to elect their own representative and therefore have the right of nomination. For the election of machinemen's representative, each branch in the Southern Division has the right to nominate one candidate. Nominations are to be forwarded to the general secretary, not later than November 27th.

T.A. and Unemployment Insurance.—The secretary of the Unemployment Insurance Section of the Typographical Association states that while very few unions are able to make ends meet with the amount allowed by the Government to cover administration, the T.A. is in the happy position of having no adverse balance, although it is urged that the grant of 6d. for each full week's benefit paid is inadequate and compares badly with the previous rate of 1s. When the grant was 1s. the branch secretaries of the T.A. were allowed 10d. for each £1 disbursed. With the present reduced grant it is not possible for the Executive Council to allow more than 5d., but the branch secretaries have accepted that sum as being in the best interests of the members.

Permanent successes are made by men who have plugged away, tried, failed, and then tried again.

Digitized by Google

British Industries Fair, 1924.

Its Value to Manufacturers.

Since its inception in 1915 the British Industries Fair has grown enormously in size and reputation. In its first year the Fair scarcely filled the Agricultural Hall; last year, as was the case in the previous year, it again filled the White City, London. This is sufficient proof, if such had been needed, that the Fair serves a useful purpose to the manufacturer in giving the world's buyers an opportunity to inspect, in the course of a single visit to the United Kingdom, the products of British manufacturers in some 60 or more trades. The commercial value of the Fair is also attested to by the fact that many of the firms participating in the first Fair have exhibited in each of its successors since without a break.

Examining in detail the precise services and opportunities which the Fair offers the British manufacturer, we find, first and foremost, that it brings him into direct touch with the buyer, and presents an ever-recurring opportunity for him to show his wares to new buyers, both home and overseas. Even if immediate orders are not received the buyer takes away with him notes of special lines and all particulars necessary for opening business at the moment favourable to his own market. The fact that admittance to the Fair is confined to the bona fide buyer by special invitation means that everyone passing the turnstiles is a potential customer. Thus participation is a form of specialised publicity of the very highest value, secured at a moderate cost.

As opposed to the ordinary means of obtaining orders, necessarily spread over a considerable period, successful participation in the Fair gives pronounced advantages. An exhibitor booking substantial orders at the Fair—it has not infrequently happened that a firm booked its entire output for the year—is able to make considerable savings in production costs. His needs in raw material and labour are clearly defined, and his programme of production can be worked on the most economical lines.

Nor are the possibilities of new business resulting from participation confined to the period of the Fair alone. The dispatch of "follow-up" letters by the Department of Overseas Trade to thousands of overseas buyers on the Department's index and culminating in a personal invitation card has, in the past, brought hundreds of enquiries from overseas buyers requesting to be put in touch with British firms in a specified trade. In many cases this is known to have resulted in substantial orders, and it is fair to assume that in others, orders, of which the Department has not been notified, have also been received.

The inclusion of his name, address and details of his products in the Fair catalogue, gives the exhibitor the further benefit of having a perpetual reminder put before the overseas buyer. The catalogue, carrying a circulation of some 40,000, is issued broadcast throughout the world, and, containing a classified trade index in eight languages, forms an invaluable work of trade reference. The Department of Overseas Trade is, in fact, in receipt of constant requests for copies, together with letters appreciating the utility of the catalogue as a scientific guide to British production.

Part of the propaganda, in addition to the extensive distribution of the catalogue, consists of the circulation throughout the world of a tastefully got up brochure describing the scope and character of the Fair. It will be distributed to the extent of 90 thousand, and in nine languages, including English.

The presence in each trade group at the Fair of the Department's officers, who are able at short notice to supply him with particulars as to methods of payment in special markets, the activities of overseas firms, Customs and shipping conditions, and other points on which the salesman may be in doubt, is also of considerable benefit to the exhibitor.

Lastly, but by no means least, the exhibitor secures all the advantages of participation at cost price, as the Department run the Fair on a self-supporting basis.



STAND IN THE STATIONERY SECTION OF THE 1923 FAIR.

A number of organisations identified with the paper, printing and allied trades are advising their members of the importance of the Fair, especially emphasing the advantage of its being held at the same time as the British Empire Exhibition.

Advertisers who are taking space at the White City should mention this fact as early as possible in their advertisements, so that the attention of foreign visitors may be called to the fact. The stand number should be made a feature as soon as it is available.

A certain amount of space will be available for the display of posters, etc., similar to that arranged in connection with the 1923 Fair.

It is indicative of the enterprise of the Department of Overseas Trade that they have prepared an initial device, of which we give an illustration, which may be used by exhibitors and others. On the left of the picture showing the stands is that of Spicers, Ltd.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Bower, W. M., Burdon, C. S. and Stern, E. L. Moulds for typographical casting machines and slugs produced therein. 26,310.
Bridger, A. K. Folding boxes. 26,350.
Came, R. R. Manufacture of ink. 26,472.
Dickes, A., and Smith, T. W. P. Envelopes. 26,624.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Keyboard mechanism of typographical machines. 26,912.
McHardy, R. H. and Woodhead, P. W. Cardboard, etc., box-making machines. 26,632.
Pinkerton, A. M. Brushes for cleaning type, etc. 26,955.
Rockstroh-Werke Akt. Ges. Power printing presses. 26,842.
Simmons, A. H. Photographic printing machine. 26,293.
Staab, L. Loose-leaf binders. 26,831.
Summer, W. Loose-leaf binders. 26,509.
Tomlinson, A. V (Koch). Paper fastening and punching machines. 26,329.
Wilkinson, W. T. Sensitising metal and celluloid for photo-engraving, etc. 26,894.

Specifications Published.

1921.

Darnell, C. H., Evans, E. W., and Evans, R.C Machines for ruling paper. 205,142.

1922.

American Type Founders Co. Printing presses. 184,176.
Atkinson, C. F. Apparatus for impressing type upon sheets, plates or lithographic stones from which reproductions are to be made. 205,556.
Hauton, P. S. Calendars. 205,588.
Hoe and Co., Ltd., R. Printing plate clamps. 205,684.
Hubbard, J. W. Machine for printing and issuing tickets, or the like. 183,136.
Moore, G. L. Loose-leaf binders. 205,616.
Pein, E. J. von. Severing and filing mechanism for machines adapted to print on inserted slips. 189,086.
Reynolds, R. S. Cartons. 205,730.
Shirley, F. J. Cardboard or like boxes. 205,600.
Spiess, G. Means for controlling the feed of paper fabrics, or like webs to cutting machines. 205,576.

1923.

American Type Founders Co. Inking apparatus for printing presses. 194,294.
American Type Founders Co. Sheet feeding mechanism for printing presses. 194,295; 194,296.

Electric Paper Tester.

A new electric paper tester is announced by Messrs. E. J. Cady and Co. The machine weighs 95 lbs. and is clamped down to a heavy wooden base. The electric motor is at one end, that opposite the paper clamp. When the wire connection is made, the small crank near the clamp works the machine. This crank makes only one complete cycle. When the paper is placed under the kunckle clamp, the handle is turned until the clamp rests on the paper. From then, the handle is shoved down forcibly until it stops. This holds the paper absolutely tight, no matter how thick or thin it may be, with a uniform pressure, and starts the electric motor. As soon as the paper breaks, the handle is reversed as far as it will go, and 14 seconds after the machine starts it automatically stops. This makes it possible to test four times a minute.

The tester works on the cycle principle. When it has completed a cycle, it turns off automatically. It is claimed to have absolutely uniform pressure.

POROUS BOARD WANTED.—Paper manufacturer requires small quantity of very porous board, something like mechanical pulp, but without the holes punched in it. Should be about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick and any size between 18×23 and 24 square. Pale grey colour preferred. Present requirements about 5 cwts., but it is a repeat line.

Digitized by Google



Books that Count: A Dictionary of Useful Books; 2nd edition. Edited by W. Forbes Gray. Pp. xx., 250 xl. Demy 8vo. A. and C. Black. 1923. 7s. 6d. net.

"Of making many books there is no end" wrote the author of the Book of Ecclesiastes in the days when books were comparatively few. To-day there pours from the printing press a veritable cataract of books; last year no less than 8,754 new books were published in this country, as well as 2,088 new editions of other books. There are numerous special bibliographies for the specialist, the advanced student, and the librarian, and for them there are also such comprehensive works as Sonnenschein's "Best Books," Nelson's "Standard Books," and the "Catalogue of British Scientific and Technical Books," published by the British Science Guild, though, alas, the two former urgently require to be brought up to date. The ordinary reader and the young student are not well provided for in the matter of guides to books. The first edition of "Books that Count," published in 1912, was a most welcome guide for such persons, and we are confident that this new edition will be equally welcome and valuable. The volume "takes note only of works (1) that are in English (together with outstanding foreign books, of which good translations exist); (2) that furnish briefly and pointedly the vital aspects of their subjects; and (3) that are modern in aim and outlook, easily accessible, and purchasable at a moderate price." The work embraces 6,000 books—500 more than the previous edition—and each entry gives the following bibliographical particulars: author's name (in clarendon type), title of book, size in inches, number of pages, illustrations, date of publication, publisher's name and price. These are followed by concise descriptive notes which are expository rather than critical, the compiler's object being to enable the reader to ascertain at a glance the scope and distinctive features of a particular book. The arrangement of this handbook is more or less alphabetical by subjects. There are the following 17 main sections, each of which has many subdivisions, also in alphabetical order as a rule: Agriculture, Biography, Domestic Economy, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Geography and Travel, History, Industries, Literature, Medicine, Music, Philology, Philosophy, Religion, Science and Sociology. We are pleased to note that the omission of a technical section in the first edition has been remedied. The several new sections include "Engineering" and "Industries." About "500 technical books have been included under these headings, all of them selected by experts." We naturally turned with much interest to the sub-sections on Printing, Papermaking, and Bookbinding, with which this periodical is most intimately concerned. On papermaking the inquirer has a choice of five books, but on the larger industry, printing, which has a much greater literature, particulars of only two books are given—Jacobi's "The Printers' Handbook," and his "Printing" (6th edition, 1920). More unsatisfactory still is the portion on "Bookbinding," under which heading the translation of Paul Adam's German book entitled "Practical Bookbinding" is the only work noted. This book was published about 20 years ago, and, so far as machine bookbinding is concerned, has been quite superseded. "Books that Count," valuable as it is, could be made more valuable still, and we suggest that when the preparation of a third edition is begun the compiler might with advantage enlarge his list of expert advisers, and also try to secure the services of two or three progressive public librarians whose knowledge of modern books would be of great assistance to him. The book is well printed, and is exceedingly cheap.

The Library Bureau, Ltd., specialists in filing systems, etc., have vacated their temporary premises at No. 2, Ludgate-hill, E.C 4, and are now at 125, High Holborn, W.C 1.

The largest single grant made by the trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust at their recent meeting was one of £15,000 to the National Library for the Blind, for the extension of the premises in Westminster.

Welsh Master Printers.

Organising Activity.

In continuance of the organising campaign with North Wales Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers, a special meeting of the Merioneth and South Carnarvonshire Association was held in Barmouth on Monday of last week. The area includes Barmouth, Dolgelly, Criccieth, Portmadoc, Pwllheli, Blaenau, Festiniog and Bala.

Capt. Lewis Davis (Blaenau Festiniog), the chairman of the Association, presided. Many matters of great interest were discussed and the principles of the Federation Costing System were explained.

It was agreed that a deputation from that meeting should wait upon all the printers of Portmadoc and Pwllheli and endeavour to arrange a sectional meeting preliminary to a further meeting of the Association.

At the first meeting of the newly-formed Carnarvon Association on October 19th, Mr. O. R. Owen presided. Messrs. E. Lloyd Williams and A. Vaughan Evans were elected to the executive. It was agreed to hold meetings of the Association fortnightly in future. It was also resolved to take steps to form a District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council and to approach the Typographical Association to this end before the next meeting of the Association on November 2nd. Mr. W. G. Williams, the secretary, is throwing himself heartily into the work of firmly cementing the Carnarvon Association. The North Carnarvon and West Denbigh Association (which includes the coast towns from Llanfairfechan to Abergele, together with Conway and Llanvwst), held its quarterly meeting at Llanvwst on November 3rd.

Mr. A. Moy (Llandudno), chairman of the Association, presided, and the meeting was also addressed by Mr. H. Powlson (president of the Alliance), Mr. H. Tomkinson (Colwyn Bay), Mr. L. J. Cumner (Federation official) and Mr. W. Edwards (Alliance secretary).

In addition to the next quarterly meeting of the Association, which is to be held at Penmaenmaur, it was agreed to hold a special meeting of the Association in Conway on December 10th.

Amalgamated Press.

Opening of Sports Ground.

The Amalgamated Press Athletic Club's new ground at Lower Sydenham was officially opened on Saturday last by Brigadier-General W. F. Mildren, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. The occasion was a charity football match in aid of the funds of the Lloyd Memorial Seaside Home, Deal, between teams representing the Sumner-street Works and the Lavington-street Works.

A 12-mile road walk was also held, in which 19 competitors took part. The scratch prize was won by Mr. F. Moore. After kicking off, General Mildren watched the game with interest, and at the conclusion of the walk presented the scratch prize. The other prizes wilt be given at a later date.

In response to a warm vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Jones (chairman) and seconded by Mr. Mould (secretary), General Mildren said he was happy to be present and hoped that the Sports Club would flourish. He was particularly interested in the younger members and looked forward to seeing the ground being used to its fullest extent. He assured the members that they could count on his interest and asked them to support their officers.

The U.S. Commercial Attache at Prague states that the annual report of the Oleschauer paper mill, recently made public, shows a net loss of 2,300,000 crowns for the year 1922. This concern had been capitalised at 9,000,000 crowns in the previous year, when it made a net profit of 3,200,000 crowns, but during the year 1922 it was consolidated with the Prague Paper Works and the capital increased to 21,000,000 crowns. The unprofitable business was attributed entirely to a sharp appreciation of the Czecho Slovak crown in the latter part of 1922, which necessitated the entire closing down of the mill.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Wanted.

EXPERIENCED and Highly Qualified Printer requires Position as MANAGER or OVERSEER, or Responsible Staff Appointment; Costing Expert (M.P.F.), Keen Estimator, Buyer, Organiser and Disciplinarian; 8 years Assistant and Works Manager; highest credentials; interview London.—Box 14273.

OPPORTUNITY desired in Estimating Department of progressive house, by Practical LITHOGRAPHER and SALESMAN; capable, ambitious, wide experience; highest integrity and references.—Write, Box 14269.

OVERSEER, conversant with Machine Ruling, Envelope Cutting and Folding, Relief Stamping, Die Press Work, Numbering, Perforating, Eyeletting, Letterpress Folding, Label Punching, Guillotine Cutting seeks re-engagement.—A. H. Smith, 33, Devereux-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.11. 14276

PRACTICAL PRINTER, with wide experience all departments, desires Post as MANAGER or GENERAL OVERSEER, or place of trust; good class work.—Box 14272.

Agencies.

SALES AGENCY.—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN required to take over REPRESENTATION of large Danish Lithographic establishment, who possess their own Copyrights; remuneration paid on a commission basis.—Write, F. Schur and Co., Horsens, Denmark. 14274

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON FIRM with City office are prepared to make an arrangement with Provincial Firm doing all or any of the following: (1) Letterpress (including Monotype), (2) Publishers' Bookbinding, (3) Litho and Offset (4) Three-colour.—Box 14275.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

GENERAL & COMMERCIAL PRINTING TO THE TRADE.
G. M. BATTLEY,
832/834, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.15,
and 423, NORWOOD ROAD, S.E. 27.

Digitized by Google

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone: Holborn 5016. Telegrams: "Embusy, Fleet, London"

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.
Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.
Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD

DIRECTOR F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers. Estabd 1882. Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 18s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 8 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen. C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1923.

Colour Printing of Periodicals.

ARE we on the eve of a widespread application of colour printing to the production of periodicals, and even of the daily newspaper? In the interesting article which we print this week from the pen of a prominent representative of the American photo-engraving industry the daily newspaper in colours is definitely predicted, and it is suggested that Sunday editions will lead the way in this important advance. It is interesting to note that what is claimed to be the first weekly magazine in colour is about to be issued in America. The *Chicago Tribune* is arranging for the production of such a journal with the use of rotary machines, and the machinery is in course of construction. It is stated that the particular process used has been developed in the *Tribune* plant, and, if successful, will mark an important forward step in printing trade evolution.

Joint Industrial Council Lectures.

IT is a matter of happy augury for the printing trade that district committees of the Joint Industrial Council are now being formed here and there throughout the country, and a wider basis is thereby being given to the beneficent activities of which the J.I.C. in its more centralised form has already proved itself capable. One of the functions that various district committees are performing is the very useful one of arranging for lectures to be delivered in their particular localities, thus assisting the spread of technical knowledge and of the get-together spirit, for which the J.I.C. stands. We are not surprised to hear that Mr. J. R. Riddell, the well-known principal of the London School of Printing, has been called upon to inaugurate some of these series of lectures, and has already visited Cambridge and Cardiff and has other engagements booked. His practical industrial experience, combined with an intimate knowledge of educational matters, peculiarly qualify him to advocate and assist the extension of technical education, and the industry should be the gainer by his praiseworthy efforts in this direction. The London District Committee are awake to the opportunities which lectures afford, and we understand they have secured the services of Mr. E. H. Lee, the newly-elected chairman of the Health Committee of the J.I.C., to lecture at Stationers' Hall on the 10th of next month. District committees everywhere will do well to secure for their own areas the enlightenment and inspiration of which such lectures can well be made the medium.

The State of Trade.

THERE are perceptible signs of a very slight improvement in the paper trade and some indications of a more hopeful outlook. In certain sections of the printing trade there are better and bigger inquiries moving, but they have yet to materialise. For the time of the year we are far behind our normal schedule and it is extremely unlikely that the lost ground will be regained. Users of print have reduced their requirements to inordinately low levels as a part of their policy of economy. Bad trade is helping and compelling consumers to subsist on a very small paper allowance. It is the improvement in industry and trade generally that we are waiting for. As this is commonly held to be dependent upon the restoration of order and harmony in Europe, we are in the hands of what are termed Statesmen. It is not exactly a testimony to their qualifications for that appellation that conditions should have been worsened to such an extent in five years. It will be in spite of and in the face of international statesmanship, or, more aptly, statecraft, that normal relationships and normal inter-trading will be resumed.

Small Demand for Paper.

THE chief concern at the moment with the paper trade generally is the serious condition of the home demand. Apart from the newspapers, which keep up their consumption of paper wonderfully well, there is nothing like the bulk of paper going into printing that there should be under normal conditions. Of course, conditions are abnormal; and with industrial and commercial business bad generally, there is no incentive for actual users of paper to depart from the hand to-mouth policy which by now has established itself as a habit. Neither printers nor paper merchants are carrying anything like their full weight of stock, but in most of the mills there are accumulated supplies of paper that have been run off to keep the machines going.

Overseas Trade Survey.

THE Federation of British Industries has undertaken a work which should be an immense contribution to the solution of the problem of inter-trading within the Empire. While remaining quite clear on the fact that England is equally dependent for her prosperity on foreign inter-trading relationships, it yet remains that there are unexplored and undeveloped sources of trading development within the countries that constitute the British Empire. The Colonial Conference is one means by which the ideal of Empire inter-trading development can be attained; but if this represents the administrative side of the matter, there is as great a need for scrutinising more closely the practical details essential to development. This is the aspect from which the F.B.I. is working in preparing a comprehensive survey of the resources and possibilities of the Empire. The project is one of ambitious dimensions, for it aims at supplying and classifying all the information relative to raw materials, foodstuffs, manufacture and requirements. It is hoped that the series of four volumes will be ready for issue as a contemporary to the British Empire Exhibition in the spring of 1924.

Digitized by Google



Mr. Sydney Herbert Caslon.

We sincerely regret to record the death, at the age of 56, of Mr. Sydney Herbert Caslon, which occurred suddenly at his residence, Old Orchard, Rustington, near Angmering, Sussex, on November 1st. He was apparently in his usual health on Monday, October 29th, when he put in his customary strenuous day's work at the office in Chiswell street, and on the following Thursday afternoon his staff received the painful and unexpected intelligence that he had passed away.

Mr. Sydney Caslon was a prominent figure in the printing industry, not merely because he was managing director of the historic letter foundry of H. W. Caslon and Co., but also because of the fine uses to which he had turned the opportunities which that position gave him for rendering the industry true and laudable service; and, not least, because of the beautiful urbanity and the high integrity with which he punctiliously discharged all the obligations, great and small, of that peculiarly onerous and exacting position, as well as certain social duties which, while extraneous to it, were in a sense dependent on it—as, for instance, his keen interest in the welfare of his workers.

Mr. Sydney Herbert Caslon was a son of the late Thomas White Smith, a captain of industry who, by his energy and ability, had rescued the fine old typefounding firm from the delicate position into which it had been allowed to slip owing to the protracted ill-health of the late Mr. H. W. Caslon. Mr. Smith infused fresh vigour into the firm, and the famous Caslon Letter Foundry, saw a great renaissence and expansion, becoming, under Mr. Smith's guidance, more prosperous and even more renowned than ever before. In 1895, Mr. Smith became its sole proprietor, and in the following year took into partnership his sons Albert, Sydney and Harold, who then took the name Caslon-Smith, which was afterwards shortened to Caslon. Mr. Sydney Caslon inherited no small share of the abounding ability and uncommon energy and intuition that had distinguished his father's noteworthy career. Mr. Thomas White Smith might justifiably have taken "Thorough" for his family motto. He was convinced from his own experience that a typefounder would be all the better for a really practical knowledge of typography. Accordingly he apprenticed his three sons, Albert, Sydney and Harold, to the printing business—a fact of which Sydney in particular was mightily proud. With his father's passion for thoroughness, Sydney was amply endowed. He would not tolerate the slightest imperfection in workmanship, nor any kind of slovenliness. Type, paper, material, handicraft, must always be impeccable in every jot and tittle. In this respect he might sometimes have been thought a martinet. In point of fact, printers ought to be, as in many instances they certainly are, profoundly grateful for the stimulus and promotion he gave to their craft. This he gave by his steady encouragement of whatsoever things he found good in our industry, by his conscientious and persevering provision of the means of advancement, whether by the recurrent production of beautiful types, such as, to name but a few, Cheltenham, Carlton, Kennerley, Nicolas Cochin; by persevering unfalteringly with his prime favourite—everybody's prime favourite—Caslon Old Face, and by showing this and the others finely printed, and by constantly keeping an alert outlook for every kind of improvement in mechanism, method, labour-saving or health-preserving device, and promptly adopting what was indubitably worth while. Under his management, too, occurred a distinct revolution in the design, construction, and finish, of printers' joinery, and he was prompt to adopt every novelty that made for betterment, economic or hygienic.

In matters of printing polity his influence was no less pervasive and beneficial. But for Mr. Sydney Caslon's counsel and encouragement, for instance, the late Mr. W. W. Fox might never have developed the costing campaign which master printers have since taken up with such energy and enthusiasm; nor (somewhat ante-dating this movement) would the American point system have been so quietly and so firmly established in this country but for the decisive measures Mr. Sydney Caslon took to promote that object.

Through his death the printing industry suffers the grievous loss of one who did it yeoman service, and who, adding dignity to diligence, and fine old-world courtesy to remarkable business acumen, charmed all sorts and conditions of men. Everybody always felt better for meeting "Mr. Sydney." He had attained to high degree in Freemasonry; and it speaks volumes for his lovableness of character that his staff and his workpeople worshipped him.

Sydney Herbert Caslon was laid to rest on November 5th in the graveyard of the beautiful old church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the village of Rustington in Sussex; a large concourse—about 300—of friends attending the most impressive choral service.

The duty of maintaining the high and honourable traditions of the House of Caslon now devolves on his co-directors—his brothers, his son, and his nephew—who, inspired by his example, feel it doubly incumbent on them to uphold the prestige of the firm.

His elder brother Albert and his younger brother Harold survive him. They are co-directors of the Caslon Letter Foundry. So also are Mr. Ralph Sydney Caslon (eldest son) and Mr. Chris. A. Caslon (son of Mr. Albert), who were appointed directors in 1920. Mr. Sydney is also survived by his widow, and by a married daughter and two sons, one of whom is a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

Mr. Laurence H. Blades.

We regret to learn of the death, on Wednesday of last week, of Mr. Laurence Blades, formerly of the firm of Blades, East and Blades, Ltd. Mr. Laurence Blades' name will be long remembered among lithographic workers for very valuable services he rendered the Lithographers' Auxiliary to the Printers' Pension Corporation, an organisation of which he was a vice president. Apart from charitable work undertaken for this Auxiliary, he was successful in creating a pension that was named after himself.

Personal.

Lady Aberdeen has become chairman of Women Publishers, Ltd., the all-woman publishing firm in London, with branches in the provinces, founded by Miss Evelyn Gates, M.A., and financed, directed and staffed by women.

Sir Charles Higham, speaking at the Lyceum Club Publicity dinner on Monday evening, stressed the value of Press advertising.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., has been re-elected a director of the Co-Operative Wholesale Society.

A luncheon in honour of Mr. John W. Dafoe (editor of the *Manitoba Free Press*) and other Overseas Press visitors was given last week at the Hotel Cecil by the Empire Press Union, Viscount Burnham presiding.

Mr. J. D. Wise, Mr. Walmsley, Mr. R. B Simnett, Mr. Williamson (headquarters), and others took part in an interesting discussion on costing at the meeting of the South-west London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday.

Much regret was felt at the absence of Mr F. H. Cole (hon. secretary) owing to the illness of Mrs. Cole.

Mr. Frank Colebrook addressed a well attended meeting of the Bartholomew Club at Cannon-street Hotel on Tuesday evening, when he spoke on "London's Great Newspapers: Their Men and Their Methods." Mr. G. H. Wilkinson, C.C., presided, and Mr. Harry Becker, M.P., was amongst those taking part in an interesting discussion.

Mr. John Acton addressed the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association on Tuesday, describing the excellent organisational methods adopted in connection with the Braille printing of the National Institute for the Blind.

Mr. E. A. Clifford, honorary solicitor of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association, gave an interesting talk on "Legal Oddities" at the monthly meeting of this society on Tuesday at the St. Bride Institute.

Mr. T. G Newland, the general secretary of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, is recovering from a nervous breakdown.

Mr. T. Timberlake, the chairman of the London Society of Compositors, who has now left hospital, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Mr. T. H. Cunane, of Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., has been appointed on the permanent staff of the Manchester University, Faculty of Technology. He is lecturing on paper problems to fourth year students in Typography, Machine and Press Work, and Bookbinding, and to third year students in Lithographic Printing. The summer course appears to have been very successful, as there is a very large increase in the number of students for the winter course, now commenced.

Mr. J. E. Brown, ex-president of the National Union of Journalists, will lecture at the University of London on Tuesday next (November 13th) on "Free Lance Journalism."

Mr. S. S. Campion, who has been presented with the freedom of Northampton, is a past president of the Institute of Journalists.

Mr. James Lawton, of the editorial staff of the *Warrington Guardian*, has been presented with a case of Treasury notes on completing 50 years' service with that paper. The presentation was made by Mr. J. C. Coppock, the managing director.

Mr. J. M. Glover has purchased the *Concert World*, and will take up the editorship of the paper from the commencement of 1924.

Mr. John Shaw, for many years representative of Messrs. Hugh Adair, Ltd., Belfast, and well known in the Irish printing trade, has transferred his services to Messrs. David Allen and Sons, Ltd.

Sir W. Berry & a New Evening Paper.

Sir William Berry on Saturday evening entertained at the Manchester Hotel the members of the teams of the London Welsh and Cross Keys Rugby football clubs, which had met in the afternoon at Herne Hill.

Mr. G. Simon, president of the London Welsh Rugby football club, proposing the health of the chairman, referred to Sir William Berry's connection with journalism, and said the public mind had been perturbed over the purchase of Sir Edward Hulton's group of newspapers. Sir William Berry's name had been mentioned as a possible purchaser of Sir Edward Hulton's papers, and for the moment he (the speaker) was at a loss to know whether he should offer him his sympathy or his congratulations. Might he suggest, he added, "that you give us a strong independent London evening paper on democratic lines. There is a demand and certainly room for such a production. You have the initiative, the capacity, and the power to give it a name."

Sir William Berry, briefly replying, said he would like to start a paper if he could have a sufficient overdraft to set the business going

A New Appointment.—Mr. J. Walker, who has occupied the position of overseer of the binding department of Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Cardigan-street, N., for a period of nearly ten years, has been appointed works manager of the Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne-hill, S.E. The occasion was marked by a presentation that took place at the works on Wednesday of last week, of a solid silver tea service from the whole of the employees. Many expressions were also made for his future success. An adjournment was made in the evening to the "Orange Tree," Euston-road, where further tributes to Mr. Walker's sterling character were made by several of his late fellow-overseers. The proceedings were enlivened by musical items, the singing of Mr. Ogilvie being especially pleasing.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 49s. 3d., 49s., Pref., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., Pref., 18s.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 10½d., 4s. 6d., Pref., 13s. 7½d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s. 6d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 7 1⅝, 7 1⅝, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24s. 6d., 23s. 6d.; John Dickinson, 28s. 3d., 27s. 1½d.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s. 3d.; Ilford, 20s. 6d., Pref., 19s.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s. 6d., Pref., 14s.; International Linotype, 56; Kelly's Directories, 27s. 3d., Pref., 19s., 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 9d., 21s. 1½d.; Linotype A Deb., 68; George Newnes, 16s. 3d., 15s. 3d., Pref., 15s. 3d.; Odham's Press, 5s., 4s. 3d.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 73s. 9d., 75s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 22s. 4½d., 21s. 9d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 1920, 90s., 89s. 0¾d; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 3d., Pref., 93s., 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, 16¾, 16⅝, Pref. 10¾; Weldon's, 35s., Pref., 19s. 10½d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 17s. 4½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

LONDON "EXPRESS" NEWSPAPER.—After deducting £5,000 for depreciation of plant, machinery, etc., accounts for year ending June last show profit of £21,222, which reduces debit balance to be carried forward to £29,068. No dividend on either class of shares was paid last year.

MANSELL, HUNT, CATTY AND CO.—Directors have declared interim dividend at 9⅜d. per share (4 per cent., same as a year ago).

NEW COMPANIES.

TURNER, ROUTLEDGE AND CO., LTD.—Capital £30,000, in £1 shares (10,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference); to acquire the business of Turner, Routledge and Co., printers, publishers and lithographers, as carried on in Tithebarn-street and The Albany, Liverpool, and elsewhere. Private company. First directors: R. Turner, J. Dempster and E. E. Grimshaw. Registered office: 9, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool.

WILLIAM BROWN (PRESTON), LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire, as from October 1st, 1923, the business of a printer, engraver, lithographer, bookbinder, artist, etc., carried on by W. Brown, at 20, Glover's-court, Preston. Private company. First directors: W. Brown and M. Whittaker. Registered office: 20, Glover's-court, Preston.

LINCOLN PRESS (LONDON), LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares (2,500 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 500 ordinary); to acquire the business carried on as the Lincoln Press in London, to adopt an agreement with L. F. Hunt, and to carry on the business of manufacturing and general stationers, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, etc. Private company. First directors: L. F. Hunt, R. C. Vernon and A. C. Doo. Registered office: 126, Elthorne-road, Upper Holloway, N.19

WELLINGTON WEEKLY NEWS, LTD.—Capital £4,000 in £1 shares (2,000 5 per cent. cumulative preference); to acquire the business of a bookseller, printer, stationer and newspaper proprietor now carried on by J. H. Jackson at Wellington, Somerset, as "J. H. Jackson" (L. Tozer and Co.). Private company. Directors: J. H. Jackson and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Jackson. Registered office: 3, South-street, Wellington, Somerset.

WESTERN METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares (700 7 per cent. non-cumulative preference and 1,800 ordinary); to take over the business carried on at 561, Fulham-road, Walham Green, S.W.6, as Fulham Gazette Series, and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. L. Soester and W. N. Standage. First directors: S. L. Soester, W. N. Standage and C. T. Catling. Registered office: 561, Fulham-road, Walham Green, S.W.6.

ROBERT CAMPBELL AND SON (GLASGOW)' LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh October 26th. Capital £7,000, in £1 shares (3,500 preference and 3,500 ordinary); wholesale and retail booksellers, newsagents, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. Campbell and R. R. Campbell. Registered office: 123, Crown-street, Glasgow, S.S.

F. KELLETT, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising specialists, consultants, contractors and agents, newspaper proprietors, printers, publishers, stationers, etc. Private company. Directors: Fred Kellett and Frank Kellett. Registered office: 25, Wellington-street, Sheffield.

COMPLETION SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 1s. shares; bankers, newspaper proprietors, printers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. A. Cooper and A. C. Shaw.

GOODMAN RAVEN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: M. Lurin and Mrs. L. Ravech. First directors: M. Goodman and L. Ravech. Registered office: 19, Charing-cross-road, W.C.

SHORT AND SENIOR, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Directors: J. A. Short and F. Senior. Registered office: 20, Corn Exchange, Leeds.

ADREMA, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of and dealers in addressing, typewriting and printing machines, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. Unwin and J. H. P. Green.

PUBLISHERS AND ADVERTISERS, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares (1,000 cumulative preference and 500 ordinary); to acquire the business carried on at Abbotsford road, Blundellsands, by F. J. Cox, and to carry on the business of advertising agents, publishers, newspapers and magazine proprietors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: W. R. Clayton, G. Whittle, W. H. McGuinness, T. Kilburn, H. W. Byrne Hely and F. J. Cox. Registered office: Abbotsford-road, Blundellsands, near Liverpool.

NEW BRITISH ADVERTISEMENT CARRYING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and publicity agents, builders of or utilisers of structures for the exhibition of advertisements, carriers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. C. V. Williams and C. Morgan. Registered office: 50, Bedford row, W.C.1.

GEORGE BROWN CITY, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; sign and board writers and makers, billposters, advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: D. Farnworth and L. R. Binns. Registered office: Balfour House, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

WILLIAM GILL AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD. (Leeds).—Satisfaction to the extent of £150, on May 29th and £450 on October 6th, 1923, of debentures dated May 22nd, 1913, and April 22nd, 1914, securing £1,000.

ELD AND BLACKHAM, LTD.—Mortgage on 63-66, Moor-street, Birmingham, dated October 18th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, not exceeding £2,500.

AINTREE PRINTING CO., LTD. (printers and stationers, etc.).—Debenture dated October 22nd, 1923, to secure £400, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: R. E. Edwards, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool.

VICKERY PRESS, LTD. (London).—Issue on November 17th, 1922, of £150, and on September 7th, 1923, of £250 debentures, part of a series already registered.

ELD AND BLACKHAM, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Birmingham).—Satisfaction in full on October 18th, 1923, of charge dated March 21st, 1916, securing all moneys due or to become due.

BIGSBY'S (MITCHAM), LTD. (printing ink and varnish manufacturers, etc.).—Debenture dated October 12th, 1923, to secure £4,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: T. O. King, 55, Manor-park, Lee, S.E.

SOPER AND WHEELER, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., Brighton).—Second debenture dated October 6th, to secure £205 1s. 11d., charged on a lease dated May 16th, 1923, and the company's other property, including any uncalled capital. Holder: A. Willmot, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.

CHANDOS PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised August 21st, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £2,000.

GRAFTON PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Debenture dated October 19th, 1923, to secure £250, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: H. H. Wolfenden, 5, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.

GLOUCESTER GALLERIES, LTD. (fine art publishers, etc., Bishopston, Bristol).—Issue on October 19th, 1923, of £500 debentures, part of a series already registered.

FORD AND BRANCH, LTD. (manufacturers of paper bags, envelopes, wrappers, etc., Gloucester).—Satisfaction to the extent of £300 on October 1st, 1923, of debentures dated March 9th, 1912, securing £1,600.

ROBERT NIXON, LTD. (paper merchants, Manchester).—Debenture dated October 19th, 1923, to secure £321, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: R. Nixon, 314, Lower Broughton-road, Salford, Manchester.

BARTON WAREHOUSES, LTD. (furniture manufacturers and dealers, timber merchants, papermakers, etc.).—Mortgage on freehold premises, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, St. James' Barton, Bristol, dated October 18th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to the Westminster Bank, Ltd.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re THE LEADER PUBLISHING CO., LTD., 367, Strand, W.C.—Under a compulsory winding-up order made against this company last May, accounts have been lodged showing unsecured debts, £1,532; loans on debentures, £1,100; assets valued at £1,428; and a deficiency of £2,203 with regard to contributories. Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, official receiver and liquidator, reports that the company was formed in October, 1922, with a capital of £1,000, to acquire the business carried on by Mr. Frederick Reader as publisher of sporting periodicals, and promoters of sporting competitions, etc. The purchase included the *Racing and Football Leader*, the *Football Leader*, the *Stable Lad*, *White and Foster*, and the Leader Stationery and Printing Co. The consideration for the sale was £98 in shares of the company. A receiver for the debenture holders was appointed last April; he has proceeded to realise the company's assets, and it is understood from him that it is improbable that any surplus will become available for the unsecured creditors. The failure of the company is attributed to the cost of publishing and distributing the *Racing and Football Leader* exceeding anticipation, and to the inability of the company to obtain advertising. In the opinion of the official receiver the failure was also due to insufficient working capital.

LETTER FILES, LTD., 17, Almond-road, Southwark Park-road, S.E.—A compulsory winding up order was made against this company last June, on the petition of W. J.

Digitized by Google

Saville and Co., Ltd., wholesale and export stationers, creditors for £161. The first meeting of creditors and contributories were held on November 1st at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, official receiver, reported that the company was formed in August, 1922, with a capital of £500 in £1 shares, to acquire and carry on a business of makers of letter files and office sundries previously carried on by Wm. Henry and Alfred John Smith, the purchase consideration being £500, which was satisfied by the issue of fully paid shares. The company had no working capital, and the business was financed by loans. The trading for the ten months of the company's existence resulted in a loss of £500 10s. 5d. Debentures were issued, but they appeared to be for part consideration, and were absolutely washed out. A private meeting of creditors was held in May, when an offer of a composition of 7s. 6d. in the £ was submitted, but it was not entertained, and these winding up proceedings followed. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed liabilities £794, against assets valued at £66, and a shareholders' deficiency of £1,247. In the absence of a quorum, no resolution was passed, and the liquidation will remain in the hands of the official receiver.

Bridge Paper Mills, Ltd.

Meeting of Creditors and Shareholders

A compulsory winding-up order has been made against the Bridge Paper Mills, Ltd., of North Staffordshire, and 1, Wellington-street, Strand, the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held last week at the Carey-street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, official receiver, reported that the company was promoted by Mr. Edmund Eaton, a gentleman somewhat notorious as a company promoter and to whose name was frequently attached the prefix Colonel. It was promoted on his behalf by the British and Colonial Property Investment Trust, Ltd., and was registered in August, 1920, with a nominal capital of £25,000, divided into 23,000 preference shares of £1 each and 40,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, its objects being to continue as a going concern the business carried on at the Bridge Paper Mills, North Staffordshire, for the manufacture of paper, paper boards, and leather substitutes. Prior to the incorporation of the company the British and Colonial Property Investment Trust, Ltd., had entered into an agreement to purchase the Bridge Paper Mills for £2,200. In September, 1920, the Trust granted to the company the option of taking a lease of the mills (with the power, machinery, water rights, plant, process and goodwill, with additional land for extension) for 35 years. The consideration to the Trust was 20,000 fully-paid ordinary 1s. shares and the option to subscribe at par for the remaining 20,000 ordinary shares. The rent of the mill was fixed at £500, increasing to £1,000 per annum.

On September 13th, 1920, an agreement was entered into between this company and the Fairservice Circular and Prospectus Issuing Co., Ltd., for the payment to the latter of £4,500 for services rendered and expenses incurred in relation to the promotion of the company. That payment was in respect of the expense of issuing the prospectus of the paper mill company. So far as could be ascertained some 200,000 prospectuses were issued, so that the Fairservice Co. appeared to have been very handsomely rewarded for its services. The Fairservice and the British and Colonial Property and Investment Trust, Ltd., were connected with Colonel Eaton.

In October, 1920, a prospectus was issued and advertised inviting subscriptions for £23,000 9 per cent. participating preference shares of £1 each and 30,000 12 per cent. short-term profit-sharing bonds of £1 each. There were also other invitations issued from time to time to subscribe for the shares and bonds. As a result of the advertisement and issue of the prospectus and the subsequent invitations to subscribe for shares and bonds, applications were received for 3,084 preference shares and 6,032 bonds. The actual cash received by the company was £8,959, of which £8,095 was paid for preliminary expenses, which included about £6,200 paid to the Fairservice Co.

"It was apparent," said Mr. Barwick Thompson, "that the company should not have gone to allotment in the first instance, but it would seem that the sole reason for its doing so was in order that the Fairservice Co. should not lose the £4,500 agreed to be paid for issuing the prospectus."

The company acquired no property and no assets were disclosed in the accounts filed under the liquidation. The liabilities were returned at £15,399, and the failure was attributed by Mr. Rees, a director, to insufficient capital to meet the preliminary expenses and to provide working capital.

Mr. R. G. Harley, in reply to the chairman, said he was one of the first directors of the paper mills company, but resigned his directorship in September, 1920, and subsequently acted as secretary. He had acted as a director of Mr. Eaton's company since 1911, and had been associated with that gentleman in a casual way for many years.

The Chairman: Do you agree that you were, in fact, a "tame cat" director for Mr. Eaton?—If you put it so, yes.

Did you think it a proper act for the directors of this company to go to allotment and issue invitations to the public to subscribe for these preference shares and profit-sharing bonds?—I was not a director at the time the company went to allotment.

Why did you not resign your position as secretary?—Well, one always has hopes, and one has to look after one's bread and butter.

A creditor asked whether there was any hope of criminal proceedings being instituted in this case, which surely came within the class of fraud.

The Chairman said there would be a most careful investigation into all the circumstances. Mr. Eaton's name did not appear on the prospectus, but was hidden behind the British and Colonial Property Investment Trust, Ltd. If the official receiver were satisfied that the facts justified him in alleging fraud against any person concerned in the promotion of the company or conduct of its business, the creditors could rest assured that any action possible to be taken would be taken.

Mr. H. J. Vicars Rees, who acted as a director, said this was the first and last of any Eaton company of which he had been on the board. He did not know Colonel Eaton from Adam until he was introduced to him by the solicitor to the company, who was his own solicitor. His connection with the Bridge Mills Co. was due to the fact that Hardwick's Gothic Press, Ltd., of which he was the principal shareholder, printed the paper mills company's prospectus. He accepted the ordinary director's responsibility for statements appearing in the prospectus.

The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver.

Inveresk Paper Co. (1922), Ltd.

The first report for the period September 20th, 1922, to September 30th, 1923, shows that the gross profit amounted to £67,518, and after providing for depreciation, debenture interest, income tax, etc., the balance available is £36,315. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and the transfer of £10,000 to the reserve fund, leaving £11,368 to be carried forward. In September, 1922, Messrs. G. Haswell, Veitch and Co. offered £150,000 6½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock at 95, and £125,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each at par. The report points out that after charging the reserve account with the preliminary expenses and discount on the debenture stock issue, the directors have transferred the whole balance in reduction of the value of the heritable property and plant and machinery. The report states that the buildings and plant have been maintained in an efficient state during the year, and the directors are of opinion that the results obtained are satisfactory under the present general trade conditions.

Our esteemed American contemporary, the *Inland Printer*, has jnst completed 40 years' service of the printing industry, and fitly marks the event by issuing a special anniversary number in which are many articles reviewing 40 years of craft development. Of special interest is the facsimile reproduction, by way of supplement, of No. 1, Vol. 1 of the *Inland Printer*, dated October, 1883.

Paper and Box Board Trade.

The conditions of the paper and boxboard trade continue to be very dull indeed as far as business in this country is concerned, says the official organ of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London, although it is generally anticipated that, during the late autumn, there should be some more activity, particularly with regard to Scandinavian wrapping paper and bag paper. News-print is, of course, always in great demand, and, therefore, the mills making this class of paper are fairly busy.

There is, also, another factor to be considered, namely, the competition from German mills. Quite large quantities of German kraft paper, greaseproof paper, and M.G. sulphite have been bought from Germany during the last two years or more, but, as the German mills are now holding out for quite as high prices as those quoted by the Scandinavian mills, it is to be anticipated that these orders will now go back to Norway.

Some substantial orders have been placed with Norwegian mills for M.G. sulphite tissue, in substance D.C. 7 lbs., 480's at £31 per ton, and for substance D.C. 9 lbs., 480's at £28 10s. per ton. These prices are nett, c.i.f. London. Heavier substances in M.G. pure sulphite 20 by 30, 19 lbs. and upwards, have been sold at £21 per ton, also nett c.i.f. London. With reference to unglazed ordinary greaseproof in size 20 by 30, 17 to 18 lbs., 480's, orders are placed at £25 to £26 per ton, subject to 2 per cent. discount, c.i.f. east coast.

There is very little demand for friction glazed leatherboards, and ordinary white wood pulp boards, but lately some small contracts have been placed at prices varying from £15 to £15 10s. per 1,000 kilos, less 2½ per cent. discount, c.i.f. London and east coast.

U.S. News-Print Exports.

During July the exports of American news print were as under to the countries mentioned:—

NEWS-PRINT.

	Pounds.	Dols.
Canada	183,275	16,280
Central America	109,580	5,146
Cuba	990,931	45,149
Other South America ...	184,147	9,054
Japan	96,653	6,035
Philippine Islands ...	275,258	12,458
Other countries	120,137	8,439
Total, July, 1923 ...	1,959,981	102,561
,, ,, 1922 ...	4,277,144	190,527
,, July-June, 1923 ...	19,683,231	999,506
,, ,, 1922 ...	34,235,966	1,524,008

News-Print Price.

The Montreal correspondent of the *Paper Trade Journal* (N.Y.), states that it comes as no surprise to the industry there that contracts are now being made in the United States for news-print at the present price of $75 per ton for the first six months of 1924. No official announcement as regards prices in Canada has been put forward so far, but the feeling is that most of the Canadian mills will favour the present prices being maintained.

New Wrapping Paper.

In an invention by Mr. F. W. Emmerson, a material for wrapping-up bread consists of waxed paper perforated with any number of small holes in any position. The paper is perforated before the proofing process, and the holes become filled with the proofing material during coating. When the wrapper is placed around a hot loaf, the proofing material in the perforations becomes soft and allows the steam from the loaf to escape. When the loaf cools, the material solidifies in the perforations, thus making the wrapper waterproof.

Digitized by Google

German Printing Industry.

State of Trade in September.

The Commercial Secretary at Berlin (Mr. J. W. F. Thelwall) has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade a review of trade and industry in September, based on reports of the Prussian Chambers of Commerce.

Under the heading of paper industry, the following appears:

The position of the Berlin envelope industry became worse. Still fewer orders were received, and the number of workers, who had latterly been working only three days a week, had, therefore, to be again cut down. The shortage of money would not permit of any new purchases of raw materials. The available stocks, so long as they lasted, were, therefore, worked up. Wages rose very considerably. In consequence, it appeared doubtful whether it would be possible to continue work for even two or three weeks longer.

The entire German printing industry found itself in a serious position. All firms in the type-founding industry had been working short time since September 1st, the majority only 24 hours. The position of the newspaper printing works was the most difficult. That of the jobbing and book printers was similar; it was only with the greatest effort that they were able to raise sufficient money for the payment of wages, salaries, and for the purchase of printing paper. Orders from abroad came in sparingly, as the chief markets, Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia, owing to the general dullness of business prevailing there also, were no longer very capable of purchasing. There is no prospect of an improvement in the situation. It is more likely that further considerable restrictions of work will have to be reckoned with in the immediate future, as, in view of the difficult economic conditions generally, firms are not in a position to work for stock. Zincographic works also have been working half time for weeks; besides the curtailment of hours, dismissals have also had to be resorted to.

British Paper in India.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E., Senior Trade Commissioner in India, is now in this country and has been interviewing manufacturers at the offices of the Overseas Trade Department.

In conversation with a representative of the *World's Paper Trade Review*, Mr. Ainscough indicated that the prospects of the paper market in that country were better now that stocks are on a more normal level. During the boom period enormous stocks were built up, and this fact emphasised the depression which followed. These having been reduced, the outlook is more promising, but in the view of the Senior Trade Commissioner the improvement is likely to be gradual.

A good deal of India's prosperity depends upon the state of agriculture, and there are indications that this will improve as the result of bumper crops. The effect will be to stimulate the general prosperity of the country.

British paper is held in high esteem in India, and the attitude towards it has not changed in the last year or two.

Conditions as to competition in the Indian paper market are returning to normal. Thus Japanese and American rivalry is passing away, and our pre-war competitors are in the field again. Germany is seeking to recover her position; Norway is obtaining an important share of the custom, while Sweden is also prominent.

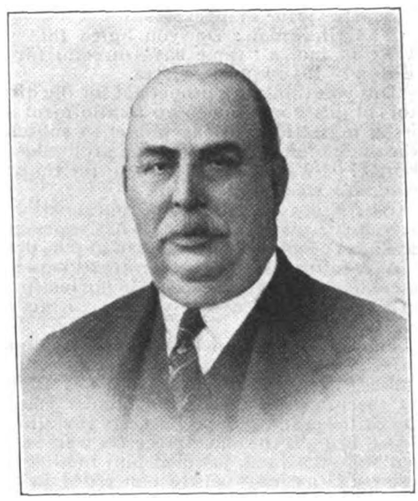
The United Kingdom continues to hold a leading position in packing paper. For the 12 months ending March 31st last imports from this country into India reached 58,927 cwts. out of a total of 156,000 cwts. In printing paper our contribution was 114,412 cwts. in a total of 386,804 cwts., but Norway's share was 138,539 cwts. Although beaten by Norway in quantity, the value of the printing paper received from the United Kingdom was higher. In regard to writing paper out of a total value of 62 lakhs of rupees, the amount credited to the United Kingdom was 42 lakhs.

The development of bamboo paper pulp appears to have been held up to some extent by the trade slump. A number of concessions were granted, but most of them, we understand, have not eventuated.

Retirement of Mr. John Kidd.

Well-Known in London Trade Circles.

Before going to Scotland some three years ago Mr. John Kidd was a familiar figure in London paper trade circles. As is well known to many of our readers, he was a successful and popular paper agent, and his many friends will learn with regret that, acting on medical advice, he is retiring from active business life. It is to be hoped, with a release from his strenuous work, that his health will improve and allow him for many years to come to fully enjoy that leisure which he has so well earned.



MR. J. A. KIDD.

A native of Norfolk, Mr. Kidd, at the age of 17, commenced his business career in London in 1882. He accepted an engagement with Messrs. Dunster and Wakefield, and was with that firm for eight years, where he obtained an excellent training which proved invaluable in his after life.

Mr. Kidd commenced business on his own account as a paper agent in 1891, when the field was a limited one as compared with the present time. He started with the agency of the Gordon's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., now the Donside Paper Works. Shortly afterwards he was appointed sole agent for the Ellangowan Paper Mill Co., Ltd.

An association of over 30 years with one mill, as in the case of the Ellangowan Paper Co., is very pleasing testimony of Mr. Kidd's energetic and successful service. He was always known as a hard worker, and did not spare himself in applying his energies and abilities to meet all demands made upon him. Mr. Kidd for about a quarter-of-a-century also acted as sole London agent for Messrs. Edward Collins and Sons, Ltd., Kelvindale, his business connections terminating when the mills were sold in 1918.

Appointed managing director of the Ellangowan Co., at the end of 1920, Mr. Kidd took up his residence in Scotland, and brought to bear his wide experience and keen commercial knowledge in the interests of this important undertaking. During the last three years he had the honour of being elected one of the three representatives on the Scottish District Committee of the Esparto Papermakers' Association.

Mr. Kidd is a past president of the Stationers' Social Society. He served the office of president in 1912, his popularity being well demonstrated on the occasion of the annual dinner, when there was a record attendance. His year of office was conspicuously successful.

A strong hobby of Mr. Kidd's is gardening, and having purchased a house at Brundall, Norfolk, he will now be able to give this full vent, interspersed no doubt with a little golf and yachting on the Broads. He will not break his business associations altogether as he remains a partner in the firm of Messrs. John A. Kidd and Son, Queenhithe, London, E.C., which has been carried on by his son, Mr. A. F. Kidd, during the last three years, the agency still being retained of the Ellangowan Paper Co., Ltd.

AN advertisement is always working.

Publications Received.

THE Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, has issued (price 2s. 1½d. post free) a revised illustrated catalogue of the miniatures, leaves, and cuttings from illuminated MSS. in the Museum, precious relics gathered from many countries. The same museum sends us a copy of the new (5th) edition of Mr. Edward F. Strange's "Japanese Colour Prints," a most valuable handbook for those interested. The letterpress runs to 165 pages and it is supplemented with no fewer than 84 plates of monochrome reproductions of Japaness prints. The price is 3s. 11d. post free. Both books are in paper wrappers, measure 8½ in. by 5½ in., and are produced by H.M. Stationery Office.

20TH CENTURY ADVERTISING is the newest publication devoted to its particular subject and promises to serve a useful purpose in expounding and educating the fuller development of the advertising art. Printed by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, and edited by the proprietor, Mr. J. Murray Allison, the journal is well produced and freely illustrated. It is sold at 2s. 6d., and may be obtained only from the publisher, at Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

"INCOME TAX SIMPLIFIED," by Arthur Fieldhouse and E. Ewart Fieldhouse, M.A., LL.B. (A. Fieldhouse, Trinity-street, Dublin, and Simpkin Marshall and Co., Limited, London—price 1s. 6d. net), has been issued in a new (the 7th) edition, bringing this valuable handbook up to date for 1923-4.

PRINTED by Hudson and Kearns, Ltd., London, S.E.1, and published by the *Studio*, Ltd., at 44, Leicester-square, W.C.2, the *Studio* is excellent in its numerous reproductions by various printing processes and in its typographic execution as well as being rich in artistic interest.

"THE Dawson Little Red Book" (Wm. Dawson and Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Breams-buildings, London, E.C.), gives annual subscription rates of several thousand newspapers, periodicals and other publications.

THE sixth and latest of Messrs. Coates Bros. and Co.'s series of sample cards, "Coats of Many Colours," shows a colour used every day in the printing works, *viz.*, satin lemon chrome letterpress ink.

CONGRATULATIONS to our Dublin contemporary, the *Irish Printer*, which has contrived to double its size, appearing now as a journal of 36 quarto pages per month.

MESSRS. MAGGS BROS., of 34-5, Conduit-street, London, W., send us a small catalogue they have just issued listing books on printing, bibliographies, etc.

A Charity Sports Concert.

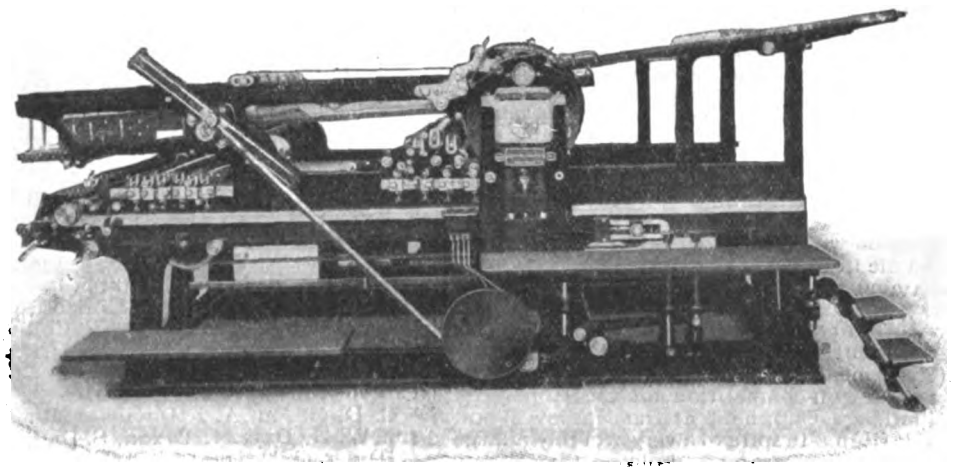
Under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Andrew Spottiswoode, the Miniature Rifle Section of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association gave a most enjoyable Bohemian concert at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Friday evening. A capital programme had been arranged, and the various items were much appreciated by the large audience, while the fact that the several artistes gave their services gratuitously was not allowed to pass unnoticed.

During the evening the many splendid challenge trophies and medals, which had been won during the year, were presented to the successful competitors. The *Sportsman* Competition (championship of the printing trade) was won by N. C. Headland, who received a gold medal, the runner up, J. G. Phillips, receiving a silver medal, while J. Gudgin was awarded a bronze medal for being third. G. F. Booth, the winner of the N.R.A. badge presented by the *Graphic*, won the Fry Cup Competition, while the massive *Field* Shield was won by John Dickinson and Sons (A team). W. H. Smith and Son (B team) secured the Haddon Cup and gold centre medals, and the John Dickson R.C. and the *Field* R.C. won the Telegraph Cup and Dewar Shield respectively, as well as gold centre medals. The Paper Workers' Cup went to W. H. Smith and Son R.C., and the Charles Roud Cup to F. Steel and Co. R.C.

PAPETERIES DE L'AISNE, a new French papermaking company, has a capital of 1,400,000 francs.

Digitized by Google

The Latest "K. & B."
Two-Revolution Single-Sided Press.



The
Last Word in Flat-Bed Presses

It contains improvements never previously embodied in this class of press, which produce an efficiency and smooth running ——— hitherto unapproached. ———

Can be seen running in London any time by appointment.

PRINTING TRADE EXPERTS pronounce it to be the **Finest Two-Revolution Press in the World.**

Further Particulars and Full Information on application to

S.A.P. Limited, 1, Gough Square, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

HERBERT J. SALMON, Managing Director.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. **Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL**

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

..... *19*...

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Stationers' Social Society.

Another Successful Autumn Dinner.

The twelfth annual autumn dinner of the Stationers' Social Society, held on Oct. 26th in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, recorded another successful achievement in the history of this virile organisation. Mr. Chas. W. Davidson (president), who occupied the chair, was supported by a large company, which was, as usual, representative of the paper and allied trades. The attendance and the entertainment provided were quite up to the standard of former years, while the arrangements, which enabled the members and guests to engage freely in social intercourse, left nothing to be desired. From the commencement of the function in the handsome reception room to the conclusion of the evening, the proceedings were characterised by that note of good fellowship which distinguishes the Society. Mr. A. E. Mist (hon. secretary) and his committee again demonstrated how well they can organise a gathering of this size, while Mr. G. E. Oswick was once more in charge of the musical arrangements, a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the concert. The artistes were: Miss Annie Rees (soprano), Miss Bertha Richens (mezzo-soprano). Mr. Ceredig Walters (baritone), Mr. Chas. Wreford (humorist), Mr. Rex Burchell and Miss Gladys Voile (humorous duettists), and Mr. Ralph Stanton (accompanist).

The President.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, Mr. J. T. Steele submitted that of "The President." In the past, said Mr. Steele, the Stationers' Social Society had been very fortunate in its presidents, and they had set a high standard for their successors. He felt sure they would all agree that their present president had lived up to that standard. (Applause.) When it came to the end of his year of office, they would find that Mr. Davidson had set a still higher standard for his successor—a standard which the Archangel Michael would have a difficulty in living up to, and even that famous commentator, Mr. Matthew Henry, would have a difficulty in finding anything to equal. (Laughter.) With regard to the president's duties that did not come into the limelight, they had been excellently performed. His native friendliness and inborn good humour had enabled him to carry through committee meetings in the ablest manner. Every committee man who had sat under him would say that the business had been transacted effectively, and that Mr. Davidson had lived up to the standard of his predecessors in that respect. (Hear, hear.) Regarding matters that came into the limelight on the social side, their president had taken a great part. With the bowlers he had "kissed the jack" (laughter); with the "whistlers" he had played his cards, and Mr. Steele believed he had never trumped his partner's ace the first time round. (Renewed laughter). With regard to golfing he had been a little diffident, perhaps because past presidents had been such expert exponents of the game. Nevertheless, their president was a Scot, but he was not to blame for that. (Laughter). Mr. Steele thought if his forbears had known that he was to have been the future president of their Society and had known also that he (Mr. Steele) would have been called upon to propose his health, they would have taken greater care he had been born in Cumberland. Well, their president was a generous Scot, and in that he had only himself to blame. (Laughter.) In spite of all his virtues and because of his faults, they were glad and proud to have him as their president. They would see from the pithy and witty speech that he would make when he rose to reply to the toast what an excellent president they had. Long might his "lum reek." (Cheers.)

The toast was accorded full musical honours.

The Year's Activities.

Mr. Davidson, who received an ovation on rising, expressed thanks for the very kind way they had responded to the toast. It was very nice to hear all the fine things said about himself, and it would have been nicer still to have felt at heart that he deserved them all. Certainly he did not deserve them. He considered he had been able to do very little for the Society, but what he had done had afforded him great pleasure. They all knew the work of the Society had been done by their admirable secretary, Mr. Mist, assisted by his committee. Still, he was very proud to be the president of the Society, and it was a great pleasure for him to feel that he had the goodwill of the members. Mr. Steele had said so nothing about him being a Scot, and he was glad of the fact. Mr. Davidson thought the Society had a great leaning towards Scotsmen, judging from the large number of presidents who hailed from that country. Mr. Steele apparently expected a witty reply, but he was afraid the only witty part of it would be its brevity.

At that function, continued Mr. Davidson, it was the custom to say something about what the Society had done during the past year. The first item was the winter dinner in February, when they had a very good number present. Judging by the remarks he had heard from both members and guests, the occasion was a great success. Many people had mentioned to him the fine musical programme then arranged by Mr. Oswick, and he (Mr. Davidson) would like to take the opportunity of expressing to him how much they appreciated his efforts in that direction. (Hear, hear.) The next event in their year was the golf competition for the Horsburgh Challenge Cup, held at the Hadley Wood Golf Club. In spite of a very wet day a large number were p-esent and played their round, and they even went so far as to play an extra round. Another event was the bowling competition at New Malden for the Woollacott Challenge Cup, which was held in lovely weather conditions. He would like to remind them that they were holding their last social evening of the year on December 5th.

"The Visitors."

Mr. W. E. Green, who presented this toast, offered on behalf of the Society a hearty welcome to the visitors. He recalled that the Society was started in the year 1885 and had for a few years a very varied career. In 1889 the late Mr. Henry Green became president and managed to pull the Society together. About this period the Society seemed to become the nursery for Lord Mayors of London, and the first of these was the late Sir F. Green, followed by Sir Vezey Strong and then Sir T. Vansittart Bowater. An important event in the Society's history was the invitation in 1908 to attend the banquet of the Boston Stationers' Association of America, at which Mr. Cayzer and the late Mr. Johnston were present. From this brief history, said Mr. Green, the visitors would realise that it was no mean Society at whose tables they were dining that evening. (Applause.) He coupled with the toast the names of Mr. Jas. Tullo and Mr. Wm. Rowlandson.

Mr. Tullo, in reply, expressed great pleasure at finding himself seated on the right-hand of Mr. Chas. Davidson, and said he appreciated very much the honour of being asked to reply for the visitors. As one who travelled much about the country, Mr. Tullo spoke of the friendly feeling that prevailed among those who engaged in the paper business. He found also that the reputation of Mugiemoss stood very high.

Mr. Rowlandson, who also replied, was honoured that his name should have been associated with the toast. The atmosphere prevailing that evening, he said, represented good, sound, friendly feeling. He was pleased to see present so many cheering faces, especially considering the difficult times through which stationers, wholesalers and papermakers had passed during the past year or two. It was also a source of much satisfaction to see at the gathering not only the heads of large concerns, but the juniors, dining together in social fellowship. That evening he had come in contact with men whom he first met when he entered the trade forty years ago.

Presentation of Golf and Bowling Cups.

The chairman then gracefully presented the Horsburgh Challenge Cup to Mr. R. Scott Prideaux, the winner of the golf competition, and the Woollacott Challenge Cup to Mr. M. Relph, the winner of the bowls competition. Both gentlemen were greeted with enthusiastic applause as they received the trophies.

Mr. M. Relph, who was asked to say a few words, said he felt proud to be the winner of the bowling cup. His task had been a difficult one as he had come up against some eminent bowlers. He would like to see more recruits for the bowling section of the Society and hoped in the coming year their numbers would be doubled. He could assure them that he would have a jolly good try to repeat his success. However, he hoped some better bowler would take off the cup next year.

Mr. R. Scott Prideaux, who was also called upon to speak, said the solid base of the Horsburgh Cup represented a splendid example for them all. It was typical of the business character of Mr. Horsburgh. Mr. Prideaux thought it was infinitely easier to win the cup than to make a speech, and concluded by heartily thanking the company for the reception they had given him. (Cheers.)

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" followed by the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

Acceptances.

The following is a list of acceptances:

L. Aldcroft, E. W. Andrews, J. Atkins.

W. Beaumont, H. G. Bailey, T. C. Bailie, R. Baker, W. H. Baldwin, G. Ballard, E. Barham, J. E. Barrow, C. A. Baxter, P. Bingham, A. E. Bishop, T. F. Black, R. V. Bowater W. Boyce, H. Bradly, W. Brett, A. Brewer, A. E. Brown, L. Brown, H. Buck, F. Bush, C. A. Butcher, H. J. Burholt.

J. Cairns, S. Y. Calder, D. Cameron, E. T. Carpenter, G. E. Cavanagh, F. L. Cayzer, L. Chandler, W. Chappell, W. Chilcott, M. Clark, W. B. Clifford, P. F. Collier, W. Collins, A. F., Cook, W. H. Coon, F. E. Cooper, H. D. Cooper, Chas. Corke, W. C. Corke, R. G. Craster, F. Crossley.

C. Davidson, A. J. Davidson, W. A. Dawson, W. H. Day, H. Dixon, S. Donaldson, T. C. Dryer, G. H. Dunham.

J. S. Ellwood.

E. Ferguson.

F. Garrett, F. Gillis, E. Godfrey, W. Goodall, T. Goodall, J. Goodey, P. Gray, J. L. Greaves, W. E. Green, S. Green, S. Griffin, A. Griffiths, E. Gunner.

G. Hamilton, W. C. Hamilton, W. T. Harvey C. Harvey, W. Hardwicke, T. W. Hastings, H. Haxton, A. E. Haywood, A. Heath, M. Henry, H. Higgins, —. Higginson, C. H. Hobson, F. B. Hodder, S. G. Holmes, W. W. Horsburgh, E. Hughes, L. R. Humphries, R. Hurrell.

A. R. Iago.

R. Jacob, R. L. Jeffrey, A. C. Jennings, E. J. Jesty, —. Johnston.

P. W. Kennett, A. F. Kidd, H. Kingston, J. Knopp.

J. C. Lake, T. G. Larkin, R.B. Lawrence, — Lewis, L. C. Lewsey, H. Ling, W. J. Lomax, —. Loveridge, J. H. Lowe, P. Lake.

S. McCandlish, E. Macfarlane, J. Macnaughton, W. V. Marchant, F. Martin, C. T. Maxwell, A. E. Mist, S. Mitchell, A. H. Moody, J. E. Moss, W. S. Muir.

N. Neale, W. A Newell, G. A. Nurse.

G. E. Oswick.

C. F. Page, A. L. Panton, J. S. Peacock, W Penman, S. Perkin, F. Pinkett, A. Prankerd A. S. Prideaux.

M. Raggett, E. W. Raynham, A. J. Rea, M. Relph, E. Robertson, W. Rowlandson, A. E. Rudd.

H. Savory, A. W. Saword, S. G. Searby, H. W. Smart, R. J. B. Smith, D. Smith, W. Somerville, C. Spalding, H. Spalding, W. Spalding, S. Stacey, S. Stannard, R. Stanton, A Starling, J. T. Steele, A. Stevens, T. A. Stevens, L. Stone, G. H. Storer, H. Sutcliffe.

A. Tanner, W. H. Thom, B. A. Thomas, G. Thomerson, F. Tippett, J. Tullo.

E. Vardon, W. Vernon.

W. G. Wallis, C. H. Walter, A. Weaver, R. Wedgwood, G. S. Weeks, G. H. Wilkinson, G. H. Wilkinson, jr., B. Williams, F. J. Willmer, F. G. White, S. A. Woodroffe, A. Woollacott, W. Worth.

—. Yardy.

H. Zabell.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kaat Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

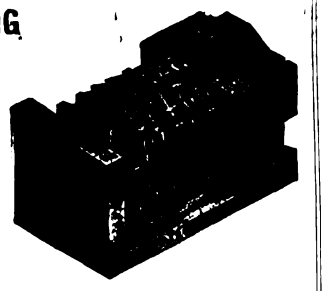
R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES
Model 30 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.



654321
Impression of Figures

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0
Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0


№ 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE
The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.
NO VALVE CLEAN METAL NO LADLING
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL NO LEAKS
SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD
VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Digitized by Google

Australian Notes.

Cumberland Board Mills — Substantial Profit—Favourable Prospects—Coating Plant to be Installed—Pressman Entertained—New Company—Postage Reductions—Advertising Australia.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

THE report of Cumberland Paper Board Mills, Ltd., for the year ended June 30th shows a net profit of £30,164, compared with a loss the previous year, after paying income taxes, of £14,521. The debit balance brought forward was £14,663, and the directors recommend that the profit now shown be used in extinguishing this debit, in paying £9,790 on account of a pulp contract, in applying £2,007 to preliminary expenses, and writing off orders in hand, leaving £3,702 to be transferred to a reserve for taxation account.

THE report states that for the current half-year favourable prospects continue. Improved business forecast in the interim report issued in January has been fully realised. The directors have decided to extend the business of the company by the installation of a complete modern coating plant, which will enable the company to meet the call for higher grade boards.

MR. T. M. SHAKESPEARE, whose work on behalf of the Country Press Association is well known, has been entertained to dinner at the National Club in Sydney in recognition of his election to the Legislative Council. A large number of public men attended in his honour. Of the guest it was stated that his initiative and his unsparing exertions had radically changed the outlook and the prospects of an entire profession—the country press.

IN his reply to the toast of his health, Mr. Shakespeare said there was to-day no co-operative concern in Australia so real as the Country Press Co operative Co. There were 235 newspapers, 18 of them well-equipped dailies with the latest machinery. The organisation had now extended to all the States. Mr. Shakespeare went on to speak of the establishment of the Australasian Provincial Press Association, and of the part that he had been able to play in helping to form, not only associations, but Press co-operative companies in all the States of the Commonwealth. To-day they had linked up with the organisation throughout Australia 850 country newspapers, including 45 dailies.

A NEW company has been formed under the title of the H. H. Watson Printing Co., Ltd., with a capital of £10,000. The object is to acquire and take over as a going concern and to carry on and develop the business of printers, bookbinders, paper and stationery merchants, now carried on by the H. H. Watson Printing Co., Sydney.

THE inauguration of new postage rates is suggested as a fitting opportunity of advertising Australia by sending post cards to the old country at the new postage charge of a penny. Some effect, it was thought, would be produced if 100,000 Australians adopted this idea. The other rates embodied in the Federal Bill are: Letters, 1½d. an oz.; newspapers, 1d. per 10 ozs.

First Asiatic Paper Mill.

The first paper mill of the Dutch Indies was recently built at Padalarang for an annual production of 3,000 metric tons of paper, without wood, for printing and the Record Office. Packing paper will also be made from the waste records paper which the local government supplies in large quantities. Rice straw and waste agave and manilla fibres will be utilised as raw materials. Other local plants, rietampas, serehn, alang-alang, etc., are to be tested. Native kaolin and rosin had already been subjected to experiment. It is said that this production will suffice for the actual needs of the local government and other consumers.—*Industria della Carta.*

Papermaking at Wembley.

Facts About the Machine to be Shown at the British Empire Exhibition.

Arrangements for the erection of the 30-in. papermaking machine, which is to be erected at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley next year, are now well in hand. Ninety-six feet in length, the machine will give a perfect demonstration of the operation of papermaking. Messrs. Chas. Walmsley and Co, Ltd., will provide the machine itself and all the necessary piping, while others who will be responsible for other details of the exhibit are: Messrs. Bentley and Jackson, Ltd., two beaters, small refiner and shafting; Harland Engineering Co., Ltd, interlock drive; Watford Engineering Works, Ltd., strainer; Mather and Platt, backwater pump and stuff chests; Vickery's (1920) Ltd., doctor and felt washers; General Engineering Co., Ltd., Ratcliffe, vacuum pump, stuff pump and reeler; Herbert Morris, Ltd., lifting crane. The contribution of Messrs. Masson Scott and Co., Ltd., has not yet been decided upon.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE: CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P

Striking testimony as to the value of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer":

"Please put us on your Subscription List for an additional 2 copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. We find the contents of such help and guidance that we feel that our representatives should each have a copy regularly each week."

M. Co.

The Subscription rate to this journal is only 13/- per annum, post free, for 52 issues.

Why not send in your subscription now?

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES, of Every Description.

MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.

MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS can have their Indexes made to their Own Standards without delay.

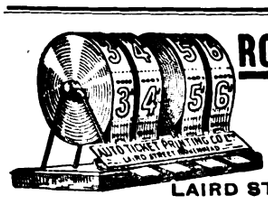
EASON & SON, Ltd., Manufacturers of Index Specialities. DUBLIN,

Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."

Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:

GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd., 8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.



ROLL TICKETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD. LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices

WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LEADS AND CLUMPS. HIGH GRADE METAL

THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD. 10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

THE WORLD'S *Paper Trade Review* IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT 88, Shoe Lane, London.

Digitized by Google

QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUE—DECEMBER 6, 1923.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (52 ISSUES) THIRTEEN SHILLINGS.

PUBLICITY AND PRINT

are inseparable. One could not exist nowadays without the other.

Newspaper Publicity is a necessity to the modern business. Publicity must, however, be undertaken systematically with the right journal or journals—journals with a recognised reputation.

The selling power of space depends upon a reputation backed by results, and these results must tell every time. Reputations are, however, not made in a day.

It has taken some forty years to establish the present-day reputation of the **Quarterly Export Issues** of the

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

At the present time this Journal is the recognised overseas medium of the Printing and Allied Trades.

It circulates among buyers in the following markets:

Australasia	**China**	**South America**
India	**Japan**	**Canada**
East Indies		**United States**
West Indies		**South Africa**

RESULTS

One of the most successful of our advertisers says:—

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."—C. B., Ltd.

The next issue will be published on Dec. 6.

Can you afford to neglect this opportunity of extending your export trade?

ADVERTISING RATES upon application to the Publishers:—

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

BOOK Your Space NOW!

THE OPEN SESAME TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (52 ISSUES) THIRTEEN SHILLINGS.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

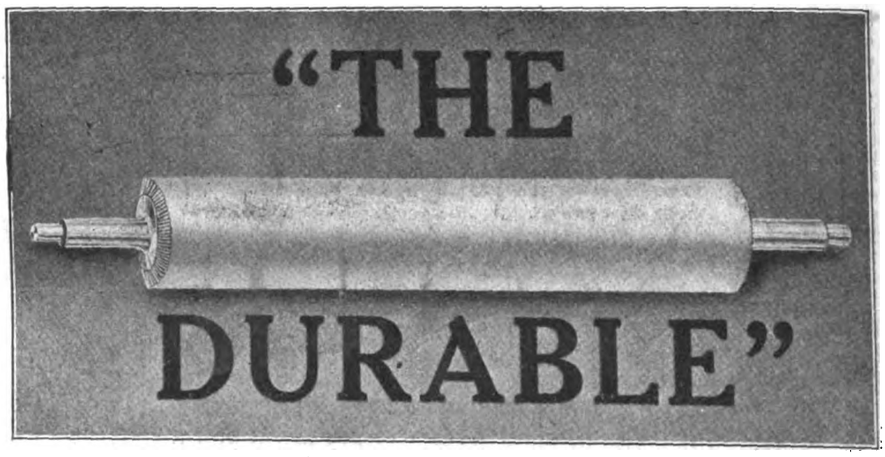
For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.



ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

For HOME and EXPORT.

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED 1868

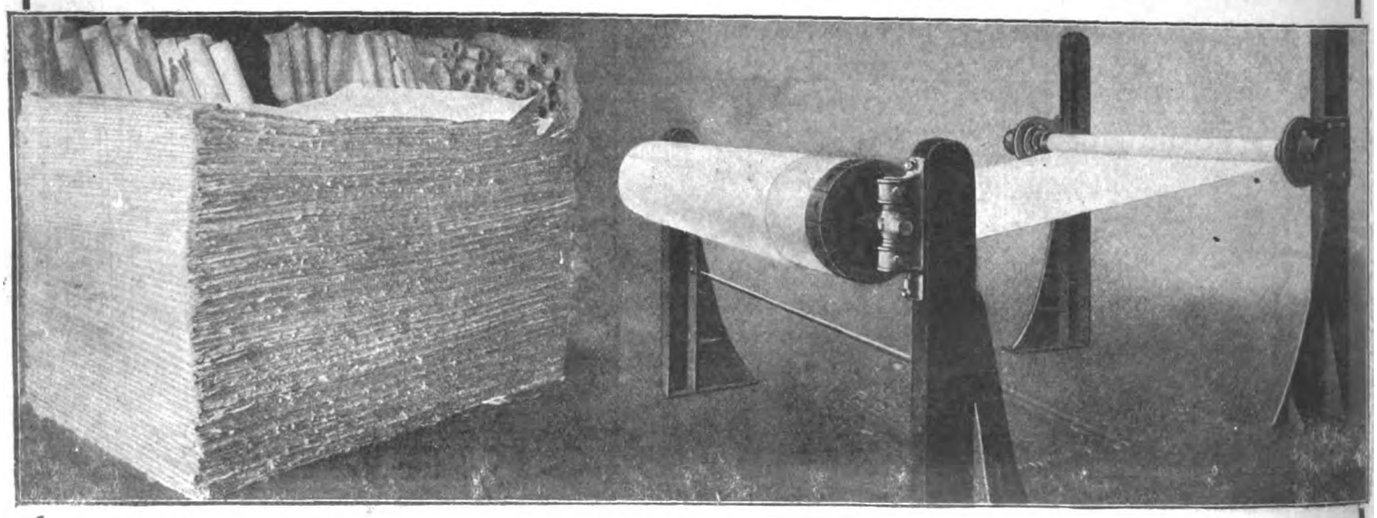
"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers,* **Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX**

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—November 8, 1923

Digitized by Google

PERIODICAL
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

NOV 26 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

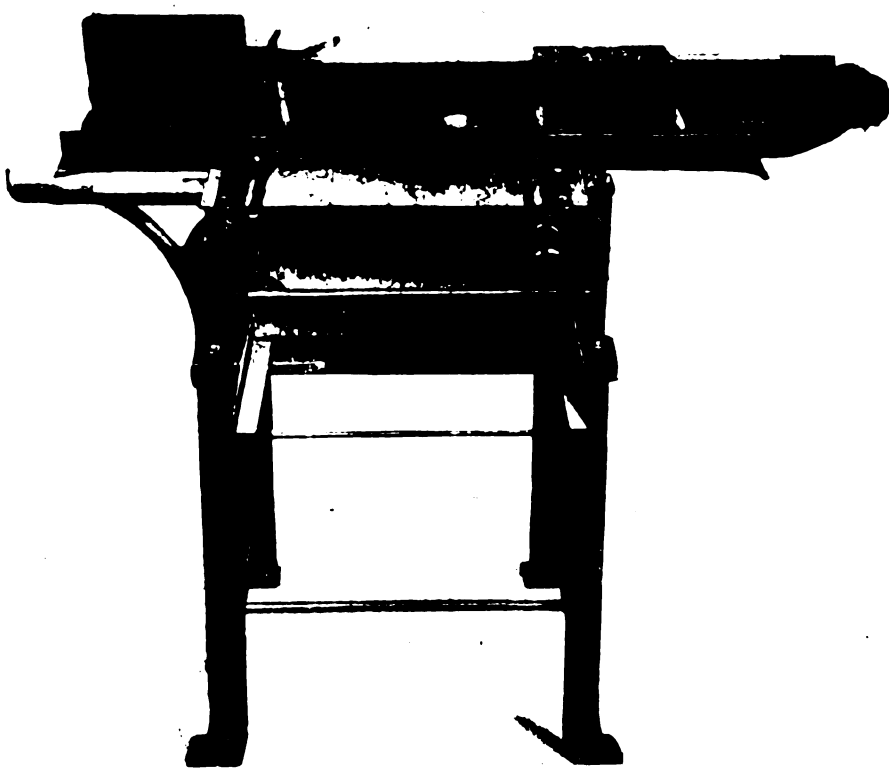
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 20. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] 090 LONDON: NOVEMBER 15. 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES
FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



Book Back Gluing Machine.

We represent the sole sale of:—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. **Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."**

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder

ALSO

Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;
30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams*: SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

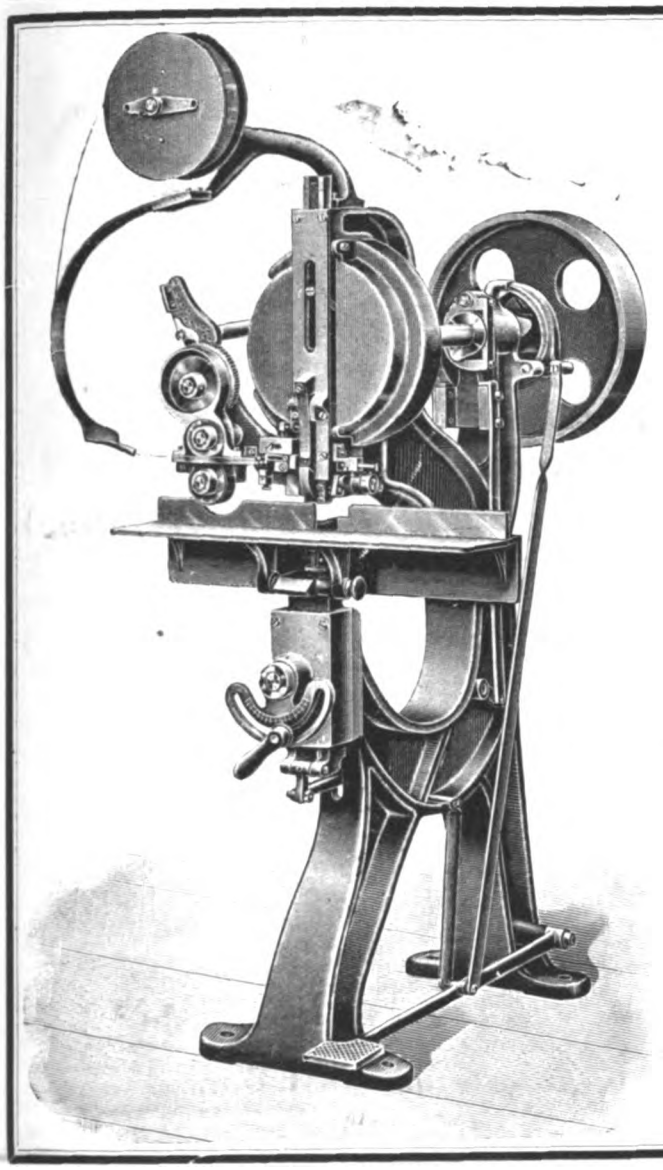
GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google



BREHMER

17½

WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

CAPACITY 1⅝ INCHES.

Supplied with an attachment to take work up to 2¼ ins. by Stitching (without Clenching) through both sides.

MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY AND OUTPUT. MINIMUM UPKEEP.

Full Particulars from :—

AUG. BREHMER'S BRITISH SUCCESSOR

T. McAULIFFE,

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Gold Inks

(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks :—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, GURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland. 2

"SUBLETHA"

THE above is the Registered name given to the only real

SUBSTITUTE FOR BOOKCLOTH FOR BOOKBINDING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

It wears equal to cloth, and the colours are fast against moisture and rubbing, and it is only about one half the price of cloth It is being used extensively by some of the best known Bookbinders and Publishers

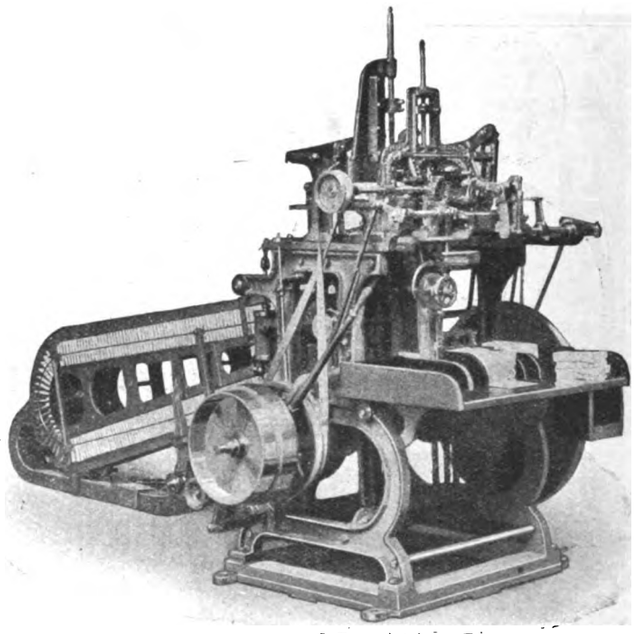
For Samples and Prices apply to the Proprietors and Manufacturers :

SUBLETHA LIMITED,

53 LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Digitized by Google

TRADE "LEADER" MARK
ENVELOPE MACHINES



Better times are just round the corner!

Are you ready?

Yes! better times are unquestionably coming.
Business conditions are rapidly mending, and the demand for envelopes is improving every day.
If you would get your share of the better times, instal the "LEADER" Envelope Folding and Gumming Machine.
The "LEADER" is speedy (over 150 Envelopes per minute).
Reliable, easily adjusted and made by a firm with 60 years' experience.
We are ready to send you prices and full particulars.

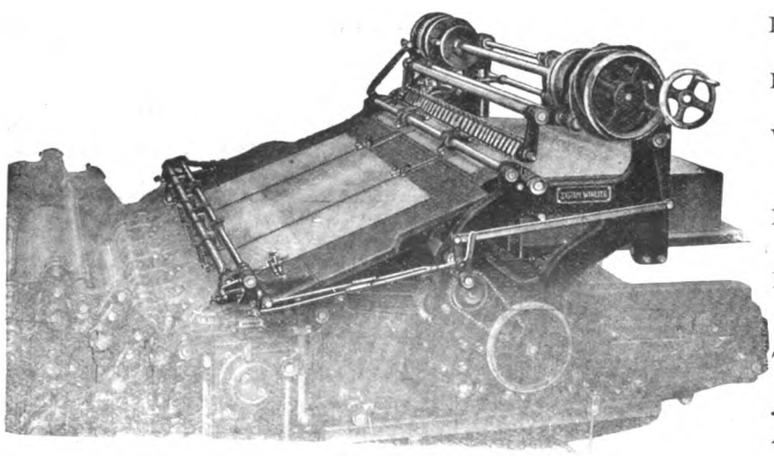
David Carlaw & Sons, Ltd.,
31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow.

London Representatives:—**Dawson, Payne & Lockett, Ltd. - Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.**

The "WINKLER" Automatic Feeder

will increase the productive capacity of your Printing Machine, 25 to 50 per cent. above that of hand feeding, with better register. When feeding large sheets of very thin paper the output percentage is even higher.

SWISS MANUFACTURE



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of printing machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs, and therefore suitable for short runs.

No tapes or friction wheels, and therefore no marring of colours or setting-off when working colours or backing up.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to-day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,
36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.
Telephone: CENTRAL 3839.
Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 20. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 15, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Photo-Mechanical Typesetting.

By W. B. HISLOP,

Managing Director, Hislop and Day, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Within the last two or three years the printing trade has been stirred by the announcements of various machines which were said to threaten the prosperity of letterpress printing by placing the litho-offset and the rotary-gravure printer on an equal footing as regards composition. I am not going to deal with these prophetic subjects, but, believing that the time has come when we may profitably attempt to sum up the situation, I wish to place before you the facts as I have been able to ascertain them, and then see what deductions we can legitimately make.

Two of the most important questions to be settled with reference to any new invention are the extent of the field in which it can be utilised, and, further, how completely that field is filled by present processes or appliances. So far as letterpress is concerned I think we may agree that, unless we alter our methods considerably, the Monotype, Linotype, and other typesetting machines fill our requirements in a wonderfully complete manner. Letterpress is, however, only one of three methods of producing printed matter, and the field for photographic composition lies primarily with the other two methods which have had hitherto to seek the assistance of the typefounder and the letterpress printer in order to produce type matter, although the type never comes near their finished product.

We shall therefore be justified in looking on these inventions as attempts to do for lithography and gravure what mechanical composing machines have done for letterpress, with the difference that, as these processes have no equivalent of the typefounder in their own sphere, the perfecting of such a machine would be the equivalent, in letterpress, of a jump from the use of types produced by engraving each singly to the modern Monotype. The problems to be solved vary to some extent with the nature of the work to be done, and in reviewing the various patents which have been taken out on this subject, I find they fall into two classes.

Two Classes of Machines.

The first class aims at the production of lettering varied in size, style, and spacing, with the intention of executing display work, letter-headings, cheques, cinema titles, and so on. This class of machine attempts to replace by photography the work of the letterer, litho-writer, and display expert. The second class endeavours to do by photography all that is done by the mechanical typesetting machine of to-day, including that most difficult problem of all—justification. It will be convenient for us to call the first class the "artist's" machine, and the second class the "compositor's" machine.

In all these machines we shall find the same distinction as we are familiar with in letterpress typesetting machines, and no further explanation will be necessary if I refer to a machine which assembles all the letters necessary to form a line and then photographs them, as belonging to the "Linotype" class, while a machine which photographs the letters singly we shall consider in the "Monotype" class. There are certain advantages inherent in a photographic process of composition which we may consider, along with the disadvantages.

The first advantage is the ease with which images widely varying in size can be produced from one master by optical means. Against this great advantage we must set the statement made by the typefounders that an exactly pantographic, or photographic enlargement or reduction of a letter is not satisfying, and that the relative proportions of the parts of the letter have to be altered to satisfy the eye. This is a point which I have not investigated, but would suggest that although the point is an aesthetic one, its truth might be decided by a scientific analysis of the various factors. The ink impression of a letter is always slightly wider than the actual type surface, and although this thickening may not vary between the thick and thin parts of a letter, yet the proportion of the thickening to the true size of the various parts of the letter, or the same part of the same letter in different sizes, obviously varies very much, a hair-line might be trebled while the thick body of a letter might only gain a small fraction. Is this the chief factor in the problem, and if so what can be done to effect it photographically? Another advantage of the photographic method is that there is no wear and tear of the master as there is of the matrix in typecasting, although there would be wear and tear of the film. The photographic positive will keep indefinitely, and is easily stored, it can be readily cut up and patched together, as it is in the form of celluloid film as a rule, so that, while single letters cannot be altered as in the Monotype product, a paragraph can rapidly be redone and patched into place.

The disadvantages are chiefly that it involves principles and processes of which the printer has had no experience.

Author's Corrections.

With regard to the type of machine which aims at covering the same ground as the Monotype, one objection which is at once raised, especially by book-printers, is the difficulty of dealing with "author's corrections." This is a difficulty which, I am inclined to believe, will lessen as we gain experience with these new machines, and, obviously, much will depend on the speed and ease of operation of the machine.

In regard to the efforts which have been made towards photo-mechanical composing, the first suggestion dates as far back as 1856, and is for a machine with the alphabet arranged round a disk.

The first interesting scheme—Patent No. 14,525 of 1894, by Professor Eugen Porzsolt, of Budapest—is for a "Monotype" compositor's machine with a keyboard operating electrically. When a key is depressed it closes first an electrical circuit which brings the master letter into position, and then a second circuit which makes the photographic exposure. Immediately behind the keyboard is the holder for the sensitive plate which can be moved vertically and horizontally so as to bring any part of the surface opposite an adjustable aperture through which the image of the letter is projected by a lens immediately behind. The use of electrical control and inter-relation of different operations embodied in the machine is very interesting in so early an invention, but nothing appears to have come of it.

No. 7,099 of 1895: W. Friese Greene, London. It is not surprising to find that this inventive genius, who was early in the field with patents and devices for cinematographs, inkless printing, and other ideas in advance of their time, had also turned his attention to photo-composing. He fully realised the importance of solving the problem of justification, and adopted the "Linotype" method. The machine was a compositor machine which operated a series of long strips of suitable material, each carrying a complete alphabet arranged from top to bottom in the order of their width, and having the width of the strip, or else the width of a raised longitudinal rib on the back, proportionate to the width of the letters at that part.

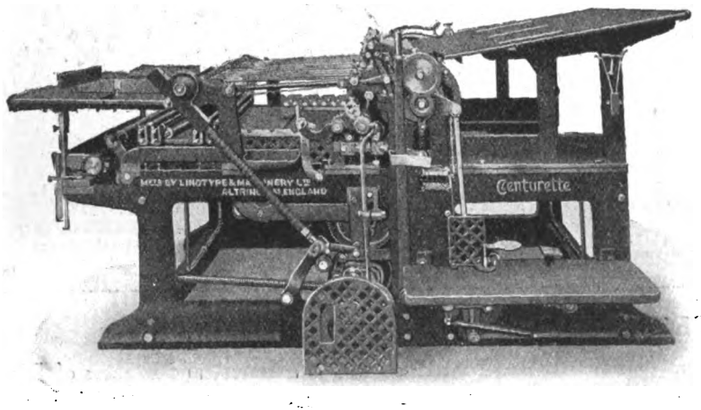
The Bawtree Patent.

No. 105, 1915: A. E. Bawtree. This is a patent for a letter-by-letter or "Mono" type of machine, in which the master alphabet is arranged in one or more rings on a disk in such a way that the letters come into correct alignment when the locating pin drops into

Lecture delivered at Stationers' Hall on Friday last, under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board.

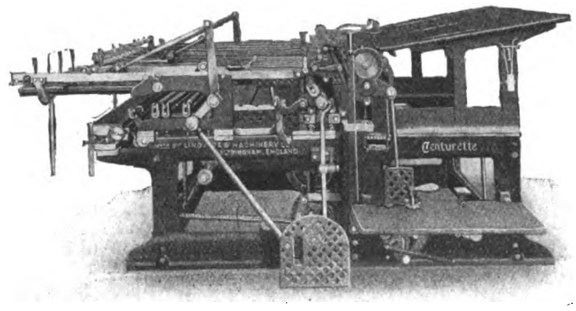
Digitized by Google

Centurette



CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery

This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.



CENTURETTE—with Printed-Side-up Delivery

Built in one size only—Dbl. Demy—with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON.

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

the notch belonging to the desired letter. A spacing cam connected to the disk provides for the correct amount of movement of the sensitive material according to the width of the letter just photographed. There is no attempt at justification in the machine, and it is proposed to effect this by cutting up the finished photograph, so provision is made for registration marks and numbering each line. Means are also provided for the introduction, in the optical system, of suitable rulings or stipples, so that the letters can be made with the corresponding texture instead of being solid. The machine is clearly of the "artist" type, and we shall return to this machine presently.

No. 17,233, 1915: Siemens and Natski. Is for the recording of images on a continuously moving film by electric spark.

No. 117,282, 1917: I. S. Bunnell, printer, U.S.A. Another "artist" machine, for this inventor makes it clear that his aim is the production of ornamental and displayed work rather than close-set type matter so that justification is not considered. The details are worked out fairly fully, but the scope of the machine is so limited that we need not consider it further on this occasion. The method of spacing, etc., is very similar to that used in the Universal Engraving Machine used by copper-plate engravers, and the machine is really an attempt to do photographically what the engraving machine does by pantograph mechanism.

No. 174,621, 1919: Correx Müvek Filmipara Gépgzár Czakó László, of Budapest, Hungary. This is another disk machine for a special purpose—the production of titles for cinema films, etc., and no justification is attempted. The general arrangement reminds one of a well-known type of time recorder. There is a choice of three sizes, or styles, of each letter, but this is obtained directly from the master disk, and no provision is made for variation in size by optical means. A printed impression of the character is made on a paper ribbon just before the actual photographic exposure, and a simple mechanism provides for the variable movement of the sensitive film according to the width of letter just photographed. There seems no reason why this machine should not do its particular work quite well, but I do not see how it is going to be better or faster than a smart ticket writer would be.

The Broadbent and Robertson Inventions.

No. 182,887, 1922: Walter Broadbent. This is a machine of the "Mono" class, which has provision for justification. The specification is very sketchy, but there are one or two interesting points. Each letter of the alphabet has its own little lens and pneumatically operated shutter, also a deflecting prism, which is intended to make the images of all the letters fall on exactly the same spot. It is suggested to use a perforated paper strip made on an adapted Monotype keyboard to control the pneumatic shutters and also the justification, as the paper strip has the two justification perforations at the end of each line and is run backwards through this photographic equivalent of the caster. It is proposed to gear the paper strip and the sensitive film together so that both drive continuously and the variation of spacing to effect justification is to be obtained by bringing into play one of a series of cams which alters the gearing ratio of a friction drive. There are a number of points which seem to be impracticable, notably the construction and adjustment of the complex optical

TRADE WORK ONLY

CLERKENWELL 6993 WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES

LITH GRAPHIC

SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC., ETC.

COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET A SPECIALITY

PRINTING

BEST — QUICK WORK — DELIVERY

WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

system, and the production of a sharp image on a continuously moving film.

No. 186,255, 1921: Robertson, Brown and Orrell. This patent has been widely discussed throughout the trade and was the first attempt at photo-composing to attract serious attention. The idea is that a machine, exactly similar to a linotype without the mechanism for casting and subsequent operations, will deliver the matrices, in the form of small photographic negatives or positives, justified by the use of wedges as in the linotype, to a camera mechanism which will photograph this line on to the sensitive film, then clear and redistribute the matrices while the next line is being dealt with. I do not wish to be unfair to the inventors, but so far as I know this machine only exists on paper, and it would be very difficult, if not impossible, in my opinion, to make it workable, at least in the form suggested, so that I consider it rather unfortunate that so much publicity was given to it about a year ago.

The remaining and most recent patents are a number in the name of E. K. Hunter and J. R. C. August, covering the various points in the Hunter-August machine, and as I shall deal with this machine in being, we need not trouble about the patents. I give the patent numbers for reference and the chief points in each:—195,104: Flexible film strip for master letters, which are brought automatically into position for photographing; size altered optically, use of punched strip to secure time interval; visible record of keys operated.

200,046 and 200,047: Arrangements for perforated record, justification and correction of keyboard errors. 200,127: Electro-magnetic control of minute and accurate movements. 200,532: Displacement of sensitive surface by half the width of last letter plus half width of next letter. 200,782: Improvements and additions to machine embodying the above. It is a much more simple matter to obtain a patent than to construct a useful and workable machine, so I shall now try to put before you what is being done practically. So far as I can learn, there are three different machines producing type matter by photography in this country, and I can show you something done by each of them. In the last issue of *Penrose's Annual* there were some examples of work done by Mr. Arthur Dutton's photo-line machine or process. Mr. Dutton has apparently no patents, and consequently, perhaps, does not make his methods very clear, but he has written an article for the next *Penrose's Annual*, from which my friend Mr. Gamble has kindly given me some extracts, which the inventor has supplemented.

The Dutton Patent.

Mr. Dutton says: "The complete photoline outfit actually consists of two separate parts, one an automatic letter-setting machine and the other a specially designed camera. The letter-setting machine automatically sets up or assembles letters or characters, inserts spaces between the words, justifies all these things into a definite line width, and afterwards returns or distributes everything back again into storage cabinets for like repeated use. The camera is constructed to secure varied control over the movement of an unexposed plate or film, and this in conjunction with a sliding adjustment to almost any degree of measurement all of a more or less automatic character. The product from these two machines is then developed into a photographic negative or positive, and, as such, can be introduced in the scheme of things common to printing. A good idea of the size of the letter-setting machine may be imagined if the printer will take a broadside poster setting-stick, and a 72-point or 6-line fount, as a like scale upon which operations are conducted. Of course, the Photoline letters are not in the nature of types, but simply printed copies dealt with in a special manner. In addition to letters and figures, borders, ornaments, illustrations, odd sorts, signs, and many of the expensive things used by printers to secure typographic effects can be secured in a simple fashion. It will do tabular work with the same facility as though it was straight run-on matter. Spaces equal in usefulness to the en and em are used to keep vertical alignment, and brass rule is substituted by a simple drawn line. Any number of separate faces or styles of letters may be had on one machine. Single words in italic or black letters may be placed in a line of roman. Script, copper-plate or round-hand style of letters may be secured and all the unsightly joining between letters removed, indeed there is every reason to believe that much of the work now done by the lithographic writer can be captured by this process, and even plates made for intaglio printing may be considered possible."

Mr. Dutton has submitted a number of specimens to me which I am not at liberty to show you, but it seems to me that his method and apparatus hold considerable possibilities towards doing by photo-mechanical processes a very great deal of the ordinary run of hand-lettering without sacrificing any of the artistic qualities of the letter. I must make it clear that I am judging by the specimens submitted to me, and, not having seen the apparatus, I cannot estimate the speed of working compared with typesetting by hand or with hand-lettering.

Of the remaining two machines I can speak much more definitely, as I have examined both very closely, and gone over them with their inventors.

Possibilities of the Bawtree Machine.

We shall take the simpler machine first, but I would like to make it quite clear that the two machines cannot be fairly compared, as they set out to work in rather different fields. Here we find the classification with which we set out proving very handy, for the Bawtree machine is what I have called an "artist" machine, and its work is directly comparable with that of litho-artist or writer. Both the artist and the machine could do pages of close type-matter, but in both cases it would be extremely slow, inefficient, and less regular than ordinary typesetting. The special field of both artist and the Bawtree machine is script, linked, or over-hung lettering, set in curves or fitting into scroll borders, combined with fancy tint grounds and so on. The machine was invented in 1915, but its construction and development were delayed by the war. The machine I have examined cannot be called more than an experimental model, and requires a considerable amount of modification and further work before it is ready to be placed on the market. Mr. Bawtree says that the speed of working is much the same as can be attained on the aluminium strip nameplate machines seen at the railway stations, and the comparison is an apt one for the action of the two machines is very similar.

To operate the machine a disk is turned until the desired letter is opposite the pointer, then a handle to the right front of the machine is swung in one direction, which makes the exposure, then swung in the opposite direction which moves the sensitive film along by an amount equal to the width of that letter; the next letter is then brought into position, and so on. The amount of movement after each letter is automatically adjusted according to the amount of enlargement or reduction for which the camera is set at the moment, but the shift can be altered in amount by hand. The normal amount of shift necessary varies according to the width of each letter and is determined by a spacing cam belonging to each alphabet disk, which contains this measurement in the depth of the notch corresponding to each letter. At the end of each line a graduated disk to the right of the sensitive film-holder is turned to bring fresh surface into position.

Mr. Bawtree states that though celluloid film can readily be used, bromide paper is quite suitable and much more economical as the positive photograph produced in the machine can be treated by the Bromoil process and so converted directly into a litho. transfer which can be put down in the ordinary lithographic manner. This is perfectly practicable, but I would prefer "printing down" on to the machine-plate photographically, using a reversing process such as the Douglagraph or Vandyke. Provision is made in the machine for the introduction of small illustrations, ornamental initials, etc., as well as the breaking up of letters by ruling as mentioned in the patent claim. The machine is quite a small affair, and its mechanism is very simple, and seems capable of development in the direction of composing music.

(To be Concluded.)

CHRISTMAS HOLLYLEAF BORDERS.

Seasonable Borders, Ornaments and Rule Corner Pieces, in 12 and 18 point at 2/6 per lb. Postage extra.

Send for Specimen Sheets to—

THE

Standard Printers' Supply Co.,

15, WATSON SQUARE, HILLGATE, STOCKPORT.

ESTABLISHED 1874

Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm



10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON E.C.1

POSTER PRINTING

(Letterpress)

Let LANGLEY'S help you.

The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.

LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.

Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google



THE

"SHIP"

BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS

TO THE TRADE.

32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL
LONDON,
E.C.1.

Telephone: HOLBORN 3171

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:
CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould) For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams
Badoureau
Fleet, London

Telephones
Cent 246
Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

One Firm Uses 41 of Our Paper Bag Making Machines

This is a fact which undoubtedly proves the satisfactory service given by our machines.

Read this testimonial:—

15, GLODWICH ROAD,
OLDHAM

Messrs. BUMSTED & CHANDLER,
Hednesford.

DEAR SIRS,

We shall further consider the question of new bag machines when general conditions improve, but you can be assured we shall not fail to consult you, as the machines you have supplied us with in the past have given us every satisfaction.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. & J. WILD.

We shall be pleased to send you full particulars and specifications.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.

HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE

ESTABLISHED - - - 1873

Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags, Hednesford."

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

ACCORDING to the British Consul at Helsingfors, there is a steady demand in Finland for special kinds of leather required for bookbinding, pasteboard work and for the manufacture of pocket books, note books, leather pouches, etc.

AT a meeting on the 7th inst. of trade associations (which included the Association of British Manufacturers for Printing and Allied Trades) held under the auspices of the National Union of Manufacturers, a resolution was adopted cordially welcoming Mr. Baldwin's announcement for dealing with the unemployment problem by safeguarding home industries.

THE important subject of "Efficiency in Industry," as an alternative to lower wages, is the subject of an article by Mr. W. Howard Hazell, in this week's issue of *The Times* (Trade and Engineering Supplement).

THURSDAY, November 22nd, is the date of the "Specimen Exchange" arranged by the West and North-West London Master Printers' Association. The Westbourne Park Lecture Hall has been engaged for the occasion, so that ample space will be available for the exhibition of members' work.

AT the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, the ceremony connected with the laying of the foundation stone to the Printers' Peace Memorial Wing dedicated to the memory of those members of the printing and allied trades who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918, will take place on Saturday, December 1st. Lady Violet Astor has kindly consented to lay the foundation stone at 3 o'clock, the Bishop of Dover conducting the service. Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., will be present, being supported by his worship the Mayor of Deal, and members of the Corporation, and by representative employers and employees of the printing and allied trades.

IN aid of the funds of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton Seaside) Home, Deal, a special grand matinée will be held at the Kingsway Hall, on Saturday, December 8th, 1923. The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock prompt by Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P., and leading artistes from the principal London theatres and music halls have volunteered their services, and will appear, by kind permission of their respective managements. The proceeds of this concert will be devoted to the rebuilding of old property purchased for the extension and improvement of the home, by erecting self-contained flats, one half to be let to retired London printers and the other half to townspeople. Full particulars and tickets (1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.) from H. F. Parker, secretary of the Home, 80, Blackfriars road, S.E.1.

A VERDICT of "accidental death" was returned on Monday on Mr. Harry Fieldhouse, of Westcliff, who was knocked down by a motor cyclist and died from his injuries. Mr. Fieldhouse was the proprietor of the *Midland Daily Tribune* and other papers.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL, J.P., F.J.I., for many years editor of the *Dundee Courier*, and president of the Institute of Journalists for 1910-11, died on Wednesday of last week.

THE death is announced at Carminnock of Mr. John Fleming, who for 28 years was with the *Glasgow Herald*.

MR. JOHN CASTELL HOPKINS, a prominent Canadian writer, and for many years editor of the *Canadian Annual Review*, died suddenly last week at Toronto.

THE late Mr. William Pickering, Corbridge-on-Tyne, Northumberland, for some time editor of the *Newcastle Courant*, left £6,755.

NEARLY all the Berlin newspapers ceased publication on Saturday owing to a sudden strike of printers, who are demanding stable wages. Work also ceased on the bank-note printing presses.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, writes us to point out that the Linotype and Monotype Piece Scales have not been under consideration by the London District Committee of the J.I.C. The point upon which, some weeks ago, the London District Committee decided against the L.S.C. was in respect of a suggestion that the Society was entitled to prevent certain firms from changing their system of working from piece to 'stab.

REPRESENTATIVES of many branches of sport attended the sports dinner at the Press Club on Saturday.

Personal.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM, Viscount Leverhulme, and the new Lord Mayor of London have consented to act as presidents of the International Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world, to be held in London in July of next year.

AMONG those attending the Lord Mayor's banquet on Friday were: Alderman Sir Geo. W. Truscott, Sir T. Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Sir John and Lady Baddeley, Sir Rowland and Lady Blades, Sir Wm. A. and Lady Waterlow.

SIR PHILIP H. WATERLOW, having resigned the chairmanship of Waterlow and Sons on the 0th ult., a position which he had occupied for forty-four years, the board have elected Sir William A. Waterlow chairman of the company.

ALDERMAN SIR CHARLES STARMER, managing director of the *Westminster Gazette*, is expected to be the Liberal candidate at Cleveland against the sitting Unionist member, Sir Park Goff.

ALDERMAN ARTHUR H. MOODY, newspaper proprietor, has been re-elected Mayor of Stourbridge for the third year.

CAPTAIN E. G. BAKER, assistant secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, was married on Thursday last week to Miss Elsie May Holman at Harrow Presbyterian Church.

IN token of the hearty good wishes of his colleagues, the staff at 24, Holborn presented him with a canteen of cutlery, which was supplemented by a personal gift from Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whyte.

MR. HARVEY MARSON, of the literary staff of the *Liverpool Courier*, has been presented by his colleagues with a Chippendale eight-day clock on leaving that journal to take up the editorship of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

MR. GLYNN RICHARDS, of the *Cambrian News*, stationed until recently at Pwlheli and Portmadoc, has been appointed editor of the *Romford Chronicle*, London. He is twenty-two years old.

Trade Union Matters.

ANOTHER WAGES MOVEMENT?—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Scottish Typographical Association, a circular letter was read from the Liverpool Branch of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation asking for support in a national movement by the printing trade unions for an increase in wages. After some discussion on the letter, it was decided to give general approval to the proposal.

LEVY PROPOSAL DEFEATED.—The ballot of the members of the Typographical Association on the proposal to impose a levy of 1s. per week on all fully-employed members for a period of six months for the purpose of creating a fund for the maintenance of prevailing conditions of wages and conditions has been rejected by 9,457 votes against 7,907 in favour, the adverse majority being 1,550.

T.A. DELEGATE MEETING.—At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association, the secretary reported that resolutions had been received from thirty branches of the Association requesting that a ballot should be taken on the question of deferring the triennial delegate meeting, which in the ordinary course should be held next year, until the funds of the Association were in a more satisfactory condition. The Executive Council, however, re-affirmed a previous decision that the meeting should take place.

THE "Celebration Dinner" to mark the 75th year of the existence of the London Society of Compositors is to be held at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, December 1st, and is assured of enthusiastic support.

CARDIFF J.I.C.

Discusses Training of Apprentices.

At a meeting arranged under the auspices of the Cardiff and District Committee of the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades held on Friday November 2nd at the Technical College, Cardiff, the speaker was Mr. J. R. Riddell, principal of the London School of Printing. The chair was taken by Councillor G. Fred Evans, chairman of the Cardiff Education Committee, and there was a good attendance of master printers and operatives. The address was given in conjunction with the printing trade classes run at this Institute.

Mr. Riddell, in a rousing address, remarked that the present methods of training young apprentices were in many ways unsatisfactory and out-of-date, and this did not all augur well for the printing industry. He laid stress on the selection of boys entering the craft, and made the suggestion that local committees of masters and workpeople could arrange this to the ultimate benefit of the industry. Mr. Riddell also suggested that the local masters' Association and the trade unions should get together and advise the local Education Authority of what was wanted and he felt sure that any up-to-date Education Committee would be pleased to fall in with the suggestions and provide facilities for the training.

Selection and Training Committee.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Frank Murrell urged that Cardiff should set up the committee suggested to get suitable boys to enter the industry and to superintend the training of them both in the school and in the shop. Mr. Baker, secretary of the South Wales Alliance said that recently we had heard objections to a fourth party being brought in to the question of apprenticeships. He thought that if this joint committee idea was adopted it would meet this objection, and give some guarantee to both sides that proper training was given and received.

Mr. Charles Coles, principal of the Cardiff Technical College, gave some comparisons of the various trades of the city as dealt with by the Technical School, and complimented the Cardiff master printers in taking the initiative in getting the printing trade classes started there a few years ago.

Mr. Powis, secretary of the Cardiff T.A., said that, so far as his side of the trade was concerned, they quite agreed with all that had been said on the need for efficiency. The selection of apprentices was at present a blot on the trade, and the committee's suggestion would no doubt meet this point and benefit the industry as a whole.

Votes of thanks to the speaker and the chairman brought a very interesting and helpful evening to a close.

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:

JOIN THE

Printers' Provident Association

(Registered Friendly Society)

AND OBTAIN

UNEMPLOYMENT

SUPERANNUATION

— and —

FUNERAL BENEFITS

at Lower Subscriptions than offered by any trade union.

Other Advantages:

AMPLE FUNDS

FREE EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY

NO INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR LIBERTY

For forms of application for membership, rates of subscription and further information, apply to the Secretary:—

STANLEY G. G. JACOBS,

39-40, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Though Non-Union— Why Be Improvident?

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 48s. 9d., 49s. 6d., Pref., 24s. 6d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s., Pref., 18s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 7½d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s. 4½d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 5s. 7½d., 4s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅞ 6⅝, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s. 3d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mt. Deb. Stk., 30, 33½; John Dickinson, 27s. 6d., 28s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s. 6d., 14s. 3d.; International Linotype, 54, 55; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 20s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 14s. 9d.; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 6d., 15s.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 9s. 9d., 10 p.c. Cum. A Pref., 7s. 4½d., 7s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 10½d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 1920, 86s., 82s. 6d.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 6d., 22s., Pref., 93s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16⅞, Pref. 10½; Weldons, 35s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

HAZELL WATSON AND VINEY.—Interim dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, on ordinary shares, payable December 1st.

HUGH BAIRD.—Profit of Hugh Baird and Sons for year to August 31st, 1923, shows a profit, after allowing for management and depreciation, and charging repairs and maintenance against revenue and including balance brought forward, of £21,753. Directors recommend dividend of 8 per cent. for year and bonus of 2 per cent. on ordinary shares, both less tax, carrying forward £10,653.

"IRISH TIMES."—The profit earned during the year ended September 30th, 1923, £39,380. Deduct taxation, £12,170, and add balance brought forward, £9,067. The directors have written off depreciation on premises, plant, machinery, furniture and fittings, horses and vans, £4,950. An interim dividend has been paid on the preference shares, which absorbed £5,671. An interim dividend has been paid on the second preference, which absorbed £2,559. The directors propose placing to general reserve account, £1,000; a final dividend on the preference shares, which will absorb £5,671; a final dividend on the 2nd preference shares, which will absorb £2,559; and a dividend on the ordinary shares for the years ended September 30th, 1921, 1922, and the present year, 1923, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (less income tax), which will absorb £7,875, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £6,195

EMPIRE PAPER MILLS (1922).—Report for the year to July 31st, 1923, shows a profit of £38,738. The directors write off £8,707 from the sum representing preliminary expenses and discount allowed on the issue of the debentures, and after writing off other amounts there remains £17,137 to be carried forward. The directors point out that the mill properties appear in the balance-sheet at a figure of £612,011. As stated in the prospectus offering debentures for sale these properties were valued by Messrs. Rushton, Son, and Kenyon at £805,125. Good progress has been made with the installation of the new paper-making machine, and it is anticipated that this will be completed and running during the current financial year.

NEW COMPANIES.

SHUREY'S PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; publishers and printers, carried on by H. Shurey at 17, Tudor-street, 2 and 3, Hind-court, Fleet-street, and 11, Gough-square, E.C. Private company. Directors: H. R. Shurey and G. L. Shurey.

THE "EVENING STANDARD" CO., LTD.—Capital £25,000, in £1 shares; newspaper and, magazine proprietors, newsagents, journalists literary and advertising agents, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. H. Smith and S. A. Sharpe. Subscribers appoint first directors.

"BRITISH WEEKLY," LTD.—Capital £50,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the publication known as the *British Weekly* and to carry on the business of publishers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. R. Pakeman, and H. M. Cordrey. First directors: Sir Ernest Hodder Williams, C.V.O. and R. P. Hodder Williams.

SAFETY PACKINGS, LTD.—Capital £200, in 1s. shares; to adopt an agreement with J. F. Kebbell and J. S. A. Wilkes, and to carry on the business of papermakers, cardboard, strawboard and millboard manufacturers, paper bag makers, and makers of tubes, cartons and boxes of paper, cardboard, wood and other materials, printers, stationers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. S. A. Wilkes and J. F. Kebbell.

A. A. EDWARDS, LTD.—Capital £100 in £1 shares (10 per cent. cumulative preference and 95 ordinary), to adopt an agreement with Mrs. F. Edwards and to carry on the business of stationers, newsagents and publishers, as formerly carried on by the vendor at 125, High-road, Chiswick, W. Private company. First directors: Mrs. F. Edwards, C. Edwards and Mrs. H. Knight. Registered office: 125, High-road, Chiswick, W.4.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

GLADSTONE TAYLOR AND CO., LTD. (newspaper proprietors, printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £500 debentures authorised October 11th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

HENRY GOOD AND SON, LTD. (stationers, printers, London).—Issue on May 26th, 1915, of £1,300 debentures part of a series already registered (notice filed November 2nd, 1923). Particulars filed of £11,000 debentures authorised November 1st, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to outstanding debentures for £5,500 and to specific mortgages on leasehold properties) the whole amount being now issued.

SANDLE BROS., LTD. (stationers, printers, warehousemen, etc.).—Deposit on October 17th, 1923, of deeds of lands, buildings and hereditaments, known as Charterhouse Works, Eltringham-street, Wandsworth, S.W., and 19, 54-57, Paternoster-row, and 1, 2 and 3, Lovell's-court, E.C., to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank.

MERRITT AND HATCHER, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., London).—Mortgage dated October 30th, 1923, to secure £5,000, charged on 33 and 35, Moor-lane, Cripplegate, E.C.2. Holders: Brazilian Railways Trust, Ltd., 26, Theobald's-road, W.C.

PAVITT AND BARTLETT, LTD. (dealers in paper, twine, cord and packing materials, etc., London).—Issue on October 24th, 1923, of £1,000 debentures part of a series already registered.

AUGENER, LTD. (music publishers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on October 9th, 1923, of trust deed dated February 8th, 1905, securing £36,000 debenture stock.

IRISH PAPER MILLS CO., LTD. (office, London). — Satisfaction to the extent of £4,200 on July 4th, 1923, of debentures dated May 25th, 1921, securing £150,000.

DAIRYMAN, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £100 on August 20th, 1923, of debentures dated September 23rd, 1921, securing £600.

HENRY GOOD AND SON, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,300 on October 27th, 1923, of debentures authorised May 9th, 1912, securing £10,000 of which £8,800 only were issued.

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

S. Pembleton, C. A. Wood, and C. J. Wood, printers' suppliers, at Mount-street Works, Mount-street, Nottingham, under the style of the Midland Printers' Supply Co.

W. G. Walters and F. Walters, printers and publishers, 33-35, Old Town, Clapham, London, under the style of Walters Bros.

C. J. Watkins and E. C. Ransley, wholesale stationers, 38, Moor-street, Birmingham, under the style of C. J. Watkins and Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

G. P. Chace, Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, lately residing at "Mowbray," Ferndale-road, Horsell, Surrey, commercial and colour printer.

A. Marshall (alias Dick Hart), 37, Sherwin-street, Nottingham, card box manufacturer.

Plea for Cheaper Post.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, addressing members of the printing trade at Welshpool on Saturday on the question of unemployment in the trade, said the restriction imposed by the postal authorities on printed matter was seriously hampering the industry.

Representations had been made to the Postmaster-General regarding the use of envelopes for printed matter. The quantity of foreign printing now entering the country was also of serious moment. It was absurd, Mr. Goodwin added, that a letter could now come from Australia to England for a penny, whereas it still cost a penny halfpenny to send a letter to Australia.

SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON EVANS, the Postmaster-General, speaking at the Mansion House on Monday, on the penny post, emphasised the cost of restoring the penny post, and said: "There is nothing I should like better than to introduce penny postage while I am Postmaster-General, but you are bound to take into account the general finances of the country. So while we live in hope, I cannot make any more definite promise."

POST CARD POSTAGE.—The Federation of British Industries recently obtained a ruling from the General Post Office on the application of the inland printed paper rate. The firm in question used two types of post card bearing requests for samples, the first of which was printed and the second multigraphed, and whereas cards of the printed type always went through the post at the ½d. rate, post cards of the other type were in many cases surcharged. The postal authorities have now decided that such post cards, when appropriately completed in writing or typewriting, are admissible at the inland printed paper rate of postage. The cards of the multigraphed type were apparently surcharged because it was thought that the printing of them was in imitation of typewriting. Instructions have been issued that such cards should not be surcharged in future, but there is less likelihood of their being questioned if they are printed in ordinary type rather than multigraphed.

"NOL" Board, of which an announcement appears on page 355, is the result of very many and costly experiments on the part of Nol Tingstad Mill, and represents the last word in bookbinding boards. As compared with other classes of board made for this purpose, the makers claim that the Nol product is extraordinarily flexible, waterproof, and, above all, at least 40 per cent. lighter in specific weight than the general standard of boards at present in use.

Digitized by Google

PROCESS

Engravers and their Unemployed.

Mr. Colebrook Speaks of a Statemanlike Scheme.

It is some years now since General Bemrose of Derby, speaking with all the prestige of an ex President of the Master Printers' Federation, urged his fellow printers to consider whether the printing craft could formulate and sustain a scheme for dealing with those who were ordinarily considered to be workers in its ranks, and who had become unemployed. It may be remembered, too, that the printing craft did give notice to the Government of the day that it desired to be excepted from the general provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, because it preferred to consider ways and means of dealing with its own unemployed, and of relieving its working staffs while they were working from the anxiety which ordinarily attends upon insecurity of employment. The War and related events caused the abandonment or modification for the time being of the projects which the whole printing craft had formed. While, however, the great craft of printing is so far unable to cope with this problem, at a time of such an unusual degree of slackness, the art and craft of the engraver is endeavouring to do this very thing.

At the Hotel Cecil on November 9th, the Process Engravers' Club had their first annual dinner., Mr. A. Dargavel presiding. There was only one toast after "The King"; this, the toast of "The Process Club," was proposed by Mr. Frank Colebrook, and incidentally he alluded to this effort by the craft to assist its unemployed. He said that a proposal was put forward, and had already secured the signed assent of all photo-engraving houses in Scotland, and of an important proportion of the craft elsewhere, and the indications were that it would find favour throughout the Kingdom. The proposal was that each firm should pay one shilling per week for each journeyman whom it employed, and therewith provide a fund for increasing the amounts which workers in the craft, when unemployed, receive weekly during their unemployment. It might be said, he remarked, that the problem was not extremely urgent, as the number of photo-engraving journeymen now unemployed was not very large. That cuts both ways. If the number had become reduced, the burden of coping with this extra provision was correspondingly smaller. In any case, unemployment was always urgent. If the craft by large majority agreed to accept this voluntary burden, it might mean a substantial sum per week added to the amount which the unemployed worker in the craft received through his trade union or through the unemployment insurance payments. Further, it was proposed that as far as practicable, opportunities should be given to any unemployed worker to obtain some further training while he was out of work; and that training might possibly be in a particular section of his craft, differing from the one in which he was ordinarily occupied. A line etcher, for instance, might receive some training in tone etching, and possibly might as a tone etcher find the employment which at the moment was not available for a line etcher.

Mr. Colebrook strongly commended this statesmanlike proposition. Although nearly forty years had passed since he for a short time was unemployed, he had never forgotten how miserable it was to feel oneself to be unwanted, ineffective, a kind of irrelevance in the universe. The Club had a very important part to play, in that it tended to create and foster the spirit, and promote the relationship in which statemanlike, and, he hoped, mutually beneficial, proposals of this kind, could be carried through.

Mr. Dargavel's name was coupled with the toast, he being president of the Club. He replied in a characteristic speech, full of dry humour. He quoted some curious letters which had been received from people to whom photo-engraving was very particularly an art, and mystery. He alluded to Mr. Colebrook's words as to their journeymen, and said that photo engravers had always prided themselves on the good and mutually sympathetic relationship of the employers and the employed in their fine craft.

Dinner was followed by a dance, and during the evening exhibitions of modern ballroom dancing were given by Miss Wendella Wallace and Mr. Gerald Thornton, and by Miss Geraldine Noel. Solo character and national dances were illustrated. The grace and skill of these performers were highly admired. The company were entertained by the singing of Miss Doreen Brightwell, soprano, and Mr. Fred. Gregory, baritone, with Miss Mabel Vaughan accompanying. Mr. W. Birmingham's Cecil Orchestra provided the instrumental music.

The Dance Committee consisted of Mr. Carl Hentschel (vice-president), Mr. F. E. S. Perry (vice-president), Mr. T. C. Eamer (hon. secretary), Mr. A. Knighton (hon. treasurer), and Mr. C. Coombs. Mr. Carl Hentschel, that past master in all such functions, acted as M.C.

Don't brood over the past or dream of the future, but use the instant and get your lesson from the hour.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING.—OVERSEER wanted immediately, to undertake the complete supervision of a considerable Letterpress Printing Department doing a general commercial business and specialising in the highest class of work. Applicants should have a complete knowledge of the trade, be able to estimate and to conduct the department on up-to-date and economical lines. —Apply, in writing, giving particulars as to qualifications, experience and salary required, to Chorley and Pickersgill, Ltd., The Electric Press, Leeds. 14282

PRINTING, STATIONERY and LITHOGRAPHIC TRADES, Man (young), of good education and address, having training in above, wanted to train to fill Responsible Position in Management of up-to date firm; only capable and ambitious men who have had the essential training and whose characters will stand the strictest investigation need apply; give full particulars of training, qualifications, etc., and commencing salary expected. —Box 14284.

Situations Wanted.

BINDING ROOM OVERSEER seeks situation; experienced miscellaneous; highest credentials; London district.—Box 14277.

COMP. (30, Soc.), Gen. Job., Illus. Cat., Display, Tabular, seeks situation; short time accepted; London preferred; disengaged.—Shelley, 8, Bertram-street, Highgate, N. 19. 14279

COMP. (N.S.) seeks sit. with publishers of Foreign Languages; able to set Hebrew, Greek, Hindustani and Arabic characters.—W. D., 61, Upton-lane, Forest Gate, E.7. 14285

COMP. (T.A.) seeks sit. as Poster Hand; good all classes Poster Work, Theatrical, etc.; anywhere.—F., care T.A. Labour House; Barton-street, Gloucester. 14280

ESTIMATING and COSTING.—Advertiser desires Position where sound, practical experience and thorough knowledge of Works and General Management would be appreciated; experienced Costing, Estimating, Buying and Control; highest references; moderate salary; interview London.—Box 14273.

OPPORTUNITY desired in Estimating Department of progressive house, by Practical LITHOGRAPHER and SALESMAN; capable, ambitious, wide experience; highest integrity and references.—Write, Box 14269.

PRACTICAL PRINTER, with wide experience all departments, desires Post as MANAGER or GENERAL OVERSEER, or place of trust; good class work.—Box 14272.

Tenders.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF DEPTFORD.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Council of the above Borough invites TENDERS for the execution and supply of PRINTING for a period of Three Years from the 1st January, 1924.

The form of tender may be obtained and samples can be seen at the Town Hall, New Cross-road, S.E.14, after Tuesday, 13th November, 1923, between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturday 10 and 12.)

Sealed tenders must be sent to the undersigned, so as to be received not later than 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th December, 1923, and no tender will be received or considered unless made upon the printed form.

The usual wages clause adopted by the Council will be included in the contract, and the Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The Council will not enter into a contract with any person or firm if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Council that such person or firm does not pay such rates of wages and observe such hours of labour as are recognised by associations of employers and trade unions, and in practice obtained in the districts in which such person or firm carries on work,

ARTHUR PURKIS,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
New Cross-road, S.E.14.
November, 1923. 14283

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

TWO MODEL No. 14 LINOTYPES (Nos. 28590 and 28591), each with 4 moulds (American body and height) and 4 magazines; practically new, having been used few weeks only; also quantity spare parts.—Offers to B., care T. Colman and Co., 3, Arundel-street, London. 14281

Miscellaneous.

LONDON FIRM with City office are prepared to make an arrangement with Provincial Firm doing all or any of the following: (1) Letterpress (including Monotype), (2) Publishers' Bookbinding, (3) Litho and Offset (4) Three colour.—Box 14275.

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS, Protect by Trade-mark your Goods; advice and handbook free.—B. T. King, Registered Patent Agent, 146A, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4. 14278

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

ENVELOPES
FOR **ELECTION** WORK
LARGE STOCKS READY.
Samples Free upon Application.
HAROLD WESLEY,
Envelope Manufacturer.
81, 83, 85, Worship St., London, E.C.2.
'Phone, Clerkenwell 2217-2218

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6673.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

* *

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,

36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.
Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Writer's Phone—Telephone No. Clerkenwell 6471

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 13s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen. C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1923.

The General Election.

THE imminence of a General Election is already beginning to create a liveliness among printers, papermakers and manufacturing stationers, all of whose product is largely used in a political appeal to the country. The fact, however, that the elections are all held on one day, and at very short notice, reduces the period during which political propaganda can be conducted, and therefore limits the expenditure of powder and shot in the shape of paper and print. Nevertheless the Election will stir things generally, and will clear the shelves of much stock that has been a bugbear for some time. The printing presses, too, will be largely occupied to the exclusion of ordinary work, which latter will thereby accumulate no doubt, and stand everyone in good stead when the election is over. Though the upheaval has its commercial disadvantages, the impetus given by a change of Government may just contribute that little leverage to trade that will send the whole machine along at a better pace. There are, of course, doubts in some minds as to the result of the Election, and it is possible that no party will receive a working majority, in which case there will be another appeal to the country at no distant date. In fact there are some people who see a prospect of innumerable elections for some time to come. It may be recalled at the last election that good work was done in that candidates were interrogated on the question of the postal rates, and as we are still without a penny letter post and a universal halfpenny printed rate, the opportunity might well be taken to press this matter once more before candidates.

* * *

Closing Paper Mills.

VERY definite evidence of the serious state of the paper industry comes from Yorkshire, where the mills of T. H. Bracken and Co., Ltd., Hunslet, have been closed down, throwing out of employment about 150 workpeople. Nor is this an isolated instance. The appalling state of trade is responsible for many other occurrences of the kind. According to the manager at Hunslet, "in the past two or three years huge quantities of German-made paper have been coming into the country, and many British firms have been unable to compete with the prices. Fourteen paper firms in this country have had to close down recently owing to the influx of foreign paper. Whether we shall re-open or not cannot be said at present." British industry is in a state of chaos and no branch is more seriously affected than that of paper. Whether the immediate cause of a mill's shutting down is want of financial support, lack of profits or the need of orders, the root cause is the state of industry throughout the country, a state of things having its origin in the situation on the Continent.

Printers' Pension Corporation.

Festival Produces £31,000.

A brilliantly successful 96th aniversary festival dinner of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation took place on Tuesday evening at the Connaught Rooms, under the presidency of Sir William Berry, the attendance including as usual a great number of those most prominent in the printing and allied trades.

The total sum received as the result of the festival was £31,216, a total which, with the exception of the Prince of Wales' year, exceeded any other year in the history of the Fund.

The National Flag Day organised by the Joint Industrial Council realised £3,800.

Proposing the toast of "The Continued Prosperity of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation" the chairman recalled the fact that the Fund was founded by two compositors, who eventually became pensioners of it. The Printers' Pension Corporation was the main fund of its kind in connection with the industry, and he thought it proper that some recognition should be shown to the men who made the Fund possible.

After paying a tribute to the zealous work of the auxiliary fund associations, the collectors, and stewards, Sir William Berry said that in the 96 years of its history the Corporation had distributed £500,000. (Cheers.) At the present moment 980 printers and widows were receiving pensions at a cost of nearly £20,000 a year. Two thousand members of the trade fell in the war, and to-day a thousand war orphans were receiving grants totalling £10,000 a year. Already £50,000 had been distributed by that fund, and if it was to continue—and he thought they must all agree that it must go on (cheers)—then another £50,000 was required to meet the obligations to maintain these children until they attained the age of 14 years. At present the Corporation's account was overdrawn by nearly £20,000, and it had been decided that the receipts of that festival should go to the War Orphans' Fund. (Cheers)

Referring to the high wages paid in some sections of the industry, Sir William remarked that he believed that the high wages could be maintained in the printing industry if they could remove some of the restrictions which were undoubtedly hampering the enterprise of the trade and doing serious injury to its development.

Mr. James Thompson, chairman of the council, acknowledged the toast.

Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, proposed the toast of "Literature and the Press."

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth responded, and Mr. Pett Ridge, who also replied, said that this would be a callous and hard world if it were not for its Press notices. Few joys were more acute than that of seeing one's own name in print; it made the dullest page sparkle and justified the inventiveness of Caxton. (Laughter.)

Mr. Joseph Mortimer, the secretary, having announced the subscriptions, Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for Australia, proposed the health of the president, who briefly responded.

Digitized by Google

Record Gathering at Stationers' Hall

Keen Interest Shown in Photo-Mechanical Typesetting.

Under the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board a record gathering attended a lantern lecture given by Mr. W. B. Hislop on the subject of Photo-Mechanical Typesetting at the Stationers' Hall on Friday evening. It is estimated that close upon 500 were present, and a large number could not gain admission owing to lack of adequate accommodation. Mr. T. E. Naylor (secretary, London Society of Compositors) occupied the chair, and among those present were Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, Rev. T. Walton, Mr. J. R. Riddell, Mr. W. Gamble, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, Mr. A. H. Mundey, and Mr. G. A. Eden.

Mr. Naylor, in introducing the lecturer, said that great meeting was evidence of the interest always taken in the work of the "chief department" of the printing office. Proceeding, he said the subject that evening must be interesting not merely to compositors, but to printers of all departments. The subject of that night's lecture was photo-mechanical composition. He understood that the new principle about which they were going to hear was going to leave typesetting very much behind, and was going to introduce something new to take its place. Those of them who had reached the age of the sere and yellow leaf had had opportunities of seeing all kinds of machines, and they could cast their minds back to many primitive forms of type-composing machines. Then came the linotype method of securing the solid line; also the introduction of the separate letter produced by the monotype caster and keyboard. Yet again they saw a further recent development in the Ludlow casting machine. That night they were to be informed of a more completely revolutionary process than any one of those he had mentioned. The mould and the matrix were to be supplanted by the camera and the lens. Lines of type and type moulds in all their forms were to disappear and straight from the keyboard of these new machines—for there were more than one—would be sent on to the photographic film all that required to be set, to be passed on to be developed, and then brought out practically ready to be placed on to the cylinder of the printing machine and printed as the letterpress formes are printed to-day. Mr. Hislop was a member of a well-known Scottish firm of process block-makers and was also connected with the J.I.C. of the process working trade, as well as an examiner of the City and Guilds of London Institute and consequently was well qualified to speak on the subject he had chosen for their consideration. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hislop—whose lecture appears in an earlier part of this issue—was given an enthusiastic reception, and was followed throughout with keen interest. At the conclusion of the lecture the chairman invited questions, and several were forthcoming. Mr. Hislop, who had with him several pieces of machinery, was able to demonstrate and satisfactorily reply to the questions asked.

Mr. Geddes and Mr. Fishenden spoke, and complimented Mr. Hislop on his address.

The chairman, in calling upon the Rev. T. Walton, the vicar of St. Andrew's, Lambeth, to propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer, invited him to tell them something about the type-composing machine with which he was experimenting.

The Rev. T. Walton in the course of his remarks said there were many aspects to the question of that night's subject, and one of them was the possible elimination of type metal from the printing trade.

Mr. George Eaton Hart, in seconding, said he had had particular opportunity of watching the Hunter-August machine, and he was firmly of the conviction that it was a machine, in spite of its intricate mechanism, that was going to produce wonderful results, and would very surely be placed on the market in a very short time. The subject of corrections had been mentioned as one of the difficulties of these machines. All he could say to that was "make no mistakes!" The lesson the student had to learn was that greater demands would be made upon the compositor in the future for even better work than at present.

Mr. W. Gamble, in supporting the resolution, said he had listened with great interest to the admirable summary of the various inventions that had been put forward towards achieving the future success of photo type-composing machines. However, he felt disappointed that the Rev. T. Walton's invention had not been mentioned, but that perhaps did not come into the same category, as the lecture seemed to be confined to photographic machines. He (Mr. Gamble) had been a good deal criticised because of a prophecy he made that within five years some invention of this kind would be introduced which at any rate would be the starting point from which they would proceed to solve this problem. Because of that statement he had been accused of striking a gloomy note. He did not desire the death of letterpress printing.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Hislop was heartily carried, and in replying to the vote of thanks Mr. Hislop moved a similar resolution on behalf of Mr. Naylor, who, in briefly responding, said he felt himself as representing that gentleman who had been referred to as the printer's devil. All he could say with respect to his future was "The printer's devil is dead. Long live the printer's devil!"

A very successful evening was then brought to a close.

Renewed Costing Propaganda.

South-West London Master Printers Take a Hand.

Some warm eulogies were passed upon the Federation Costing System at the meeting of the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday, November 6th, at the Westminster Public Library. In view of the offer of the Master Printers' Federation to instal without charge the costing system in the houses of two members in the area, the meeting was given over to a consideration of costing. Mr. E. G. Cole, president of the local Association, presided over an excellent gathering.

Why Every Printer Should Be a Coster.

Mr. J. D. Wise opened the discussion with a very effective paper, to which he gave the title "Why Every Printer Should Be a Coster." After giving a history of the movement, he showed that whereas 30s. a week was considered a good wage for a jobbing compositor some 10 years ago, wages and other benefits now amounted to about 57s. a week, which in pre-war values represented an increase of about 16s. a week. As to the benefits which the Costing System had conferred upon the employers, Mr. Wise pointed out that in spite of the set-back which industry had received, master printers had been able to pull through. In most cases their plants were larger and of greater value. He maintained that the charges based on previous reckoning would never have been able to bear the heavy expenses of the past few years.

Emphasising the knowledge which the Federation Costing System furnished, Mr. Wise put the following questions to master printers: Do you know the value of the work produced in each department and charged up to the customer during the last year? Do you know the cost of running each department exclusive of wages? Do you know how many productive or chargeable hours you obtain from each compositor? Do you know how many chargeable hours each machine gives? Do you know the total amount of your overhead or general expenses, and what percentage it is necessary to add to departmental costs and wages to recover?

Mr. Wise went on to say that some master printers only made guesses in answer to these questions. The Costing System, however, would enable them to answer accurately. Referring to criticisms of the System, Mr. Wise mentioned that the objection had been raised that the Federation System was built up on averages, whereas something more definite was required. The speaker went on to say, however, that practically everything was calculated upon averages. There was no doubt about the genuineness of the Federation System, and it was out of gratitude for the benefit he had himself derived from it that he was so enthusiastic in advocating its general adoption.

The president gave an instance of the value of the System from his own experience.

Mr. Walmsley maintained that while costing was not an exact science, nevertheless it was based on past experience. It did not necessarily follow, because they adopted the Costing System or because they adopted the rates recommended by the Federation, that their charges were excessive. He understood that the object of that meeting was not so much to recommend the Federation rates, as to induce each member to ascertain his own rates. (Hear, hear.) He could not help thinking that in such a great industry, where so much capital and so many employees were engaged, printers should rate their business more highly than they did. He had read somewhere that the capital sunk in the printing industry was equal to that in the coal-mining industry of this country, whilst in the United States the industry ranked as the sixth largest industry. From time to time particulars appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of the number of unemployed in the printing trade in comparison with the total number employed. They would find that the number of workpeople in the printing trade approached something like a quarter of a million. When he had compared the profits in relation to wages he had been astounded with the results obtained in other industries as against those derived from the printing industry.

He was glad to know that the position of the working printer had been improved; that was only an argument for the master printer to do equally well. Mr. Walmsley remarked on the folly of a master printer assuming that he must work at a loss because some competitor did so. He believed that if the printer would only realise the value of his work, and stand up for a fair cost with a reasonable profit, things would be a great deal better in the industry. The speaker urged the necessity of keeping a record of the time occupied in each department, and comparing that with their estimate. If they occasionally found discrepancies, still the value of the experience gained was very great. It was absurd to say that a job could be made ready in three hours if they knew that in practice it took five. If a machine was capable of running 1,500 an hour, it could not always be assured of obtaining maximum output. His experience was that they could discount the running speed by 33 per cent., bringing output down to 1,000. It was possible by watching points to make their estimates agree with probable time in actual production.

Ideals to Aim At.

Mr. R. B. Simnett insisted upon the necessity for turning out good printing. He believed that customers were perfectly willing to pay the proper price for good work, and if master printers would only lift the industry on to a higher plane they could command that higher price. Such work would be a credit to the printer, besides drawing business. Master printers had got to improve their machinery and bring it up to date, just as they had to be modern with their ideas. Pointing out that there was a great deal of beautiful work being done nowadays, Mr. Simnett urged his fellow craftsmen to have regard to the type they used and to the style in which it was set up, holding that until they got well into the minds of craftsmen the importance of quality and style they would go on grumbling at the cutting competition.

Mr. A. Williamson, costing secretary from headquarters, said the justification of type and the registration of blocks were the everyday experience of the master printer. The Costing System sought to apply these principles in the daily work of the printing office. There was less trouble to justify the financial side of their business than to justify types and register formes.

Mr. Mizen (North London Association) spoke of the value of such gatherings, and urged master printers to insist upon obtaining a proper price for their services.

Mr. Spring strongly supported the Federation Costing System as being of vital importance to the life of the present-day printer. Whether they were large or small printers, it was necessary to have a costing system.

The president mentioned that only one application for the free installation had been received in answer to the circular he had issued, and it was agreed that any other master printer who desired to have the free installation should write to the president.

Mr. Williamson mentioned that absolute secrecy was maintained with regard to any information which the Federation officials obtained when installing the system. There were locked up in the Federation offices figures relating to some hundreds of installations, but never had there been a breach of confidence in respect of any one of them.

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

The Production of Binders' Leather.

A Glance Over a London Manufactory.

Although the practical bookbinder has a close personal acquaintance with the moroccos, roans, skivers and other classes of leather that he handles in his daily work, he will probably find himself out of his depth if questioned closely as to the origin and the preparatory treatment of the various skins that go to provide him with book-covering material. We fancy many binders would find instruction as well as pleasure if permitted to inspect, as was our good fortune the other day, a large leather-making works, such as that of Messrs. Nickerson Brothers, at Alscot-road, Bermondsey.

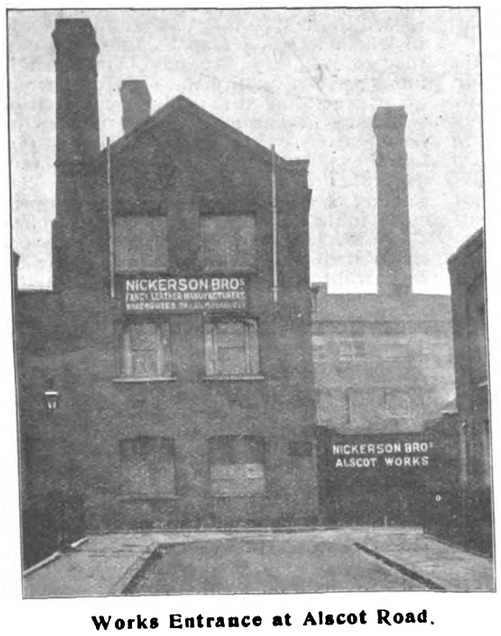
Even apart from the extensive processes of cleaning and tanning, which form the earliest stages in the passage of skins from the animal's back to the cover of the book, there is a wide and important series of operations by which tanned skins in the rough are metamorphosed into the beautiful, highly finished material seen in the bindery. It was to these finishing operations that our attention was specially directed on the occasion of our making a tour of Alscot Works.

In the illustrations herewith there will be seen the entrance to the Bermondsey works, a bird's-eye view of the buildings, and yards which the works comprise, together with an interior view of one of the warehouses, whilst another illustration shows the front of the premises at 99 and 101, Worship-street, London, E.C., which constitute the firm's offices and show-rooms.

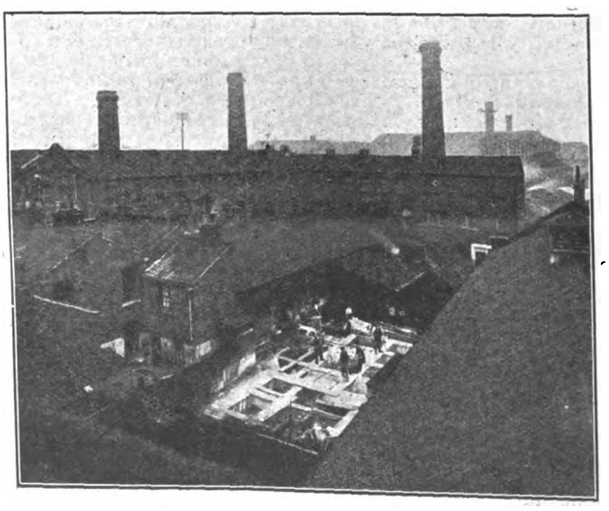
Looking first into the crust stock warehouse, we were confronted with an impressive array of tanned leathers of great variety, the range including most of those that are dear to the heart of the bookbinder, such as moroccos, Persian goats, Persian sheep, pig skins, calf skins, hides, roans, basils and skivers. The leathers are piled on the floor as seen in the illustration, and they are sorted out as required and sent on to the dye house to receive appropriate colouring.



The Worship Street Offices.



Works Entrance at Alscot Road.



A Bird's-Eye View of the Works.

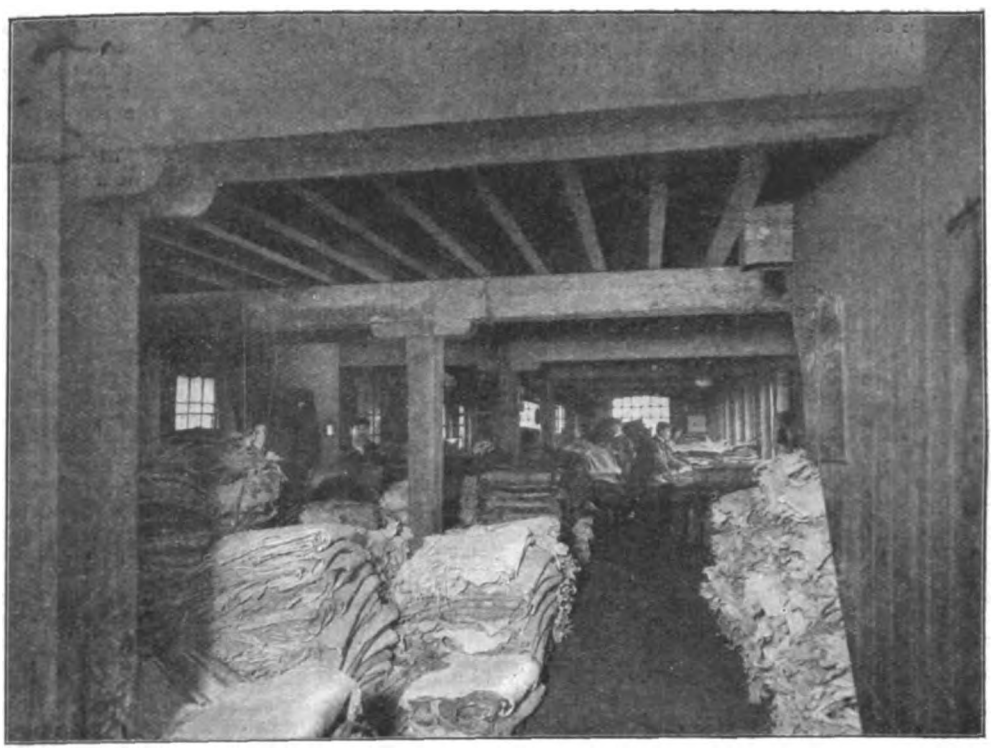
In the dye house the skins first go into large revolving drums, known as "tumblers," in which they are thoroughly cleansed. They pass then into "paddles," which are large troughs containing the dyeing liquid and fitted with revolving paddles (reminiscent of the paddles of paddle steamers), by which the skins are thoroughly tossed and turned through the liquid, so that the dye is uniformly applied. From the paddles the skins are placed in large trays to await the drying process. Superfluous moisture is next removed by pressure, this being done either by machinery or by hand. The machines for the purpose might be roughly described as great mangles, with special toothed rollers, designed to scrape and press the skins simultaneously. The hand worker uses a scraper which he pushes forcibly over the surface of the skin, the scraper driving the moisture before it.

After the dyeing, the skins, still wet, pass to the shaving shop where any superfluous thickness is removed by machines in which are knives revolving at 2,000 revolutions per minute, the skins emerging cut down to the required thickness and freed from irregularities. They are now ready to pass to the "stoves," *i.e.*, large steam-heated rooms, in which the skins are tacked out on wooden frames. Messrs. Nickerson Brothers are proud of their up-to-date drying facilities, which comprise steam heating and electrically driven blowers, together with ceiling fans, to ensure the circulation of gentle heat that causes the skins to dry with a pleasing softness, not obtainable by harsher drying methods.

In the fluffing room leathers are given, if desired, a velvet finish, there being machines between whose rollers the skins pass and emerge with a nap surface. For the more general styles of finishing the leathers go elsewhere, there being separate shops for bright grain finishing, plain finishing, hard grain finishing and hide finishing. Wonderful skill has been attained in the art of preparing leathers in whatever finish may be desired—smooth or rough, glossy or dull, plain or grained in any conceivable pattern. The "printing" of leathers with grains to imitate the natural grain of morocco, crocodile or other skins is an interesting feature of the leather finisher's art. Besides doing a little hand-work in this direction, Messrs. Nickerson Brothers have a number of machines which quickly and most effectively put the desired finish upon the leathers. Specially remarkable are the embossing machines, by which plain skins are turned out with the most convincing markings of morocco, crocodile, hog, hard grain, seal grain, semi-levant, large levant and so on. The embossing plates used in these machines are electrotypes obtained from impressions of the real skins and adapted to produce the natural markings most faithfully. Besides making bookbinding leathers in all these finishes Messrs Nickerson Brothers turn out a large amount of leather for other purposes—for upholstery and for fancy goods, such as bag, case, purse, and pocket book making.

In the machine shop the engineer has a lathe and other tools to make possible the carrying out of repairs on the premises, as, of course is very necessary in a works that contains a great deal of machinery. A notable feature of the works equipment is the electrical driving that has long displaced the older method of driving from shafting with steam and gas engine. At the present time 11 electrical motors, with an aggregate of 100 h.p., are at work, and additional up-to-date machinery

Digitized by Google



A Section of a Crust Stock Warehouse.

is being installed in view of the increasing business which fortunately is coming along.

A remarkable machine to be seen in the dispatching department is an automatic measuring machine. This is more or less like a mangle in form, but carries at the top a large graduated dial. However irregular may be the shape of a skin, it has only to be passed between the rollers of this machine and its exact area is registered by the pointer on the dial. Another interesting piece of apparatus used for the same purpose is Connolly's areometer, a very ingenious machine having a projecting arm which carries a vertical pencil-like piece of steel, the point of which is passed completely around the periphery of the skin to be measured, and the dial then registers the correct area.

The business of Messrs. Nickerson Brothers was founded in 1848 by the late Francis Nickerson, the first works being situated at Rephidim-street, Bermondsey. The lease of those premises expired in 1891 and in the same year the firm purchased more extensive premises, which form part of their present accommodation. Rapid extension of business led to the purchase of adjoining premises in 1898, whereby the available floor area was practically doubled. Since the War further brick buildings have been erected and are now in full operation.

The present partners in the business are the four sons of Mr. Francis Nickerson, namely: Messrs. Francis, William, Henry and Albert J. Nickerson. These, with the aid of members of their respective families, are very successfully maintaining and extending the old-established business. The firm has a notable record of steady, consistent progress, and is happy also in the fact that the relations between Messrs. Nickerson and their employees are most satisfactory, amongst the workpeople being a number who can claim long service with the firm.

Notes and News.

The State of Trade.

There has been very little improvement, if any, in the state of trade so far as the bookbinding industry is concerned. The miscellaneous section, which caters principally to users of specially made account books is extremely quiet. Among manufacturing stationers there is a dearth of definite orders and too much making for stock. In many quarters cheap contract work is being sought where normally there is no desire for its intrusion. Along with private and public users of books, the Government, through the medium of the S.O., has restricted its requirements to the lowest limit. Some of the larger banks have placed acceptable contracts, but here again the general depression in industry is responsible for slow consumption of stationery.

Demarcation of Labour.

Following our observations on female labour in bookbinding and a more uniform standard of demarcation, we note that the discussion has been taken up in another quarter. Inside the industry there is no attempt to justify the condition of anomaly which prevails. In open competition for any class of work every establishment should have a fair chance, provided that union labour is employed. To escape the restrictions imposed by the inequality of treatment which is maintained by the binders' trade union some houses have reconstructed their departments on non union lines. Mostly they have reaped the benefit of the change, but such a policy is not one to be too lightly adopted. When the binders' union realises the falseness of its position in regard to conditions of labour, and how the anomalies that exist militate against its own advancement, steps will no doubt be taken to remedy the situation. Whether the employing side of the binding industry, or that part of it which loses orders through unfair treatment, will wait the pleasure of the officials is another matter.

The Materials Market.

The market for bookbinders' materials is keeping very steady, and there are very few changes in price to record. Strawboards are the most varying factor, for practically every week the lists show a different figure. At the moment quotations for boards delivered are round about £8 5s. per ton, with the usual £1 5s. per ton extra for substance 1½ lbs. and upwards. Stocks are fairly low at the stores, and agents are not buying forward in any quantity. The demand is mediocre, but it is unlikely that prices will fall below £8 per ton except for mill orders.

Wood Pulp Boards.

White wood pulp boards are listed at £18 per ton for 60's to 400's; £19 per ton for 450's and 500's, and £20 per ton for 600's. This standard has been unchanged for months past and business has been very quiet.

Other Boards.

First-grade glazed leatherboards are quoted £19 per ton, seconds £18 5s., and a lower grade £17 5s. per ton. Unlined Dutch reed boards are on offer at £7 15s. per ton. For those unacquainted with the reed board, it is an inferior grade to strawboard, of darkish colour, rather soft and made from rushes or reeds and straw.

The Market for Leather.

Leathers are steady in price but low in demand. Principally the tanners are depending upon the motor car industry and upholstering for their business in what we may term the fancy leathers. Among the special offers that have passed under our notice recently may be cited, pigskins at 6d. and 7d. per foot, large stout skivers at 7d. per square foot, fine rough sheep at 9d. per foot, ledger basils for full binding at 8½d. per foot, anglo hides at 1s. 6d. per foot and clearance skivers at 5d. per foot. Buyers of special offers should always take the precaution of either seeing a sample skin or buying on approbation. It is impossible to judge batch value from a cutting. Some of the cheap pigskins we have heard of have not the strength of a common basil, others are so flawed as to unfit them for many uses.

Calico and Gold Leaf.

Calico is quoted from 4½d. to 6d. per yard according to quality. A very reliable grade of fine calico for bookbinders' use may be secured for 5¾d. per yard. Gold leaf is offered at 47s. per 1,000 leaves 3¼ in. square and 59s. per 1,000 for 4 by 3¼. Imitation gold leaf of a very high quality, easy working on any material can be obtained at 23s. per 1,000 leaves, 5 in. by 5 in.

Other Materials.

Cottons, threads and tapes are firm in price; the last reduction in cotton threads took place in September last. Tapes and webbing have not altered in price since the commencement of the year. Bookcloths are in the same category with some inferior grades on offer at lower than the standard cloth prices. Our own experience with cheap bookcloths has driven us back to original standards. Union buckram is obtainable at 2s. per yard with a slight reduction for large quantities.

BOOK CLOTH B&S CO. LTD

BENTLEY SMITH & CO., Ltd.

- Manufacturers of -

2, King Edward Street, London, E.C.2.

38, Faulkner Street, Manchester.

Common Colours — Art Vellums
Paper Lined Cloths — Art Cambrics
Cotton Buckrams — Art Canvas

***Speciality*—ART FABRICS.**

BOOKBINDERS' CLOTH.

London Telephone Nos. { Cent. 9751 / City 7562

Telegrams: { "Stanway, Cent., London." / "Liber, Manchester."

Digitized by Google

Imitation Bookcloths.

A new line in imitation bookcloth or leather paper came to hand recently, priced at 6d. per yard. There are innumerable grades of this type of product getting on to the market, some proprietary and some not. The parent is Duxeen, which has earned a good name and a good reputation. Manufacturing stationers and pattern card makers are applying imitation bookcloths in increasing variety. Marble paper is being used less than ever it was. The aim all round is to reduce costs to an extent which will permit popular lines to be produced and sold within very close reach of pre-war figures. To the same end the larger manufacturers are improving their equipment by adding new labour-saving machinery, which mostly comes from America.

Cheaper Book Covers?

Discussing the publishing situation with a representative of the *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. Walter Hutchinson, the publisher, was asked, "Why not paper covers?"

"English people are very conservative," was the reply, "and I do not think that they would readily take to paper covers. Besides, people usually borrow novels first and then buy those they wish to keep on the bookshelf. The public would not like paper covers; the libraries would find them impracticable.

"A flexible linen cover? Well, that is an idea certainly. But even with that I doubt if there would be so great a reduction in the cost as you imagine. Binding contributes one fraction only to the cost of producing a book."

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

There was a very full attendance of members at the November meeting of the Association, held on Tuesday of last week at the St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C. Mr. J. Fleming (vice-president) occupied the chair in the unavoidable absence of Mr. H. Milton (president) who is at present indisposed, and is spending a period of rest at the Lloyd Memorial Home, Deal. After the transaction of some brief routine business Mr. E. A. Clifford, the Association's honorary solicitor, gave an interesting chat entitled "Legal Oddities."

The minutes having been confirmed, the secretary (Mr. A. Cox) submitted several items of correspondence. Among the letters was one from the daughter of Mr. F. Burroughs informing the secretary of her father's illness and that he was at present in hospital. Other letters were read from Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers), Mr. H. Milton and Mr. F. J. Hess.

In connection with the correspondence Mr. W. A. Hunt proposed that a letter of sympathy be sent from the Association to Mr. Burroughs, expressing a wish for his speedy recovery.

Mr. G. J. Hellery seconded, and the proposal was heartily agreed to.

Mr. G. A. Rutherford proposed that a letter of goodwill be also sent to Mr. H. Milton.

This was also unanimously agreed to.

New Members.

The following gentlemen were next elected to membership: Messrs. A. T. Peake (overseer—forwarding department), Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd.; H. T. Sparrow (overseer—case-making and blocking department), Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd.; A. M. Taylor (overseer—binding and despatching department), Lowe and Brydone; L. N. Velton (honorary membership—newspaper despatching department), W. H. Smith and Son, Portugal-street, W.C.

To the new members present Mr. Fleming, on behalf of the Association, extended a very warm welcome.

Mr. Fleming then explained that the executive had voted 10 guineas towards the War Orphans' Fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and asked the meeting for confirmation of their action.

Mr. R. Gardner then proposed that the sum as suggested be granted. This was seconded by Mr. Smith and heartily approved.

With the warm consent of the chairman Mr. J. Dixon then made a special appeal on behalf of the War Orphans' Fund for the support of the members to a concert at which he was to preside at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington, on Saturday last. A collecting sheet was passed round the room, the sum of nearly £10 being realised.

Mr. Jones reported that the arrangements for the annual bohemian concert, to be held on Saturday, December 1st at the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall, were complete.

Mr. Fleming appealed strongly to the members to co-operate with Mr. Jones and the concert committee in making the event a huge success.

Mr. Clifford was then called upon for his address, which proved most interesting. Under the appropriate title of "Legal Oddities" Mr. Clifford dealt in humorous and reminiscent fashion with his subject. He first introduced to his hearers some very curious legal cases that came before a Birmingham Court in the 17th century, and then recounted many amusing anecdotes surrounding the lives of great personalities connected with the Bench and the Bar of to-day and also of former periods

Mr. Fleming moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Clifford, which was seconded by Mr. Fox and very cordially carried.

Printers' Managers and Overseers (PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

Nomination of Officers and a Lecture.

With the president, Mr. S. M. Bateman in the chair, and a fair attendance of members, the November meeting of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' (Parent) Association took place at the Old Bell, Holborn, on Tuesday of last week. The salient features of the occasion were the nomination of officers and council for the new Association year and a lecture by Mr. John Acton, a member of the Association's council.

Two candidates were elected to membership, namely, Mr. J. Gemmell (Henderson and Spalding, Ltd., Sylvan-grove, S.E.), overseer litho department — proposed by Messrs. W. R. Torrance and R. F. Metcalfe; and Mr. C. R. Roberts (Sutley and Silverlock, Ltd., Blackfriars-road, S.E.), works manager—proposed by Messrs. W. W. Shaw and J. H. Whitworth.

The meeting readily gave its approval to a recommendation of the council suggesting that a sum of £10, the Parent Association's share of the allocations made by the delegate meeting in respect of the Association's journal, should be divided between the editor and the general secretary.

Prospective Officers and Council.

The next business was the nomination of candidates for the council and offices, and the following nominations were duly made: President, Mr. R. H. Berry (Chichester Press); vice-president, Mr. A. H. Wilson (H. J. Goss and Co., Ltd.), also Mr. F. W. Hume (Samson, Clark and Co., Ltd.); trustees (2), Mr. J. C. Pugh (Whitehead, Morris, Ltd.), Mr. G. Phillips (Odhams Press, Ltd.); treasurer, Mr. C. Durston (Roberts and Leete, Ltd.); general secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle (Crowther and Goodman, Ltd.); financial secretary, Mr. W. H. Gill (William Reed); hon. technical secretary, Mr. A. E. Jarvis (Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd.); council (8), Messrs. S. M. Bateman (Newnes and Pearson Printing Co., Ltd.), E. G. Bausor (Newnes and Pearson Printing Co.), C. W. Brown (George Barber), T. G. Carne (Caledonian Press), C. W. French (Shield and Spring), T. B. Lapworth (*British Medical Journal*), L. C. Mennell (London School of Printing), A. T. Walters (Fleetway Press), W. H. Wicken (*Electrical Review*), the other (standing) members of the council being Messrs. J. Acton (Hygienic Bag Co., Ltd.), E. H. Campling (Avenue Press), G. H. T. Freeman (Chancery-lane Printing Works, (Ltd.), E. Hutchins, C. Northam (Ferrestone Press), R. Simpson (Centropress, Ltd.), and G. S. Waller (Haycock Cadle and Graham, Ltd.).

The vice-president, Mr. R. H. Berry, having moved into the chair as Mr. Bateman had to leave early, reminded the members of the whist drive to be held on November 27th to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Association. He then called upon Mr. Acton to address the meeting on "The Braille Printing 'System' at the National Institute for the Blind: A Standardised Basis and its Advantages."

System in Braille Printing.

The subject of Mr. Acton's lecture proved to be, not the technical process of Braille printing, as some had thought from the title, but the organisational methods or working routine, whereby Braille work is ordered, put through the different departments, and charged out on completion, at the National Institute for the Blind. The lecture did not lend itself to an extended report, Mr. Acton's remarks being largely in the nature of detailed explanations in connection with printed forms exhibited to his audience. Some points, however, may be mentioned as of special interest.

The speaker's description of the Braille routine must have been rather fascinating to those of his audience who, as printers' managers, had been struggling for many years with the difficulties attending the effort to reduce labour and expense in a general printing office by the standardising of operations and materials. Of course, several factors conduce to make the organisation of Braille work a simpler matter; as a general rule only one standard class of paper in varying weights is employed, and there are no inks and colours to cause anxiety; moreover, the the styles of printing are very limited as contrasted with the vast range of styles and sizes of types with which the general printer has to deal.

Mr. Acton told of a very thorough and effective system of organising, and it was interesting to hear of the perfect precision with which one department co-operates with another, and how the recording and timing of all operations are accomplished with remarkable promptitude and uniformity. It was stated that the business manager is enabled on Tuesday morning of every week to have before him full details of the previous week's working, including labour costs, value of material used, value of production, and the percentage of labour and materials to the value of production. The manager is able also to foresee the exact effect which the curtailment of certain work would have on the balance-sheet. Departmental overseers know in the morning of any day what work is due to be done during the day, what further work could be undertaken, or what particular jobs would have to be put aside in order to accommodate any given piece of extra work.

Stress was laid upon the earnestness of the blind workers, as well as upon their skill and their willingness to adapt themselves in co-operating for the benefit of the community as a whole. Although the handicap of blindness doubtless has something to do with this characteristic, Mr. Acton urged the superior effectiveness of a spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness as against the spirit of competition and coercion.

At the conclusion of Mr. Acton's address the chairman expressed his appreciation of the interesting and informative character of the lecture.

Mr. E. W. Whittle discussed several points, emphasising the curiosity the speaker had aroused, and expressing a wish to see for himself the process of Braille printing.

Mr. S. A. Dawson cordially conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Acton, his motion being seconded by Mr. L. C. Mennell and heartily supported by those present.

The proceedings ended with a response from Mr. Acton, in the course of which he remarked upon the willingness of the National Institute for the Blind to allow public inspection of their work, and suggested that it would be easy to arrange for a visit to the institution by a party of managers and overseers.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

A Bookbinding Machine.

In a machine for fixing covers to the stitched or sewn copies of magazines, pamphlets, and the like, as patented by Mr. G. W. Young, two oppositely reciprocating carriages are employed, one carriage receiving the book and passing it back downwards over a glueing wheel and thence over a table where the cover is automatically applied, after which the book is received in the second carriage and passes over a smoothing roller before being automatically released to a conveyer. Means are also provided for automatically

FIG. 1.

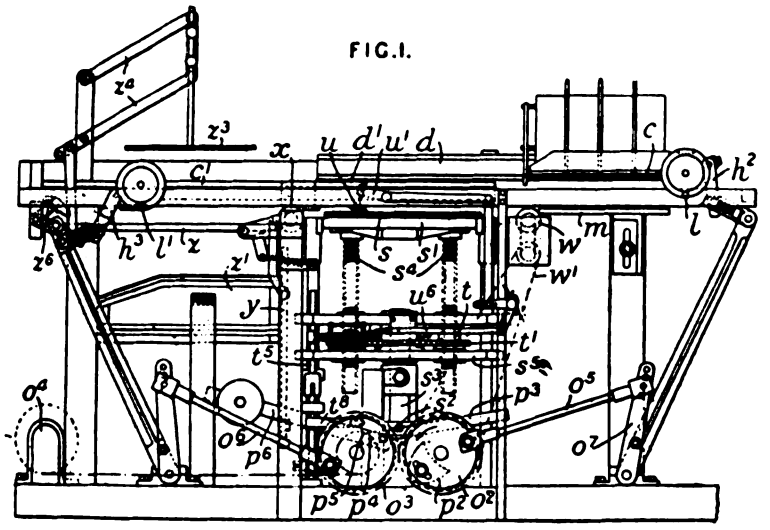
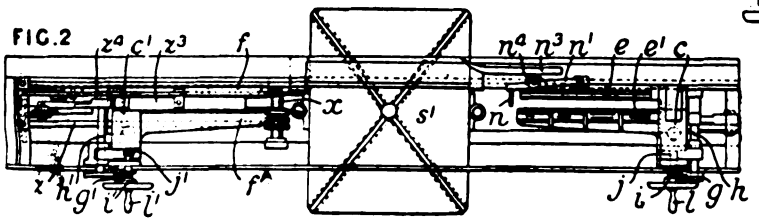
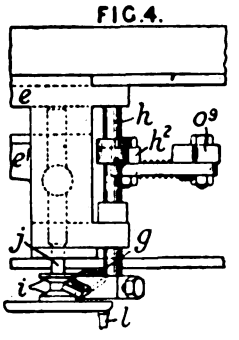


FIG. 2



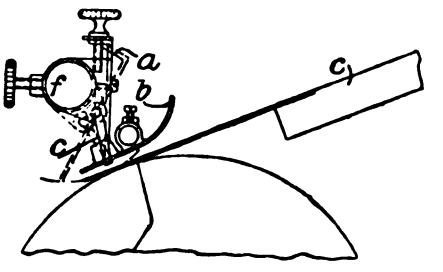
adjusting the height of the table carrying the covers, to compensate for the decreasing height of the pile as the covers are removed. The carrier c at the receiving end of the machine reciprocates along a horizontal guide bar d under the action of links h^2, o^9 which are actuated by a lever o^7 and connecting rod o^8 driven by a gear wheel o^2. The wheel o^2 engages a similar wheel o^3 operating the carrier c^1 at the delivery end through the link system o^6, h^3, the two gear wheels being driven by a motor o^4. The carrier c^1 reciprocates along a guide d^1 at a lower level than the guide d of the carrier c, the two guides overlapping above the table s^1 carrying the pile of covers s. Each carrier c, c^1 has a relatively fixed jaw e, f, Figs. 2 and 4, and a movable jaw e^1, f^1 which is opened or closed as necessary by a cam g, g^1 carried by a rocking arm h, h^1 and engaging a collar i, i^1 on a slidable spindle or rod j, j^1 connected to the relatively movable jaw. The spindles j, j^1 have a screw-threaded portion engaging a nut, and can be rotated by handles l, l^1 to adjust the amount of opening of the jaws for books of different thicknesses. When the carrier c returns to its receiving positions its jaws e, e^1 are open to receive a book, but as soon as its motion is reversed and it commences to travel towards the glueing roller w the link h^2 rocks the arm h causing the can g to close the jaws. A table m is adjustably mounted below the jaws at the receiving end in order to position the back of the book at the correct level in the feed carriage c. A positioning stop n, Fig. 2, carried by an arm n^1 pivoted to the jaw e, is disposed across the inner ends of the jaws when a book is inserted, being held in position by a roller n^4 carried by the arm n^1 and pressed inward by a curved rail n^3 against the action of a spring at the pivot. On the advance of the carrier the roller leaves the rail and the spring forces the lever n^1 and stop n clear of the jaws. The glueing roller w is rotated in a vessel of glue by a gear w^1 driven by the gear wheel o^2, the glue being kept liquid by a hot water receptacle. The movable table s^1 carrying the colours is adjustably supported by two screw-threaded spindles s^4 engaging nuts t in a crosshead s^5 and linked together by a chain and sprocket gear t^1, the table being progressively raised by the rotation of the spindles s^4 by a pawl and ratchet operated by a spindle t^5 and lever arm t^3 oscillated by a cam on the driving gear wheel o^2. The crosshead and table are raised as a whole when a cover is applied, by a cam p^2 on the gear wheel o^2 engaging a lever p^3 and thereby raising an arm p^5 engaging a collar s^3 on a spindle s^2 supporting the table. After applying a cover the table falls again under its own weight. In order to regulate the rate of compensating adjustment of the table when covers of different thicknesses are employed a finger u resting on the uppermost cover is connected through levers u^1, u^2 to a spring-controlled arm which prevents engagement of the feeding pawl when the rotation of the spindles s^4 is to be checked. After the cover has been applied the jaws e, e^1 open and the book is received in the jaws f, f^1 of carrier c^1 and passed over a roller x which presses the back and has adjustable side flanges to press the side portions adjacent to the back. To prevent creasing of the leading edge of the cover the roller and its supporting lever are momentarily depressed against the action of a spring by an arm p^6 on the rocking-arm p^4 engaging a rod y linked to one of the arms of the roller support. After the cover has been pressed the gripping jaws automatically open, and the book falls between a pair of cover-folding bars z on to an inclined and pivoted delivery table z^1. The discharge of the book may be assisted by a plunger plate z^2 supported by links z^4 actuated through a lever z^6 by the carrier-operating lever. The book may be drawn between creasing rollers before its release, to form a crease or groove in the cover adjacent to the back to facilitate opening. According to the provisional specification the book is delivered on to a revolving band or tape conveyer, and passing between automatic guides is deposited upon a base or support and clamped by a descending platen. Its edges are then trimmed by cutters before it is delivered into a hopper.

FIG. 4.



Quick Sheet Feeding.

To allow sheets to be fed by hand quickly to a printing-machine, patented by Messrs. E. and G. Schleifenheimer, the front stop a is used in conjunction with an auxiliary stop c which is projected through an opening in the



guide b when the stop a is moved by the movement of its shaft f to the position shown in dotted lines. As soon as a sheet is taken by the cylinder grippers, the next sheet can be registered against the stop c before the return of the stop a. Each sheet is finally registered by the stop a.

GEORGE HARRISON (Agencies) Ltd.

32, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Selling Agents for—

NOL SWEDEN

BOARDS

The Largest SWEDISH FIBRE BOARD MILL specialising in the Making of Bookbinders' Boards.

TEN TIMES THE LIFE OF MILLBOARD.
FORTY PER CENT. LIGHTER IN SPECIFIC WEIGHT.

Samples and Prices on Application. ***TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.***

Digitized by Google

Esparto Paper Mills, Ltd.

Meeting of Debenture and Preference Shareholders.

At the invitation of Mr. Charles Diamond, a holder of £5,000 of debenture stock and 2,500 preference shares, a meeting of similar holders in the Esparto Paper Mills, Ltd., was held on Thursday afternoon at the Hotel Cecil, London, Mr. Diamond himself taking the chair. At first it looked as though there would be but a small gathering, but in the end the accommodation in the Grand Hall was well filled.

Throughout the proceedings were fairly amicable. Once or twice the chairman had a little argument with a speaker, but the breeze soon passed over.

Opening the meeting, the chairman explained his reasons for calling his fellow holders together. He was prompted by the fact that they had half a million or thereabouts at stake, and in view of circumstances that had arisen he thought it desirable to bring the holders together to see what could be done to account for the depreciation of the shares in the market and to relieve the situation if possible.

Mr. Diamond went on to pay a high tribute to the technical knowledge of Mr. Wallace, the managing director of the company, and described the mills as the best in the world for making esparto papers.

The telegraphic reply which Mr. Wallace had sent to the invitation to be present at the meeting was read, in which that gentleman said he considered the action in calling the meeting most prejudicial to the best interests of the company. At Cannongrove they were developing the property as anticipated ten years ago. The balance-sheet and report for the period ending October would be issued in four weeks time, and the general meeting would follow, when all legitimate inquiries could be fully dealt with.

Mr. Diamond proceeded to read a letter which he had addressed to the managing director, in justification of the action he had taken and asking one or two questions, which, he said, he had a right to ask.

He was strongly of opinion that there should be a body of independent directors to control the affairs of the company, and he mooted the suggestion that a small committee of representative men might be appointed to get at the facts.

Mr. Wright, who said he was a holder of ordinary shares in the company, described Mr. Diamond's action as premature, seeing the annual meeting was to be held in a month's time, when it would be found that everything was satisfactory.

In answer to Mr. Bruce, the chairman referred to a proposal of the company to go into the business of coating papers, which he appeared to think was a precarious undertaking and which if unsuccessful would be a great strain on the resources of the company.

The discussion then settled round the question of appointing a committee, some concern being felt at the thought that at the general meeting the powers of the debenture and preference holders would be nil.

The chairman remarked that if the directors gave private information to ordinary shareholders they would surely not refuse it to a representative number of men appointed at a meeting of that kind.

Eventually it was agreed *nem. con.* that a small committee be formed.

There was a widely expressed desire that Mr. Diamond should serve on the committee, although he expressed a wish that, if possible, having taken the original action, he should drop out.

Bowing to the wishes of the meeting, Mr. Diamond asked any gentleman present who had sufficient interest to communicate with him through his solicitors, Messrs. Calder, Woods and Pethick, Lincoln's Inn, and he would take steps to bring a few of them together with a view to formulating a few simple questions and communicating with the directors so that they might have something definite to do when the annual meeting took place.

This course met with the approval of the meeting, which terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

In connection with the above meeting the directors of the Esparto Paper Mills, Ltd., caused the following statement, dated November 7th, and signed by the secretary (Mr. A. Carter), to be circulated to the shareholders:—

"The attention of your directors has been drawn to a circular which has been sent to debenture holders and shareholders in this company inferring that the appointment of a receiver for debenture holders and note holders in Becker and Co., Ltd., in some way prejudicially affects this company, Esparto Paper Mills, Ltd.

"I am instructed to say that this company is not under the management of Becker and Co., Ltd., and is in no way affected by the receivership above referred to.

"The business is in a thoroughly sound and prosperous condition, as will be shown in the first balance-sheet of the company for the period ended October 31st last.

"An addition is being made to the company's plant, which has long been in contemplation, and which it is confidently believed will add considerably to its profits when completed, and there is no question of the company being hampered for lack of capital, neither is there any question of experiments."

Irish Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

Receiver and Manager Appointed.

In the Chancery Division, last week, Sir Basil Mayhew was appointed receiver and manager of the Irish Paper Mills Co., Ltd., of Dublin. Mr. James Neville Marsden was co-defendant with the defendant company.

Mr. Bischoff, for the plaintiffs, the National and Provincial and Union Bank of England, said they were holders of debenture shares. Under the debenture trust the defendant company was required to make an annual provision for the redemption of the debentures. On July 1st the company should have expended £6,456 in this way, instead of which they had only purchased shares of the nominal value of £4,200. The plaintiffs' security had, therefore, become enforceable.

Mr. Harold Christy, for the company, admitted the default.

Mr. Justice Tomlin suggested that as this company was associated with the others already dealt with, it might cause difficulty if the same receiver was appointed, supposing some conflict arose between them.

Mr. Bischoff said Sir Basil Mayhew was engaged in investigating all these matters, and it was hoped that some form of reconstruction or arrangement would result. If, however, there were any conflict of interests, the Court would be asked to appoint another receiver. Counsel further explained that it would be necessary for the receiver to act also as manager, because the defendant company owned a mill that was only partly closed.

His Lordship agreed, and said it must be understood that the manager did not develop the business beyond what was now being done without permission of the Court.

Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd.

After having existed for more than half-a-century, the business of the Inveresk Paper Mills was turned into a public company in September, 1922. Its first accounts afford a very pleasant contrast to the difficulties that are having to be faced in the paper trade in other directions. One important fact that has operated in favour of the company, no doubt, is that, as was pointed out in the prospectus, contracts for raw materials since the end of 1921 have been entirely at current prices, the undertaking thus being free from the effect on values of the slump of that year.

The first accounts to be issued since incorporation cover a period of slightly more than twelve months to September 30th last. Gross profit was £67,500, and after allowing £10,000 for depreciation, net was returned at £36,300, which compares with £49,000 in 1921-22 and with an average of £24,700 for the four pre-war years. Thus the ordinary shares are enabled to receive 10 per cent., requiring £9,500, after £10,000 had been carried to reserve and £11,400 is left in hand. The £150,000 of 6½ per cent. first mortgage debentures, which were issued at 95 and stand now at 97, together with the £125,000 of 8 per cent. cumulative preference which were offered at par and are priced at present at 20s. 3d., were placed by Messrs. G. Haswell, Veitch and Co. —*Financial Times.*

Paper Contract Dispute Settled.

A settlement has been made in reference to the action of Henry Featherstone and William Harold Walbrook against William Penman for alleged breach of agreement, the accounts of the defendants being accepted as correct. It will be remembered the matter was referred to the Official Referee (Sir E. Pollock), and it is now ordered—"That all further proceedings in this action and reference be stayed, terms of settlement having been agreed between the parties as follows: (1) The plaintiffs paying to the defendants the sum of £384 13s., being the amount overpaid by the defendants to them as per the account rendered by the defendants to the plaintiffs. (2) The plaintiffs paying the further sum of £15 7s. to the defendants towards their costs incurred in the reference. (3) Each party paying their own costs of action."

Cropper and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Stephen H. M. Killik, J.P., chairman of Cropper and Co., Ltd., at the annual meeting last week, referred to the removal of the company's factory from London to Thatcham. In dealing with the accounts, the chairman said it was disappointing that a loss had been sustained, although the figures were substantially better than for the previous year. The preference dividend had been paid, which left a debit of £9,500 to be carried forward. As to their allied businesses they had the practical control of Colthrop Board and Paper Mills. An additional board machine of the latest and most efficient type had been installed. Containers, Ltd., which enabled the company to supply container boxes to their customers, had now turned the corner, and showed present working operations gave a satisfactory return on the capital. Some interesting particulars of the factory at Thatcham were given by the chairman.

AN Advertisement is always working.

WIPES
- for -
STAMPERS
(PILGRIM MAKE).
For the Waite & Johnson Presses

Stocked in all the usual widths, with diameter 9", Core 2" round.

Pilgrim Wipes have stood the test of many years, and the special features that made them the most economical are still maintained at pre-war standards.

Pilgrim Wipes can only be obtained through:—

M. W. RAGGETT
23, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1
And BEECHEN GROVE, WATFORD.

Telephones:
London—City 4105. Watford—Watford 900.
Telegrams:
"Paprika, Cent, London," "Paprika, Watford."

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Insetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

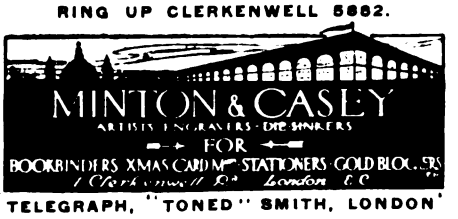
R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

BOARDS
LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.
DEXTRINE
AND
COLD GLUES.
Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.
Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.
BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.
HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
MANCHESTER.

When Writing Advertisers
PLEASE MENTION
"The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

GENERAL & COMMERCIAL PRINTING TO THE TRADE.
G. M. BATTLEY,
832/834, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.15,
and 423, NORWOOD ROAD, S.E. 27.

RING UP CLERKENWELL 5862.



TELEGRAPH, "TONED" SMITH, LONDON

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

Nickerson Bros.
(ESTABLISHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.2,
AND
Alscot Road, Bermondsey. S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S A. Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, WORSHIP ST., LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

Japanese Earthquake.

Effect on the Local Paper and Pulp Industry.

Destruction of Stocks and Future Demand.

Writing from Osaka, Japan, on September 21st, our correspondent says:—

By the recent disastrous earthquake many kinds of merchandise stored in the warehouses and "go-downs" of Tokio and Yokohama sustained serious loss. The destruction of paper was particularly serious, a considerable quantity having been stored in preparation for the customary fall demand. So far as can be gathered all paper stored in the warehouses of Tokio and Yokohama was totally destroyed, with the exception of that in one of the Sumitmo warehouses, where it is calculated about 1,000,000 lbs. of paper was stored at the close of July this year.

While it is quite impossible to give the exact figures of the total loss of paper, it can be stated that at the end of July the total quantity stored in the nine principal warehouses in Tokio and the six largest warehouses in Yokohama was estimated at 43,600,000 lbs., representing a value of 5,900,000 yen. This figure represented half of the total stocks of paper stored in all the business warehouses in the country.

In addition there has to be added the paper owned by paper dealers in Tokio and Yokohama, and it is calculated that out of 161 dealers in Tokio only 11 escaped the disaster. Assuming the loss in this direction to be 7,000,000 lbs., it is suggested that the total loss of paper sustained by the recent catastrophe would come to something like 55,000,000 lbs.

It might be thought that such a great destruction of paper would immediately affect the relation of demand and supply. However, it has to be understood that none of the paper mills located in the suburbs of Tokio sustained serious damage and that stocks of paper amounting to 10,000,000 lbs. remains intact. On the other side of the account, the recent consumption of paper in Japan amounted to 65,000,000 lbs. a month, Yokohama and Tokio taking 50 per cent.

The question which arises is to what extent the demand for paper will be reduced by the disaster. With regard to printing paper, only three of the houses consuming this class of paper escaped damage, the majority of printing establishments being demolished by fire. The calculated consumption, therefore, will be reduced by one-third. If these estimates are correct, it is thought the stocks of paper kept at the mills in the suburbs of Tokio can amply meet the supply for one month.

So far as the paper mills in the neighbourhood of Tokio are concerned, these were little damaged by the earthquake, while those at the foot of Mount Fuji and in the Hokkaido were not damaged at all.

It is the congestion of shipping which will particularly affect the transport of paper, but on the whole it is anticipated there will be no shortage of supplies by reason of the recent catastrophe.

Turning to the wood pulp situation, it is understood that stocks of pulp have largely been burnt. Total stocks stored at the business warehouses at the end of July were given as 21,010 tons in Tokio and 9,207 tons in Yokohama. It is calculated that about 96 per cent. of the total stocks in the two areas were destroyed, while compared with the stocks in the whole of Japan the quantity destroyed is estimated at 57 per cent. The high prices of pulp and paper in Japan, compared with those for overseas markets, were responsible for the exceptional quantity of stock being in hand.

Owing to the little damage sustained by the paper mills, the home demand for pulp is not likely to diminish to any great extent. However, two pulp factories—one in Korea and the other in Yalu—which had been out of operation for some time, are expected to resume manufacture very soon, the output representing 25,000 tons per annum. There is, therefore, no danger of the supply of pulp falling short of the demand.

Papermaking in Scotland.

In a lecture in Aberdeen on "The Production of Paper," Mr. James Strachan, of the Donside Paper Mills, referred to the present position of the industry.

The paper mills in Great Britain, he said, on full output, were capable of making about a million tons of paper per annum, which was much less than our consumption of the commodity. At the present time, he was afraid, they were not making half that quantity. The inflation of German currency had created a situation that enabled foreign competitors to dump paper in our markets cheaper than we could make it. Many mills were entirely shut down, and many more were on the verge of closing. He was glad to say that the largest consumers of paper in Scotland had stood by the home mills, and refused to buy foreign paper. The colonies also had stood by us, and Australia had given us a substantial preferential tariff.

Future Prospectively Good.

In spite of these difficulties, the future of papermaking in this country was prospectively good, and at the present time new mills were being built against future demands. The world could not do without paper, and Britain must hold her own and keep her reputation, wherein papermaking was of the best.

Papermaking could be classed as one of the national Industries of Scotland. We made about a fourth part of the total British production, and the Scottish papermaker was found all over the world. Aberdeen was one of the most important centres for Scottish papermaking. In this district we had five important mills, four on the Don and one on the Dee, making all kinds of paper, from newspaper and wrappings to fine printings and writings. Their combined output was over 50,000 tons per annum, and even at the present lower prices of paper, was worth approximately two millions sterling.

MR. J. CARLSJO has been appointed manager of Elof Hansson Agency Ltd. He had previously been connected with the firm, as well as with Mr. Elof Hansson's Paris office.

German Duties on Paper Goods.

By an Order dated September 29th, the Customs duties on the following paper goods (Category XI.) were increased by 50 per cent. as from October 25th. The figures represent the new rates of import duty in gold marks per 100 kilogs. (220·46 lb. avoir.):—

Wall-paper and borders for wall-paper of all kinds of paper, 72.

Manufactures of paper, cardboard, cartonpierre, wood pulp, cellulose, vulcanised fibre, papier-machie, so far as they are not included in preceding Tariff numbers, also hardened paper wares: not combined with other materials, or simply combined with wood or iron: Of the papers specified in Nos. 657 or 658 (picture paper, border paper, open-stamped paper, etc.), or wholly or partly covered with such paper; articles provided with applied, painted or galvano-plastic metallic coating, or with metal impression and finely painted wares; articles pressed or otherwise formed of paper-mache, also hardened paper wares, dyed, lacquered or varnished; lamp shades, lanterns and other fine or fancy articles (except flowers), 90; flowers (blossoms, petals and buds), 300; other manufactures, 45; combined (or wholly or partly covered) with yarns or textile wares of any kind, with wax wares, finely moulded, with semi-precious stones, mother-of-pearl, ivory, celluloid or similar moulding materials or gilt or silvered common metals; embroideries on paper or cardboard, 210; combined with materials other than those above-mentioned, so far as they do not become liable to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination, 72.

The duties on the following paper wares have been doubled, and are now as shown (in gold marks per 100 kilogs.):—

Impressions obtained by any process unless included under Category XII., also picture paper, including impressions obtained on paper or cardboard by the so-called copying process; border paper and cardboard, coloured or black or ornamented in any manner; of several colours, even stamped or bordered with colours, gold or other metals, 20.

Paper and cardboard, including those mentioned in No. 657, ornamented with hand paintings, pressed natural flowers, photographs or otherwise, 40.

Paper and cardboard wholly or partly covered with spun wares of any kind or with external or internal layers of spun wares of any kind, or of wire gauze, 48.

Playing cards of any form and size (in addition to internal tax), 600.

Letter paper, post cards and envelopes in receptacles of paper, pasteboard or wood: In receptacles entirely or partly covered with leather or yarns (wholly or partly of silk) or trimmed with such materials, 140; in other receptacles, 88.

Albums, wholly or partly covered with leather or spun wares of any kind, or trimmed with such materials, or combined with celluloid, or similar moulding materials, 32; other, 16.

MR. S. E. THOMAS (governing director of Edwin Thomas and Co., Ltd.), as the result of his recent trip to the Continent, has accepted the sole agency for London and district for Mr. G. H. Buhrmann, 28–34, Keizersgracht, Amsterdam.

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone*: BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Digitized by Google

British Paper Survey.

News-Print the Only Bright Spot.

A survey of the paper industry in the United Kingdom reveals few bright spots. The only one, in fact, is that represented by the news-print mills, which, according to one view, have orders sufficient to keep them fully employed for the whole of the winter. So encouraging has been the position in this section of the industry that printing mills have, according to a writer in *The Times* (Trade Supplement), turned their attention temporarily to news-print.

The same authority observes that the esparto mills are less favourably placed than they were a month ago, when orders in hand provided good employment for two months ahead. The best mills are booked up for three to four weeks only, and some of the smaller makers are becoming anxious about the future. Esparto grass has hardened a little in price, despite which there are one or two mills cutting their prices an eighth of a penny per lb. in order to induce business.

Mills making wood pulp papers are experiencing great difficulty in keeping their machines in operation. There are exceptions, as in the case of mills with standing orders for special papers used for certain purposes. On the other hand, quite a large number of mills are working very irregularly or are on short time, while in at least three or four cases the situation is becoming critical in the extreme.

Fine Paper Section.

In the fine paper section conditions are rather better, but still far from satisfactory. Foreign and colonial demand is fair, but the home market is steady on a low level. Inactivity in the commercial sphere is responsible for the slow consumption of the better class papers. A general improvement in every class of trade is necessary to bring orders back to their original volume. Some of the larger manufacturers and wholesalers are performing very useful spade work abroad, some of the results of which are already being realised. Time will bring the fuller reward for the efforts that are now being made to extend our fine paper service in foreign and colonial markets.

Following reference to the serious condition of the wrapping paper section, we are told that among the hand-made paper mills, all of which are situated in the southern half of England, trade has fallen away slightly of late. Very few of the mills are keeping all their vats going, and some are at present closing down Thursday to Monday. The demand for account book papers is fairly good, but, as most of the mills have accumulated good stocks, it is merely a question of working these down. The hand made mills do not make sufficient use of publicity as a means of extending the scope of their business.

COPIES of the Brusewitz Directory, 1923, to the paper and pulp mills of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, are now ready, and may be obtained from the publishers of the *World's Paper Trade Review*, Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, price 18s.

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec. of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr. H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)

Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bank 5414-5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd., for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES

Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities **£1 1s.** per annum.

A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department.
"Selling by the Printed Word,"
every month.

PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C.2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,

PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'
ESTD. 1840. BINDERS. Phone CENTRAL 716.

LOOSE LEAF BINDING ..a.. Speciality.

Send us your enquiries for
LOOSE LEAF CATALOGUE COVERS.

11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C. 4,
and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E. 1.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Digitized by Google

Obituary

Mr. S. G. Hough.

The tragic death of Mr. Sidney George Hough in the hunting field last week removes a well-known and highly respected personality from the paper and allied industries. Mr. Hough, who was 60 years of age, resided at Springhouse Park, Theydon Bois, Essex, where he had an estate of some 400 acres. Mr. Hough was senior partner in the firm of Robert Hough, paper stock merchants, and chairman and managing director of the Limehouse Paperboard Mills, Ltd. For very many years he was associated with the firm of R. Hough which was established in London-street, Ratcliffe, London, E., by his father, the late Mr. Robert Hough, who passed away at the age of 84 years in September, 1920. The business was in 1909 removed to Hough's Wharf, Narrow-street, Limehouse, where in 1912 the board mill was erected, mainly through the initiative of Mr. Sidney Hough. The deceased gentleman was gifted with great business acumen; and although in recent years he had rather relaxed attendance at the offices in Limehouse, he continued to take a keen interest in the progress of the undertaking. With regard to the board mill, in which he took deep concern, there are at present on the way important extensions, which it is hoped will be completed by Christmas. These extensions to the existing plant and machinery aim to increase the output by 20 per cent. It is interesting to note that when the mill was first built the output was about 60 tons a week, and it has since then been increased to 150 tons. With the extensions which are now in progress it is hoped to raise this figure to 180 tons per week. While aiming at improvements with regard to production, the increasing demand for boards is also being met in other directions. In recent years, for instance, new pasting machinery was installed, which makes it possible to increase the caliper of the board from ·045 to 3/16ths of an inch. While these developments were taking place under the regime of Mr. Sidney George Hough, that gentleman was very greatly assisted in the practical working of the mill, as well as of the paper stock business, by his two sons, Mr. Sidney Harold Hough and Mr. Alan Dudley Hough, who will continue to carry on the undertakings as before. The third son, Mr. Cecil Hough, is concerned with the management of the estate at Theydon Bois.



THE LATE MR. SIDNEY GEORGE HOUGH.

Apart from being very widely known throughout the country through the Limehouse Paperboard Mills and the firm of Robert Hough, the deceased gentleman had a very big reputation in sporting circles. His chief interest lay in Arab horses, with which he took numerous prizes in all parts of England. Last year his stallion Shahzada won the endurance test for Arab horses. He was also a breeder of Jersey cattle, his herd being among the finest in the country. In his younger days he was an enthusiastic lacrosse player, being a pioneer of the game in the South and South-West of England. As captain of the Woodford Club, he led them to be champions of the South of England four years in succession. He was also a keen lawn tennis and golf player, at which games he won many distinctions. Mr. Hough took a great interest in the village in which he lived, and was chiefly responsible for the founding of the Theydon Bois Workmen's Club, of which he was president at the time of his death.

In all the circles in which he moved, Mr. Hough was held in the very highest esteem. He was a man of wonderful energy, and in spite of his three score years he rode regularly to hounds, besides playing tennis and indulging in other forms of sport. He thoroughly enjoyed his life, and his only regret was a little falling off in the dexterity which characterised his efforts in his younger days.

His untimely death came as a great shock to his relatives and friends, but to none more so than to his widow and three sons, the family tie being very intimate and real. The funeral took place on Nov. 3rd, at Theydon Garnon Church, the ceremony being attended by a very large gathering representative of the multifarious interests with which the deceased gentleman had been connected. The church, indeed, was too small to admit all who desired to attend, and it is calculated that some 500 people were present. The service was of a simple character, the bearer party being furnished by employees on the estate, while the majority of the workpeople at Limehouse also attended.

Mr. Thomas Hankinson.

Mr. Thos. Hankinson, secretary of the Falls Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Beetham, Westmorland, has died under distressing circumstances at the age of 66 years. He was found unconscious on the road near Lindal Hill, Cartmel, on Sunday week, with his motor-cycle on top of his body. At the inquest the medical evidence showed that the deceased gentleman, who had only been riding six months, had fatty degeneration of the heart, and was liable to expire at any moment. The doctor suggested that he had a seizure and fell from his machine. There was nothing on the road to cause an accident. A verdict of accidental death was returned. Mr. Hankinson was connected with the wood pulp trade in its early days, being for many years with Messrs. Thos. Newall and Co., Manchester.

Wm. Macintyre, Junr., & Co., Ltd.

On Friday evening, October 26th, the workers of the Blackhall Paper Mills, Paisley, met in the Royal Oak to do honour to Mr. Allan Kerr, manager, who had been in the employment of Wm. Macintyre, Junr., and Co., Ltd., for close on 50 years. Mr. John S. Allan, managing director, occupied the chair, accompanied on the platform by Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Allan, Miss A. R. Joss, secretary, and Messrs. James S. Chrystal, Allan Kerr and Thomas Fulton.

Mr. Allan, in a short address, commented on the prosperous year which the firm had just completed, stating that while dull times were being experienced in most industries Blackhall Mills had been able to maintain full time during the past year.

During an interval in the programme, Mr. John S. Allan called upon one of the older employees, Mr. John Allan, to make a presentation on behalf of the workers, of a wallet of Treasury notes, and Mr. John S. Allan, in the name of the directors, also presented a writing bureau.

In a few words, feelingly expressed, Mr. Kerr replied, thanking the workers and the firm for their handsome presents.

Mr. Chrystal, the firm's Scottish agent, also took the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of Mr. Kerr, and, supplementing Mr. Allan's remarks, stated that the work being carried on in Blackhall Mills was an antidote to anything in the nature of "ca'canny e"

A varied programme of song was carried through, to which Miss Turner, Mr. J. S Barr and Messrs. John S. Allan and D. S. Allan contributed. Thereafter a very enjoyable dance took place into the early hours of the morning, Mr. Fred Holt performing the duties of M.C. very capably.

Striking testimony as to the value of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer":

"Please put us on your Subscription List for an additional 2 copies of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. We find the contents of such help andguidance that we feel that our representatives should each have a copy regularly each week."

M. Co.

The Subscription rate to this journal is only 13/- per annum, post free, for 52 issues.

Why not send in your subscription now?

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS

OF

PRE-WAR QUALITY

AT

POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,

LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (52 ISSUES) THIRTEEN SHILLINGS.

QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUE—DECEMBER 6, 1923.

PUBLICITY AND PRINT

are inseparable. One could not exist nowadays without the other.

Newspaper Publicity is a necessity to the modern business. Publicity must, however, be undertaken systematically with the right journal or journals—journals with a recognised reputation.

The selling power of space depends upon a reputation backed by results, and these results must tell every time. Reputations are, however, not made in a day.

It has taken some forty years to establish the present-day reputation of the **Quarterly Export Issues** of the

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

At the present time this Journal is the recognised overseas medium of the Printing and Allied Trades.

It circulates among buyers in the following markets:

Australasia	**China**	**South America**
India	**Japan**	**Canada**
East Indies		**United States**
West Indies		**South Africa**

RESULTS

One of the most successful of our advertisers says:—

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."—O. B., Ltd.

The next issue will be published on Dec. 6.

Can you afford to neglect this opportunity of extending your export trade?

ADVERTISING RATES upon application to the Publishers:—

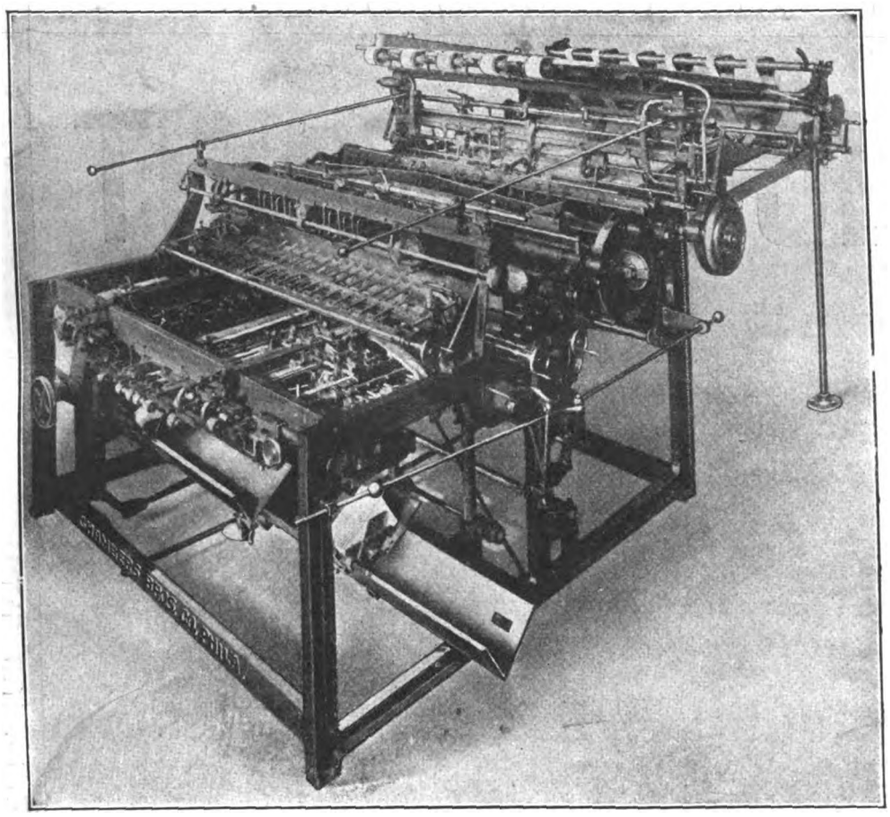
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

BOOK Your Space NOW!

THE OPEN SESAME TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (52 ISSUES) THIRTEEN SHILLINGS.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

STILL ON THEIR METAL.

Stereotype, Linotype, Monotype, Typograph & Intertype Metals for all USES and conditions of SERVICE.

T. G. & J. JUBB

JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.
Telegrams: "Metals." Telephone: 25620

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Representative for Scotland:
WILLIAM GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street, Edinburgh.

LEADS, CLUMPS and FURNITURE a SPECIALITY

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.
London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER" — "FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—November 15, 1923

Digitized by Google

DEC 6 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

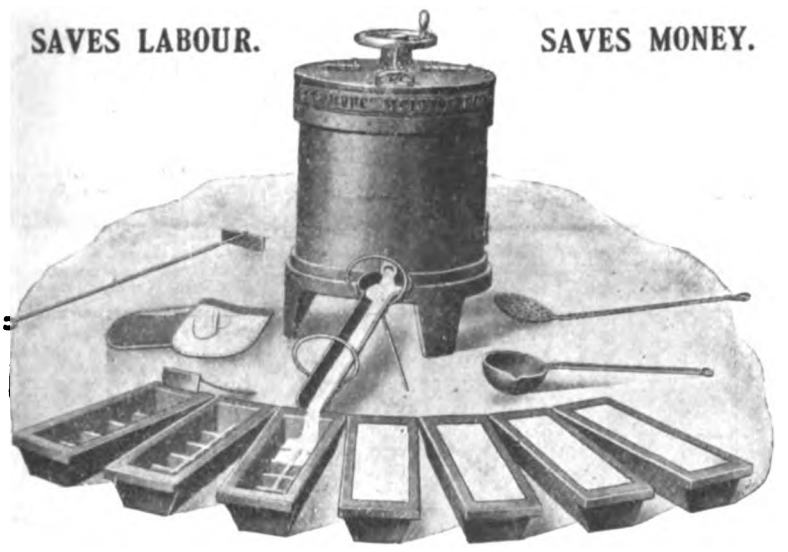
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 21. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER] LONDON: NOVEMBER 22, 1923 EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR. SAVES MONEY.



A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

Fry's Metal Foundry

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL. DUBLIN. GLASGOW.

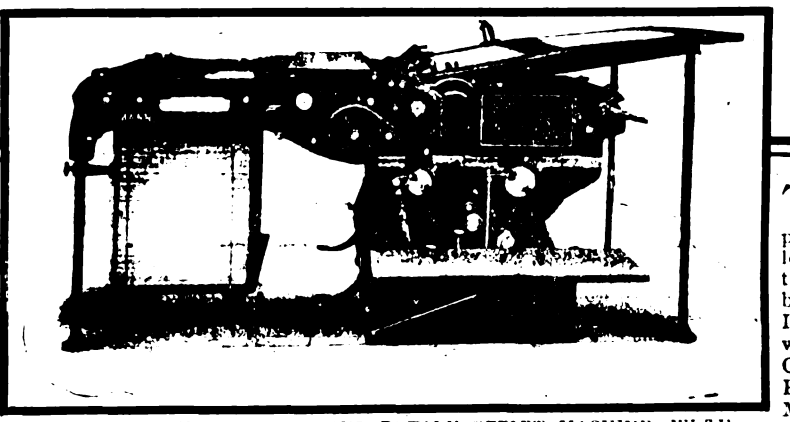
Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines).
Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

33-9

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740-42 (3 Lines).

Telegrams: "LITHOMAN-HOLB., LONDON."

WE have been Specialists in Lithographic Machinery since 1871. Today we are building Offset Machines which are absolutely the finest obtainable. All the experience our Designers have gained has been utilized to make our machines the most perfect Engineering Science can produce. Our energies and resources are used for the manufacture of Lithographic machines only. Each Machine is demonstrated by a skilled Printer and is fully guaranteed.



DOUBLE DEMY SINGLE COLOUR ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE, WITH AUTOMATICALLY LOWERING PILE DELIVERY.

THE Mann System of Inking and Damping has been proved by practical use over a long period. On all Machines the Plate Cylinder is accessible between the two motions. The Inking mechanism can deal with the heaviest of solids. Our Patent Two Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Machine is as easy to operate as a Single Colour Rotary Offset Machine. Send for our catalogue. It will be to your advantage.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.,

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:
R. COLLIE & CO. PTY., LTD., 194-196, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne 230, Clarence Street, Sydney; and at Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth.

CANADA:
TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Toronto: and at Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina.

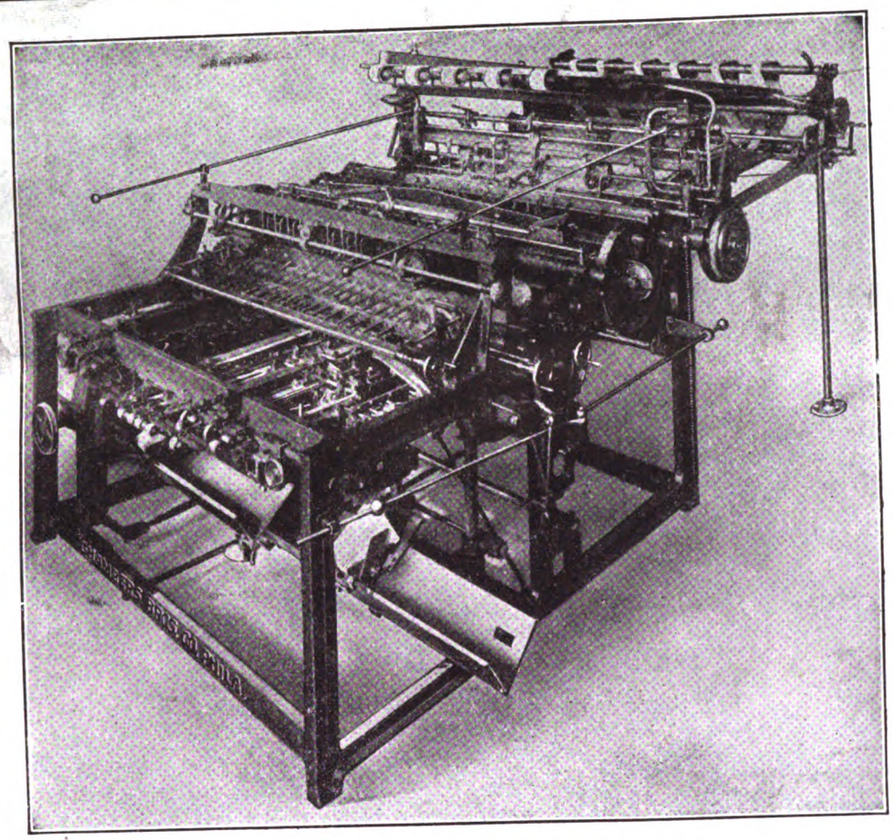
JAPAN:
FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box No. 86, Tokyo.

CABLES:—"LITHOMAN-LONDON."

ALL MACHINES ARE MANUFACTURED AT LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

ALL MACHINES ARE MANUFACTURED AT LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

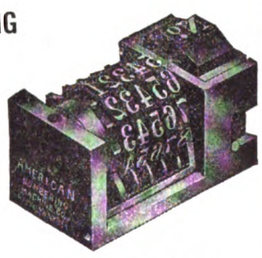
Model 30 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.



654321
Impression of Figures

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0
Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



Nº 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**
SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.
Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 21. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 22, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Photo-Mechanical Typesetting.

By W. B. HISLOP,

Managing Director, Hislop and Day, Ltd., Edinburgh.

(*Concluded from page 345*).

We come finally to the most interesting and by far the most ambitious of these machines—the Hunter-August. The inventors say that they will not be content unless they can put their machine on the market fit to compete with Monotype or Linotype on level terms as regards speed, scope, reliability, and cost. I think we shall all agree that there is no lack of courage at least, especially as existing typesetting machines of both classes are the product of years of concentrated effort, and rank among the finest mechanical achievements of the human race.

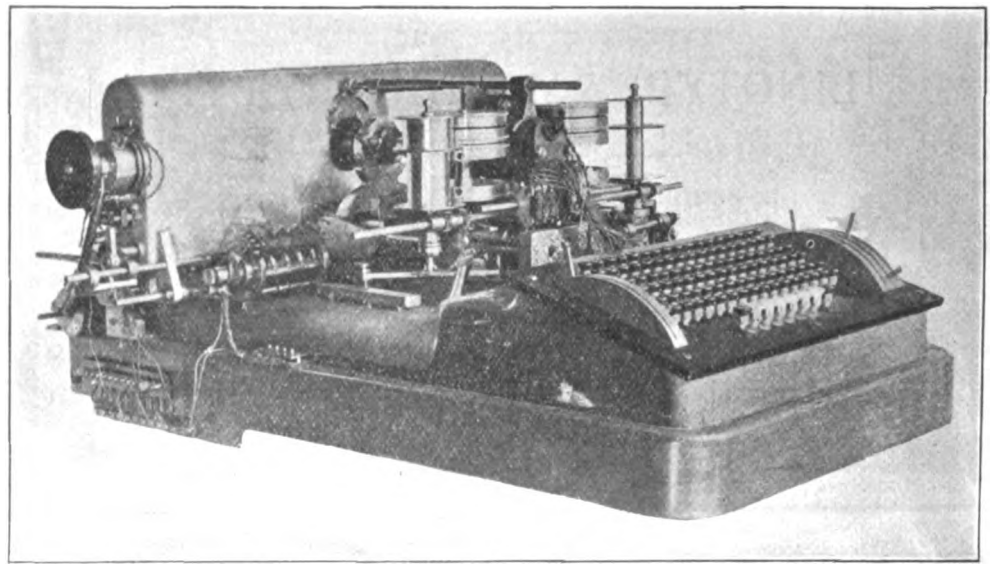
The Hunter-August Machine.

It is nearly a year since I first saw and described this machine and since then the time has been occupied by a thorough testing and improving of each part, as well as their adjustment to each other. There has been found no reason to alter any of the main arrangements, or ideas, so that the description already published still stands perfectly correct. When I first drew my diagram to illustrate the working of the machine I must have been inspired in some way, for I have been unable to improve it except by adding the position of the remarkable calculating mechanism. Time will not permit of us traversing again the ground which I covered in the description, which was given fully in the trade papers last spring (see the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* of March 15th, 1923), and I will, therefore, try to approach it from a different angle, in such a way that the one account will supplement and amplify the other.

The Hunter-August machine invites comparison with the Monotype, not only because they both set letter by letter, but because of some similarities in their operation, such as the use of paper tape perforated by the operation of the keyboard. Probably you will follow the action of this machine more readily if I first point out the chief differences between it and the Monotype. From the keyboard operator's point of view the chief difference is that the operations of calculating and checking, ingeniously simplified as they are by the drum indicator of the Monotype, are entirely absent. The size and style is directly controlled from the keyboard; a clearly printed record of the keys he has depressed is in front of him; he can readily and rapidly correct errors of mis-spelling and miskeying, by means of the keyboard itself, and he need not worry further about them. The keyboard has fewer keys than the Monotype, and its operation involves no more skill than the operation of an ordinary typewriter.

Use of the Paper Tape.

When we get beyond the surface of the keyboard the differences become too many to enumerate, but having mentioned that a perforated paper tape is common to both machines, I would like to point out the differences in its use. In the Monotype the perforations operate a pneumatic control, while in this machine they serve to open and close the circuits of an electrical control. In the Monotype the perforated record is completed, the justification perforations coming at the end of each line, and this record is run through the caster backwards, so that the machine gets the justification before the letters; in this new machine this apparently simple plan has been abandoned in favour of the calculation of the necessary justification space, line by line, by purely automatic mechanism and its transference not to the paper tape, but to a simple "storing," or, as I prefer to call it, "remembering" device, which sends it on to the spacing mechanism at the proper time.



The Hunter-August Photo-Typesetting Machine.

The paper tape is used to secure a brief time-interval between the keyboard operation and the actual photographic work. The operation of the keyboard controls three sets of electrical circuits; one actuating the tape printing mechanism which provides a visible record; one controlling the punching mechanism for the perforated record; and the one connected with the space-calculating and justifying mechanism. The visible record needs no further explanation; it plays no further part. The perforated strip travels into the contact box where the various circuits, completed through the perforations, actuate the mechanisms which bring the required letter into position for photographing, make the exposure, move the film carriage along, and bring into operation, as a space for that particular line, the value in thousandths of an inch necessary for justification which the calculating mechanism has worked out during the operation of the keyboard and stored till required.

Automatic Photographing.

The letters are thus photographed one by one on to the sensitive film, which is moved along step by step till the line is complete,

Digitized by Google

Economise by Installing

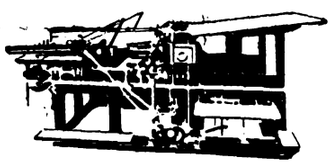
The Miehle

WHEN next you are in the market for letter-press printing machinery, fully consider the Miehle.

It may be a long time before you are again in a position to bring your press equipment up to date.

And when considering the Miehle, make a special note of the rapidity with which any job can be made ready for printing. In some cases this feature alone makes the Miehle worth two ordinary presses in actual production, but it does not cost the price of two.

Let us tell you how to economise by installing a Miehle.



LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 9 KINGSWAY, LONDON.

MANCHESTER: 4 Cannon Street.
BRISTOL: 51 Broad Street.
GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street.
DUBLIN: 15 Sackville Place

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

then run back and turned slightly to start the new line. All this is done in a perfectly automatic way by the machine, and the only reason why the operator need leave his seat at the keyboard is to change the spool of film, and that operation is exactly similar to changing the film spool of a Kodak camera—that is, it requires no dark-room.

The machine is designed to provide any size from 6-point up to 96-point by optical enlargement or reduction of the master letters carried on a long band of celluloid. This band is over thirty feet long, and carries thirty different styles of letter in three rows, capitals being at the top, lower-case in the centre, and figures, etc., in the bottom row. Any of these styles is brought into action in less than a second by moving the style letter at the left of the keyboard, while any of the ninety sizes is secured by setting one of the three levers on the right.

Before attempting to describe how the machine does these things, I wish to give you the novel principles which make this machine so interesting and, indeed, render its construction possible. The soundness of these principles is proved by the machine itself, for each principle is applied in several ways to obtain different results, as we shall see presently.

Electro-Magnetic Principles.

The first principle is that of coupled magnetic clutches. In a modern engineering shop you will find very accurate grinding machines, and when iron or steel is the metal being dealt with, the operator merely lays the pieces on the bed, turns a switch, and the pieces are instantly and immovably fixed ready to be ground. The bed of the machine is converted by the electric current into a powerful electro-magnet which attracts the iron pieces and holds them so long as the current passes. The instant that the circuit is broken the pieces are free and can be picked up or shoved to one side. Suppose now that we have this electro-magnetic bed, place on it an iron cube, and in contact with this cube but above it we arrange a second bed which has a to-and-fro movement of exactly one inch. We can easily arrange the electrical contacts so that the current is switched through the stationary bed at the end of the movement in one direction and diverted instantly through the moving bed circuit when it reaches the limit of travel in the other direction. This would cause our cube to stick firmly to the stationary and moveable beds alternately so that it would progress in steps of exactly an inch at a time. The change-over can be made instantaneous, and with the alternations succeeding each other very rapidly, I was unable to "catch it on the hop" so to speak, and make it slip.

The second principle is another electro-magnetic one in which a series of small electro magnets are used to obtain given degrees of movement either by direct magnetic attraction, or by bringing into action hardened steel cams.

I shall only instance one example, which is part of the calculating mechanism. A steel rod is required to be pushed along by small but very accurate amounts. On this rod is placed a series of small electro-magnets each kept an exact distance apart by a spring. When the current is sent through an electro-magnet, it at once attracts the one on either side of it, over-

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE ALL OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

coming the spring, so causing the row of magnets to shorten by that amount, and this amount is transmitted to the rod by the action of another magnetic clutch. To follow this farther we must go on to the third principle.

Probably you are familiar with the unit system of the Monotype and obviously a similar arrangement is required for the spacing of this machine. The unit adopted is .001 of an inch (1/1,000), but the varying sums are obtained from combinations of a series of eight fixed standards having their values arranged in the geometric progression 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128. If the circuit of 4 alone is closed, we get a movement of .004; if circuits of 4 and 64 are closed, we get a movement of .068. You will see that by using these eight standards singly or combined, we can get a movement ranging from 1/1,000 of an inch up to .255 or over a quarter of an inch in steps of 1/1,000 of an inch. This code is applied along with the other two principles right throughout the machine, and makes it possible to construct the machine with relatively few parts compared with the ordinary typesetting machines.

Calculating Justification Spacing.

The only other point which I have time to touch upon is the extraordinary device for calculating the justification spacing, and for storing that result until the photographic apparatus is ready to use it.

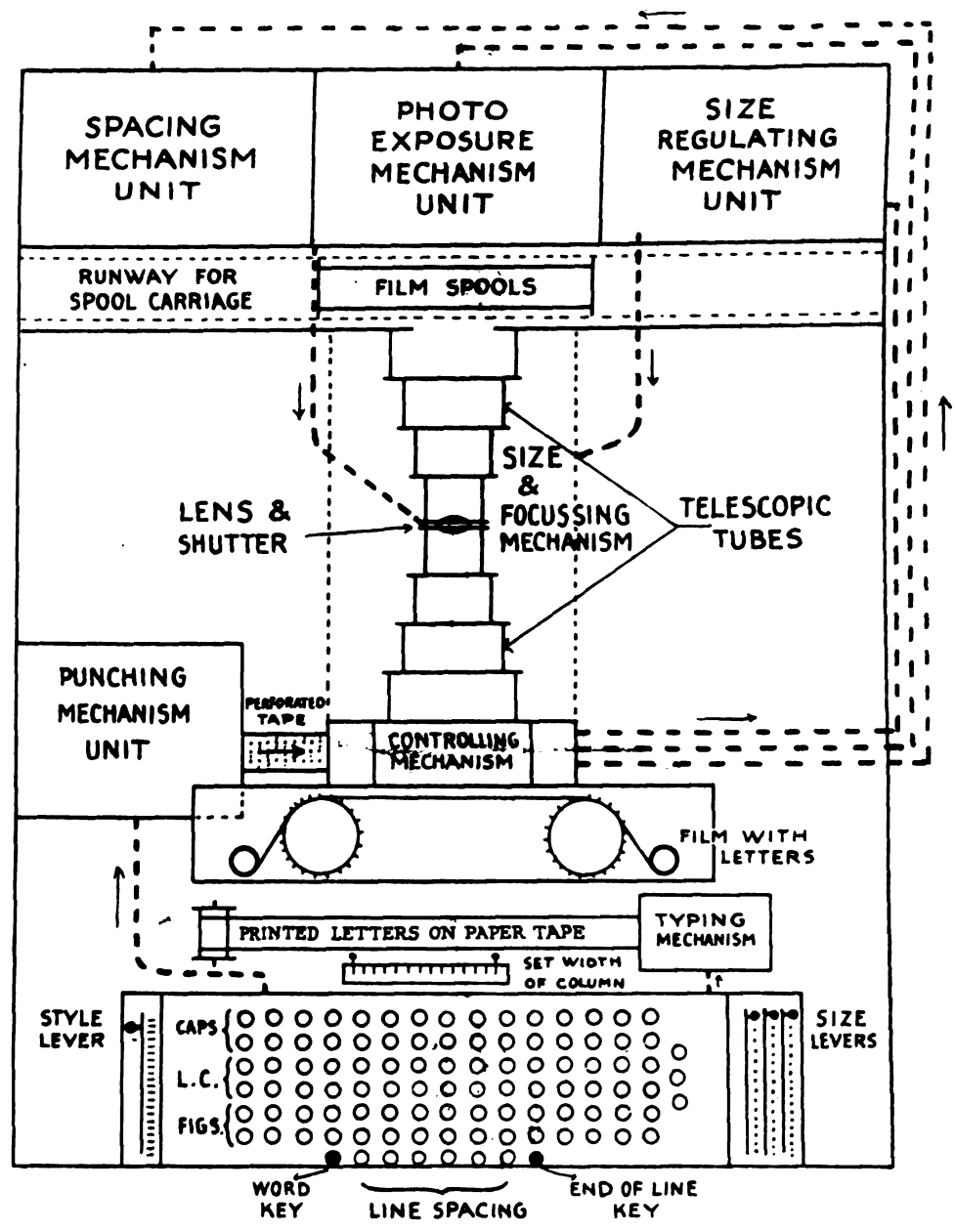
You will remember that a linked series of electro-magnets encircling a rod is employed, so that as the key is pressed it closes the circuits of the electro-magnets which correspond to the width of that letter in 24-point, and cause the rod to move along that amount. (I may remark, in passing, that all the calculating and spacing is done in 24-point, and converted to the equivalent values for other sizes by a very simple arrangement working from the position of the camera parts, which, of course, determine the size of the image.) One end of the rod is coupled to a lever having at its other end a drum, carrying on its periphery perforations in eight rows, which give the whole sequence of contacts necessary to move the spacing bar from one to 225 thousandths. The fulcrum of this lever is movable, being controlled by a cam, and the fulcrum steps along one space towards the drum every time the space key is depressed on the keyboard.

The result of this movement of the fulcrum is that if, for example, we compare its action during the setting of two lines, each containing exactly the same number of letters, to be justified to the same length of line, but the first containing four spaces while the second has eight, we shall find that, after all the symbol keys have been pressed, when the end of line key makes contact, the drum is put into gear, the lever moves to the "end of line" stop, and so causes the drum to rotate. Then we find that the drum has turned so as to close the circuits giving the justification space divided by four in one case and by eight in the other. This information is passed on by the circuits to the storing mechanism, or "memory box" as I like to call it. The apparatus is extremely simple, consisting merely of four rows, each consisting of eight little electro-magnets, one for each row of perforations on the drum. When any of these magnet circuits is completed through the drum, it pulls down its armature and so switches in the circuit actuating the cam in the spacing mechanism, expressing that particular measurement as movement. This switch, or switches, remain down until the line whose justification it "remembers" has completely passed through the photographic apparatus, when it is cleared, and waits ready to take its turn after the other three, in remembering a line again. I wish to make it clear that although these switches remain down, the current only passes through them when a space perforation in the paper tape finally completes the circuit. This device allows the keyboard to get three full lines ahead of the camera, and this could readily be increased, if necessary, by increasing the number of rows of eight magnets.

There are many other extraordinarily ingenious, yet simple, devices I could describe, such as the automatic sizing and focussing, the adaptation of the three principles I mentioned to the control of the movements of the master film and the film carriage, the adding of half the width of the last letter to half the width of the next to get the correct amount of movement of the sensitive film, and so on; but, absorbingly interesting as these details are, I must leave them now, and draw a few general conclusions from these various inventions.

General Conclusions.

None of these machines is ready for general use as yet, but each of the three promises to fill a certain field. As we have seen, the Dutton and the Bawtree machines make it probable that photography will soon successfully invade yet another field—that of the artist. The machines are simple, comparatively inexpensive, and their product can be directly applied to existing



printing methods, letterpress, litho., or gravure, without any disturbance.

As to the much more ambitious Hunter-August machine, I do not wish to prophesy. At the moment its use would mean a considerable change-over, even for the lithographer, but things are moving rapidly, and if it can be carried along till it is successfully placed on the market, I anticipate that by then, even by this time next year, the application of photography to lithographic printing will have made such progress that conditions will be quite ready for it.

What about letterpress? Such machines as the Hunter-August have no application to letterpress as worked at present, for the cost of etching the matter into relief can never be reduced to, or below, the cost of machine setting for ordinary work. There is, however, a chance that future developments might make it possible.

Probably most of us have read the article by Mr. Louis Flader, in reply to Mr. Gamble's gloomy prophecies, and have heard of the work of Hacker, Claybourn, and one or two other American investigators, whose conclusions are that, provided our printing surface is perfectly flat and of correct height, and the cylinder perfectly true and correctly adjusted, we can not only dispense with elaborate make-ready, but will print perfectly with very little impression pressure. As Mr. Hacker wittily puts it: "The impression should be a 'kiss' without a squeeze, if you can imagine such a thing."

So far as I know, none of these gentlemen has studied the problem of inking with the same exhaustiveness, and if it is possible to get the press adjusted to the extreme degree of accuracy which Mr. Claybourn claims, it should be an easier matter to adjust the inking rollers similarly so that, as the printing surface must be perfectly flat, we could use rollers perfectly true, and possessing a small fraction of the resilience of those used at present. Such rollers would not "dip" at all, and we could therefore logically reduce the relief of our type faces and blocks to a corresponding degree.

If we follow this a little farther, does it not suggest that the next step, were a machine like the Hunter-August available, would be to cut out the trouble and expense of bringing a composite form of type matter and blocks up to a true surface, by starting out with one surface, say of a zinc or copper plate, only slightly thicker than the lithographer uses, photograph down all the matter, etch it into very slight relief (which would be vastly more simple than etching a zinco at present) or treat it by the amalgamating process of Mr. Ronald Trist, draw it taut round the drum of a rotary machine and compete in speed of running with the offset press on level terms?

I would like some further evidence before I go the whole distance with Mr. Claybourn, but there is no doubt that "make-ready" is the great handicap of letterpress printing, and I am perfectly sure that more careful adjustment of the machine, and a higher standard of accuracy in mounting, particularly of electros, would render most of the "make-ready" superfluous.

The letterpress printer must work with a higher degree of precision throughout, and with the greater efficiency which will certainly follow, I see no reason to doubt the continued vogue and prosperity of letterpress printing.

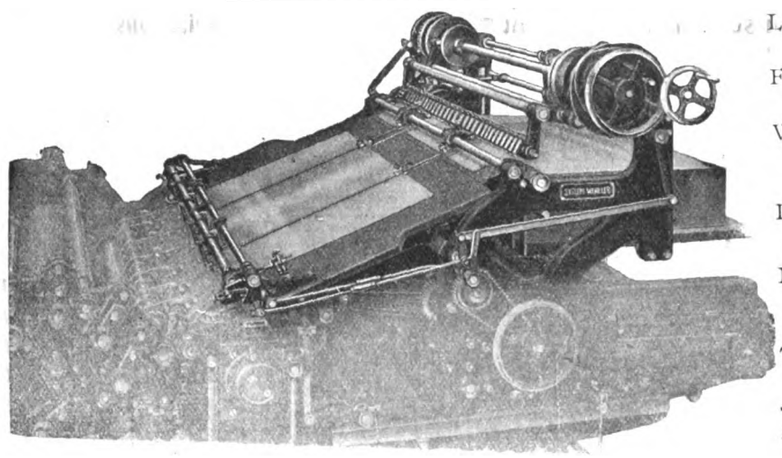
Digitized by Google

— SIMPLICITY —

The Keynote of the WINKLER Automatic Feeder.

Simplicity also means efficiency. Simplicity permits quantity production at moderate cost. The WINKLER Feeder, through its simplicity and absence of confusing adjustments has set a new standard of value, combining the utmost efficiency and reliability with a remarkably low price. Standard parts are used exclusively for the construction.

SWISS MANUFACTURE



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of printing machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs, and therefore suitable for short runs.

No tapes or friction wheels, and therefore no marring of colours or setting-off when working colours or backing up.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London

Telephone No. 858 GERRARD (4 lines).

□ □ □ □

NOVELLO & COMPANY, LTD.

General Printers & Bookbinders

SPECIALISTS IN TYPE MUSIC & MUSIC ENGRAVING

Large producers of Hymn and Tune Books, Vocal and Orchestral Works. Proof Reading by competent musicians. Customers advised on best method of production.

Jobbing, Concert, Catalogue & Commercial Work

BOOKBINDING FOR THE TRADE

PAPER, FLUSH, CLOTH, AND LEATHER WORK

Printing and Bookbinding executed in our own Factory by a highly skilled Staff of 250.

NOVELLO WORKS,
HOLLEN STREET, SOHO, LONDON, W.1.



The Election won't wait for you!!

IT'S not a long stretch to Polling day. *And Election jobs mean working against time.* Stock up with Winstone's Special Inks *now* and be ready for the rush when it comes along. Winstone's Special Election Inks reduce to a minimum the possibility of a "hold-up." And you can't afford delays in the run where *speed* is the vital factor.

'PHONE!
Central 8630 (4 lines) or
WIRE!
Fulgency, Lud, London.

Large stocks held for immediate delivery.

B. WINSTONE & SONS, LIMITED.
Makers of Printing Inks Since 1848.
100-1, SHOE LANE, E.C.4



Digitized by Google

East London Master Printers.

Enjoyable Evening with Mr. Colebrook.

The Association of Master Printers of East and North-East London has lately been arranging some specially interesting evenings for the discussion of trade subjects, and attendances have been steadily growing. Still further progress was shown at the November meeting, held on Wednesday of last week at the Langthorne Restaurant, Stratford, a record number of printers assembling to meet Mr. Frank Colebrook, who delighted his audience with the racy and informative fashion in which he tackled the subject of "The Small Printer—Problems and Opportunities."

Those present first spent a social half-hour round the tea-table, and then Mr. G. F. Tomkin, a vice-president of the Association, took the chair, and, after the dispatch of a few items of business, called upon Mr. Colebrook, whom he introduced as being known to every printer in London, and probably almost as well known in the provinces.

Mr. Colebrook accordingly addressed the meeting, and, after a short jocular preamble, settled down to his subject proper. Mr. T. D Hawkins, the energetic secretary of the Association, had issued an attractive synopsis of what the speaker was expected to say, and Mr. Colebrook bravely endeavoured to adhere thereto. In this he was for the most part successful, though his natural fertility of word and thought led him off into a by-path or two of classical citation and anecdotage, in which, however, he had his audience appreciatively with him.

The Small Printer.

Briefly referring to his own experience as a small printer more than a quarter of a century ago, when he was the proprietor of a local newspaper and used at times to take a hand at composing and the feeding of his quad royal perfector, the speaker went on to say that no disparagement was implied in the term "small printer." Some of the printing that had made the greatest name in the world had been done in quite small establishments. Caxton naturally started in a humble way, and so small were the beginnings of printing that in the first decades of the craft it was thought satisfactory if 25 sheets were properly printed in an hour. Improvement upon this low standard came only by degrees and after a long period of time. Printers all started small, he said, and he thought no one present could name any printer who had opened his printing house in a big way.

About the time when Caslon was cutting the types that made him famous, Witherby's started as quite small people. The earliest Waterlow, John Waterlow, was once employed at Witherby's; he started in business for himself as a law stationer near the Mansion House. He apprenticed his famous son, Sydney, to letterpress printing, and his other son, A. J. Waterlow (grandfather of Sir William Waterlow), to the then new craft of lithography. Taking the two sons into partnership the firm made a start as printers, and though the speaker did not claim exact knowledge as to just how that start was made, it was probably with only a hand press or two for letterpress and for litho.

Talking of the long hours and short pay of old times, Mr. Colebrook recommended to his hearers a perusal, of the preface particularly, of Watson's "Story of Printing," an octavo volume of 1723, of which there is a copy in the library of the St. Bride Institute. Deploring the shoddy printing that was being turned out in his time, old Watson drew attention to the bad conditions obtaining in the trade, and remarked that he would rather give a crown a day (evidently a prodigious wage for the period) to one who would take care of his types and do honour to his press, than eighteen pence a day (apparently something like the ordinary wage) to workers like some of those then employed. If a man would work 18 hours a day, he was reckoned a "choise" workman, said Watson, who protested that they worked their men too long and paid too narrow wages.

Another interesting example cited of small beginnings was Charles Whittingham, Mr. Colebrook telling the story of how the first Charles Whittingham was financed by his acting as a London agent to the provincial friend who sent cabbage and other seed to London for sale, and arranged a very long credit for his young printer salesman. A start was thus given to what later became the famous Chiswick Press, a printery that was responsible for the revival of the Caslon old face type and which won the signal honour of a costly and beautiful monograph by the Grolier Club of New York telling the story of the Chiswick. Some facts were recalled, too, of Benjamin Franklin's early days as a small printer before he became prominent in public affairs. The well known London firm of Cooper and Budd was also referred to, Mr. Colebrook relating that when the founders, two compositors, started with a capital of £50, with a platen and a small quantity of type, the first week's profits amounted to about 3s. 4d., but at the end of the second week they congratulated themselves on doing very well with a profit of about 37s.—the only little drawback being, however, that that money was never paid. (Laughter.)

Practical Suggestions for Difficult Times.

Coming down to practical suggestions of importance to the small printer of to-day, Mr. Colebrook first suggested that in difficult times like the present the small printer made a mistake if he thought he could not afford to attend meetings of his fellow printers. He would miss too much; moreover he might have to do singly things the Association would do collectively; so he might not even save time. A point stressed was the need for the delegating of work. Having found a man capable of responsibility as works foreman, the master printer should have a little pluck and allow him to gain his experience even possibly at some slight loss now and then. By having a reasonable amount of trust in the foreman, the employer would be free to act as traveller for the firm, and thereby provide a continuance of work.

Attention was next turned to the possibilities of suggesting to potential customers work that could be done with benefit to customer and printer alike. Remarking that anniversaries or other notable events in the history of business houses provide special occasion for publicity, the speaker instanced a striking example of a missed opportunity in the case of the North British and Mercantile Assurance Co. This great concern, after acquiring immense prestige by standing up like a rock in the San Francisco crash of 1907, celebrated its centenary in 1909. With this double story to tell, the time was ripe for a big advertising campaign, and the company, the speaker believed, was not indisposed to make big use of printer's ink. No printer, however, was alive to the opportunity with suitable suggestions, and so an occasion when thousands of pounds could have been profitably spent on publicity, was allowed to pass unutilised. Mr. Colebrook went on to advise local printers to watch for similar opportunities, and he indicated also the possibilities of suggesting the use of house organs and other printed matter where these would be to customers' advantage. The small printer, because of the personal service he could render, had special opportunities in this direction.

Value of Co-Operation.

The speaker put in an earnest plea for closer co-operation between printers, whereby one printing house could pass on to another work for which the other was better equipped. He had come to the conclusion, he said, that, on the whole, the mistakes that arose from too great confidence in one's fellow men were not so serious as mistakes that arose from too little confidence. A notable effort in the direction of co operation between prineers had been made at the start of the War. As the result of a suggestion of Mr. Colebrook's, arrangements were made at the headquarters of the Federation of Master Printers, whereby any printers finding themselves in difficulty in the discharge of work entrusted to them could appeal to headquarters and receive assistance in confidence from printers who had resources available, and whereby they might even receive other help. A warning was given against indiscriminate acquisition of plant "bargains," which at times had proved awfully dear.

Amongst other points touched upon were the advantages of keeping printing works clean and orderly; also the need for regular oversight of machines in order to guard against the development of faults which might be costly if neglected. A warning was entered against having too little furniture and too much standing matter. Mr. Colebrook closed with a rousing appeal for the facing of bad times with stout hearts and active minds, a fine passage of Milton serving well as a peroration.

The meeting being thrown open for questions and discussion, those taking part included the chairman, Mr. Buck, Messrs. Hawkins (senior and junior) and others. Further points of interest were mentioned, and the hearty thanks of the meeting were expresred to Mr. Colebrook, who was invited to address the Association on future occasions.

As a parting word the secretary reminded members of the visit to the East London District of Mr. W. Howard Hazell, president of the London Master Printers' Association, who is to address the East & North-East M.P.A. at the "Three Nuns" Hotel, Aldgate, on Tuesday, December 11th.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Brooks, H. C., and Warbey, H. F. Envelopes etc. 27,685.
Bush, E., and Bush, H. Rotary late news printing machines. 27,265.
Bush, E., and Bush, H. Fudge boxes of late news, etc., printing machines. 27,266.
Collins, S., and Ross, W. M. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 27,633.
Fortoni, L. Production or printing of music. 27,307.
Lavender, H. P. Loose-leaf binders. 26,983.
Lott, W. A. Postal envelopes. 27,333.
Pointon, J. E. Bread wrapping machines. 27,359.
Setten, R. S. Cardboard, etc, boxes. 27,618.
Shirley, F. J. Cardboard, etc., folding boxes 27,232.
Smith, J. D. Moulding units for type slug casting machines. 27,280.
Warbey, H. F. Drying apparatus for use with gummed blanks, etc. 27,686.

Specifications Published.
1922.

American Type Founders' Co. Printing press bed movements. 184,175.
Barrett, S. Machines for printing designs in varnish on tin plates and the like. 193,815
Grandjean, N. Paper-feeding device for stenographic machines. 192,050.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Matrix releasing mechanism of typographical composing machines. 205,938.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical distributing mechanism. 205,946.
Hubbard, W. G. Photographic printing frames. 205,925.
Waite, F., and Waite and Saville, Ltd. Feed mechanism for printing machines. 205,871.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Rockstroh-Werke Akt. Ges. Power printing presses. 206,159.

In connection with the progressive whist drive and dance to be held by the Stationers' Social Society at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday, December 5th, Mr. A. E. Mist, the hon. secretary, would like to hear from those wishing to attend, with number of tickets required, not later than November 30th. It is hoped members will take as far as possible equal parties of ladies and gentlemen.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

Electrotypers and Stereotypers at Dinner.

Presentation to Mr. A. Chadwell.

Conspicuous success marked the annual dinner of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Managers and Overseers' Association, held on Saturday at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly. The efforts of the stewards to secure the greatest possible comfort and enjoyment to a large gathering of members and visitors met with very warm approval. Mr. George J. Harrison was again in control of the musical arrangements, which was sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the concert. Added to this was a thorough friendly spirit which prevailed throughout the whole of the proceedings. Mr. A. Chadwell (president), who occupied the chair, was made the recipient of a presentation during the evening. Those present included: Messrs. W. Carlin (United Newspapers), J. Colmer (*Daily Chronicle* publisher), A. Cox (secretary, Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades Overseers' Association), E. Cocks (*Daily Telegraph*), John Fry, C. E. Goddard (Monnery and Co), Geo. A. Isaacs, W. J. Light, A. H. Mundey, E. J. Sparks (United Newspapers), Glen Steel, W. C. Warren (general secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), E. W. Whittle (secretary, Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association), Harry Williams.

During the dinner a number of musical items were rendered by the Salon Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Harry W. Lodge.

The Concert Artistes.

Interspersed between the toasts the contributions made by the following well-known artistes were very much appreciated: Messrs. Geo. Bolton, Emil Clare, John Humphreys, Courtney Mayverne, Harry Speller, Bernard Turner, and the Misses Nora Blakemore, Evelyn Clifford, Lillian Hurry, Kate Mayes, the Three Scamps and Mr. Charles Hardy (accompanist).

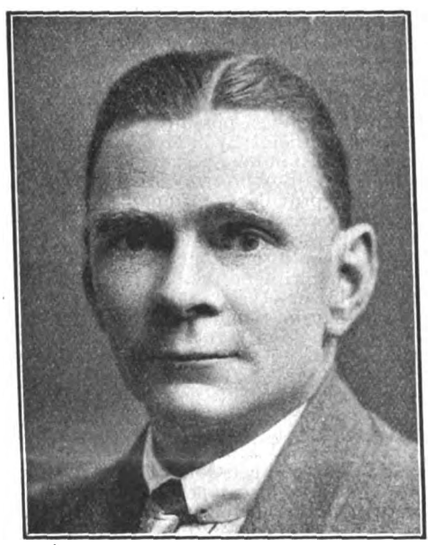
Points from Mr. Warren's Speech.

After the loyal toasts had been proposed by the chairman, and duly honoured, Mr. W. C. Warren, in submitting the "Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers and Overseers' Association," said he felt the fact that he was again asked to propose this toast was an indication of the good feeling pervading all classes of their trade. Speaking as the representative of the national organisation, he gave this toast with sincerity and goodwill. The twelve months that had elapsed since their last gathering had been difficult ones for most industries, and he thought they could congratulate themselves that their branch of the industry had not only escaped the general depression, but had met with a reasonable amount of prosperity. The secret of this state of affairs was not difficult to understand when it was remembered that the Trade Employers' Association, their own association, and those connected with the management of the Society, all realised that matters of mutual interest to the trade were more important than the magnifying of small points of disagreement. (Hear, hear.) Passing on to refer to the J.I.C., Mr. Warren said they in the electrotyping section of the trade had set up their own Industrial Council many years before Mr. Whitley issued his famous report, and no doubt a great deal of the prosperity they had enjoyed was a result of the efforts of that joint board. Two years ago they launched out in another direction, and formed a Joint Apprenticeship Committee, a step which at one time was viewed with cynical sarcasm as a utopian dream. It had fully justified its existence, and he believed it would be of the greatest advantage to their section of the trade in the days to come. (Hear, hear.) He wished to take advantage of that occasion to thank the members of the Association for the assistance they had rendered him with his festival list, which amounted to £780. Mr. Warren, on behalf of himself and those he represented, expressed also the great pleasure he felt on the recovery to health of Mr. Chadwell. They were delighted to see him there that evening. (Cheers.) Mr. Warren coupled with the toast the name of Mr. W. H. Longley.

Mr. Longley, in reply, returned thanks for the hearty way the toast had been received. To him the Association was one of his chief delights. It had been one of the happy mediums between employers and workmen, and it had been of inestimable benefit to many of the members.

The Presentation.

Mr. J. Black (vice-president), in making the presentation to Mr. Chadwell, alluded to the particular pleasure they all felt at having their president among them after his serious illness. Often the real worth of men was discovered after they had departed this life, but happily they had been given the opportunity of showing their appreciation to one they all admired while he was still among them. Mr. Chadwell's services to the Association and to the trade generally were urgently needed. For many years he had occupied his present



Mr. A. Chadwell.

position, and during that time he had brought their organisation from a very small institution up to its present standing, for he (Mr. Black) believed it had practically every foundry overseer in London and around it within its ranks. Mr. Chadwell was admired by everyone with whom he came into contact, and managers and overseers were proud to be in his company. (Cheers.)

Mr. Black then, on behalf of the Association, made the presentation to Mr. Chadwell, which consisted of a handsomely illuminated address, accompanied by a half-hunter gold watch (with fob), which bore the following inscription: "Presented to A. Chadwell, Esq., in recognition of his many sterling qualities, and as a mark of the esteem and regard with which he is held by his fellow overseers and friends."

Mr. Chadwell, who was received with enthusiastic cheering on rising to respond, thanked his fellow overseers and friends for the manificent gifts, and was all the more pleased to learn that the presentation had been supported by practically the whole of the membership. He felt the occasion to be another milestone in his life, and would always treasure the gifts. (Cheers.)

The Secretary Toasts the Ladies.

Mr. Bullett, in offering the toast of "The Ladies," said he had a pleasing but by no means easy task. It was pleasing because it was always a pleasure to dwell on a delightful subject. It was difficult because it needed the wisdom of a Solomon to do justice to the theme. Still, he would run the risk of being classed with those who rush in where angels fear to tread. He felt sure that he could say nothing in praise of the ladies that their hearts would not endorse, for to them they were indebted for everything that was comforting and gracious. Their high qualities had been summed up both by Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott in two words: "Ministering angels." (Cheers.)

Miss K. Hennen replied in a neat little speech, remarking that it had been customary at their dinners for a gentleman to reply to this toast. Now that women were working side by side with men she thought it high time they should speak for themselves.

The chairman, who complimented Miss Hennen on the admirable way in which the toast had been responded to, said that it would be a reminder to them in future years that the ladies were quite able to undertake this task for themselves. (Hear, hear.)

"Our Visitors."

In offering this toast, Mr. Jas. Miller said they were a very serious body, but that evening's function gave them one night in the year at which members could show themselves to their friends in their true colours. Whether they were good or bad ones they must decide for themselves. On behalf of the Association he extended a very hearty welcome to visitors and friends, and associated with the toast the names of Mr. Geo. A. Isaacs—who was engaged in winning Gravesend—and Mr. E. W. Whittle.

Mr. Isaacs, responding, greatly appreciated the opportunity of being present at their festive board. He had many personal friends in the Association, including their genial president.

Overseers and Technical Education.

Mr. Whittle, who also responded, said the happy evening they had spent made them wish the year would roll on more quickly. They all looked with envy on the comradeship that prevailed in the electrotyping and stereotyping section of the industry, and they watched with interest the bond of unity existing amongst their employers, journeymen and overseers. He wished that state of things prevailed in other sections of the industry. Mr. Whittle said that the three overseer associations, their own, the Bookbinders and the P. M. and O. A., had each tried to stimulate interest in technical education. His own Association had endeavoured to secure representation on the Whitley Council, but had been informed by the Labour Minister that the Council, composed as it was of the trade unionist on the one side and the employer on the other, did not see where the overseer was to sit. This refusal to grant representation they felt to be a nasty blow, especially after all the energy they had displayed on behalf of technical education. The City and Guilds of London Institute had now passed on the work of arranging the syllabus to the Education Committee of the J. I. C. without giving the overseer a voice in the matter. They were not going to sit down under the conditions that faced them. He had spent a very enjoyable evening and was glad to see Mr. Chadwell back again. (Cheers.)

The chairman conveyed the gratitude of the company to Messrs. W. M. Forsyth and A. J. Latimer (stewards), and to Messrs. Bullett and Geo. J. Harrison for the excellent arrangements they had made.

A brief reply from Mr. Harrison brought to a close another memorable event in the history of the Association.

THE PENNY POST.—Mr. W. H. Burchell governing director of the Caxton Press Ltd., writes us with a plea for the early re-establishment of the penny post for this country, or better still, for the whole of the British Empire. He suggests that delay in this matter has been caused by the recent frequent changes of Postmaster-General, and points out that Messrs. Kellaway, Neville Chamberlain and Joynson Hicks all recognised the desirability of reducing postal rates. "It now remains," he says, "for our present Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, to comply with the long-expressed demands of the public, the hopes of former Postmasters-General and the desires of our visitors, the Colonial Premiers, by re-establishing the penny post for Great Britain. . . . He has a surplus of £4,250,000 enabling him to make the concession, which might also include the half-penny post-card. . . . An appropriate date for the re-establishment of the penny post in this country would be December 1st, 1923. Should the concessions asked for not be made before the forthcoming General Election, every master printer in England, Scotland, Wales and Ulster, will be asked to obtain an assurance from every prospective Member of Parliament who asks his vote, that he will, if elected, urge upon the Government and the Postmaster-General the necessity of the reduction in high postal charges and the immediate re-establishment of the penny post in the interests of trade and commerce and the unemployment problem."

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Manchester Centre.

There was a large attendance of members at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Gates, Manchester, when Mr. F. E. Robinson took the chair at the November meeting.

Minutes having been read and passed, a letter from the general secretary, replying to a question on finance, was allowed to wait until he was able to present fuller details on his next visit to Manchester.

Officers for session 1923-1924 were then nominated.

The Ludlow.

Previous to the general meeting, Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., had permitted the members to see the Ludlow machine for display composition and the Elrod lead, clump, rule, and border caster in actual operation.

After the general business had been concluded, Mr. J. H. Nuttall said the Ludlow was a machine casting type faces on slugs. The mouthpiece and alignment were perfect and the metal could be mixed according to the requirements of the office where it was installed. Some firms had the metal pot heated electrically and they were able to adjust the heat to a nicety. The machine was so simple that any compositor with a day's tuition could work it; therefore it was a great acquisition to any composing department. Since it had been placed in the office of Messrs. Hulton and Co. it had proved itself so valuable an aid to the compositors that all desired to use it at every opportunity, being assured there was no waste of time in looking for sorts. The machine did not interfere with the work of other mechanical typesetting machines—either slug or loose types—as it created a field of its own when placed in any sized jobbing office. The large sheet of big figured tabular matter, 36 ins. by 48 ins., exhibited on the wall of the meeting room, occupied just over 20 hours to set up and distribute the matrices, correct and make up. Owing to Ludlow slugs being accurate in height-to-paper, the pressman occupied only 45 minutes in make-ready. It was possible for any printer, large or small, with an inexpensive Ludlow equipment to produce jobs similar to the one displayed. One feature, which was hardly believable to the average compositor, was the fact that a man could set and distribute the matrices and produce the job in less time than he could with ordinary types, no matter what size of face was required. No firm having a large order in hand need be limited by the meagre capacity of any type fount, or the expense of enough founts to get the result. The Ludlow would give quickly and easily all the type faces needed in any size from 6-point to 60-point including bold and extended faces. The formes could be kept standing for an indefinite period without interfering with other work passing through the office. No matter what face was used all the matrices were of one size, and that was one of the reasons for the Ludlow way being quicker than the old way of hand type typesetting. The italic matrices were so perfect that serifs were always complete without fear of being broken off. The human element in the setting of the matrices was the success of the Ludlow, there being no changing of magazines and no time wasted in making adjustments. The floor space occupied was so small that the machine could be fixed in any convenient part of the office. Any width of line could be set and evenly spaced in stages, the compositor also having ease of mind in knowing that he was sure of obtaining all he wanted without the fear of picking for sorts which was the bugbear of the majority of composing rooms. Under the new system every compositor gloried in setting up book-work, whereas he found it irksome and monotonous by the old type method. All the spaces and letters being marked, he was able to read what he was setting, and pie was reduced to a minimum. Another important point was the smooth and silent running of the machine, there being no other sound beyond a slight click now and again when casting.

The Elrod lead and rule caster, another simple machine which casts leads and rules to an unlimited length, makes it possible to have a continual supply of new material. When a job was not required for further use, type, rule and leads could all be thrown into the melting pot, as the Ludlow and the Elrod lead and rule caster supplied new and accurate materials.

In the discussion which followed Messrs. E. Bennett, Chas. N. Knowles, R. Shaw, A. J. Gyngell, Thos. Rignall, F. E. Robinson, F. Scouler and others took part.

Some of the lithographic members had an idea that they could produce a 36 by 48 tabular sheet more cheaply than on the Ludlow, but it was explained that the job would have to be set up for them before they could attempt to enlarge, and it would be much cheaper to set the job the proper size on the Ludlow.

Mr. F. Scouler moved, and Mr. E. Bennett seconded, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs. E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., Mr. J. H. Nuttall for his untiring efforts in demonstrating and explaining the possibilities of the machines, and Mr. Martin J. Slattery for literature showing the great range of type faces, etc.

WEE MAC.

City of London Printers' Musical SOCIETY.

Some 140 members and their ladies sat down to a Festival Dinner at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Saturday last, to celebrate the establishment of two £30 pensions. Mr. Charles H. Roud presided, with Mr. William Watts, J.P., as vice-chairman, and were supported by Mr. J. Mortimer, O.B.E., the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, J.P., Mr. T. E. Naylor, J.P., Captain E. A. H. Walker, Mr. J. E. Shaw, Mr. H. F. Parker, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. H. Coombs, Mr. Geo. Jones, as well as His Worship, the Mayor of Deptford, Mr. George Tams. The menu was excellent, and the speeches short and pithy.

Mr. Chas. Roud proposed "Success to the Printers' Pension Corporation" in most eulogistic terms, Mr. J. Mortimer (secretary to the Corporation) suitably replying.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman seized the opportunity early in the evening to present Mr. Roud with a certificate from the executive for his services to the Musical Society, and Mr. Roud expressed his high appreciation of the honour done him.

The toast of the "City of London Printers' Musical Society" was most ably proposed by Captain E. A. H. Walker, who referred to the pleasure that he and the members of his family found in supporting the Society, whilst Mr. George Tams, in replying, recalled the many kindly acts the committee had received from the firm of Messrs. Usher-Walker.

In the course of the evening Mr. T. E. Naylor presented framed certificates to some 14 members of the Society for services rendered, and Mr. W. Watts, J.P., the genial chairman of the executive, very aptly proposed the health of "The Chairman" and Mr. Roud very happily replied.

During the dinner a pleasing programme of music was rendered by the "Ravenslea" trio, the vocal portion of the entertainment being in the capable hands of Mr. George Hardy, who presided at the piano. The artistes assisting him included Miss Lilian Duke, a sweet soprano, Miss Kitty Lackington, a capital contralto, Mr. Herbert Pearce, with some rousing baritone songs, while the humorous side was sustained by Mr. Arthur Melrose, with his wonderful whistling, Mr. Will Thorne, with several excruciatingly funny numbers, and the well-known Cockney humorist, Mr. Will Deller with his famous "Ops."

The committee of the City of London Musical Society are to be heartily congratulated upon the success of their festival and the good work they are accomplishing.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR PANAMA.—The British Vice-Consul at Panama reports that a local commission agent is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom dealers in school books (readers, grammars, geographies, etc.) in English. Applications from United Kingdom firms for further particulars should be addressed to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1 (Ref. No. 8799/F.L./M.C. (2).

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

PROOF-READER-COMP., experienced.—Apply, by letter, C. Tinling and Co., Prescot, Lancs. 14287

Situations Wanted.

BINDING ROOM OVERSEER seeks situation; experienced miscellaneous; highest credentials; London district.—Box 14277.

COMP. (30, Soc.), Gen. Job., Illus. Cat., Display, Tabular, seeks situation; short time accepted; London preferred; disengaged.—Shelley, 8, Bertram-street, Highgate, N.19. 14279

COMP. (N.S.) seeks sit. with publishers of Foreign Languages; able to set Hebrew, Greek, Hindustani and Arabic characters.—W. D., 61, Upton-lane, Forest Gate, E.7. 14285

COMPOSITOR (Soc.) aged 26, seeks sit.; useful Jobbing Bookwork, etc.; 10 years experience.—Write, J. W., 4, Egan-street, Rotherhithe, S.E.16. 14286

MINDER seeks sit.; Two-colour, Wharfes, Platens, Half-tone, Catalogue, General and Commercial Work.—Box 14288.

Partnerships and Financial.

ADVERTISER will invest £400-£500 for ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP with WORKING PRINTER; high-class, sound business; Manchester of Liverpool preferred.—Box 14289.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

TWO MODEL No. 14 LINOTYPES (Nos. 28590 and 28591), each with 4 moulds (American body and height) and 4 magazines; practically new, having been used few weeks only; also quantity spare parts.—Offers to B., care T. Colman and Co., 3, Arundel-street, London. 14281

Miscellaneous.

LONDON FIRM with City office are prepared to make an arrangement with Provincial Firm doing all or any of the following: (1) Letterpress (including Monotype), (2) Publishers' Bookbinding, (3) Litho and Offset (4) Three-colour.—Box 14275.

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS, Protect by Trade-mark your Goods; advice and handbook free.—B. T. King, Registered Patent Agent, 146A, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4. 14278

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded
£460,000

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone. Holborn 5016.
Telegrams— "Embusy, Fleet, London."

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd

DIRECTOR F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud. London. 'Phone: 8407 City

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 18s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen. C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1923.

Printers and the General Election.

THE printing industry has good reason to know that the Election campaign is now in full swing. Printers as a class are, at a time like this, an important section of the body politic: they not only play, by virtue of their craft, a vital part in the circulation of political news and of party appeals to the public, but they are also as a whole, a very well-informed portion of the electorate, and wield considerable influence, whilst a number of public-spirited men from their ranks offer themselves for the responsible service of Parliamentary membership. Inquiry at the headquarters of the Federation of Master Printers elicits the information that the Federation regards the Election as an occasion calling for a special meeting of its council, and this meeting has been convened for to-day (Thursday). Many points of interest to the trade will there come under consideration. No difference of opinion will arise as to the need for questioning all candidates as to their views on the question of an early reduction of postal rates, and the removal of the postal restrictions on printed matter. This has an important bearing upon the problem of unemployment, as postal concessions would increase employment not only in the printing and allied trades but in commerce and industry generally. There will doubtless be unanimity, also, for pressing upon every candidate the objections to State trading in printing and the desirability of continuing the inquiry by the select committee into the results of the State printing works at Harrow and elsewhere. The fiscal issue is a more debatable matter, and we guess that this will not prove a question about which master printers will present a united front. Even apart from strong personal inclinations toward either free trade or tariff reform, printers find that self-interest gives no clear lead in this respect. Whilst many would favour a tariff on printed matter coming from abroad, it is feared that duties on paper and other requirements of the trade would increase costs and be a severe handicap to the industry.

* * *

Offset Printing and Paper.

WE were recently shown some very fine specimens of photo-litho work done on the rotary offset press. What we found chiefly interesting was a comparison of the results obtained on white and creamy papers. In point of tone contrast and general appearance, the results on the pure white paper were vastly superior to those obtained on the creamy paper. In view of the widening demand for photographic reproduction by rotary offset methods, that is so far as the higher grade advertising is concerned, paper-makers require to keep themselves conversant with the special characteristics in the paper that contribute to successful results.

Personal.

SIR GERVASE BECKETT, who will contest North Leeds at the General Election, is a director of the *Yorkshire Post*, and was formerly the editor and principal proprietor of the *Saturday Review*.

THE RT. HON. C. W. BOWERMAN has made a vigourous start with his Election campaign. He is again standing for the Deptford Division.

SIR ROWLAND BLADES, who has represented the Epsom Division of Surrey in the House of Commons, is again standing as Conservative candidate for the constituency.

SIR EDWARD ILIFFE, the Unionist candidate in the North Warwickshire (Tamworth) Division, is a member of the firm of Iliffe and Sons, publishers, of Coventry and London, proprietors of the *Midland Daily Telegraph*, Coventry, and for a long period connected with publications associated with the motor and cycling trades. He is president of the British Association of Trade and Technical Journals.

ALDERMAN JOHN BEDFORD BURMAN, the Unionist candidate in the Birmingham Division of Duddeston, is head of the printing firm of Burman and Cooper, Ltd., Birmingham, and was formerly a working journalist, being in turn reporter and sub-editor on the *Birmingham Mail*, *Birmingham Gazette*, and the *Sportsman*.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, has been adopted as official Labour candidate to contest S.-E. Southwark. It will be remembered that, although not elected to the Bonar Law Parliament, Mr. Naylor represented Southwark in the previous Parliament, making his maiden speech on behalf of reduced postal rates.

MR. GEORGE A. ISAACS, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, is again Labour candidate at Gravesend, and looks like having a straight fight with the sitting member, Sir Alex. Richardson.

MR. T. OWEN JACOBSON (of Messrs. Jacobson, Welch and Co., Ltd.) is contesting the Kennington Division of Lambeth.

MAJOR DAVID DAVIES, who is connected with a number of newspaper and printing interests, is likely to be returned unopposed for Montgomeryshire.

MR. E. E. ALEXANDER, late M.P. for Leyton, is again contesting the seat in the Conservative interest.

MR. T. A. ROBERTSON, London representative of the Bradford printing house of W. N. Sharpe, Ltd., is again contesting Finchley Division.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Harry Becker, who carried the Richmond (Surrey) seat as an independent candidate at the last general election, afterwards securing Conservative recognition, will seek re election.

Mr. Hall Caine likewise will again contest East Dorset, where he had such a sweeping victory on the last occasion.

Mr. Ernest Winterton, of the *Daily Herald* staff, has accepted an invitation to contest the Loughborough Division in the Labour interest.

Mr. W. Llewellyn Williams, journalist, is Liberal candidate for the Northern Division of Portsmouth.

Mr. Willet Ball, editor of the *Railway Review*, will represent Labour in a three-cornered fight at Luton.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor is to be entertained to a complimentary dinner in London on Sunday next, by the Irish Literary Society, to celebrate his return to an editorial chair.

Mr. H. J. Rearden, compositor, is a candidate in the by election of a Councillor tor the Kent House Ward, Beckenham.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., have promised to attend the Jubilee Celebration Dinner of the London Society of Compositors.

Councillor W. B. Wykes, vice-president of the Federation of Master Printers, attended the annual dinner this week of the British Electrical Manufacturers Federation.

It will fall to Miss Coleman, of Norwich, who has had the honour to be elected the first lady Lord Mayor, to receive the members of the Federation of Master Printers when they assemble in Norwich next May for the Federation annual gatherings.

Councillor W. Gill-Smith, newspaper proprietor, is the new mayor of Evesham.

Mr. George Tams, the newly-elected Mayor of Deptford, is a compositor employed at the *Daily Mail* office. He is a trustee of the London Society of Compositors, a member of the Council of the Printers' Pension Fund Corporation, and secretary of the City of London Printers' Musical Society.

Mr. A. E. Holmes (secretary of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation) and Mr. G. K. Naylor, whose names have for many years been included on the toast-list at the annual dinners of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers Managers' and Overseers' Association, were unable at the last moment to attend the gathering this year. Their absence, as well as that of Mr. S. W. Senior—a frequent and popular visitor to this function—was much regretted.

The returns of the examination in lithographic technology held under the auspices of the City and Guilds of London Institute indicate that Mr. E. G. Winders, of Northfield, Birmingham, has, in addition to gaining the premier position in advanced stage lithography, final grade, also succeeded in winning the Printers' Managers and Overseers' prize for best results at the 1923 examinations.

This is the first time that a Birmingham lithographic printer has succeeded in carrying the blue ribbon event for lithography with this additional prize to the City of Birmingham. Mr. E. G. Winders was a private tuition student of Mr. Joseph Goodman, of London.

Mr. T. H. Cunane, of Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., is now on the permanent staff of the Manchester College of Technology—not the Manchester University Faculty of Technology, as inadvertently stated in an earlier issue. He is lecturing to printers, dealing particularly with the printer's paper problems.

Envelope & Stationery Manufacture.

Industrial Court Wages Award.

The award of the Industrial Court in regard to the wages of women workers in London in envelope making and manufacturing stationery, which sanctioned a decrease by 2s. per week, contains some important references to the industry.

Reviewing the evidence presented to the Court by the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers and by the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, the award states:—"The envelope making and stationery manufacturing industry in its present form is a growth of the last thirty years, and its development has opened up a large new field of employment for women. The industry is largely dependent on the export of an appreciable portion of its products, more especially to the British Colonies. A substantial part of the industry in this country, possibly accounting for one-third of the product, is represented by the London factories."

It is pointed out that the reference to the Court concerned about 3,000 women employed in London, about 85 per cent. of whom were piece workers. While the work was mainly machine work, in the production of envelopes about 10 per cent. of the women were hand folders.

After remarking that the absence of organisation of the workpeople in the industry before the war was responsible for a lack of reliable statistics as to pre-war rates, the award goes on:—"Following the formation of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers, the wages agreements between the Federation and the Union continued for a time to follow the course of wages in the printing industry, but an advance of 2s. per week given to women employed by master printers in the London area in December, 1920, was not conceded and the subsequent agreed falls of wages in the two industries have not been uniform. The 'peak' rate of 49s. per week in the envelope making and stationery manufacturing industry in London was reached in June, 1920; subsequent reductions included a special reduction applying to London only, of 2s. per week as from February, 1922, and resulting from the deliberations of a subcommittee of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee, appointed on a request of the employers for a differential treatment of the London women's rate. The present rate of 38s. per week of 48 hours has existed since January 6th, 1923; in addition an annual holiday of twelve days on full pay is given, this making an addition to the employer's working costs of 4 per cent. on his annual wages bill."

The claim for a reduction of wages, it was pointed out, rested on the depressed state of the trade with its consequent unemployment.

On behalf of the employers, it was urged that the industry had to meet severe foreign competition, while London employers were further handicapped by the difference of 6s. per week, between the London rate and the highest provincial rate of wages. It was further contended that on a comparison with women's rates in other districts the proposed reduction would still leave women engaged in envelope and stationery manufacture amongst the most highly paid female wage earners.

From the employers' point of view, the most nearly analogous trades are the paper bag making and papermaking industries, the processes in paper bag-making being closely allied to those employed in the production of envelopes, whilst a number of the largest manufacturing stationery establishments have in fact grown from papermaking businesses, and have continued to be the property of, and to be operated by, papermaking firms. The Trade Board minimum rate in the paper bag-making trade is 30s. 6d. per week.

Not Comparable Industries.

Before the Employers' Federation was formed and for some time afterwards manufacturers of envelopes and stationery paid the current rates of wages of women in the printing industry, but the employers consider "that the manufacture of envelopes and stationery and the printing trade are not comparable industries in that the printing industry is essentially local; it is little subject to foreign competition; its products are not exported to the world's markets; and prompt delivery is frequently a deciding factor as against price. On the other hand, the manufacture of envelopes and stationery is a world trade, subject to intense foreign competition, more particularly from Scandinavia, Holland and Germany; and its methods of mass production depend upon its export trade and the production of stocks for retail distributors to await the convenience of the public."

Summarising the case of the unions the award mentions that the depression in trade was not peculiar to the London envelope-making and stationery manufacturing industry, but was felt by provincial manufacturers and by other trades. The union representatives contended that previous reductions of wages had been conceded with a view to stimulating trade, but had failed to do so; that the slump in trade arose out of the condition of foreign markets and a further reduction of wages would not only fail to stimulate trade but, on the contrary, would be likely to increase the depression, inasmuch as the continual reduction of the purchasing power of the workers must have a reaction on industry generally.

As to the excess of the London rate, it was submitted by the unions that the higher cost of living in London justified the difference. On the general question of comparison of rates of pay with those in other industries, the union point to the skilled nature of the work performed by women engaged in the manufacture of envelopes and stationery, and they take a comparison with the present rate of 42s. per week to women workers in the printing industry in London.

As already intimated, the Court came to the conclusion that the wages of the workpeople concerned should be reduced by 2s. per week, making the basic time rate for women in London 36s. per week, with a corresponding adjustment in the basic hourly piece rate.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

Egypt.

The British Commercial Agent for Egypt reports that the Government Press, Cairo, are inviting tenders for the supply of 4,000 kilogs. of linotype metal. Tenders must be made on the official form and despatched in sealed envelopes with the object of the tender indicated thereon, the outer sealed cover being addressed to The Superintendent, Government Press, Būlaq, Cairo. Tenders will be received in Cairo up to noon on November 30th. Tenderers are required to conform to the special and general conditions applicable to Egyptian Government contracts and to submit with their tenders a sample of not less than 200 grammes of the metal they would supply. A copy of the tender form, and special and general conditions is available for inspection at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 49), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. (Reference D.O.T. 11807 F.E./E.C.)

Canada.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Vancouver reports that a local firm is desirous of purchasing the following supplies direct from British manufacturers:—Kraft wrapping paper (rolls and flat), printing paper bonds and wove (coloured and white), book paper, onion skin, cover paper, envelopes, writing pads, notepaper, papeteries, shipping tags and tickets, pencils, erasers, rubber bands, gummed labels, blank books, memo. books, school rulers, stenographers' notebooks, carbon paper, fountain pens. (Reference D.O.T. 12236/E.D./M.C./2)

Siam.

A call for tenders by the Ministry of Marine, Dhonburi, for the supply of naval stores, includes stationery (paper, etc.). Tenders in Siamese currency received up to January 17th. (Reference D.O.T. 11568/F.E./G.P.)

The Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Berlin correspondent states that foreign newspapers, no matter what their politics may be, have been authorised to be sold in Russia.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 47s. 1½d., Pref., 24s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s. xd., Def., 6⅛, 6⅛, Deb., 18s. xd.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 4½d.; Jos. Byrom, 7s. 10½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 23s.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mt. Deb. Stk., 34⅞, 37; John Dickinson, 27s. 7½d.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 70½, 72; *Illustrated London News*, 5s. 1½d.; International Linotype, 54½; Lamson Paragon, 5½ p.c. Pref., 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s. 4½d.; Linotype A Deb., 68¼, B Deb., 68¼; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 6d., 23s. 3d.; Mansell, Hunt, 25s., 25s. 3d.; George Newnes, Pref., 15s.; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 9s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 77s., 72s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 6d., 22s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 1920, 81s. 10½d., 83s.; Raphael Tuck, 21s. 3d., Pref., 92s. 6d., 92s. 9d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16, Prefd., 10½, 4 p.c. Pref., 7⅛; Weldons, 33s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, 26s. 3d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

"DAILY MIRROR" NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend on ordinary shares of 7½ per cent., actual; same as a year ago.

"SUNDAY PICTORIAL" NEWSPAPERS.—Interim dividend on ordinary shares of 6¼ per cent. actual.

ILFORD.—Dividend of 8 per cent. on ordinary share capital for year ended October 31st, 1923 (same as for previous year).

A. B. FLEMING AND CO.—Directors of this Edinburgh firm of printing ink and chemical manufacturers recommend interim dividend of 5 per cent., actual; same as a year ago.

STAR PAPER MILL CO. (1920), LTD.—The profits for the year ended October 31st, after allowing for depreciation, reserves for rates, taxes, etc., amount to £21,043, which, added to the amount brought forward, and after deducting interim dividend paid in May last, leaves a disposal balance of £29,956. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 6d. per share, less tax, absorbing £9,687, leaving the sum of £20,269 to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES.

DALSTON PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; stationers, printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electrotypers, photographic printers, photo-lithographers, engravers, die-sinkers, etc. Private company. Directors: W. T. Abbutt and C. Forth. Registered office: 29 and 30, Ridley-road, Dalston, Middlesex.

DIRECTORY COVERS, LTD.—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares. (3,000 20 per cent. cumulative preference and 4,000 ordinary); advertising or publicity agents, contractors for advertisements and publications, circulating agents, agents for the sale and distribution of newspapers, directories, book covers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: A. A. Newman and T. M. Jones. Directors by subscribers. Registered office: Merton House, St. Bride's-avenue, E.C.4.

MODERN TRANSPORT PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £7,000, in £1 shares (4,000 ordinary and 3,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference); to adopt an agreement with F. C. Coleman, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works, printers, lithographers, engravers, advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. First directors: F. C. Coleman and W. Black. Registered office: 10, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

WHITELEY AND WRIGHT, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers and other literary works, printers, advertising contractors and agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. Whiteley and Miss N. Whiteley. Registered office: 30, Blackfriars-street, Salford, Manchester.

ACCOUNTS ORGANISATION CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; publishers, booksellers, printers, suppliers of office furnishings, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. M. Cullen and M. H. Galloway. Registered office: 132, West Regent-street, Glasgow.

BRITISH PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £6,000 in £1 shares (4,000 ordinary and 4,000 7½ per cent. participating cumulative preference); to acquire the business carried on by H. Harmer and A. G. Earle, at Bell-lane, Gloucester, as the British Publishing Co., and to carry on the business of printers and publishers of residential guides and souvenirs for house and estate agents, official guides for corporations, town councils, and chambers of commerce, and trade, hotel tariffs and souvenirs, official handbooks for golf and bowling clubs, dock and railway companies, touring guides for motor transport and steamboat companies, advertising and publicity agents, contractors, experts and consultants, contractors for advertising space in newspapers and other publications and in railways, trams, buses, cars, walls, hoardings, theatre, music hall and cinema programmes, curtain slides and films, publishers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. Harmer and A. G. Earle. Registered office: Crypt House, Bell-lane, Gloucester.

CLARKE BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital £300, in £1 shares; display and advertising contractors, advertising agents, show card, ticket and sign writers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. H. Clarke, H. W. Sanders, and F. E. Parker. Registered office: 28, Portugal-street, Kingsway, W.C.

ANDERSEN AND MCVEIGH, LTD.—Capital £100, in 2s. shares; to acquire the businesses carried on by Mrs. A. Andersen, at 33, George-street, and by Messrs. Racine and McVeigh at 36, George-street, Portman-square, W., and all or any of the assets (except book debts), and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in lace, stationery, boxes, cabinets, playing and fancy cards, paper, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. J. Cocks and C. W. Munn. First directors: C. E. M. Andersen, T. S. Chambers and Mrs. A. Andersen. Registered office: 33, George-street, Portman-square, W.1.

MISSIONARY EQUIPMENT AND LITERATURE SUPPLY, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with A. W. Nott and C. H. Smith, and to carry on the business indicated by the title. Private company. Subscribers: A. W. Nott, C. H. Smith, and W. J. Hewitt.

H. R. BISHOP, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a stamp dealer carried on by Mrs. M. E. Selby, at Kingsbury House, King street, St. James', S.W., as "H. R. Bishop," and to carry on the same and the business of printers, publishers, manufacturers of and dealers in albums, etc. Private company. Directors: Mrs. M. E. Selby and Laura E. Lowden. Registered office: Kingsbury House, King-street, St. James', S.W.1.

ALLAN'S ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares (1,000 preference and 1,000 ordinary); to take over the business of an advertising contractor and publisher carried on by H. C. Allen, at 3, Queen-square, W.C.1, as the "Holiday Resorts Agency." Private company. First directors: H. C. Allen and A. G. Brown.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

ANCHOR PRESS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £13,000 on August 9th, 1923, of debentures dated December 2nd, 1921, securing £25,000.

WILLIAM POLLARD AND CO., LTD. (printers publishers, stationers, etc., Exeter).—Particulars filed of £5,000 debentures authorised October 9th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to £12,500 debentures, covered by trust deed dated August 27th, 1926), the whole amount being now issued.

HENRY GOOD AND SON, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Satisfaction in full on October 27th, 1923, of second debenture dated March 13th, 1916, securing £1,000.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHRONICLE, LTD.—Particulars filed on November 3rd, 1923, of £2,000 debentures authorised June 26th, 1922, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

HENRY HUGHES NEWSPAPERS, LTD. (Pontypool).—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures authorised October 18th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

TECHNICAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on October 31st, 1923 (a) of debentures dated October 30th, 1912, originally securing £2,000 and (b) of second mortgage debenture dated July 4th, 1913, securing £1,500.

ANGLO EASTERN PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (London).—Satisfaction in full on October 25th, 1923, of debenture dated May 1st, 1916, securing £450.

H. F. PIMM AND CO., LTD. (paper bag makers, stationers, printers, etc., London)—Issue on October 11th, 1923, of £100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re JOHN HEWITT, printer and stationer, 7, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C., and late of 88-9, Chancery-lane, E.C.—The first meeting of creditors was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court. It appeared that the debtor commenced business in 1919 at 126, Bishopsgate, E.C., under the style of "Hewitt and Lewis," without any substantial capital, removing six months later to Chancery-lane and subsequently to Lancaster-place. In October, 1922, "Hewitt and Lewis, Ltd.," was formed and took over the assets and liabilities of the business, the debtor receiving 8,000 2s. 6d. shares and being appointed managing director. The company is still carrying on the business and no liabilities are outstanding in respect of the "Hewitt and Lewis" trading. While he was running the business, however, the debtor speculated in paper, and in order to finance those deals he borrowed at heavy rates of interest, and now owes about £12,000, against assets consisting of the beforementioned shares. The debtor attributes his failure to the adverse result of the paper speculations and to heavy interest charges. Mr. W. H. Payne, accountant, Martin's lane, Cannon-street, E.C., was elected trustee of the estate.

MUCH concern is felt among various agents in this country and by German manufacturers at the intimation of the German Government that they cannot continue to refund the 26 per cent. reparations payments deducted by the British authorities. If the threat is put into force, great inconvenience is likely to be caused.

WARRILLOWS.—Resolutions for reduction of capital in accordance with scheme approved in August last have been duly carried by shareholders. Under scheme capital is reduced from £700,000 to £270,000 by writing down preference shares of £1 each to 10s. each and ordinary shares of £1 to 1s. each nominal.

SWEDISH imports under the heading of wood goods, wood pulp, paper, etc., in the period January-August, 1923, were valued at 70 million kr., against 58 million kr. in the corresponding period of 1922. Exports in the first eight months of this year reached a value of 355 million kr., compared with 315 million kr. in the corresponding period last year.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE week's partnerships dissolved include those between J. W. Hughes and F. J. Kinman, printers and wholesale stationers. 12, Dukes-road, St. Pancras, London, under the style of Hughes and Kinman; also S. A. Miller, D. G. Coates and H. E. Fordyce, price ticket and showcard machine and accessories manufacturers, 153 and 155, Edgware road, London, W.2, under the style of The Embosotype Manufacturing Co. (incorporating the Embosograph Co.), so far as regards S. A. Miller; also H. D. Beck and C. R. Fortlage, publishers' agents, 67-69, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, under the style of Prentice-Hall (Great Britain).

THE old established business, dating from 1750, of G. W. Lewis and Sons, stationers, of Broad-street, Worcester, now comes to an end. It was established by Mr. G. W. Lewis's great grandfather, and was carried on by successive sons until it came to Mr. W. G. Lewis, who is now retiring from business.

OWING to the growth of their business Messrs. Bowering and Co., printers and stationers, have sold their premises at 20, George-street, Plymouth, and purchased a large warehouse in Union-place, to which their works will be transferred in January under the name of the Bowering Press, while the head office and retail establishment is being moved to 1, Courtney-street. Considerable additions are being made to the plant at the works.

LEEDS PRINTERS AND PROTECTION.—The Leeds and District Association of Master Printers convened a special general meeting on Saturday, for the purpose of considering Mr. Baldwin's protection proposals in their relation to the printing trade. There was a large attendance of members, and representatives were also present from Scarborough and Dewsbury. The discussion was very open, and opinions were freely expressed both in favour of and against the proposed tariffs. In the end, in view of the division of opinion expressed in the discussion, it was deemed advisable not to take a vote on the question.

STATIONERS' COMPANY.—A Livery dinner of this Company was held in the Stationers' Hall on Tuesday, the Master (Mr. Edward P. Vacher, F.R.G.S.) presiding. The occasion was to meet the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, and the gathering was strongly representative of the paper, printing and allied industries.

THE proceeds of the Flag Day held on behalf of the Printers' War Orphan Fund have already well exceeded £4,000, and contributions are still being received at 24, Holborn.

THE Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council is meeting on Thursday, November 29th, under its new chairman, Mr. E. H. Lee, amongst the topics to be considered being a new poster giving hints on health.

MANCHESTER Master Printers' Association is arranging a dinner, dance and whist drive for November 28th, and the Monotype Users' Association have a meeting of northern members in Manchester on the same day.

THE *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's Sunday News* Circulation Departments held their eighth annual dinner on Friday night at Anderton's Hotel.

A VERDICT of accidental death was returned by the Manchester City coroner at the inquest on Wednesday of last week on Richard Calvert, 30, who was employed by Messrs E. Hulton and Co., Ltd., printers, of Manchester, as a labourer. Calvert was helping in placing in position a heavy printing press, and this dropped upon the toe of a crowbar, the other end of which sprang upwards, hitting Calvert in the face, and causing unconsciousness and subsequent death.

THE death occurred on Thursday, at Cambridge, of Mr. George William Garrett, aged 62, for 35 years on the staff of the *Sporting Life*.

THE net estate of the late Dr. Edmund Knowles Muspratt, of Seaforth Hall, Seaforth, Liverpool, for many years chairman of the *Liverpool Daily Post* Company, amounted to £434,842.

THE late Mr. Frank Cado Hawkins, of Redland, Bristol, a member of the staff of the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, left £14,300.

THE late Mr. Richard Hugh Pye, of Seven Sisters-road, E., cardboard box manufacturer, who died April 27th, aged 57, left £38,420.

THE late Mr. John Chalcraft Warren, of Midhurst, Sussex, retired paper merchant, left £8,118.

COMPOSITORS and others are putting in some strenuous overtime work (with no quibbles as to rules regarding maximum hours or minimum wages) on behalf of Mr. T. E. Naylor, whose committee rooms are at 124, Walworth road. A strong plea is being made by Mr. Naylor's supporters for the loan of motor cars.

IN the King's Bench, on Thursday, a settlement was announced of two actions for alleged libel brought by the Slough Trading Co., Ltd., and Slough Lorries and Components, Ltd., against the Temple Press, publishers of the *Commercial Motor*.

THE Secretaries' Association, Ltd. (Grosvenor Mansions, 82, Victoria-street), has reprinted a lecture, "Sixty Years of Company Registration," which Mr. Herbert W. Jordan, of Messrs. Jordan and Sons, delivered last week before the Association.

"THE Influence of the Press on the Development of Empire" was the subject of a paper read by Lord Burnham last week at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue. Lord Milner presided.

CONSIDERABLE discussion took place at a meeting of the Devon Main Roads Committee recently on the question of the rapidly increasing number of billposting stations and advertisement hoardings which flank the principal highways of the county. Eventually a sub-committee was appointed to go thoroughly into the question.

THE Baxter Price List will appear towards the end of December or early in January from the House of Sampson Low.

THE proprietors of the *Waterford News* paid their employees a full week's wages when unable to work owing to the recent fire.

NEW YORK's daily Labour publication, the *Leader*, has ceased printing "because of the high cost of production."

A BIG Graphic Arts Exposition is being planned in connection with the Fifth Annual Convention of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen, at the Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 18th to 23rd, 1924.

WITH regard to a report that the German industrial magnate, Herr Hugo Stinnes, has just started a newspaper in Switzerland, a correspondent of *The Times* states that Stinnes for months has tried to get control over already established Swiss newspapers, especially the papers at Zurich, but has repeatedly failed.

MESSRS. LIVINGSTONE, PAGE AND CO. have been appointed London agents for Henry and Leigh Slater, in addition to the export agency which they already held. Messrs. Henry and Leigh Slater, who recently established a new mill at Macclesfield for pasting boards, have a wide range of papers, including tin foils, box papers, enamels, art boards, etc.

MESSRS. E. H. SHARMAN AND CO., the established firm of papermakers' agents and merchants, of 20 and 21, Queenhithe, Upper Thames street, London, have recently added another mill to the number of agencies they hold. This is the Merseburger Buntpapierfabrik (Sebastian Heilmann, G.m.b. H.), manufacturers of flints and enamel papers. Their command of papers, therefore, covers a wide range, including news, glazed and unglazed, coloured printings, caps, krafts, vegetable parchments, tissues, transparents, etc. Messrs. Sharman and Co. have been established at Queenhithe since 1909, when Mr. Sharman, with 20 years of experience in the paper trade behind him, started on his own account. Two years later he was joined by Mr. F. E. Griffiths, who also had had many years in the paper trade. Both gentlemen have been accustomed to handling all kinds of foreign imported paper. With the recent addition, the firm represents some ten important mills in the United Kingdom.

WITH the current issue the *African World* reaches its majority, and the 21st birthday is marked by the issue of a special supplement.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates all over the world.

Trade Union Matters.

MACHINE COMPOSITION IN PERIODICAL HOUSES.—As the result of a conference between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors, at which the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation was represented, certain modified proposals were discussed, and these were to come up for consideration at a meeting of the L.M.P.A. Council on Tuesday, and at a meeting of the L.S.C. Executive on the same day. We understand there were hopes of a satisfactory settlement being reached.

JOURNALISTS' BENEFIT DISBURSEMENTS.—The National Union of Journalists publishes some interesting statistics showing the amounts expended on the various benefits of the union for the period 1909 to 1922. Unemployment grants accounted for £12,797, special unemployment grants £515, benevolent grants £2,817, widows' and orphans' grants £1,125, war distress grants £9,301, victimisation grants £1,621, the total being £28,167. In 1921 no less than £3,171 was disbursed for unemployment benefit.

LEEDS TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The report of the Leeds Branch of the Typographical Association for the quarter ended September 30th, states that during that period 74 members were drawing unemployment pay in the first week. From that time there was a gradual improvement in trade, and at the beginning of September the number was 29, a figure marking the lowest point reached since 1918. This position was maintained for three weeks, when the number again rose, and at the date of the report the figure had gone back to 74. The improvement is reflected in the accounts by a decrease of £250 in the amount expended on unemployment benefit.

Labour in Norwegian Paper Mills.

According to an Exchange telegram from Copenhagen, news from Christiania was to the effect that the Norwegian Employers' Union has decided on a lock-out to commence on November 15th throughout the paper industry. Permission was granted to the Central Executive to extend the lock-out, if necessary, in order to try and force a settlement of the prolonged wages conflict. From 14,000 to 16,000 workers would be affected.

Before any lock-out takes place, however, we understand from a Norwegian visitor that the Norwegian Government will, in all probability, appoint an arbitrator to deal with the question in dispute.

"PUNCH'S" ALMANACK for 1924 is, as usual, good value for the shilling that is charged for this special number of our leading humorous journal. Consisting mainly of entertaining illustrations, it has many pages in colour as well as a profusion of line illustrations.

IN *Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting Year Book and Diary*, to the 1924 issue of which Lord Burnham contributes an important preface, special articles include "The Testimony of a Pitman Expert," "Unbroken Records," "Sayings of the Year," "Simple, Sound, and Speedy," "Why Pitman's Shorthand is Demanded," Typewriting in Commercial Offices," "Private Secretarial Work," "Foreign Language Study," "Degrees in Commerce," "Teachers of Commercial Subjects and their Qualifications," and "Starting a Commercial School." The price is 1s. 6d. net.

A SPECIAL souvenir edition of the *Quebec Chronicle* to mark the 75th year of that journal's existence was published on October 29th.

IPING PAPER MILLS, LTD.—Mr. Alex. Mackie has joined the Iping Paper Mills as manager. Mr. Mackie has had a long experience in papermaking. Serving his time with Messrs. Robert Craig and Sons, of Caldercruix, with whom he stayed 17 years, he became manager at Messrs. Chas. Marsden and Sons, remaining with them for nine years, leaving to take up sole control of the Abelheira Paper Mills in Portugal. After 12 years in Portugal he recently returned to this country, and has taken up the above position.

Digitized by Google

Intaglio Engraving.

BY C. MAXWELL JACKSON.

Two of the several types of intaglio engraving are etching and mezzotint. Both, when well done, give beautiful results, and are mainly used for the illustration of fine books.

An etching may be detected by its fine, wirelike lines; in appearance it may be not unlike a pen-and-ink drawing, and as a matter of fact, is produced on much the same principle. A plate of metal, usually copper, is protected with a thin coating of wax or varnish. Upon this the artist sketches his design in fine lines, using a needle-point to cut through the coating down to the surface of the metal. The sketched plate is immersed in a bath of acid, which eats away the metal only in those portions where the impervious ground has been cut away. Some care is needed in this operation to ensure the correct amount of "biting"; the operation includes the process known as "stopping-out." When the surface is cleaned away, the original design is found transferred to the plate in the form of incised lines. To print the etching these grooves are filled with ink, and the plate is brought into contact, under heavy pressure, with slightly dampened paper. The lines of the resultant print are in very low relief.

The mezzotint also is usually worked on a copper plate. The surface is first prepared by being uniformly roughened all over with a fine toothed tool known as a "rocker." The depth to which the teeth penetrate determines the durability and the depth of tone of the "blacks" of the mezzotint. If the velvety surface now presented were inked, an impression taken would show a uniform jet black. Upon this prepared surface the outline of the design is sketched; then with scrapers the artist cuts or burnishes down portions of the roughened surface in varying degrees according to the depth of tone each portion is to represent in the print. Thus, a portion that is to print white is scraped smooth on the plate; blacks are left untouched; middle tones are scraped more or less lightly in order to print different shades of grey. The method of printing is similar to that used for an etched plate. Mezzotint presents deep, velvety blacks, and beautiful graduations of middle tones; it is therefore easily distinguishable.

The measure of success of a printed engraving depends almost as much upon the printer as upon the engraver. Many proofs may have to be pulled before the prepared plate is to the satisfaction of the artist, but even then much depends upon the skill of the craftsman to whom it passes.

Owing to the etching and mezzotint being in intaglio, very heavy pressure is required to force the dampened paper with which the plates are brought into contact into the incised marks, where the paper picks up the ink. The essentials of the press used are two heavy iron rollers, between which moves a flat iron bed bearing the plate with the paper laid upon it. The plate is heated, while being inked, with a fine superior ink, in order to distribute the pigment, thinly and evenly. The paper is usually of bleached rag, with a spongy texture soft enough to force itself into the incised design.

The plate is carefully cleaned of all foreign matter with benzine or turpentine, wiped clean of the oil, and examined to see that there is no flaw. When warmed, it is inked all over by means of the ink-roller, the pigment being worked well into the incisions; then all the ink is wiped from the surface with rags, leaving only the marks of the design filled. The printer's hand, cleaned with a touch of chalk, passes over the plate to give it a final smooth polish, and the plate, with the engraved lines filled with pigment to the surface, is now ready to pass between the rollers bearing upon it a sheet of dampened paper.

The upper roller, coated with a thick blanket, forces the soft paper into the incisions, and the ink is transferred from them to the paper itself, which comes out showing an exact impression of the engraved design. An intaglio plate goes through this process for each print that is made.

The art in this printing process depends largely on the care with which the plate is inked, and on the amount of pressure applied. A careful printer can make a poor engraving print well (particularly in the case of the etching), while hasty workmanship will often cause a good plate to print badly—either too heavily and fuzzily, or too faintly and sketchily. By careful inking and adjustment of pressure, beautiful shades of tone may be obtained even when not actually provided for by the engraver. A perfect print demands artistic perception in both artist and craftsman.—*Publishers' Circular.*

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during October:—

Stationery Office.

CLOTH, BOOKBINDING.—Winterbottom Bookcloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

CLOTH, TRACING.—B. J. Hall and Co., Ltd., Manchester; Winterbottom Bookcloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.—Group 171 (1923)—Inland Revenue—Specified Items.—The *Hereford Times*, Ltd., Hereford, England.

Division III.: Letterpress Bookbinding, etc., Rebinding 296 Volumes *London Gazette*.—T. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Group 158 (1923): Various Offices—Specified Forms.—G. Hargreaves, Cheetham.

Calendars of Prisoners for Durham Prison—Contract for Printing—Durham County Advertiser and General Printing Co., Ltd., Durham.

Calendars of Prisoners for Exeter Prison—Contract for Printing.—A. Wheaton and Co., Ltd., Exeter.

500,000 National Savings Certificate Books; 1,500,000 National Savings 6d. Stamps.—Harrison and Sons, Ltd., Hayes.

500,000 National Savings Certificate Books.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea.

Bdg. 4,000 Books "Form 407," 1,000 Telegraph Message Books No. 1, 500 Books "S.280," 30,000 Certificates of Discharge.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,000 "Sketch Books Form 27," 1,500 "S.O. Book 127."—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

7,500 Books P.1037.—John Corah and Son, Loughborough.

4,000 W/T. Log Books, Form 398.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

8,000 File Covers, 200,000 File Covers.—J. F. Warren, London, N.

1,000 Books M.P.F. 268.—Jesse Broad, Manchester.

1,000 Books M.P.F. 269.—Mackie and Co., Warrington.

1,532,000 Telegram Forms A.S/M.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

7,500,000 Form P.430.—H.M.S.O. Press, London, E.

Bdg. 5,000 Copies "Sikes' Hydrometer Tables."—Nevett Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, N.W.

42 Books Registers Prov. M.O. Sub-Office H B. 234.—Charles and Read, Ltd., London, W.C.

1,000 "Order Books" O.W. 393B, 2,000,000 Form P.436, 250 Books S.117F., 300 Books D. 620, D. 021, D. 162.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg. 2,500 "Harrison's Index to Tax Cases," 20,000 Artillery Training, Vol. II., 1,000 Copies Historical Monuments - Essex, Vol. IV.—J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., Letchworth.

30,000 Copies Artillery Training, Vol. II.—Leighton, Son and Hodge, Ltd., London, E.C.

North Wales Notes.

The organising campaign in the North Wales Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers is all but completed. The campaign was to have culminated with a rally at Chester this month, when a meeting was to be followed by lunch and a visit to Messrs. Grosvenor, Chater's paper mills at Holywell, but owing to the General Election the rally has been postponed and will now probably take place in January.

The last two Associations to be visited and re organised were the Oswestry, Welshpool and Aberystwyth Association and the Wrexham and District Association. In the former Mr. R. Read, of the *Cambrian News*, is making a more localised effort in Aberystwyth itself. A meeting of the Association was held at Welshpool on November 10th. This was preceded by lunch by invitation of the proprietors of the *County Times*. Mr. David Rowlands, supported by Mr. J. M. Pearson, both of the *County Times*, presided at the meeting. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, addressed the gathering—the first meeting of master printers he had addressed in his native county of Montgomeryshire.

The holding of regular meetings of the Association was agreed upon, and the following officers were appointed: Chairman, Mr. J. Ellis, Llanidloes; secretary, Mr. J. M. Pearson, Welshpool; representatives on Alliance Executive, Messrs. W. P. Phillips (Newtown), R. Thomas (Oswestry), and R. Read (Aberystwyth).

Mr. W. Edwards, the Alliance secretary, has been appointed hon. secretary of the Wrexham and District Association. A full meeting of the Association has been postponed until an early date after the General Election.

A Printing Talk at Derby.

The Derby Master Printers' Association, in conjunction with the Joint Industrial Council, invited any members of the craft to attend in the lecture theatre of the Technical College on Friday last, when Mr. Frank Colebrook, F.A.I., had promised to pay another visit to the college and this time talk upon "Milestones in Printing Progress."

Although a good deal of overtime was being worked in the town under General Election pressure, and this did definitely mean the abstention of a number of printers, there yet was a very good attendance. Mr. J. H. Simpson, of Messrs. J. W. Simpson and Sons, Ltd., presided, remarking upon the pleasure with which the members of the Joint Industrial Council arranged meetings like these and found them so well responded to.

Mr. Colebrook in a comprehensive talk, dealt freely with the emergence of notable men in printing, the introduction of notable processes and machines—anything in fact, which represented a milestone of progress—and he carried the subject to the present development, so far as it has gone, of the photo type-setting machine.

Some slides were shown, Mr. Colebrook acknowledging, in the matter of preparing lantern slides, ready help received from St. Bride Institute and elsewhere.

Mr. C. E. Evans (Messrs. Bemrose and Sons) very warmly proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker. He said he had been intensely interested from first to last, and while the matter had been quite suitable for the apprentices and young printers present, he did not doubt that the older ones had learned a good deal. They must ask Mr. Colebrook to come and give them another talk.

Mr. Lockington seconded, remarking particularly upon the information Mr. Colebrook had given them re photo type-setting.

Replying to the thanks, Mr. Colebrook bore tribute to the distinction of Derby's printing product, and said he was glad to express his high sense of the debt the whole craft owed to General Bemrose. It had learnt to look to him for leadership in various very important matters. Particularly he had made his own in an especial sense the problem how the faithful workers in the craft could be freed from the over-shadowing fear of unemployment. Circumstances which General Bemrose could not control might have so far defeated his desire to see the printing craft, as a craft, guarantee its faithful servants against the old-time uncertainty. Nevertheless, it was greatly to his honour that he had put forward his conception of the right craft policy, and had undoubtedly been ready to bear his share in carrying it out. In conclusion, Mr. Colebrook appealed to the younger members to think highly of their noble craft and to help it to maintain its pride of place and leadership in the troubled world of to-day; and through its service to equip themselves to become great citizens of a great country.

THE late Mr. Harry Fieldhouse, founder and proprietor of the Nuneaton *Midland Daily Tribune*, the *Police Chronicle*, and the *Leamington Chronicle*, formerly practising as a journalist in Bradford, left estate of the gross value of £22,764, with net personalty £10,921.

Digitized by Google

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND
COLOURED LETTERPRESS,
LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:
CENTRAL 211.
Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. EARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

The Affairs of "George Harrison."

Sympathetic Creditors.

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was held on November 9th before Mr. Registrar Francke for the public examination of Godfrey Isaacs and Michael Levy, lately trading at 3A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., as "George Harrison," paper agents. The receiving order was made on March 28th, 1923, on the petition of a creditor.

Mr. F. T. Garton attended as official receiver, Mr. Tindale Davis appeared for Mr. T. G. Piper, the trustee, and Mr. E. W. Nansell for the debtors.

The debtor Isaacs was first examined, and in reply to the official receiver stated that he commenced business on his own account in November, 1912, as a paper merchant at 31, Eastcheap, E.C., under the style of "George Harrison." The debtor Levy joined him as a partner in November, 1913, and they traded in partnership under the same style. The business was very successful up to the end of 1920, when, in consequence of the slump in trade and their inability to recover their book debts, they were compelled to pledge their stock with their bankers in order to carry on the business. In July, 1922, they registered "George Harrison (Agencies), Ltd.," with a nominal capital of £4,000, to carry on business as paper merchants and agents; both witness and his partner were appointed directors, and held that position at the date of the receiving order. Witness attributed the insolvency of the firm to the slump in trade and inability to recover their book debts. The usual books of account were kept and annual balance sheets were prepared. In 1921 witness obtained advances from their bankers in respect of properties belonging to third parties. Those advances were treated in the books as additional capital, but on the other hand, they were not shown as liabilities owing to the third parties. The properties so brought in amounted to £21,595.

The debtor explained that those properties were purchased by the firm for relatives and employees during the time of prosperity. Frankly and naturally they were the properties of the third parties from a strictly legal point of view, but the partners always considered that it might be necessary to bring them back as part and parcel of the business. They were fully entitled to do so, as was evidenced by the fact that no objection had been raised by the third parties. He agreed that the net result of omitting the advances from the list of liabilities was to show in the balance-sheet of January 31st, 1921, a small credit of about £200 to himself, and a small debit of about £100 to his partner, instead of a deficiency of £25,000, and it followed that the balance-sheet was inaccurate to that extent.

The year 1920 was most disastrous, and according to the books a loss of £69,840 was made on that year's trading, and the account received from the accountant on February 12th, 1921, showed, roughly speaking, a deficiency of about £20,000. For the purposes of the balance-sheet the stock was taken at £32,000, although its original cost was something well over £100,000. There was actually no market of any description from which to arrive at a correct estimate of the valuation of the stock. They valued it at £32,000 in order to be on the safe side, but with the slightest reaction in business there was no reason whatever why it should not have reverted approximately to the original cost. That contingency did not in fact arise, but the court should appreciate the atmosphere of that period, it being about the depth of the slump.

The Official Receiver: Things were about as low as they could be?—Yes.

The Official Receiver: And you put the stock at a fair price based on what you thought was the market price at the time?—I cannot agree to that.

The debtor went on to explain that he thought they could have sold it at a higher figure, but the market was not ready for it, and seeing that the stock cost originally four times the amount placed upon it, the figure of £32,000 did not represent a fair price at the time. Although the February, 1921, account showed a deficiency they had outside assets in the shape of the properties standing in the names of third parties.

The next balance-sheet showed £25,000 additional capital introduced by witness, and £24,000 by his partner, a total of nearly £50,000, of which £21,000 came from the third party properties and the balance was their own money. The introduction of that additional capital cleared off the deficiency.

The Official Receiver: Now we come to the balance-sheet for 1921. That was made when you knew your position?—Yes, but we made a profit of over £30,000 that year.

The Official Receiver: But even then there was a deficiency of over £20,000.—Yes.

Questioned upon his drawings, the debtor agreed that in 1920 they amounted to £2,485, in 1921 to £3,742, and in 1922 to £2,335.

Asked regarding contract losses, witness said in one case they obtained an offer for a parcel of paper and cabled instructions to the mill, but the latter failed to carry out the contract, and in consequence they (the firm) were unable to fulfil their contract to supply the paper. In that case they settled an action (in which £75,000 was claimed as damages) out of court with a payment of £15,000. In another case the contract related to 5,000 tons of Dutch strawboards. The margin between the buying and selling price was 2½ per cent. Their customer agreed to pay a certain sum to liquidate the contract and they in turn agreed to pay the suppliers a sum of £1,200. They accordingly paid the £1,200, but in the meantime their customer went into voluntary liquidation, without paying them anything.

The debtor further stated that in 1919 he interviewed the manager of the Westminster Bank, Ltd., regarding an overdraft of £10,000 and that was granted without any security being required. In consequence of subsequent bad trade, they had to ask the bank for further assistance, and on that occasion they handed over to the bank stock to 50 per cent. of the purchase price value, as security for the amount advanced. The depreciation on the value of the stock caused the bank to think they were not sufficiently covered; and when the market fell completely at the end of 1921 the bank asked for further security. It was then that they got their friends to put up their properties as collateral security. The net result was that the bank had control of the whole of their stock, and were now creditors for £34,000.

The debtor next explained the circumstances under which a Mr. G. Goodman became their debtor for many thousands of pounds.

The Official Receiver: In July, 1922, you formed a company practically to take over your business?

The Debtor: No, I cannot agree to that statement. The company started a similar business.

The Official Receiver: The company took over whatever goodwill there was?

The Debtor: If you mean that any goodwill there may be goes with me, I agree with you.

Mr. Tindale Davis said he had no questions to put to the debtors, who had rendered all possible assistance to the trustee.

Re-examined by Mr. Hansell, witness said the creditors had accepted a composition scheme, and the amount required to carry it through (£8,000 odd) had been paid into Court. Creditors would ultimately receive further amounts so as to eventually obtain 20s. in the £.

Mr. Hansell: What has been the attitude of your creditors towards you?

The Debtor: Very, very sympathetic indeed.

Mr. Hansell: Now with regard to your trade liabilities. What proportion do they bear to your total liabilities?—About £10,000.

And some of the creditors, who you properly enter in your list of liabilities, will never rank against the estate?—That is so, about another £10,000.

The witness added that of the debts which were in existence when the statement of affairs was prepared, some had been released by the creditors and others had been paid by third parties who would make no claim against him in respect of the amounts they had paid. That would reduce the bulk of the creditors ranking for dividend to the amount mentioned.

The debtor Michael Levy was also questioned by Mr. Garton, the official receiver, and generally confirmed the evidence given by his partner. He added that his drawings from the business amounted to £1,196 in 1920, £4,807 in 1921, and £2,684 in 1922.

The examination of both debtors, who said this was their first failure, was ordered to be concluded.

GETTING rich quick is as difficult as it is dangerous and exciting.

LINO

FROM 1/3 per thousand ens (read and corrected)

Newspaper Work,
Book Work,
Law Work,
Catalogues,
Magazine Work,
etc.

Faces from 6 point to 12 point, Old Style, Modern, Cheltenham, Black, etc.

MONO

FROM 2/- per thousand ens (read and corrected)

"RECORD TYPE"

Cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal and guaranteed True.

COMPARE THE PRICES!

	Our Prices.	Type-founders' Prices.	Saving.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
12 pt.	1/8	3/9	2/1
11 pt.	1/10	3/11	2/1
10 pt.	1/11	4/1	2/2
9 pt.	2/1	4/5	2/4
8 pt.	2/2	4/7	2/5
6 pt.	2/8	6/9	4/1

4d. per lb. extra is charged on all Founts weighing less than 10 lbs

MONO BORDERS—2/- per lb.

Record Composition Co., Ltd.,

LINO Typesetters Typecasters MONO

3, West Harding Street,
LONDON, E.C.

'Phone - HOLBORN 5826.

ASK FOR SPECIMEN SHEETS.

"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets [illegible]. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.



FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9664. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
—— Printers to the Trade. ——
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

GENERAL & COMMERCIAL PRINTING TO THE TRADE.
G. M. BATTLEY,
832/834, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.15,
and 423, NORWOOD ROAD, S.E. 27.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name..... .....

Address (in full).. .. ..

Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd.

Receiver and Manager Appointed.

Mr. Justice Tomlin, in the Chancery Division on Friday, had before him a motion by Mr. Edward Micklem and the Bankers Investment Trust, Ltd., for the appointment of a receiver and manager of the Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd.

Mr. W. A. Greene, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said they were trustees of a debenture trust deed dated May 12th, 1896. The first defendant was the company, the second was the C. W. Realisation Co., Ltd., holders of first debentures, the third was the National Provincial and Union Bank, and the last was Mr. John Dobson, both being holders of second debentures. The Bank was also trustee of the second debenture trust deed.

His Lordship: Is this company one of the Becker Group?

Mr. Greene said it was. It was an old-established company, having been re formed in 1883, and on May 12th, 1896, it issued 4½ per cent. first debentures, of which £105,000 were now outstanding. The second debenture trust deed was dated November 17th, 1920, and was an issue of £100,000 debentures, all of which were outstanding. Mr. Dobson was the holder of £1,000 of these. Counsel read an affidavit stating that the company had a valuable goodwill and it was very important that the business should be disposed of as a going concern. There were also pending contracts which it was desirable to complete. On November 7th, 1923, the company gave notice by letter that it had passed a resolution that it could not carry on, and requested the trustees to apply for the appointment of a receiver and manager. The company, said the affidavit, had stopped payment, had come to the end of its resources, and had no further money for the payment of wages. Creditors were pressing and writs would be issued and executions levied in the course of a few days. The appointment asked for was that of Mr. Reginald Bernard Petre, a partner in the firm of W. B. Peat and Co., chartered accountants.

Mr. Gordon Brown, for the Bank, said it was to everybody's interest that the appointment should be made.

Mr. Bischoff, for the C. W. Realisation Co., said they held £15,000 first debentures, and he supported the application.

His Lordship made the appointment as asked, with liberty to act at once on the usual undertaking.

Federation of British Industries.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve on the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries for the year 1923-24:

Main Group 8.—Sub-Group 1 (Letterpress and Lithographic Printers): Col. H. R. Fletcher, Col. J. R. Truscott, and Sir William Waterlow, K.B.E. Sub-Group 2 (Electrotype, Stereotype Manufacturers and Process Work): General W. Wright Bemrose and Mr. F. Waterhouse. Sub-Group 4 (Publishers' Binders): Messrs. Robert Wilson and W. B. Wykes.

Main Group 18.—Sub-Group 1 (Papermaking: Messrs. Arthur Baker, F. G. Hawdon, E. Percy Reed, and Captain W. E. Nuttall. Sub-Group 2 (Manufacturing Stationers): Messrs. J. J. Keliher, James MacLehose, and J. Leonard Spicer. Sub Group 3 (Paper Box and Carton Manufacturers): Mr. Arthur Stevenson. Sub-Group 7 (Wallpaper Manufacturers): Mr. John E. Entwistle. Mr. A. W. Foster and Mr. Entwistle have been elected to the Executive Committee.

German Paper Competition.

Bearing upon the proposals of the Prime Minister for the relief of unemployment, "A British Papermaker" writes to *The Times* as follows:—

The paper mill with which I am connected has for many years specialised upon a cheap grade of paper used throughout the whole of the textile trade. It is produced entirely from waste material from this trade and from the printing industry, which would otherwise be destroyed at a cost of at least 10s. per ton in labour. The collection and sorting of this cost not less than £2 per ton in unskilled labour of the very poorest class. The cost in wages in converting this into paper is £3 7s. 6d. per ton.

During the past 12 weeks not less than 200 tons of German paper has been delivered to three of my customers at £4 per ton below the lowest price at which it can be produced profitably by British mills of the most modern and efficient type. As the production of this 200 tons requires 230 tons of raw material, the comparison works out as follows:—

Wages on 230 tons at £2 10s. per ton ...	£575
Wages on 200 tons of paper at £3 7s. 6d. per ton	675
making a total of £1,250 loss to the British wage-earner, as against a saving to the consumer of—200 tons at £4—£800.	

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	October. 1922	October. 1923.	Jan.-Oct. 1922.	Jan.-Oct. 1923.	October 1922	October 1923.	Jan.-Oct. 1922.	Jan.-Oct. 1923
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	337,668	549,193	3,023,842	2,963,745	369,979	553,925	3,541,737	3,104,006
Packings and Wrappings	277,759	372,925	2,297,589	3,177,916	355,760	448,318	3,141,267	3,927,875
Coated Papers	9,099	9,743	78,009	104,427	34,638	34,983	320,197	360,380
Stationery	3,781	7,583	34,116	48,461	15,009	26,120	133,800	190,671
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	90,162	114,604	678,113	926,372	106,544	119,013	822,698	976,941
Strawboard	274,938	293,714	2,448,081	2,489,881	125,751	128,713	1,015,663	1,144,571
Other Sorts	36,696	57,115	304,811	479,036	109,119	163,477	1,103,981	1,357,426
Totals	1,030,103	1,404,877	8,924,561	10189838	1,116,780	1,474,549	10079343	11061870

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	63,981	71,190	415,901	445,257	61,853	64,741	491,518	426,734
Norway	64,033	65,343	525,626	402,134	72,392	65,691	559,733	411,078
Germany	4,660	35,832	81,515	184,749	5,507	37,732	83,134	202,520
Belgium	2,075	616	22,844	9,342	3,010	1,570	36,932	20,251
United States	1,193	3,782	76,655	12,657	4,309	10,426	102,453	42,435
Canada	29,015	258	121,625	1,839	29,000	662	126,611	4,670
Newfoundland	77,640	214,645	851,577	785,641	97,050	219,720	1,109,722	826,365
Other Countries ...	94,471	157,527	928,099	1,122,126	96,858	153,383	1,031,634	1,169,953

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	36,829	23,189	232,956	277,870	42,657	27,601	290,271	317,793
Sweden	109,451	108,804	831,924	1,043,770	137,001	131,460	1,089,020	1,258,277
Norway	68,344	66,474	542,116	559,220	81,767	79,535	692,278	680,180
Germany	25,481	135,627	307,239	932,901	33,274	144,018	383,812	1,046,668
Belgium	9,152	6,663	73,366	60,599	19,764	17,259	185,751	152,166
Canada	12,887	8,429	98,012	96,602	15,459	10,447	124,947	123,730
Other Countries ...	15,615	23,739	211,976	206,954	25,778	37,998	375,188	349,061

Coated Papers.

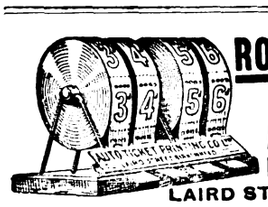
From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	4,234	4,290	29,880	45,089	15,260	13,827	79,088	119,561
Belgium	1,688	1,119	18,589	15,842	7,299	3,736	82,548	54,733
France	792	1,490	9,561	13,333	5,167	8,202	68,255	75,921
United States	436	200	4,682	4,910	3,440	1,493	46,203	42,717
Other Countries ...	1,949	2,644	15,297	25,253	3,472	7,725	44,103	67,448

U.S. Board Exports.

The total exports of bristols and bristol boards from the United States during the month of August reached a figure of 346,118 lbs., of the value of $17,624. The principal consumer was Cuba, which took 293,170 lbs. ($10,543); the Philippine Islands came next with 22,532 lbs. ($2,876); the third place was occupied by Canada, 13,787 lbs. ($1,740).

A much larger item of export is paperboard and strawboard, which in August reached a total of 6,416,992 lbs., of the value of $284,349. The largest customer was China, which absorbed 3,077,556 lbs. ($112,010); the second place is occupied by Canada with 1,954,148 lbs. ($76,108); then follow Japan 373,195 lbs. ($38,420), Cuba 308,273 lbs. ($13,480), Kwangtung (leased territory) 186,138 lbs. ($5,560), Mexico 138,704 lbs. ($10,996), England 81,155 lbs. ($5,700) and Australia 75,026 lbs. ($5,909).

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.


ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO LTD.
NEW STREET HILL, LONDON E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUE—DECEMBER 6, 1923.

PUBLICITY AND PRINT

are inseparable. One could not exist nowadays without the other.

Newspaper Publicity is a necessity to the modern business. Publicity must, however, be undertaken systematically with the right journal or journals—journals with a recognised reputation.

The selling power of space depends upon a reputation backed by results, and these results must tell every time. Reputations are, however, not made in a day.

It has taken some forty years to establish the present-day reputation of the **Quarterly Export Issues** of the

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

At the present time this Journal is the recognised overseas medium of the Printing and Allied Trades.

It circulates among buyers in the following markets:—

Australasia	**China**	**South America**
India	**Japan**	**Canada**
East Indies		**United States**
West Indies		**South Africa**

RESULTS

One of the most successful of our advertisers says:—

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."—C. B., Ltd.

The next issue will be published on Dec. 6.

Can you afford to neglect this opportunity of extending your export trade?

ADVERTISING RATES upon application to the Publishers:—

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

BOOK Your Space NOW!

THE OPEN SESAME TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (52 ISSUES) THIRTEEN SHILLINGS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (52 ISSUES) THIRTEEN SHILLINGS.

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

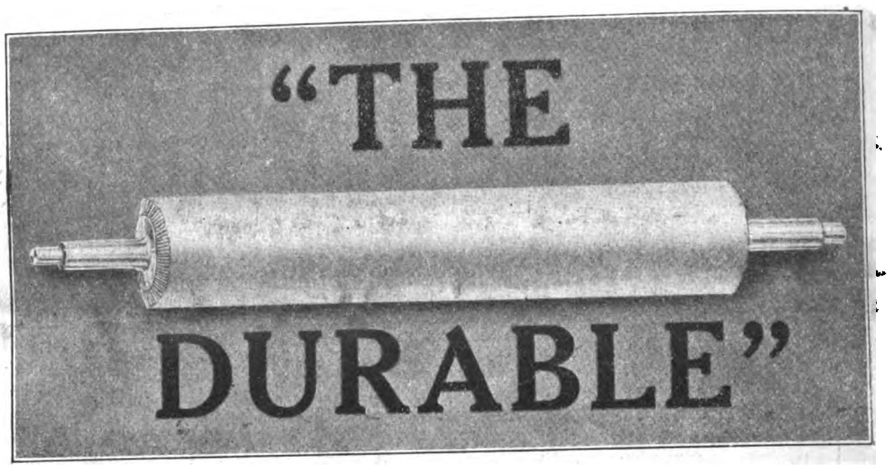
For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.



ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

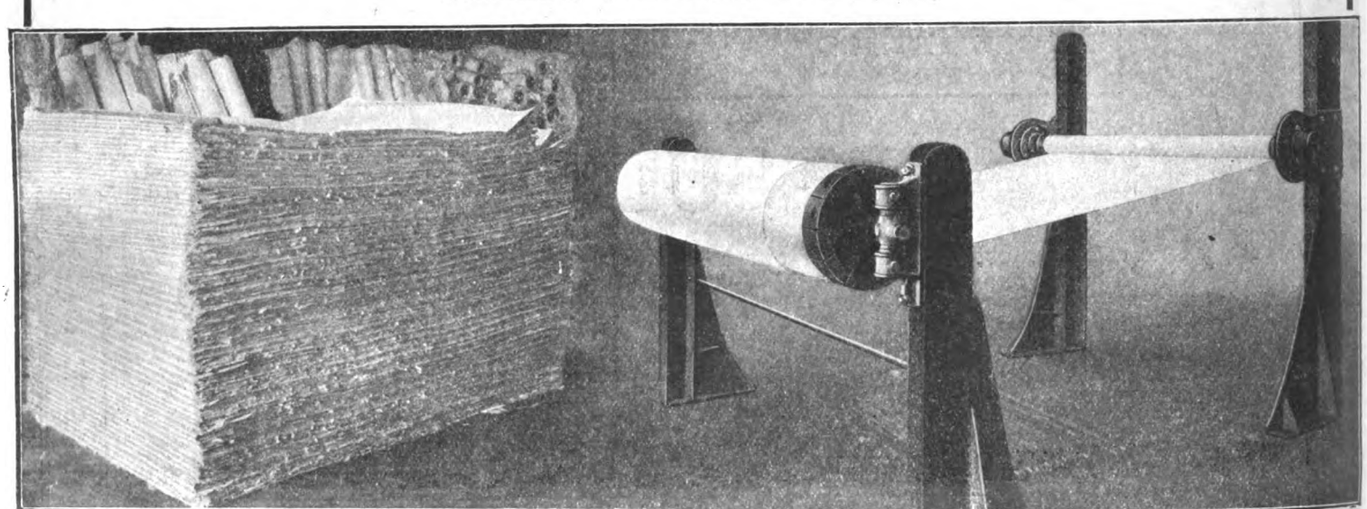
"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. John Stonhill and Frederick Gillis, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—November 22, 1923

Digitized by Google

DEC ... 23

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

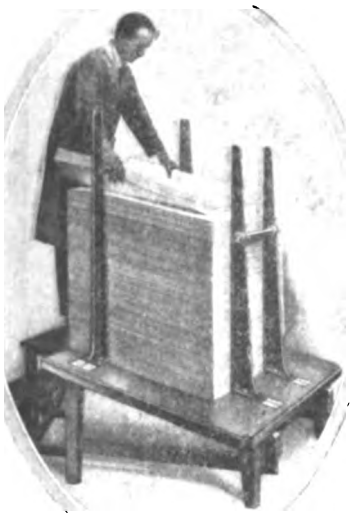
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 22. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 29, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"SLOGGER"

Automatic Pile Feeder

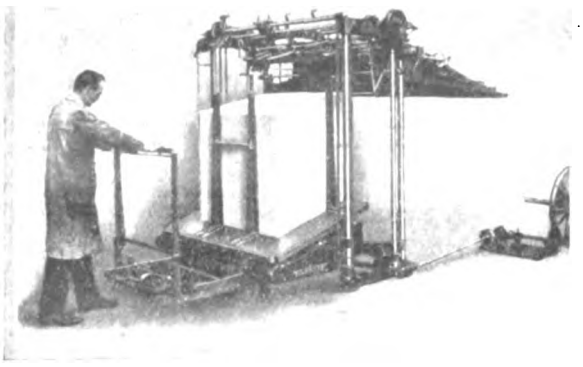
H. T. B. Model



This new model has been designed for modern Two-Revolution and Offset Presses, and gives maximum of output, with minimum of labour, for instance, only Three Minutes Required to change pile boards.

DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLETS OF BOTH STANDARD AND H. T. B. MODELS ON REQUEST.

Whilst "SLOGGER" is working, the Interchangeable Pile Board is being loaded—just where it is most convenient, either in Stock Room or anywhere in the Works—then it is ready to truck to press, so reducing labour and time to an absolute minimum.



H. T. B. MODEL
embodies Interchangeable Pile Boards, Movable Lay Boards, Slowing Down Device and Bevel Drive.

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color

Two Color (*Superimposed*)

Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)

Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)

Three Color (*Successive*)

Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed

Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder

ALSO

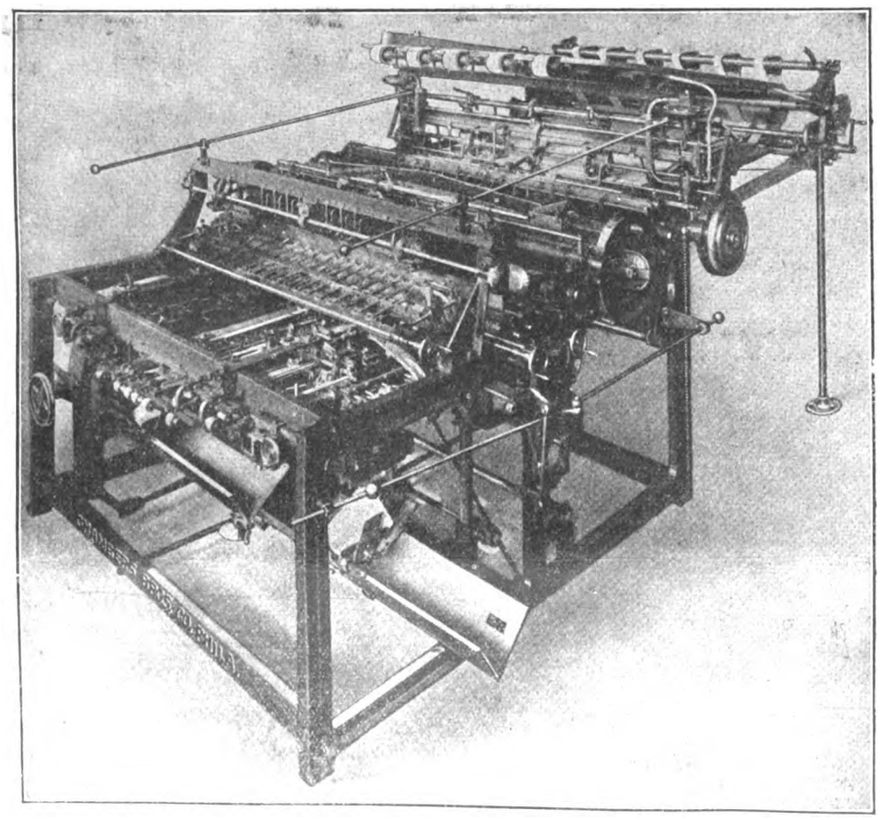
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 22. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: NOVEMBER 29, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Some Factors in Business Building.

Mr. H. R. Grubb (Governing Director of Messrs. H. R. Grubb, Ltd., Croydon), Suggests Many Points Worthy of Printers' Attention.

Printers to-day are increasingly realising the need for a higher standard of thinking and working, and in various parts of the country they are getting together to compare experiences and discuss ways and means of attaining that greater efficiency and serviceableness which the time demands. An address to this end was the principal feature of the November meeting of the Association of Master Printers of South-East London, held on the 13th instant at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. The speaker was Mr. H. R. Grubb of Croydon, who contributed a thoughtful paper on "Some Factors in Business Building." There was a good attendance of members, Mr. G. Poulton, the president being in the chair. The Association's current business, which proved to be somewhat protracted, was first dispatched, and Mr. Grubb was then called upon to address the meeting.

What is Business Building?

Business building, said Mr. Grubb, is not snatching the bone from the other dog Primarily and essentially it is the creating of a good reputation, because basically all business building consists in creating a series of good impressions in the mind of the public, and there can be no solid, permanent business construction otherwise.

The human mind is a kind of mental card index system by which facts, impressions and opinions are being recorded and stored away, to which at some near or distant date reference will be made and on which action will be taken; and the firm that has succeeded in recording on the mental card indexes of others the most favourable record in regard to themselves and their product will in due course secure the business which they are seeking. A trader's most valuable asset is a good reputation.

Business Building is a Science

to a much greater extent than is commonly recognised. Chance is not in it, but law is dominant. However much it may appear to the contrary, everything is governed by law or principle, and successful business construction means conformity to certain definite principles with the knowledge that certain definite results must follow.

The true spirit of business is service—giving of your best both as to quality and quantity—and this spirit should exist both sides of the counter. He who gives to the community his best has the right (and he only has the right) to expect the community to give to him its best. He who glories in his ability to get the "best side of a bargain" has little to boast of if he only knew it. In good business both sides are entitled to, and should receive, equal satisfaction. For instance, to take advantage of another's unfortunate circumstance in order to gain a financial advantage in a deal is legalised robbery, and immoral. Giving your best to the other fellow, not getting the most from him, is the panacea for most of the troubles of to-day, whether as between employer and employed, or buyer and seller.

Business building factors may be classified into three groups: (1) Personal, (2) managerial, (3) constructional. And before actual constructive efforts can be successfully initiated it is essential that matters personal and managerial should be scientifically correct.

The Personal Factors.

Primarily, the principal himself is the determining and essential element in every business, and his psychological qualifications will determine success or failure. If it were possible to make an accurate analysis of every man's mental and temperamental qualifications before he enters upon his business career, his success or failure could be pre-determined. Qualification, and not circumstance, is the factor on which all depends. The following are a few of the qualities (and their opposities) on which it is possible to make a forecast of one's career: Perseverance, energy, courage, ambition, judgment, concentration, observation, ability, reliability, are the guarantees of success; whilst their opposites, indolence, indecision, fear, apathy, prejudice, inability and unreliability are the certain forerunners of failure.

The Managerial Factors.

In this connection the efficiency of the principal is again the all-important factor, for he is, or should be, the mainspring of the whole concern—its dynamic force; and what he is, the staff in some degree will always be, for better or worse. Let us for a moment reverse the usual order of things and consider ourselves the staff. We will call the governor in "on the carpet," for a change, and will address to him a few pointed and very necessary remarks. We will tell him—"We have not felt at all satisfied recently with your methods and ideals, nor with the lack of thought and initiation displayed, and we are sorry to have to tell you that unless we see an improvement in these respects at an early date you will lose your job and we shall be compelled to appoint your successor. Instead of wasting time as you are doing and leaning so much upon your staff you would be better employed initiating schemes of business construction and organisation. If you are slack and undervalue the importance of time and energy, what right have you to expect better things from us? and if you fail in matters of initiative and resourcefulness, you must not expect us to make up the deficiency. We shall not speak to you again on the matter, and trust this will be a warning to you, and that we may see an early improvement. Otherwise you know the course we intend to adopt."

Although presented in that imaginative manner, the point will be obvious, viz.: That it is the principals who above all determine the tone and character of the whole business, provide the driving force and inspire or otherwise to a greater or less degree those in their employ.

Departmental Managers.

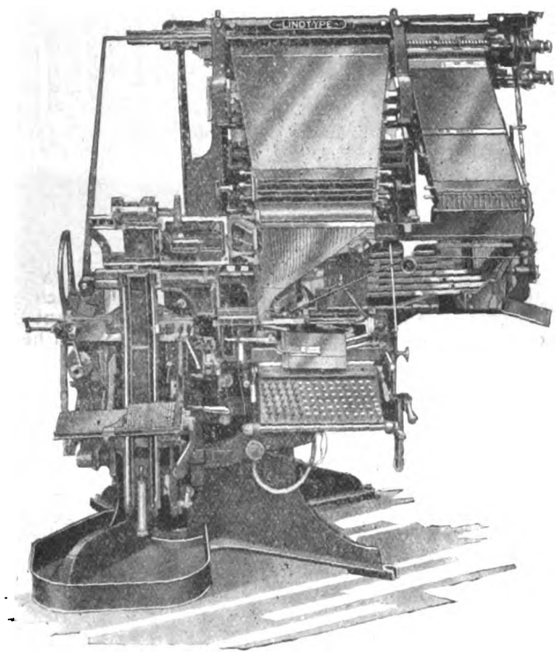
Not less important is the matter of efficiency of managers of departments. The standard of efficiency in the composing-room or machine-room will be very largely influenced by the efficiency of the managers of these rooms, and when it is remembered that in a department of, say, 12 or 20 men, the managers' standard is reflected so many times over, it will be seen that the total effect on the whole room is a matter of the greatest importance.

How long does it take to waste say £10 in a machine room on such matters as waiting for formes or stock, want of tools and small items of equipment, insufficient co-operation between the composing and machine departments, avoidable corrections on machine, spoilage of work for want of supervision, and so on? And how many customers may a firm lose in the course of a year through failure to deliver work to time, all because the management may be faulty? In the selection of managers for the various departments, salary is not the primary consideration, but efficiency.

Efficiency of Service.

What are you doing for your customers? Are you simply doing the job or are you giving a service? Our grandfathers did the former; our grandsons will do the latter, and they will be wiser than we. Give your customer your best. Instead of blindly carrying out his ideas—whether right or wrong, whether advisable or inadvisable—tell him what should be done. We know that the customer's coming to us and ordering work is not the end in view but only a means to an end, viz., the advertising of his goods or the announcing of an event, and it should be the business of the printer out of his special knowledge and experience of those matters to give his customers expert advice and assistance towards the end in view. Printers have so far displayed too much mechanical obedience and too little originality and suggestiveness.

Digitized by Google



THE

COMPOSING MACHINE YOU NEED TO-DAY

Write for particulars of the recently developed Linotype Model 4 *with Auxiliary Section,* which sets all faces and bodies

36 Point to 5 Point

from the standard fully-automatic single keyboard of ninety keys.

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED
9 KINGSWAY
LONDON

It is essential that all plant should be the best of its kind, suitable, of course, to the particular kind of work being done or in view, with a margin of capacity beyond that actually required at the time or in the immediate future. The importance of keeping all machinery in perfect order cannot be overemphasised, and the danger of a serious accident due to such trifles as a loose screw or nut is of the greatest possible importance. Many a serious breakdown on a machine has been caused by neglecting a loose bolt. Adequate supply of material and small appliances is a means of preventing waste of time. Many employers appear to prefer to allow their staff to hunt round the room for appliances or material with which the works may be under equipped, thereby wasting money in labour which by the expenditure of a few pounds on equipment could be entirely avoided. Fifty pounds spent in this way may before long save hundreds of pounds loss of valuable time, especially with labour at the high price of to-day.

Reliability is another important managerial factor. Keep faith with your customer with regard to time. When proof or the completed job is required within any time humanly possible never let your customer down. Sometime ago a firm spent a lot of money in endeavouring to secure one who could have been a very big customer and on the first (and of course the only) order let him down very badly indeed in the matter of time with the result one might expect.

Find time to think quietly and leisurely. Many printing businesses are suffering for just this requirement. Work comes in, is hurried out either on account of pressure or because the price will not allow much time and thought, and the same routine goes on day after day and year after year, with consequently no time to spare to think out matters of organisation, development, equipment, etc. A couple of hours' quiet thought or consultation with departmental managers may mean hundreds of pounds saved in the course of a year by improved efficiency and organisation and a more scientific system of working. It does not pay for the principal of a business to be so busy with petty details he might easily depute to a clerk or a manager as to prevent him giving the necessary time and thought to the important matters of supervision and construction. Work less and think more. Depute to others all you possibly can and leave yourself free to be continually taking a general survey of methods and prospects if you wish to reach the high-water mark of successful business management and development. A monthly conference between the head of the firm and his manager, giving an opportunity for the free discussion of all problems arising from time to time, and the careful consideration of any suggestions that may be brought forward, will be found invaluable in the introduction of newer ideas, and by giving everyone the opportunity of showing his interest and ability in contributing by his thought and initiative to the efficient management of the business.

Constructive Factors.

With regard to the third group of factors in business building, namely the constructive, there are many points to which time will not allow reference to be made. The first essential, however, is that every job sent out should be in itself an advertisement for the firm. Do

TRADE WORK ONLY
CLERKENWELL 6993
WILL LISTEN IN FOR YOUR ENQUIRIES
LITH GRAPHIC

SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, LABELS,
SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, CHEQUES,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC., ETC.

COLOUR & COMMERCIAL OFFSET
A SPECIALITY

PRINTING
BEST — QUICK
WORK — DELIVERY

WHITEMAN & BASS (LITHOGRAPHERS) LTD 15, CLERKENWELL CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.1.

Digitized by Google

printers fully realise the potential value of every customer? In every business there are two processes constantly going on, viz., (1) attrition, that is loss of customers through competition, closing of businesses and other causes, and (2) multiplication, a process too commonly ignored when considering business development and construction. In every well-conducted printing business, turning out a good class of work, out of, say, every fifteen customers one at least should bring or introduce another, and this process is operating like the growth of a seed, so that every customer may be regarded as an acorn from which may grow the potential oak. It would be easy to cite instances where from one small customer a large number of customers could be traced with an aggregate business amounting to many thousands of pounds, and these cases, instead of being isolated examples, are instances of the process continually going on to a greater or lesser extent in every printing establishment.

The question as to whether advertising does really pay seems to have been answered in the affirmative by practically all trades except that of printing. For while printers are busily engaged in advertising every other trade, it is the rarest exception to find a printer using it seriously to extend his own. Have printers really faith in their own medicine? If they have, why do they use it so little?

What is advertising? Not merely attracting attention as some seem to think. We may attract attention and excite either ridicule or admiration. The basis of all successful advertising must be admiration or at least appreciation. Now if a printer can produce and send out something which will excite admiration the result of that must be favourable to his own business. The public are asking for quality and are prepared to pay for it within reasonable limits. Then let quality and service be the tools which printers are to use in their advertising campaign.

Do not estimate the success or failure of your advertising schemes by their immediate results. What may appear at the time to be a disastrous failure may, after the lapse of several years, prove to be one of the greatest successes of one's lifetime.

Competition.

Why should the battle-axe of price-cutting be the chief and sometimes the only weapon used in competition? It should be the last, even if used at all. The better and more effective weapon is service. Price is not necessarily a criterion of value. There may be 5 per cent. difference in price but 20 per cent. difference in service. At the same time do not lay claim to better work than anyone else, because that is only another way of saying that other printers' work is inferior to yours. It may be quite true, but more likely it is not, and in any case it is bad form.

When soliciting a prospective customer, on what grounds do you ask for his business? His present printer may serve him badly, but for all he knows you may serve him worse. He may have to pay up very promptly now, but how does he know that you may not wait on the doorstep for his cheque the day after delivery? These are questions which must naturally occur to a prospective client, and it is essentially necessary when approaching him to be prepared with some solid reasons other than that of prices for the transference of patronage.

At the close of Mr. Grubb's address Mr. W. Whyte, secretary of the London Master Printers' Association, proposed in very cordial terms a vote of thanks, expressing regret that time did not permit Mr. Grubb to deal with other points he had wished to touch upon. This was duly seconded and was carried with applause.

In closing the meeting, the chairman reminded members that the December gathering which was to be held at the Bridge House Hotel, on Tuesday, December 11th, would take the form of a whist drive and concert. There would be no business. The reception would take place at 6.30 p.m.; whist would commence promptly at 7, followed by refreshments, during which and subsequently there would be a first-class concert. It was proposed to invite all members of the South-West and Thames Valley Districts and a friend each. Ladies would be particularly welcome and a room filled to overflowing would gladden the hearts of the chairman and his executives.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The Lanston Monotype Corporation Limited, under the direction of Mr. J. Lewthwaite, their progressive representative in the North, have been holding an exhibition in Manchester of the latest and modern Monotype, and other machinery of interest to craftsmen desirous of being in the van of printers. Naturally, the members of the above-named association who belong to the Manchester and District Centre organised a visit, when over fifty members went to 42, Albert-street, Manchester, and were enlightened in respect of a number of interesting machines.

Lanston Machinery Inspected.

One was the latest Monotype Composing Machine with D pattern keyboard, which composes and casts any size of type from 5-point to 24-point, and in any measure up to 60 ems of pica. This machine has become immensely popular, especially for tabular work with jobbing houses up and down the country. The DD keyboard enables composition in two measures and two sizes to be operated for at one operation. Books containing two type sizes are composed in one handling of the copy. The number of large firms who have installed and added to their installations have appreciated the value of this modern mechanical achievement.

A separate machine, but one that is an adjunct to the Monotype is the Monotype Type, Lead and Rule Caster, which casts type from 5-point to 36-point, giving an output on 24-point types of 38 lbs. per hour; leads and rules 1½-point to 12-point are cast and cut automatically to any length up to 25 inches, the output per hour, taking a 2-point lead as a basis, being 300 feet. Many firms have a similar machine attached to their Monotypes, and the Lanston people have brought out this special machine because they realise that it can be doing the work that will allow the Monotype to be giving greater output on valuable orders.

The Miller "High-speed" cylinder press, with automatic feeder, gives an output of 4,000 impressions per hour. Handles all grades of stock from thin bank to cardboard and combines quality with output. It is a wonderfully fast automatic flat-bed, is easily operated, movements are free from jar or vibration without the sacrifice of impressional strength, register, distribution of ink or other important qualities essential to the production of the highest quality of multi-colour and half-tone printing. We watched it produce perfect sheets full of half-tone blocks, and had some of the sheets run through again to test the register, the only difference noticeable being an additional supply of ink owing to double printing. By direct gearing of the cylinder with the bed throughout the printing stroke, perfect register is assured. The reciprocal movement of bed and cylinder, each of them travelling but half the distance, serves to slow down the peripheral speed of the cylinder. Loss of register between feed guides and grippers is therefore never experienced. Samples of four-colour process work showed perfect register at speeds ranging from 3,600 to 4,000 impressions per hour. The marvel is the inking arrangements and the simple and reliable roller adjustments, the forme rollers clearing the maximum size forme in both directions.

The Miller Suctiontype Feeder is designed to suit the high speed press, having positive air control of the sheet from pile to guides, right or left register and automatic trip and brake actions. The stock table holds 26 inches of stock, and it is not necessary to be exact in setting the pile as any distance up to quarter inch will successfully lift the sheets and have them carried into register. When the pressman desires to make ready he instantly detaches the feeder, runs it back on rails, and has full command of the cylinder. When the compositor or pressman requires access to the forme or ink duct he can swing away the delivery and operate with ease. The delivery table automatically lowers to receive stock 30 inches high printed side upwards, so that the pressman has full command of the work. A control lever puts the Miller variable speed drive into such a position that speeds from the minimum to 4,000 impressions per hour are under control.

The Craftsman Perfect Register Platen is fitted with an automatic sheet feed, capable of producing 2,400 copies per hour, three and four-colour work with accurate register being printed on it. The small automatic device for carrying the sheet into register makes up for any defect in the setting of the feeder by an absent-minded pressman. Several members had sheets repeatedly run through and admitted that it was far ahead of some other automatic feeders.

The Boston Wire Stitcher is practically instantaneous in adjustment from one thickness of work to another, all parts being easily accessible and interchangeable.

The Miller Saw Trimmer claims to "do everything"—will saw, trim, mitre, grind, undercut, mortise, notch, bevel, rout, rabbet, drill, jigsaw, broach and plane in either wood or metal. Also it will help every craftsman to live longer and enjoy life as well as pay a good dividend to the employer.

The Mentges Folder is an all-round machine for newspapers, and will fold, paste, trim and inset 4 pages to 12 pages, from 1,800 to 2,700 folds per hour, handling sheets 18 inches by 24 inches to 44 inches by 56 inches.

The Job and Circular Folder operates up to 3,000 complete folds per hour and takes any sheet from 5½ inches by 6 inches to 22 inches by 32 inches.

Tea and a Lecture.

After close upon three hours' feast of mind, members were led by Mr. Lewthwaite to the Winchester Restaurant, Deansgate, where a substantial tea made everyone satisfied, an adjournment being made later on whilst arrangements were completed for a lantern-lecture on "The Monotype." Mr. R. C. Elliott, who, we believe, had something to do with the perfecting of the "DD" keyboard, was the lecturer, and his charm of manner, winning delivery, and enthusiasm for mechanical devices, kept his audience at attention for over an hour. He began with a description of the Church Mechanical Composing Machine of 1820 and carried the mind from one advancement to another until he reached the perfect machine, the Monotype.

Mr J. H. Nuttall said the Monotype output was used for first-class work, and he wondered if the metal could be hardened, especially for stereo work. There was no better face of printing surface from any mechanical machine than the "Monotype."

Mr. J. Lewthwaite replied that each house had metal mixed to suit its own requirements, some firms preferring a soft metal to a hard one. The standard Monotype metal was 10 parts tin, 20 parts antimony, and 70 parts lead. Some firms failed to have their metal renewed, and it was natural, if metal was robbed of 60 per cent. of its goodness, that work could not be done that was anything like efficient.

Mr. R. Bates said the metal difficulty was met with at various times, and each one could make it hard or soft. Prejudice in everything should be avoided, and if each person sized up his requirements he would eventually find the right thing. No machine gave better alignment when in the hands of a craftsman who took an interest in his work. If the human factor could be done away with in the alignment of faces, the wonderful die cases would last many years longer than they did. He, the speaker, probably set up more 10-point matter than any firm in the district, and he had cases that had been in constant use for more than nine years. As to whether a firm should put in a Monotype or slug machine, it was a question for each firm to settle according to the class of work for which they catered. Many offices would find that the combination of the two kinds would meet all their requirements.

Mr. O. Whitehead (Oldham), in discussing the Craftsman Perfect Register Platen, asked if it were possible to print a full half-tone on same, as he thought there might be a difficulty in the lifting.

Mr. W. J. Beck replied that the example they had in the show room of a solid black forme required greater lifting and pulling power than the half-tone. Those sheets had been printed on the platen as a test, and they had come out perfect. He had never had a report of the machine failing, which was proof that wherever it was installed it was giving satisfaction.

Mr. E. L. Pitts and several others asked questions on the six machines they had seen demonstrating, and the final agreement was that very little could be added in the way of criticism as they were so excellent in their construction.

WEE MAC.

Digitized by Google



THE TENTH BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR·1924

THE WHITE CITY SHEPHERD'S BUSH, LONDON, W.12

APRIL 28–MAY 9, 1924

"For us, therefore, the vital problem is the problem of markets, the restoration of old markets, but still more, the development of new markets."

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame (President of the Board of Trade), Imperial Economic Conference, 2nd Oct., 1923.

"We must seek to develop our markets to the fullest extent possible. The more we can develop them within the British Empire the better."

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie-King (Prime Minister of Canada), Imperial Economic Conference, 2nd Oct., 1923.

"I have tried to indicate that it would be a serious thing to British Trade if the position they have at present in the Dominion markets were lost to them."

Mr. S. M. Bruce (Prime Minister of Australia), Imperial Economic Conference, 9th Oct., 1923.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SECRETARY, BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE, 35, OLD QUEEN STREET, S.W.1.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

Partnership has been dissolved between C. D. Beckwith, W. D. Bowman, P. L. Forbes, and A. C. Mason, publishers, 99, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, under the style of the Film Story Publishing Co., so far as concerns P. L. Forbes; also between A. N. Vesty, G. Vesty, L. Vesty, and S. W. Vesty, cardboard box manufacturers, 9, Evington-street, Leicester, under the style of Vesty Bros, so far as regards A. N. Vesty.

A fire which occurred on Monday at a shop in Woodstock-street, Oxford-street, W., is said to have started in the basement of the building occupied by Messrs. Gurney, printers. A number of girls working on the premises were temporarily cut off by flames and smoke. Happily no serious hurt occurred.

Representatives of the London Master Printers' Association and of the London Society of Compositors are meeting in conference to morrow (Friday) to endeavour to reach a settlement in respect of the proposals which were at the last conference referred to the executives, regarding machine composition in periodical houses. The L.M.P.A. arranged for a meeting of periodical houses to be held on Wednesday to ascertain, prior to the conference, the views of the houses likely to be affected by the proposals.

Arising out of the last wage settlement, negotiations are continuing between the L.M.P.A. and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants on the question of rates for assistants on the larger rotary machines, chiefly in use in periodical houses.

The London Central Districts Association of Master Printers has arranged to hold its sixth bohemian concert, under the presidency of Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, at Stationers' Hall, on Tuesday, December 4th, at 7 p.m. The reception will be at 6.30 p.m. by the president, vice-presidents and committee, and in the course of the evening Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P. (president of the L.M.P.A.) will deliver a short address.

The Association of Master Printers of South East London are arranging an attractive special gathering by way of their December meeting, which is to take place on December 11th. Business will be eschewed, and the evening devoted entirely to social amenities, including a progressive whist drive followed by a first class concert. Members of the South-West L.M.P.A. and the Thames Valley M.P.A. are receiving invitations, and a big rally of printers and their ladies is confidently anticipated.

The Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association held a very successful celebration of their 30th anniversary on Tuesday evening. The event took the form of a whist drive, at Slaters' Restaurant, 192, Oxford-street, where there was a big rally of members and friends. During the evening a presentation was made to the president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, the vice-president (Mr. R. H. Berry) handing to him a gold albert chain and to Mrs. Bateman a wristlet watch. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

It is announced that the *Daily Herald* will continue publication during 1924, and for an indefinite period afterwards.

Announcement has been made in the *Evening Standard* that Sir Edward Hulton has presented £75,000 as a farewell gift to the staff of the newspapers he recently sold.

Mr. John H. Harris, the Liberal candidate for North Hackney, was on Tuesday granted an injunction against the *Hackney and Stoke Newington Recorder*, in respect of a libel contained in an article on Mr. Harris's candidature.

A case, said by the Recorder, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., to be of great importance, in that it involved the liberty of the Press, was decided at the Old Bailey, on Thursday, when William Parker Evans, aged 42, the editor of the *Sporting Times*, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant, and in addition ordered to pay £50 towards the cost of the prosecution for publishing and posting an indecent or obscene libel.

On Monday night the transport staff of the London *Star* held their first annual dinner. Mr. Josiah and Mr. Donovan, for the department, spoke of the good relations existing between the transport men and the firm, and Mr. B. F. Crosfield and Mr. H. Murch, suitably responded.

The death occurred last week of Mr. E. T. W. Dennis, of the well-known printing firm of E. T. W. Dennis and Son, Ltd., Scarborough.

The death is announced from New York of Mr. Frederick Dixon, lately editor-in-chief of the *Christian Science Monitor*, editor of the *International Interpreter*, and a frequent contributor to English periodicals.

Mr. E. A. Judges formerly editor of the *Surrey Times*, Guildford, has died suddenly at Hampstead.

Mr. W. C. Smart, who retired recently after 52 years' service with Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons, died on Monday after a brief illness. The late Mr. Smart rose from the position of junior assistant to be head of the newspaper department of the firm.

Mr. John R. Theakston, a well-known Hull stationer died suddenly while travelling in a crowded railway carriage to business on Saturday morniag.

Mr. Hugh M'Whinnie (76), of Barnstaple, Devon, proprietor of the *North Devon Herald*, at one time on the *Liverpool Daily Post*, and afterwards editor of the *Bristol Daily Mercury*, and *Bristol Evening Echo* left £7,035 (net personalty £3,548).

The Swedish Postal Director states that Sweden is returning to pre-war postal rates next autumn.

Erinoid, Ltd.—Mr. Andrew Binnie, chairman of the company, presided at the annual meeting of shareholders held in London recently. He referred to the varied uses of Erinoid, and reported that business had picked up again. Speaking of paper, the chairman said it "has again declined sharply in value, and we have, therefore, written down our stock of specially prepared paper. This is an item of loss which cannot recur, for this special paper is now at the level of packing paper and will soon be used up." It was remarked that owing to a prohibitive tariff the company had to transfer their French trade to a French company. The payment of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. was agreed to.

Trade Union Matters.

Printer and Compensation Claim.—The secretary of the Carlisle branch of the Typographical Association has reported to the Executive Council that a compensation claim of a member who had a finger amputated in a guillotine machine has been placed in the hands of a solicitor. The insurance company have admitted liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but deny liability under the Employers' Liability Act, contending that there was not a defect in the machine, and that it should be inspected by an expert. The Executive Council advised the inspection of the machine by a qualified guillotine machine operator.

Printers and Free State Grants.—The Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Irish Free State have informed the officials of the Typographical Association that, as a result of the representations made to the Ministry, a grant would be made to the Association of 6d. for each week of benefit under the unemployment insurance scheme in respect of branches within the area of the Irish Free State.

Those whose interest in paper is sufficient to impel them to study figures will have noted the disparity between pre and post-war imports and exports as they touch the various branches of papermaking. They will have seen that as against the year 1913 our exports for every grade of paper except wrappings have increased, while wrappings themselves have decreased to the extent of 40 per cent. approximately. Turning to imports, it will have been noted that they have not increased in proportion to our exports. Apart from the miscellaneous collection of papers and goods which come under the classification of "other sorts," only coated papers show a greater import for 1923 than was recorded in 1913. Particular interest attaches to wrappings, for it is here we are inclined to accept foreign imports as being responsible for the bad state of our own mills. Actually the imports so far this year are slightly under the figures for the same period in 1913.

RATES

For Motor Drivers, Carmen and AUTO-CYCLE DRIVERS.

The new agreement signed last week between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Central Branch of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers contains the following stipulations *re* wage rates for motor drivers, carmen and auto-cycle drivers:

Motor drivers, £4 3s 6d. per week. If driver is a member of the Paper Workers' Union, the firm is to have the option of sending another member of the Society with the van, whose rate shall be the porter's rate of £3 11s. per week; carmen, £3 19s. per week; auto-cycles, £3 10s. per week.

Overtime Rates: The Overtime Agreement to apply, it being understood that in the case of periodical houses, the Society undertakes to make special arrangements in accordance with the existing agreement between the L.M.P.A. and the Society.

The above rates and conditions to operate on and from the pay-day of week ending December 8th, and to apply to all members of the Society employed by London Master Printers' Association members within the recognised London area. In any firm where better conditions prevail, such conditions shall not be prejudiced by this agreement.

Envelopes for Printed Matter.

Protest Against New Regulation.

The following statement was made last Thursday by Mr. A. E. Goodwin on behalf of the Master Printers' Federation: "At a special meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers held to-day in London a resolution was adopted calling attention to the unemployment that was being created by a new postal regulation, which is to come into force on January 1st, restricting the use of envelopes for the despatch of printed matter to a small size. Mr. A. E. Goodwin stated that a leading firm of envelope makers now had their machines standing idle, and had discharged a number of their employees because of this proposed regulation, orders for the old pattern envelope for use after January 1st having ceased. The attention of Parliamentary candidates is to be called to the proposed legislation to prevent British advertisers posting printed circulars and catalogues on the Continent, and they are to be urged to support this."

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

Egypt.

The British Commercial Agent for Egypt reports that the Egyptian Government Press, Cairo, is inviting tenders, to be presented by noon on December 20th, for the supply of various binding and printing materials required during 1924-25, including binding and printing cloths, bookbinders' muslin, eyelets, glue, starch for bookbinders' paste, cotton tape, letterpress ink, roller composition, type-metal, etc. United Kingdom firms interested may obtain further particulars as to conditions of tendering, specifications and samples of the cloths required, on application to the Department of Overseas Trade.

The British Commercial Agent for Egypt reports that the Egyptian Government Press are inviting tenders, to be presented by December 3rd, 1923, for the supply of paper and Bristol board. Applications from United Kingdom firms for further particulars should be addressed to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. 11832/F.E./M.C (2).

Chile.

A British commission agent in Santiago is desirous of representing British manufacturers of news-print paper. (Reference No. 557).

Digitized by Google

The Art of Typographic Display

West and North-West London Exhibition of Printing.

The enterprise of the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London met with deserved success on Thursday evening last, the occasion being the Association's "Specimen Exchange and Exhibition of Printing." The lecture hall of the Westbourne Park Institute provided a suitable venue, walls and tables being utilised for an extensive display of members' work, whilst sitting accommodation was available for a large gathering of master printers and their employees, all of whom listened with keen interest to an address on "Typographical Display," by Mr. H. B. Naylor.

An Exhibition to be Proud Of.

Members of the Association met at 6 o'clock to dispatch current business, and at 6.30 the hall was open for the exhibition, visitors being allowed full liberty to wander around and inspect the numerous exhibits. At the same time light refreshments were provided, under the hospitable direction of Mrs. Emlyn Jones, assisted by the Misses Woollston. The exhibition proved to be a revelation both to visitors and to members, the quantity and quality of the printing specimens submitted being most gratifying to the originators of the event, and, on the whole, highly creditable to the printers of West and North-West London. The work displayed covered so wide a field that a mere enumeration of the different classes of printing represented would make an extensive list. Exhibits ranged in size from a visiting card to a 16-sheet double crown poster, and examples were to be seen of almost every printing process now in use.

The Many Exhibitors.

Further to the commendatory remarks made above may be added a brief indication of the outstanding features of the individual showings. One noteworthy exhibit consisted of an admirable selection of cinema posters and film synopses in colour by Mr. R. F. Hunger (Hampstead-road). Messrs. Langley and Sons (The Euston Press), contributors of the largest exhibit, had a strong showing of letterpress posters, other items being coloured brochures and show cards. An exhibit indicating a big range of sound general printing was that of Messrs. Morton, Burt and Sons (Bayswater and Willesden Green), salient features being magnificently produced art bookwork, as well as posters and commercial printing in colour. Messrs. Baines and Scarsbrook Ltd. (South Hampstead) had a varied and very attractive showing of booklets, posters and commercial work. Messrs. Augener Ltd. (Chiswick) had an interesting exhibit of music printing, including covers as well as text. Messrs. Sidders and Son (West Kilburn) showed artistic catalogue work, Mr. A. S. Huth (Cricklewood) some very fine lithographic and collotype colour printing, Mr. F. A. Perry (West Ealing) examples of commercial work, Mr. Harold Pearce (Harrow) some exceptionally pleasing series of commercial stationery, together with booklets and calendars, Messrs. Warren Hall and Lovett (Camden Town) reports and pamphlets, Messrs. Philp and Sons (Harlesden) a variety of commercial printing, and Messrs. King and Hutchings Ltd. (West Ealing) catalogues and booklets.

Most of the above-mentioned firms were also represented in the book of specimens Others contributing to the book were: Messrs. Barnard and Crannis, Ltd. (Soho), Davis and Son (Shepherd's Bush), J. Davey and Sons (Soho), Hunt, Barnard and Co., Ltd. (Marylebone), Leveridge and Co. (Harlesden), Lowe and Brydone (Printers), Ltd. (Willesden Junction), H. W. Searle (Hammersmith), J. Wakeham and Co., Ltd. (Kensington), W. A. Webb (West Ealing), and the Westminster Press (Paddington).

An out-of-the-ordinary exhibit was one put forward not as an example of work now being done, but rather as illustrating how *not* to print—a sort of typographical chamber of horrors. This was a framed collection lent by Mr. J. R. Burt of odd pieces of jobbing printing, hand bills, cards, etc., whose jumbles of types, extraordinary lay-outs and weird general effects gave the sensitive typographer cold shivers down the spine.

As visitors inspected the numerous exhibits, one heard many expressions of admiration at the excellence of individual items displayed and at the great variety of work being executed by printers of the district. Indeed it was scarcely an exaggeration to remark, as did Mr. Naylor, that the exhibits were such as would do credit to any firm either here or in America.

Very appropriately, the meeting was held in the midst of this display of printing. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. J. Emlyn Jones, who was supported by the hon. secretary, Mr. J. R. Burt.

Mr. Emlyn Jones, in opening the meeting, made fitting reference to the death that week of Dr. Clifford, the veteran Nonconformist minister with whose name Westbourne Park Chapel is so closely associated. After paying high personal tribute to Dr. Clifford's lovable character, the chairman asked all present to rise in silence as a token of respect, and this was done.

Introducing Mr. Naylor, Mr. Emlyn Jones explained that a number of smaller exhibits of members' work had been mounted and bound together into book form, so that each contributor to the exhibition might have a copy, and an exchange of specimens thus take place. Mr. Naylor, whose ability and taste they knew, would in the course of his remarks, make special reference to these examples.

Address by Mr. H. B. Naylor.

Referring first to a few general points in connection with good printing, Mr. Naylor suggested that the more the printer knew about a customer's business, the better he could handle his work. If the customer showed the printer his wares, and perhaps even conducted him round the factory, there was greater likelihood of the printer's producing work that would do credit to the customer and himself. All printed matter could be regarded as advertising. A well-designed and well executed book was an advertisement in more senses that one for the printer, and for all who had to do with its production and sale. The printer's letter-heads, too, should carry the conviction that the printer knew his business; the letter-head, incidentally, was one of the cheapest forms of advertising. In the designing of printing, however it should be remembered that good conventionality was infinitely better than bad originality.

Turning then more particularly to the subject of typographic display, Mr. Naylor remarked that this stood for something more than the orderly arrangement of types, which would not suffice if the illustrations were out of keeping, or badly executed, or if paper or ink were unsuitable, or the printing bad. He then proceeded to review individual examples of printing contained in the book of specimens, the brief comments of praise or criticism directed to these examples serving well to illustrate a number of important principles of typographic design. Whilst some specimens came in for unmitigated praise, others were referred to as containing faults that should be avoided, such as ineffective illustrations, printing on too large a size of paper, the use of stock of unsuitable surface, wrong choice of ink, the faulty use of ornamentation, and so on.

Mr. Naylor was faced with rather a ticklish proposition in having to criticise work whose producers were many of them in his audience. However, he showed so much ability, tact and constructive helpfulness in his way of handling the matter that his remarks gave general satisfaction, and he was enthusiastically applauded at the close.

The Discussion.

The chairman, in throwing the meeting open for questions and discussion, remarked that faults were palliated to some extent by the fact that the specimens shown were not produced for the purpose of exhibition, but were examples of work turned out in the course of everyday business. Moreover, it should be remembered that the customer did not always allow the printer his own way in the matter of choice of colours and so on.

One speaker suggested that the printer should, as a rule, impress upon his customer that, in the production of copy, the less he said, the better the printed matter would be.

Mr. Naylor approved the idea that to reduce the number of words would generally facilitate good display, and went on to urge the desirability of the printer's having more to say in the designing of the matter he produced.

Mr. Burt supported this view, remarking that the West and North-West Association and others were giving serious attention to the question of extending the printer's service. Printers, he said, should endeavour to convince their customers that they could carry out work satisfactorily without the aid of the expensive advertising man, who often had not such a good idea of printing possibilities as the printer to whom he dictated.

Mr. Sidders further urged the need that printers should insist on being allowed to do creative work and not consent to be mere servants. The advertising man said to his clients "I am a specialist. You are going to have this printing as I want it done, because I have to sell your goods." Printers should take a stronger line, and not weakly acquiesce in customers' suggestions. The printer who insisted upon his status as a specialist was more likely to gain the customer's confidence and to keep work.

Mr. J. D. Wise complimented the Association on the exhibition as a whole, and on



A Corner of the Exhibition.

Digitized by Google

the special artistic merit of some examples shown. In the course of his remarks he expressed his pleasure at seeing so many of the younger workers present. Pointing out the increased educational advantages of the present day, he made a rousing plea for the best use of the opportunities available.

Mr. Scarsbrook remarked that he thought this the most inspiring craft meeting he had ever attended, and he complimented Messrs. Burt and Emlyn Jones upon the success achieved.

Mr. F. A. Perry proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Naylor, expressing the hope that this first exhibition might be the precursor of many. Mr. Pratt seconded, laying stress on the fact that the exhibition had provided a happy opportunity for the meeting of employers and employed, such gatherings being of mutual advantage. The motion was carried enthusiastically.

After Mr. Naylor had briefly responded, a very cordial vote of thanks was also passed to the chairman and Mr. Burt, the motion being proposed by Mr. E. N. Paul, and seconded by Mr. Beale.

The meeting ended with responses from Messrs. Burt and Emlyn Jones. The former remarked that the object of the gathering had been expressed as being "to cultivate an interest in efficiently executed work, and create a standard in the district that will merit increased custom." He thought that object had been attained. He went on to express his appreciation of the attendance of so many employees, and suggested that on another occasion it might be possible to have an exhibition lasting more than a single day, and perhaps thrown open to the public. Mr. Emlyn Jones cordially associated himself with Mr. Burt's remarks, adding a few words of personal appreciation of the enthusiasm and hard work shown by their secretary.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The usual monthly meeting of the above Association was held at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C 4, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. A. Chadwell (president) occupying the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. J. Parker proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the secretary and the stewards for the able way in which the annual dinner arrangements had been carried through.

Very cordial assent was given to the resolution, accompanied with expressions of appreciation from several of the members.

Mr. A. T. Padbury (Messrs Bradbury, Agnew and Co.), who was elected to membership at the last meeting of the Association, made his first appearance amongst the members, and received a warm welcome from the chairman.

Before discussing several matters privately concerning the Association's welfare, the question of the members' informal dinner was considered. Speaking on the matter, the chairman explained that the success which had attended last year's event justified them in repeating the function this year. He said there were several of their members whose business arrangements would not allow them to attend the annual gathering and ladies' night, so that an evening other than Saturday on which all the members could attend would be most acceptable.

It was then agreed that this event should take place on a Monday in February, and that Messrs. J. Craske, W. M. Forsyth and H. Crossland be appointed stewards.

About forty members of the Edinburgh Printers Managers' and Overseers' Association paid an interesting visit to the Inveresk Paper Mills, Musselburgh, on November 16th. The visitors were very pleased with all they saw, being conducted over the mill by Messrs. Swift and Wood, members of the mill staff. Mr. Peter Henderson, on behalf of the Printers Managers' and Overseers' Association, has written to Mr. C. Snelling, the managing director, thanking him for the permission given to visit the mill and expressing the opinion that it had enabled the printers to appreciate the papermakers' difficulties.

Shares (£5) of the St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., were sold by auction recently at from £7 2s. 0d. to £8, the average being £7 8s. 7d.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Auw, A. von. Loose-leaf binders. 28,669.
Barker and Dobson, Ltd. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 28,899.
Bontems, O. J. Printed show cards. 28,418.
Brown, I. C. Covers or binders. 28,372.
Dickinson and Co., Ltd., J., and Ellens, W. E. Wrappers or envelopes. 28,586
Evans, A. B. Feeding mechanism for sheet printing machines. 28,043.
Fallot, A. Two colour rubber printing machine. 28,142.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Die distributing mechanism of typographical machines. 27,740.
Hutton, R. W. Collapsible cardboard, etc., boxes. 27,846.
Hutton, R. W. Collapsible boxes, etc. 28,316.
Kelly, W. Apparatus for cleaning and removing dust from paper for printing machines. 28,448.
Kennedy, R. A. Books, newspapers, etc. 28,845.
Leadbeater, J. W. Manufacture of printing, etc., inks. 28,784.
Linotype and Machinery Ltd., Parker, T. R. G., and Spence, F. Sheet delivery mechanism for printing machines. 28,147.
Marks, E. C. R. (Swart and Co., Inc.). Machines for feeding sheets to printing press, etc. 27,929.
Martin, L. Printing machines, etc. 28,166.
Middleton, R., and Watt, R. J. Loose-leaf binders. 28,304.
Owen, M., and Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W. Apparatus for applying printing sheets to their cylinders. 28,935.
Penrose and Co., Ltd., A. W. Cylinders of intaglio, etc., printing machines. 28,974.
Piercy, V. B. Catalogues, etc. 27,857.
Ritchie, M. C., and Spencer, A. T. Box-making machines. 28,135.
Rolland, R. Envelopes, bags, etc. 28,016.
Udal, J. P. Guards for platen machines. 27,926.
Ward, W. F. Hoare. Playing cards, etc. 29,013.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Bamber, W. Collapsible boxes of paper, cardboard, and the like. 206,640.
Burden, T. Correction of type in printers' galleys 206,307.
Carlton, N., and Kersten, A. Machines for making envelopes and the like. 206,543
Collins, jun., A. P. Menu card. 206,701.
Dring, J. B. Folding boxes. 206,396.
Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical casting machines. 206,288.
Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., and Goulding, B. J. J. Apparatus for casting curved stereotype printing plates. 206,289.
Moore, G. L. Loose-leaf binders. 206,566.
Oakley, E. C. F. Device for perforating and holding sheets of paper, bags and the like. 206,720.
Partlow, H. W. Gas governors for type-setting machines. 206,220.
Winkler, C. Copying process for making printing plates. 206,209.

1923.

Pavyer, J., and Excelsior Printers' Supply Co., Ltd. Inking apparatus in platen printing machines. 206,419.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Garda, E. Automatic tabulator for a machine for casting movable types. 206,478.
Stiller, O. W., and Bergstrom, N. T. Process for producing overlays for autotypes. 206,810.

The large profits made by retail tradesmen on paper which is weighed with foodstuffs is commented upon by the *Daily Chronicle*. In the case of coffee, it is stated, the grocer is selling paper at half a crown or even more a pound. The people who get most for their paper are, probably, the sellers of cooked meats, which may be anything up to 4s. 6d. a pound.

You'll never become a partner unless you feel you are a part of the enterprise.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies, Machinery for Sale and Wanted, Businesses for Sale and Wanted, Partnerships and Investments, Miscellaneous.

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders, Patents for Sale, Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud, London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted, to sell First-class SCHOOL CHALK, Pastels, Billiard Chalk and Taylor Crayons (French Chalk) from London stock on commission; London and country districts.—Write, "Czechoslovakian Goods," care Deacon's, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 14290

Situations Wanted.

BINDING ROOM OVERSEER seeks situation; experienced miscellaneous; highest credentials; London district.—Box 14277.

COMP. (30, Soc.), Gen. Job., Illus. Cat., Display, Tabular, seeks situation; short time accepted; London preferred; disengaged.—Shelley, 8, Bertram-street, Highgate, N.19. 14279

COMP. (N.S.) seeks sit. with publishers of Foreign Languages; able to set Hebrew, Greek, Hindustani and Arabic characters.—W. D., 61, Upton-lane, Forest Gate, E.7. 14285

COMPOSITOR (Soc.) aged 26, seeks sit.; useful Jobbing Bookwork, etc.; 10 years experience.—Write, J. W., 4, Egan-street, Rotherhithe, S.E.16. 14286

MINDER seeks sit.; Two-colour, Wharfes, Plateus, Half-tone, Catalogue, General and Commercial Work.—Box 14288.

Managers, etc.

GENERAL PRINTING BUSINESS—MANAGER or WORKING PARTNER. An exceptional opening for Really, Smart, Progressive Manager, with thorough knowledge of General Printing. Good salary and payment by results, or an interest could be acquired in the firm.

Apply, in first instance, stating full particulars as to qualifications, Box 14291.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS, Protect by Trade-mark your Goods; advice and handbook free.—B. T. King, Registered Patent Agent, 146A, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4. 14278

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON.

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 8678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.
Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.
Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded
£460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd

DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 13s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ..	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions. Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1923.

Boosting Better Printing.

WITH a great many printing presses straining under the rush of election work, the desideratum most prominently in printers' minds at the moment is speed. The customers who have been bringing in their orders for political printed matter of all kinds may appreciate tastefully planned and perfectly executed work, but their main concern is to have the stuff out at the earliest possible moment, so as to make the utmost use of the short time available for electioneering. But though the advantages of speed may momentarily be in the foreground, the fact remains that a consistently prosperous industry must be broadly based on excellence of craftsmanship. In the present difficult circumstances it is the more creditable to the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London that so large a measure of success attended their "Specimen Exchange and Exhibition of Printing," of which we publish a full report in this issue. Added to the election handicap was the fact that it was possible to give only comparatively short notice to the intending exhibitors, and the Association's excellent display of print was, therefore, all the more remarkable. The success achieved will doubtless spur the same Association to further efforts in this direction, and it should also serve as a good example to other groups of craftsmen; for the exemplification and discussion of the principles that govern artistic and effective printing cannot fail both to improve craftsmanship and to benefit business.

* * *

Colour Printers' Difficulties.

STRETCH in paper is the chief enemy of the colour printer who is called upon to superimpose several printings in exact register. A great deal of the offset printing now being performed is executed in colour and accurate register is imperative. Uncoated paper is superseding art and chromo paper to a very considerable extent; and as there is a greater tendency for uncoated papers to be affected by atmospheric conditions, it stands to reason that there is need for greater care in the preparation of paper to be used for colour printing on the rotary offset press. Quite recently we have known of 20 per cent. of a large order being spoiled through bad register caused by the effect of air humidity. If a batch of paper stretches after having received its first impression through the press, it is practically impossible to get it right by dodging.

* * *

Trouble from Stretch.

THE problem of paper stretching is one worth a very full and detailed investigation by some competent member of the paper industry. From time to time snatches of information come along, and most of the extant text books have a scant reference to the principles underlying machine and cross way divergencies. German students have investigated the moisture absorptive capacity and susceptibility to expansion of the ultimate fibre. Not a great deal of research has been carried out on the finished paper, or at least no very definite conclusions have been arrived at. From the selection and blending of the raw material to the final operation of transporting by sea or rail, practically every phase of manufacturing treatment has an influence on ultimate susceptibility to atmospheric conditions. There is sufficient research work of a fascinating nature to keep some student of papermaking well employed for a long time. From a practical and commercial point of view, the incentive to undertake such work is provided in the fact that modern developments in the printing industry tend to bring into greater use for colour printing the very classes of paper that offer the least resistance to expansion or contraction.

* * *

Paper for Election Printing.

THE paper merchants have been wonderfully quick to seize the sales opportunities presented by the present General Election. Within a day or two of the announcement of the Dissolution, sample sets of papers specially prepared for electioneering literature and clearance lines of suitable types of paper were in the post to printers all over the country. Heavy stocks of appropriate papers, boards and envelopes were distributed by the larger houses to their various provincial depots. Certain mills immediately arranged for consignments of stock to be held at wharf or store for the convenience of their agents in local spheres. The whole essence of election work is speed and accessibility. Stocks in London or at mill are little use to the printer in Newcastle who is given two days to complete an order. Thanks to paper trade initiative, there is very little in the way of paper or board the printer may require that he will not find on his doorstep.

* * *

Paper Imports Still Rising.

THE receipts of paper and cardboard at British ports during October show an upward tendency. Amounting to 1,404,877 cwts., they not only register increases respectively of 374,774 cwts. (36·3 per cent.) against the corresponding month last year, and of 606,861 cwts. (76 per cent.) compared with October two years ago, but constitute the highest monthly figure since July, 1920, when the imports stood at 1,424,768 cwts. Printings and writings (549,193 cwts.) were the largest individual item during the month, representing a proportion of 39 per cent. of the total imports, and exceeding October's figure of twelve months ago by 211,525 cwts. Packings and wrappings (372,925 cwts.) occupy the second position, amounting to 26·5 per cent. of the quantity received, while the third place is secured by strawboards

Digitized by Google

(293,714 cwts.) 20·9 per cent. Imports of packings and wrappings and strawboards were larger than was the case last year. The value of the month's imports—£1,474,549—indicates increases of £357,769 (32 per cent.) over October last year, and of £497,131 (50·8 per cent.) contrasted with October two years ago. During the first ten months of the year the imports reached 10,189,838 cwts., an increase of 1,265,277 (14·1 per cent.) compared with the corresponding period of last year. Shipments of packings and wrappings (3,177,916 cwts.) to this country during January to October have been on a very large scale, exceeding those of the corresponding period last year by 880,327 cwts. The ten months' value—£11,061,870—marks an increase of £982,527 (9·7 per cent.) contrasted with the former ten-monthly period.

Chief Sources of Supply.

THE outstanding feature of the shipments of printings and writings during the month was the heavy arrivals from Newfoundland, amounting to no less than 214,645 cwts. This figure represents a proportion of 39 per cent. of the imports of this class of manufacture and a rise of 137,005 cwts. compared with the same month last year. With the exception of a slight increase on the part of Sweden, consignments from the usual sources of supply were on a similar scale to those of twelve months ago. With regard to the imports of packings and wrappings, the chief source of supply during the month was Germany, shipments from that country increasing from only 25,401 cwts. last year to 135,627 cwts. last month. As a matter of fact, Germany appears as the only country with increased shipments of this class of goods during the month.

Paper and Cardboard Exports.

FROM the point of view of volume the exports of paper and cardboard last month appear eminently satisfactory. As regards individual items, however, it is evident that, with the exception of printings, considerable leeway is necessary to be made up before the export trade can be said to be in a prosperous condition. The October figure of 500,137 cwts., besides closely approximating a pre-war monthly average, registers an increase of 234,854 cwts. (88·5 per cent.) compared with October last year, and an excess of 379,193 cwts. (313·5 per cent.) over the same month two years ago. Printings sent abroad during the month (353,758 cwts.) mainly account for the big figure in the October returns. They not only show an advance of 202,084 cwts. compared with October last year, but register a proportion of 60·6 per cent. of the total quantity despatched abroad during the month.

Overseas Markets.

WITH regard to oversea markets, the shipments of printings to Australia are again the principal feature of the returns, for which the preference given to news-print of British manufacture is, of course, responsible. During the month, the receipts to the Commonwealth alone, amounting to 238,799 cwts., exceeded by 123,840 cwts. the consignments to all the other colonial and foreign markets combined; they also show an advance of 169,879 cwts. on the quantity sent to that market last year. New Zealand, British India and British South Africa have been larger purchasers of this class of paper, while less has been sent to Canada, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. During the month printings were received by British Possessions to the extent of 315,599 cwts., as compared with 38,159 cwts. by foreign countries, whereas in October last year the former markets absorbed 115,022 cwts. and the latter 36,652 cwts. From January to October no less than 1,284,470 cwts. of printings have been despatched to the Australian markets, as against 459,271 cwts. in the corresponding period last year.

Personal.

SIR EDWARD M. ILIFFE, managing director of Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., has been returned unopposed as Conservative member for the Tamworth Division.

IN addition to Sir Edward Iliffe, the London Master Printers' Association has chances of being represented in Parliament by several others of its members who have been adopted as candidates. These include Sir G. Rowland Blades (Epsom), Mr. A. E. Newbould (West Leyton), Mr. E. E. Alexander (East Leyton), and Mr. A. H. J. Conwick (Chippenham, Wilts).

MR. W. H. SESSIONS, managing director of the Ebor Press, York, is standing as Liberal candidate for Thirsk and Malton.

MR. FRANK MURRELL, past president of the Cardiff Master Printers, is contesting Weston-super-Mare in the Liberal interest.

MR. RAMSAY MUIR, editor of the *Weekly Westminster*, is standing as Liberal candidate for Rochdale.

SIR CHARLES DARLING, late justice of the King's Bench Division, will be the guest of the evening at the annual dinner of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, to be held under the presidency of Mr. Bernard Weller, on December 15th, at the Hotel Cecil.

SIR FREDERICK BOWATER is finding the strain of business too much for him after his recent illness and therefore proposes to seek rest and health in a two or three months' sojourn in Egypt and the South of France. It is hoped this will have the desired effect.

THE dinner to Mr. T. P. O'Connor by the Irish Literary Society, which was to have been held at the Florence Restaurant, Rupert-street, W., on Sunday, has, at his own request, been postponed until Sunday, December 2nd, owing to the Election.

MR. W. V. RIVERS, proprietor of the *Reading Standard*, has been re-elected president of the Berks, Bucks, and Oxon District of the Newspaper Society.

MR. A. H. MUNDEY, London manager of Fry's Metal Foundry, is a popular lecturer on matters relating to metallurgy, and has been invited to give a number of lectures to printers and engineers during the forthcoming season.

MR. MUNDEY was to speak yesterday (Wednesday) at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Edinburgh Typographia, on "Printing Metals." Other engagements include the following: November 30th, to the engineering students of Edinburgh University, at the University, on "The Metallurgist in Engineering Practice"; on December 13th, at the joint meeting of the Institute of Metals (London local section) with the London section of the Institute of British Foundrymen at the Institute of Marine Engineers, the Minories, Tower-hill, E.C.1, on "Some Foundry Problems"; December 14th, in connection with the lecture series arranged by the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate hill, E.C.4, on "The Printer and his Metals."

MR. CHARLES HARRIS, the secretary of the *Oxford Times* Company, has been elected Sheriff of Oxfordshire.

MR J. E. NETTLETON, treasurer of the Leeds Typographical Society, has been elected full-time assistant secretary and treasurer by 681 votes, against 114 cast for the second candidate, Mr. D. Addy.

MR. W. E. HILEY, forestry research officer at Oxford University, has been appointed editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Forestry*, the official organ of the Royal English Arboricultural Society.

Stereotypers' Auxiliary Concert.

The first concert of the season of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers Auxiliary was held on Monday at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The enterprise shown in the past by this Auxiliary was further exemplified, when a most successful evening's programme was carried through. Mr. Harry Williams, who occupied the chair, was supported by a large gathering of friends interested in the claims of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Amongst those present were: Messrs. W. Bullett, A. Chadwell, W. M. Forsyth, W. J. Light, G. W. Sharvell (sen.), J. Miller, W. C. Warren and A. E. Wood.

The concert—which was arranged by Mr. George J. Harrison—was quite up to the usual standard of excellence provided by this Auxiliary. The following were the artistes: The Misses Jessie Wood (soprano), Gwendolen Jones (mezzo), Florence Weatherley (soprano), Kate Mayes (mezzo soprano), Nora Blakemore (comedienne), Mollie Wynter (sifflleuse and humoriste), Evelyn Clifford (contralto), Lilian Mann (contralto), Beatrice Betts and Gwen. Lewis (vocal duets), and Messrs. Andrew Gooden (tenor), Fred Temple (comedian), Harry Speller (humorist), Alan Stainer (ventriloquist), John Humphreys (baritone), Will Kings (entertainer), Walter Barker (comedian), Nelson Jackson (entertainer), Arnold Southwood (humorist) and Charles Hardy (accompanist).

A feature of the vocal contributions was a song entitled "God's Flowers," written by Mr. Harry Williams, which was sung by Miss Gwendolen Jones; the proceeds from the sale of this song are to be devoted to the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

During a pause in the programme, Mr. W. C. Warren, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, took the opportunity of expressing the thanks of the committee to Mr. Williams for all the work he had done for the Auxiliary. Mr. Warren said they were rather proud of what they as a small section of the trade had been able to do in recent years. Up to the present they had founded six pensions and had nearly completed the seventh. As a result of their efforts that evening he believed they would not only have completed their seventh, but would be able to make a start on the eighth pension. He was also proud of the fact that they had never run a candidate at an election who had not been successful on the first application. Last year they had a difficult task, yet they ran four official candidates and one or two unofficial ones, but he was glad to say their record was unbroken. At the next election in March, there would be more candidates than ever before. Last year they were successful in paying an amount of no less than £500 to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

The vote of thanks was heartily accorded, being accompanied by the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. H. Williams, in reply, referred to the fact that they often read in their newspapers while sitting in their cosy chairs before the fire of the pitiful conditions in which some people lived, and they often thought that it was beyond their power to render help. However small their contribution might be to a deserving cause, he asked them not to be ashamed of it, especially if it came from the heart. He thanked them all for the support he had received on behalf of the old, the weak and the lonely.

As a result of the concert the plate realised ninety guineas.

MR. E. H. LEE, of Nottingham, chairman of the Health Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, to give an address under the auspices of the London District Committee on January 8th, on "Health Conditions in Printing Offices."

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY.—The fact that the Industrial Welfare Society, which held its fifth annual general meeting last week, is in a stronger position than in the previous years of its existence, is an indication of the attention which is being paid by industrial and commercial firms to the conditions under which their employees work. The membership of the Society is approaching 1,000 firms, in addition to about 300 associate members (welfare supervisors, employment managers, etc.). From the pool of experience at its disposal, the Society has rendered service to some 3,000 firms and miners' welfare schemes.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 49s. 3d., 50s., Pref., 23s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. xd., Def., 6⅞, 6¼, Pref. 17s. 9d, xd.; British Glues and Chemicals, Pref.. 14s.; Jos. Byrom, 8s. 9d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 20s. 7½d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6 5/16, 6⅛, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mt. Deb Stk., 34; John Dickinson, 27s.; Erinoid, 4s. 1¼d. xd.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 72, 71½; *Financial News*, 7s. 6d., 8s., Pref., 11s., 6 p.c. 2nd Pref., 10s. 6d., 10s. 9d.; Hazell Watson and Viney, 14¾, 14¼; Ilford, 20s. 10½d.; *Illustrated London News*, 4s 7½d, 5s. 4½d., Pref., 13s., 1st Deb., 60½; International Linotype, 54½; Kelly's Directories, Pref., 20s., 7½ p.c., 20s. 10½d., 20s. 1½d.; Lamson Paragon, 5⅛ p.c. Pref., 15s. 9d., 10 p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 68½; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 3d; New Pegamoid, 11s. 10½d., 11s. 3d.; George Newnes, 14s. 9d., Pref., 15s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 72s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 1920, 82s. 2½d., 81s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16⅝, 15½, Prefd., 10¾, 10⅜, 4 p.c. Pref., 7⅜; Weldons, 36s. 3d., Pref., 19s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, 26s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC PUBLISHING CO.—The profit and loss account for the year ended September 30th, 1923, shows an available profit of £6,011, including £4,352 brought in. After meeting the dividend on the preference shares for the half-year ended September 30th, there is a balance of £3,911 to be carried forward. The directors state that the increase in revenue derived both from circulation and advertisements, has exceeded the anticipation since the alteration of the paper to its present form, which was inaugurated last March.

OLIVES PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—The directors of Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., in their report for the year ended July 28th last, state that after charging £15,000 for depreciation there is a loss of £50,857.

THE IMPERIAL PAPER MILLS, LTD.—The directors' report for the year ended August 31st, 1923, states that after providing for depreciation, debenture interest, Corporation Profits Tax, and the preference dividend to February 28th, 1923, the accounts show a net surplus of £134,258. Out of this sum the directors have paid the half-year's preference dividend to August 31st, 1923, and propose to declare a dividend of 7½ per cent., less income tax, for the year on the ordinary shares of the company. During the year the directors were able to make satisfactory arrangement for the repayment of the whole of the outstanding First Mortgage Debenture Stock. Having regard to the state of trade throughout the country, the past year's working has been remarkably good, and there is reason to believe that the current year's trading will be most satisfactory.

NEW COMPANIES.

ALF PARKMAN, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a printer and wholesale stationer now carried on by A. W. Parkman. Private company. Directors: A. W. Parkman and S. H. Pratt. Registered office: 29, 30, Marlborough-street, Bristol.

BLACKHAM (GREAT BRIDGE), LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares, to carry on at Great Bridge or elsewhere the business of printers, booksellers, stationers, newspaper sellers, dealers in fancy and leather goods and small wares, advertising agents, etc. Private company. First directors: T. W. O. Blackham, J. Plant and W. Powell. Registered office: 7, Market-place, Great Bridge, Tipton, Staffs.

LONDON COUNTY PRESS, LTD.—Capital £200 in 10s. shares; to carry on in the United Kingdom or elsewhere the business of general printers in all languages, etc. Private company. First directors: A. R. Wilson and Mrs. A. Wilson. Registered office: 32, White Hart-lane, Tottenham, N 17.

JOHN FURNESS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; advertising contractors and agents, printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, book binders and art journalists, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Furness and Mrs. M. E. Furness. Registered office: 62, Dale-street, Liverpool.

JUPP AND MARTIN, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on at 5, Gloucester-road, Brighton, as Jupp and Martin, to adopt an agreement with A. Willmott and W. Martin, and to carry on the business of manufacturing wholesale and general stationers, paper merchants, makers, reelers, cutters, glaziers, stainers, gummers, glossers, borderers, enamellers, embossers, printers, publishers, advertising and general publicity agents, booksellers, pulp and paper material manufacturers and merchants, envelope, paper bag and box manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. T. Remfey and A. R. E. Pain.

HOWE BROTHERS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; printers, stationers, booksellers, photographic dealers, advertising agents and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: H. W Howe and A. Howe.

CLUB WORLD, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in 1,200 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 6,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to adopt agreements (1) between W. Moore of the one part and F. Bronte of the other part, and (2) between W. Thompson (as trustee for the company) of the one part and W. Moore and F. Bronte of the other part, and to carry on the business of printers and publishers of newspapers, magazines, journals, periodicals, books, circulars, etc. Private company. First directors: W. Moore, A. D. Ward and F. Bronte. Registered office: 10, Lancaster-place, W.C.2.

KEBWELL, LTD.—Capital £100, in 1s. shares; to adopt an agreement with J. F. Kebbell and J. S. A. Wilkes, and to carry on the business of paper makers, cardboard, strawboard and millboard manufacturers, paper bag makers, makers of tubes, cartons, and boxes of paper, cardboard, wood and other materials, printers, engravers, die sinkers, lithographers, stationers and publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: J. S. A. Wilkes and J. F. Kebbell.

DIRECT SERVICE ORGANISERS, LTD.—Capital £1,500, in 1,000 preference shares of £1 and 10,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; advertisers, advertising contractors and advertising and publicity agents, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. W. Clayton and A. A. Spratt. Registered office: Capel House, 54, New Broad-street, E.C.

BRITISH YUMAK CO., LTD.—Capital £2,075, in 2,000 preference shares of £1 and 1,500 ordinary shares of 1s.; to adopt an agreement with J. Linden, of Gothenburg, Sweden, to acquire trade mark No. 422,185 and the right to use the name "Yumak" in connection therewith, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of picture frames, wholesale and retail stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. G. Thynne, F. Simmonds, E. J. Heinz. Registered office: 1, Regent-street, S.W.1.

SIDDERS, LTD.—Capital £100, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a stationer, newsagent, etc., now carried on by H. S. Sidders at 133, Uxbridge road, W., as "S. H. Sidders and Co." (formerly A. R. Sidders and Co.). Private company. Subscribers: S. H. Sidders and S. B. Sidders. Registered office: 133, Uxbridge road, West Ealing, W.

LATEX DEVELOPMENTS, LTD. — Capital £6,250, in 5,000 ordinary shares of £1 and 25,000 deferred shares of 1s.; to acquire the benefit of certain existing inventions; to adopt an agreement with H. Broomfield and R. Russell, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, exporters and brokers of, agents or factors for, and dealers in, rubber, rubber latex and rubber goods of all kinds, rubber fabrics, asbestos and asbestos goods, leather and linoleum and substitutes therefor, paper, pulp and papermaking materials, boards, cardboards, packing cases, containers, etc. First directors: Sir Edward Penton, K.B.E., D. F. L. Zorn, J. Fairbairn and J. Beckingham. Registered office: 7 and 8, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

WILLIAM PILL, LTD. (printers, stationers, billposters, etc.).—Deposit on November 5th, 1923, of deeds of 14 and 26, High-street, and 1, 2, 2a and 3, Carshalton-road, Sutton, and freehold premises and printing works at Hackbridge, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Barclay's Bank.

ALEXANDER DALTON, LTD. (printers, newspaper proprietors, stationers, etc.).—Mortgage on "Albion Chambers," with warehouse, etc., in George-street, and mortgage on "The Argus Printing Works," at Dover-street, both in West Hartlepool, both dated October 26th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

WINDEBANK AND CO., LTD. (manufacturers of and dealers in paper, card, straw and leatherboards, wood pulp, paper materials, etc.).—Debenture dated November 3rd, 1923, to secure £20,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Branch Nominees, Ltd., 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

WALTER H. ROGERS AND CO., LTD. (paper merchants, London).—Issue on November 7th, 1923, of £100 debentures part of a series already registered.

LONDON CALEDONIAN PRESS, LTD.—Particulars of £50,000 debentures, authorised November 7th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital; the whole amount being now issued.

EDWARD J. WOOD AND CO. (PRINTERS), LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures, authorised October 31st, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital the whole amount being now issued.

LISTER, EVANS AND CO., LTD. (stationers, etc., Hull).—Particulars filed of £400 debentures, authorised October 2nd, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any); the whole amount being now issued.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re JOHN MCKERROW, chromolithographer and designer, late of Carroun-road, Fentimen-road, Clapham. This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Francke on November 23rd at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities £2,201 and a deficiency of £1,960. In reply to the official receiver, debtor said that for many years prior to December, 1914, he was employed by a chromolithographer and designer carrying on business at Offley Studios, Offley-road, Brixton. Upon the death of his employer in that month he took over and, until September, 1917, continued the business in partnership with another person. Owing to pressure by creditors the business was then sold and the proceeds were paid away to the creditors. In the following month debtor commenced a similar business at 22, Carroun-road; in July, 1922, being in want of capital, he entered into a trading arrangement with three other persons who financed the business with loans and took it over in January, 1923. Witness attributed his insolvency to heavy working expenses and bad trade. The examination was concluded.

Re ARTHUR COOKE NICHOLLS, stationer and newsagent, 214, King street, Hammersmith. The public examination of this debtor was held on November 23rd at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing total liabilities £615 (unsecured £416) and net assets valued at £117 after

Digitized by Google

deducting £49 for payment of the preferential claims. The debtor stated that he purchased the business for £175 in March, 1914, and carried it on successfully until 1921, but subsequently gradually declined, and in consequence of pressure by creditors and an execution having been levied, he filed his petition last April. Witness attributed his failure to lack of capital, slump in trade, and heavy medical expenses which had amounted to £100 since April, 1920 The examination was concluded.

Re George Purves Chace, Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, E.C., commercial and colour printer.—The first meeting of creditors was held on Nov. 21st at the London Bankruptcy Court, when accounts were submitted showing liabilities £4 932, against assets valued at £749. The official receiver reported that it appeared from the debtor's statement that in August, 1920, he acquired an interest in Alphagraph Company, paying £300 for a one-third share thereof. The trading name was changed at the end of 1921 or the beginning of 1922 to Smart, Chace and Co., and in January, 1923, works were established at High street, Old Woking, and offices were taken at Faraday House, Charing Cross-road, W.C. In February, 1923, Mr. Smart, one of the partners, was paid out and the debtor paid £150 for that gentleman's share, thus becoming entitled to a two-thirds interest, plus an additional interest on further capital invested. The partnership was still in existence, and the other remaining partner was prepared to take over the debtor's liability, provided the latter released his interest in the firm. The debtor attributed his failure—which was unconnected with the firm's affairs—to loss on a deal with music publishers and to heavy interest paid to moneylenders. Mr. David Hart, accountant, 5, Argyll-street, W., was elected trustee to wind up the estate in bankruptcy.

News-Print Production.

Canada's Figures for Nine Months.

A report issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association states that the production of news-print paper by Canadian mills during the first nine months of the current year amounted to 944,820 tons. This quantity is considerably greater than the total previously reached in any complete year, with the exception of 1922, when the output was 1,081,364 tons.

In the corresponding nine months of 1922 the Canadian mills produced 799,373 tons, so that this year's output up to the end of September exceeds that for last year by 145,447 tons, or over 18 per cent. If the mills maintain this level of production during the last three months of the year, the output for 1923 will be well over 1,250,000 tons.

By far the greater part of the news-print manufactured in Canada is destined for export and up to the end of September exports of this grade of paper amounted to 839,222 tons, or practically 90 per cent. of the total production. The United States is naturally the chief market, and 821,788 tons, or 97 per cent. of the total exports, have gone to that country in the first nine months of the year. The remaining 17,434 tons have been distributed mainly to New Zealand, Australia and South Africa

The following table shows the quantities (in tons) exported to the various countries up to the end of September:—

Exports to	Nine Months 1923	1922
U.S.A.	821,788	644,733
Australia	5,667	25,488
New Zealand ...	7,343	8,904
South Africa ...	3,168	6,019
Latin America ...	439	3,148
All other	817	9,632
	839,222	697,924

The value of these exports in 1923 was $63,277,966 and in 1922 $49,689,864

News print exports this year have exceeded those for last year by 141,298 tons, or 20 per cent., while those to the United States were greater by 177,055 tons, or 28 per cent. Exports to other countries declined considerably from last year's figures, a decline especially noticeable in the case of Australia.

UNITED STATES
Imports and Exports of Paper, etc.

The total values of the imports of paper (excluding printed matter) into the United States, and exports therefrom, during the undermentioned periods were:—

		Imports.	Exports.
August,	1923 ...	$10,140,431	$2,076,985
,,	1922 ...	6,863,045	2,172,840
Jan.-Aug.,	1923 ...	76,409,350	17,431,135
,, ,,	1922 ...	53,551,943	15,892,216

The principal items shown in the official returns are as under:—

Imports.

August.	1922.	1923.
News-print	$5,866,289	$8,545,200
Other printing paper	16,396	71,218
Paperhangings ...	83,013	30,531
Photographic paper...	42,905	48,055
Coated paper	12,019	25,258
Wrappings	155,401	331,151
January-August.	**1922.**	**1923.**
News-print	$45,415,983	$64,209,410
Other printing paper	97,893	531,274
Paperhangings ...	449,058	331,160
Photographic paper...	293,668	272,371
Coated paper... ...	132,510	215,217
Wrappings	1,322,113	2,695,474

Exports.

August.	1922.	1923.
News-print	$181,077	$109,275
Book paper	246,263	252,826
Paper bags	79,176	66,772
Kraft wrapping ...	5,063	9,650
Other wrapping ...	141,684	168,112
Playing cards... ...	26,445	86,484
Hangings	25,642	35,301
Bristols...	7,661	17,624
Paperboard and strawboard	244,096	284,349
Sheathing and building paper	24,167	10,361
Wallboard	42,714	54,567
Boxes and cartons ...	63,777	85,728
January-August.	**1922.**	**1923.**
News-print	$1,705,085	$1,168,781
Book paper	1,828,691	2,142,387
Paper bags	743,636	577,644
Kraft wrapping ..	48,188	45,894
Other wrapping ..	1,401,168	1,428,633
Playing cards... ...	362,790	858,409
Hangings	288,800	398,821
Bristols...	129,596	133,831
Paperboard & strawboard	1,396,372	1,835,049
Sheathing and building paper	142,232	111,043
Wallboard	257,321	361,458
Boxes and cartons ...	487,916	680,313

German Reparations Refund.

A good deal of concern is being aroused among paper importers over the question of the repayment by the German Government of the 26 per cent. deductions for reparations. The actual situation is obscure; but we are given to understand that the Reparations tax will not be refunded by the German authorities on business placed after November 17th. It would appear from this that the imports of German goods into this country will be seriously interfered with in the future. The German manufacturer claims that he is quite unable to afford to pay the 26 per cent. himself, while to add this to the price of the goods would, it is held, be fatal. Further reports on the subject state that receipts on which repayments may be claimed must be presented to the German Government before March 31st next.

The late Mr. Richard Edwin Jones, caterer and hotel proprietor, of Messrs. R. E. Jones, Ltd., owning numerous establishments in London, South Wales, and provincial centres in England, at one time a compositor on the staff of the *Western Mail*, left £29,000

T. H Bracken and Co., Ltd.—Notice is given by the joint liquidators (Messrs. E. Duncan Taylor and Wm. Emmerson) that a meeting of the creditors of this company will be held at the offices of Messrs. John Gordon and Co., 7, Bond place, Leeds, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Canadian Pulp and Paper.

September Exports.

The regular report of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association states that the total value of the pulp and paper exports from Canada for September was $11,715,869. This was a decline from the previous month of $1,579,400 but an increase of $1,393,586 over September, 1922.

Details of the various grades exported are given below:—

	September, 1922. Cwts.	Value. Dols.	September, 1923. Cwts.	Value. Dols.
Paper—				
News-print ...	1,591,145	5,632,758	1,818,591	6,870,190
Book Paper ...	4,675	37,759	5,199	40,948
Other paper & Manufactures	—	574,097	—	653,113
Total paper	—	6,244,614	—	7,564,251
Pulp—	**Cwts.**	**Value. Dols.**	**Cwts.**	**Value. Dols.**
Sulphate ...	270,053	825,789	234,439	761,695
Sulphite, bl. ...	228,190	933,358	225,829	929,121
,, unbl....	563,068	1,310,640	456,819	1,282,808
Mechanical ...	739,364	1,017,882	681,595	1,177,994
Total pulp	1,800,675	4,087,669	1,598,682	4,151,618

The distribution of these exports in September was as follows:—

To—	Paper. Dols.	Pulp. Dols.	Total. Dols.
United States ...	7,072,584	2,954,723	10,027,307
United Kingdom	190,229	1,095,288	1,285,517
All Other ...	301,438	101,607	403,045
	7,564,251	4,151,618	11,715,869

Exports of pulp wood in September amounted to 112,366 cords, valued at $1,172,814, compared with 94,351 cords, valued at $974,568, in September, 1922

For the first nine months of this year the value of the exports of pulp and paper has shown a considerable increase over the value in the corresponding nine months of 1922, the total being $104,636,736, compared with $83,792,893 for last year, an increase for this year of practically 25 per cent. Increases both in quantity and values have been shown in practically all grades of pulp and paper and these exports reflect the increased activity of the Canadian mills.

Details for the various grades are given in the following table:—

	9 months 1922 Tons.	Value. Dols.	9 months 1923. Tons.	Value. Dols.
Paper—				
News-print ...	697,924	49,689,864	839,222	65,277,966
Book paper cwts.	20,663	159,017	38,422	259,699
Bond & Writg. .	8,151	85,544	17,713	181,139
Kraft Wrapping	13,325	2,037,628	15,658	2,369,644
Total paper		54,5 3,754		69,421,621
Pulp—	**Tons.**	**Value. Dols.**	**Tons.**	**Value. Dols.**
Mechanical ...	220,970	6,613,783	248,189	8,222,122
Sulphite ...	255,220	15,876,507	295,8 8	19,961,082
Sulphate ...	108,553	6,658,849	107,637	7,031,961
Total pulp		29,289,139		35,2.5,115

Our happiness must come from what we do for others, not for ourselves.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd.

Prosperous Scottish Company Entertains Retiring Officials.

A complimentary dinner was given by the Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., in the North British Station Hotel, Edinburgh, last week, to Mr. Henry Tait and Mr. Walter Cranston, who are retiring from the service of the company after 43 and 41 years' service respectively. Mr. William Harrison, LL.B., chairman of the company, presided over a large company, and among the others present were his fellow directors, Mr. Charles Snelling (the managing director), Mr. E. S. Lendrum, Mr. Alex. Macbeth, S.S.C., J.P., Mr. T. D. M. Burnside, Mr. A. W. Gotch Berrill, Mr. G. A. Pike, Provost Mitchell (Musselburgh), Councillor McCrow (Edinburgh), Mr. Alex. Robb (general manager of the Commercial Bank of Scotland), Mr. Sylvair Mayer, K.C., Mr. S. Lamert (De La Rue and Co.), and representatives of a large number of papermakers throughout the country.

It was an interesting function. Tributes were paid to the two veterans of the Scottish paper trade in a happy speech by the chairman, and in the references to the prosperous year which the Inveresk Co. has enjoyed, the point was not overlooked that the foundations laid by the pioneers of the company had been a not unimportant contributory factor. The guests of the evening received presentations of silver tea and coffee services from the board of directors in recognition of the valuable services they had rendered during their long careers.

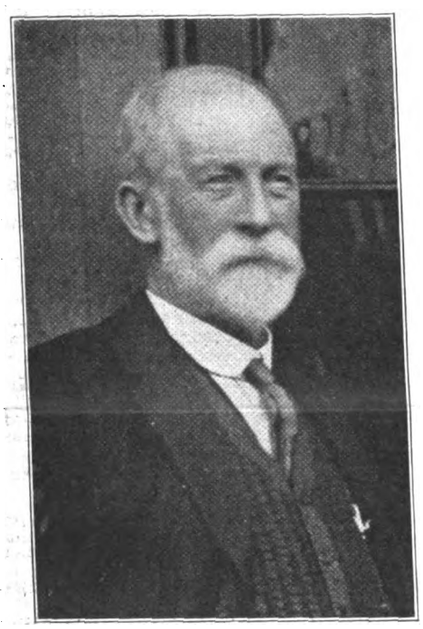


Photo:

MR. H. J. TAIT.

Tributes to the Guests.

The chairman, in submitting the principal toast, "Henry Tait, Esq., and Walter Cranston, Esq.," said that so long as the name of Inveresk as a papermaking company was known, so long would their names be known. (Applause.) Henry Tait first entered the paper trade in the year 1865 at the well-known mill at Valleyfield, still under the control of the famous Scottish firm of Cowan. (Applause.) He left Valleyfield in 1876, and migrated to Inveresk. Inveresk at that time was a comparatively second-rate consideration in comparison with Valleyfield, in that it made pulp for Valleyfield. In 1880, their old friend, in conjunction with Mr. Menzies, established what, in his (the speaker's) opinion, had been and was the foundation-stone of the success of the Inveresk Paper Co.—the coating mill. That coating mill had not been perfected, as some people in the paper trade evidently thought, in a few months' time. They had been making coated paper at Inveresk for 43 years, and their friend Mr. Tait paid visits even as far back as 30 years ago to the United States and the Continent to get all the latest advice for the production of coated paper. Although personally he was not a papermaker—he was only a lawyer (laughter)—Mr. Harrison declared, from his knowledge, through daily contact with people in the paper trade, that there was no coated paper manufactured in the world that could command a higher price than Inveresk coated paper. (Applause.) Turning to Mr. Cranston, the chairman said that curiously enough he also went to Valleyfield—in 1871—and migrated to Inveresk in 1883. It was a strange coincidence that those two men, who, along with that great papermaker, Mr. Robert Menzies (applause), laid the foundation stone of the Inveresk Co., should have gone to Inveresk from Valleyfield, and after this great lapse of time should be retiring practically simultaneously. Mr. Cranston started at Inveresk as cashier in 1883, and he could say this, that he had never come across a factory which was run financially on sounder lines. (Applause.) In no business—no paper mill at any rate—had he come across better statistics to show what the weekly profits were than at Inveresk. They had learned to form a very high opinion of the integrity of their two friends and to love them. (Applause.) It was a great thing in a paper mill to-day to be able to rely on men of the type of Mr. Tait for quality and Mr. Cranston for costs. If they did not know what their costs were in a paper mill, they were lost. Although their friends were retiring after 43 years and 41 years' service, they were leaving in all good will. Mr. Tait was to be succeeded in the coating side of their mill by his nephew, Mr. Willie Tait, who had been connected with the mill for the last 30 odd years. Mr. Tait's son was one of the first assistants in the paper machine house. Mr. Cranston was also leaving a son in the mill, who was likewise a first assistant in the machine house.

Mr. Harrison concluded his remarks by reading telegrams conveying good wishes and then made the presentations of the silver plate amid loud applause.

Acknowledgments.

Mr. Tait, in returning thanks, said he must also express the thanks of Mrs. Tait in particular. Both the gift he had already received from the workers and that gift from the directors would be cherished more than he cared to express. It would not surprise them to hear that it was with great reluctance he was laying down the shovel and the hoe, because papermaking had been his hobby for many years. (Applause.)

Mr. Cranston, who also expressed thanks, recalled some of his early days in the trade and the names of men who had helped to lay or secure the foundations of businesses on the Esk. Referring to the difficulties of the Inveresk Co. during the war, he said that in August, 1914, they had 595 workers, 477 of whom were males, and when the Armistice was signed they had only 207, of whom 169 were males. On the banks of the Esk were paper mills which in the past had, and still held, a premier position in the paper world. The products of those mills—Valleyfield, Esk Mills, Dalmore, Polton, Springfield, St. Leonards and Inveresk—were well known the world over. (Applause.)

The Work of the Staff.

Mr. Lamert, in proposing the toast of "The Staff and Employees of the Inveresk Paper Co. (Ltd.)," said that anyone who had been at the head of a great industrial concern knew that the success of any company was entirely due to the staff. He thought he might say that the success of the Inveresk Co. this year had been an outstanding event in the whole of the paper trade. That success could not have been obtained unless they had had a staff, not only individually capable, but a staff with every member pulling his full weight for the benefit of the firm. (Applause.) Among the names he mentioned were those of Mr. Snelling, the managing director; Mr. Swift, who made the paper; and Mr. Currie. Referring to the purchase of cartridges from Messrs. Caldwell's at 3½d., by his firm (De La Rue and Co.), Mr. Lamert said that it cost them something like another 2d. to paste and coat their cards, and when they had done that they had travellers offering them paper from Germany, pasted and enamelled, at less than they were paying for the body paper. ("Shame.") Shame or no shame, that was a thing they should think over.

Mr. Snelling, who responded on behalf of the staff, said that so far as the past year was concerned, they had only done their duty. They had done fairly well, and they intended to try to do as well in the coming year, if not better. (Applause.)

Mr. H. M. Stevenson, who has been provincial agent for the company in England for 23 years, also responded.

Mr. Alexander Robb, general manager of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, who proposed the toast of "The Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd.," said the company had had an exceptional measure of success during its somewhat lengthened career. He was quite sure that the exceptional position which had been attained by the company was due to the skill and enterprise of the management during this long period, and that that prosperity would continue in the future. (Applause.)

A Prosperous Year.

The chairman, who replied, said that the Inveresk Co. had had a prosperous year—a very prosperous year indeed—compared with other similar undertakings. The exceptional success of the company was due to the foundation-stone laid many years before the war by great minds in the paper trade. One of those great men was Mr. Robert Menzies. (Applause.) The war boom had deceived many of them. In looking at any figures of a paper company he only wanted pre-war figures, because pre-war figures convinced him that if a company could make money pre-war it could make it post-war. Proceeding, he said there had been times of anxiety even in so prosperous a concern as the Inveresk Co. He recalled that when he was first associated with the company in the early part of 1921, they were saddled with something like 7,000 tons of esparto grass, the bulk of which had cost £26 per ton, and the market price was about £5 10s. There was a prospective loss on raw material alone of over £200,000. They came through by careful management with a loss of £36,000, and that was past, thank God! (Applause.)

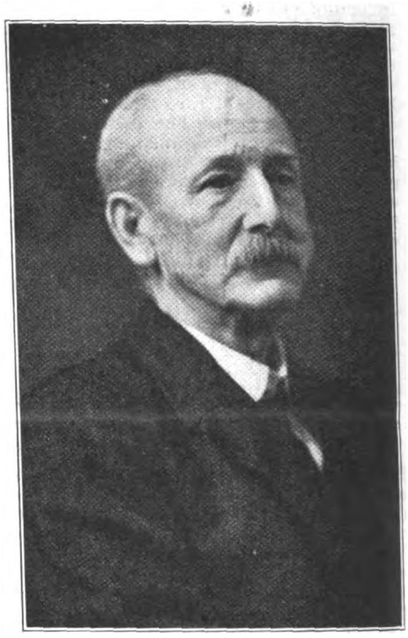


Photo: Drummond Young, Edinburgh.

MR. WALTER CRANSTON.

Mr. A. W. Gotch Berrill, who also responded, said he claimed with great pride that his firm had exported Inveresk paper as long as the Inveresk Co. had made paper to be exported.

Mr. Mayer, K.C., proposed the toast of "The Paper Trade."

Mr. E. Macfarlane (London) acknowledged the toast in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Stanley Cousins. He mentioned that Mr. Cousins was to have responded, a duty for which he was eminently fitted by reason of the position he occupied in the trade and the respect in which he was held. Mr. Cousins had travelled North on the previous evening in order to attend that dinner out of respect for the managing director of Inveresk (Mr. Snelling). Having so lately vacated a sick bed, Mr. Cousins ought to have spent a quiet day after his journey, instead of which he had gone over three paper mills, and that had been rather too much for him.

Mr. E. S. Lendrum proposed "Our Guests," to which Provost Mitchell replied, and the toast of "The Chairman" was given by Mr. G. A. Pike.

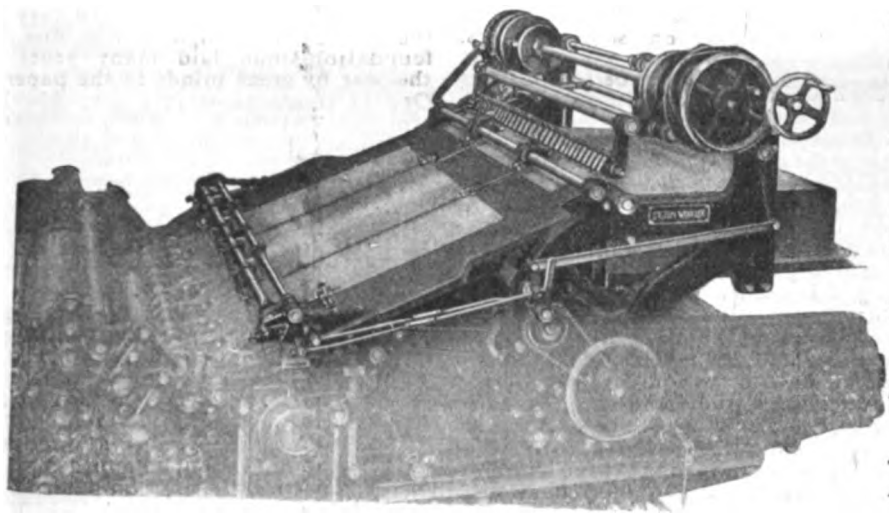
An enjoyable musical programme contributed to the success of the function.

Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" Automatic Feeder

will increase the productive capacity of your Printing Machine, 25 to 50 per cent. above that of hand feeding, with better register. When feeding large sheets of very thin paper the output percentage is even higher.

SWISS MANUFACTURE



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of printing machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs, and therefore suitable for short runs.

No tapes or friction wheels, and therefore no marring of colours or setting-off when working colours or backing up.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to-day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839.

Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London

Gold Inks

(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON Ltd

31/34, GURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland. 2

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:

CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P

Digitized by Google

Employment in Paper & Allied Trades

A Wave of Depression.

Figures and information concerning the paper, printing and allied trades demonstrate the state of the industries during October. Employment in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole; in many districts the mills were still working irregularly. With letterpress printers employment showed a further slight decline in London, and continued fair on the whole in the provinces, though it was reported as bad and worse than a month ago at Leeds, Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was again reported as good with electrotypers and stereotypers in London. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued moderate. With bookbinders employment remained slack, but showed a further slight improvement in London and was good at Edinburgh.

This report is borne out by the statistics of unemployment in insured industries. The most serious increase in unemployment has taken place in paper and paper board-making, where the total percentage of unemployment, including part short time, rose from 6·9 on June 25th to 9·0 on October 22nd, the latter figure comparing with 11·7 for all industries.

Coming to details, we find that out of a total of 56,560 insured persons in paper and paper board, the number of males out of work increased from 2,951 in June to 3,898 in October. The number of females unemployed in June was 927, rising to 1,211 last month.

In the case of cardboard boxes, paper bags and stationery, the percentage unemployed on October 22nd, namely, 7·3, showed only a slight variation from the 7·4 of June 25th, the highest point having been reached on July 23rd with 7·6. The estimated number of insured persons in this section of the industry is put at 55,640. The number of males unemployed fluctuated as follows:—June, 1,230; July, 1,188; August, 1,139; September, 1,166; October, 1,170. The corresponding figures for females are:—June, 2,874; July, 3,040; August, 3,010; September, 2,999; October, 2,917.

Numerically the printing, publishing and bookbinding section is the largest. The estimated number of insured workpeople in these trades at the end of July was 231,010, made up of 150,870 males and 80,140 females. Variations in the percentages of unemployment from June to October have been negligible, the only alteration from the figure of 5·6 in the five months being 5·7 on August 27th. In October, however, there have been rather more males out of work than in the preceding four months, while the reverse is the position with regard to females. In June the number of males returned as unemployed was 8,737, whereas in October the figure had risen to 9,041. In the case of females the 4,173 of June is replaced by 3,927 in October.

Writings, Envelopes & Cover Paper

Details of American Exports.

U.S. total exports of writing papers (except papeteries) in August reached a figure of 513,586 lbs. (of the value of $89,530). The principal customer was the Philippine Islands with 113,553 lbs. ($16,629), followed by Japan 92,658 lbs. ($13,320), Mexico 55,552 lbs. ($10,081), Australia 53,778 lbs. ($8,170), China 47,594 lbs. ($8,919).

Cover papers exported from the United States represented 102,248 lbs. ($18,272). Canada, in the first place, absorbed 47,387 lbs. ($9,995), Japan took 16,631 lbs. ($2,691) and Cuba 11,499 lbs. ($1,431).

Envelopes exported came to 192,008 lbs. ($42,689), the principal markets being Cuba 70,494 lbs ($11,731), Canada 25,040 lbs. ($7,412), Philippine Islands 11,864 lbs. ($2,493).

Foreign business in papeteries represented 63,563 lbs. ($32,544). The principal customer was Cuba with 20,588 lbs. ($11,731), followed by Australia 12,776 lbs. ($3,874).

LONDON WHOLESALE PAPER CO., LTD.—Creditors of this company (in voluntary liquidation) are required to send in particulars of their claims on or before December 7th to the liquidator, Mr. C. T. Millns, Saracen House, Cock-lane, Snow-hill, E.C.

Australian Notes.

Paper and Stationery Imports into Victoria—Australasian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd.—A Review of the Year's Operations—"Sun" Capital to be Increased—Loss on the Sydney "Daily Mail"—Complaint of Government Waste—Missing Commonwealth Notes—New Companies.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

IMPORTS of paper and stationery into Victoria during July last represented a value of £160,000, comparing with £154,501 in July last year.

AT the annual meeting of the Australasian Paper and Pulp Co., Ltd., the chairman, Mr. N. E. Brookes, reviewed the operations for the year ending June 30th. He described the business during the period under review as satisfactory. Both output and sales had increased, the improved results having been obtained in spite of the fact that the Geelong Mills had been closed down and that the running of the other mills had been affected by the various alterations and additions carried out during the year. Reconstruction of the mills had been delayed by the late arrival of machinery from overseas, but it was anticipated that the improvements would be completed by October. Reference was made to the heavy purchases of wood pulp, but it was explained that the board expected to make a considerable reduction in this item during the current year.

SIR H. R. DENNISON, who also spoke, referred to the amalgamation of the Melbourne and Sydney interests, the result of which, after a year's working, he said, was not as satisfactory as was anticipated.

THE same speaker mentioned the engagement of Mr. R. Helin, a Canadian pulp and paper expert, who had thoroughly investigated the position. As a consequence of his recommendations one mill had been closed and the Board had not hesitated to spend a large sum of money in order to improve the company's other mills. The company at present, it was stated, was catering for three-fifths of the Australian requirements in the class of goods it manufactured. The remaining trade could be secured without additional plant or increased costs. There was no reason why the company should not manufacture the whole of the requirements of Australia. Duties were sufficiently favourable, and he was informed that labour conditions here were no worse than in any other part of the world. With regard to the services of Mr. Helin, the chairman mentioned that the board was endeavouring to permanently engage him.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the *Sun* Newspapers, Ltd., has been called for the purpose of discussing a resolution to increase the capital by £250,000 to £1,000,000 by the creation of 243,000 ordinary shares of £1 and 14,000 employees shares of 10s. Reasons for the proposed increase are the expansion of business, which necessitates extra machinery, the building of a new office, and the provision of more capital for the Melbourne Company.

ACCORDING to the *Sydney Sun*, the operations of the Sydney *Daily Mail* Newspaper Co., Ltd., for the year ended April 30th resulted in a net loss of £2,176, expenses having totalled £83,459 against gross earnings of £81,282.

COMPLAINT is made in a Sydney newspaper of what is described as a scandalous waste of public money in the printing of reports and inquiries by Royal Commissions and Government departments. Uninteresting and irrelevant evidence, it is stated, is set out in too much detail, and the reports often contain some 300 pages costing as much as 12s. 6d. each, few of these reports, however, ever being circulated. It is contended that in most cases a few typewritten sheets would be quite sufficient for record purposes.

TWO EMPLOYEES of the Commonwealth Note Issue Department have made their appearance in the courts charged with stealing a number of forms of Australian £1 notes. The notes were printed on special paper, which were made up in bundles of 1,200 sheets. When authority is given for the printing, a sufficient number of these bundles are issued and the paper is checked in the process of printing. It was during the checking of a particular order that a sheet was found to be missing, one of the notes from the missing sheet subsequently being returned to the Government printers. According to statements made to detectives, the accused were said to have confessed to abstracting, in one case, two sheets, and in the other, one sheet of notes from the grill. Both the accused men were committed for trial.

THE following new companies have been registered:—Galwey and Co., Ltd., capital £20,000, stationers, printers, etc.; Gulliver and Murch, Ltd., capital £10,000, to acquire the process engraving business known as "Gulliver and Murch"; Hygienic Containers, Ltd, capital £10,000, dealers in plate, spoons, drinking vessels, and similar articles, made from paper or cardboard.

American News-Print Production.

The monthly bulletin of the News-Print Service Bureau, New York, giving September statistics, states:—The 45 United States companies reporting produced 110,209 tons and shipped 110,240 tons; the 20 Canadian companies produced 102,486 tons and shipped 99,188 tons, making a total production of 212,695 tons and shipments of 209,358 tons in both countries. These companies also produced 3,046 tons of hanging, of which 767 tons were made in Canada. Shipments in United States exceeded production by 31 tons and production in Canada exceeded shipments by 3,368 tons. Stocks at the end of September totalled 24,663 tons in the United States and 18,670 tons in Canada, a combined total of 43,333 tons which is equivalent to 4·5 days' average production.

Comparing production of 51 identical companies during the first nine months of 1923 with that of the same period of 1922, the United States companies show an increase of 62,016 tons, or 7 per cent., the Canadian companies an increase of 146,063 tons, or 18 per cent., and the total of all these companies shows an increase of 208,079 tons, or 12 per cent.

The average daily production of newsprint paper by these 51 companies reporting for September amounted to 95·6 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1922, with allowances for changes in machines.

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G. H. MADDIN & CO. Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
of every description for High Class & Distinctive Work
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Leys.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's PERFECT REGISTER GAUGE
Fine Adjustments made with disc.
Solid base, glues on.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 18yo. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

Have You Used——
FIBRETTE & CLOTHETTE?
They are the BEST quality Leather and Imitation Cloth Papers MADE.
Write for a New Sample Book showing the Large Range of Colours and Embossings always in Stock. Special Shades and Qualities to Order.
GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,
77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Tel.—City 9604. Telegrams—Vindico, Cent, London.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE



RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

GENERAL & COMMERCIAL PRINTING TO THE TRADE.
G. M. BATTLEY,
832/834, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.15, and 423, NORWOOD ROAD, S.E. 27.

Jubbs' on Their Metal.
PRINTERS' METALS ONLY.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over **200** Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

Death of Mr. C. D'Oyley Mears.

It is with regret that we announce the death, at the age of 78 years, of Mr. C. D'Oyley Mears, which occurred at his residence, 6, Farley-road, Catford, S.E., on the 21st instant. Until ill-health confined him to the house, deceased was a familiar figure in London pulp and paper trade circles. He had a most active and successful business career, and, although not in personal touch with everyday affairs during his indisposition, he maintained almost to the last a keen interest in trade movements.

Mr. Mears had a very intimate knowledge of the leading men associated with the industry and all events that took place over a period exceeding 60 years, and his

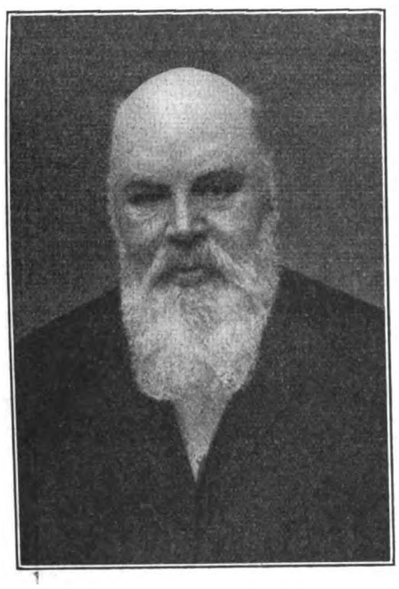


Photo: Hendrey, New Cross.

THE LATE MR. C. D'OYLEY MEARS.

reminiscences were always extremely interesting. His good nature and genial disposition won for him a large circle of friends.

The early days of wood pulp was a topic which Mr. Mears could discuss with first-hand knowledge. At the Ilford Mills, where he was manager, he took rank among the first papermakers in this country to successfully manipulate the fibre for papermaking purposes.

The promoters of the Ekman Paper Mill (now known as the Northfleet Paper Mills) recognised Mr. Mears' experience and ability, and appointed him manager during the period of construction.

Mr. Mears was one of the original members of the British Wood Pulp Association, and took a keen interest in the organisation for many years. He served the office of hon. secretary with great assiduity, and in appreciation of his services he was made an hon. vice-president.

At one time Mr. Mears was associated with mills at Dartford, where his investigation covered a special process for the treatment of straw for papermaking purposes.

Some 30 years ago he opened offices in London, first at Godliman-street, and subsequently at Wardrobe Chambers, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and established himself as a paper and pulp expert, trading under the name of C. D'Oyley Mears and Co. His wide knowledge of the wood pulp trade was generally recognised, and his services frequently requisitioned as arbitrator in important cases of dispute. His reputation also brought him many commissions for reorganising works abroad.

In addition to the pulp side of the business, and the introduction of special mechanical appliances for paper mills, Mr. Mears developed an important paper sales branch. For over 20 years his firm successfully represented the *Daily Telegraph* Mills, Dartford, the agency terminating only a short time ago.

The deceased took a keen interest in the Stationers' Social Society, serving the office of president in 1900. As a Freemason he held high rank, and for many years was an energetic worker for the welfare of the craft.

Paper on the Continent.

Conditions in Germany and Scandinavia.

Mr. M. Levy, of Messrs. George Harrison (Agencies), Ltd., has recently returned from an extensive tour of the paper mills of Europe. He has been in the habit of paying such visits every year, and on the present occasion toured the whole of Germany and Scandinavia.

Distress in Germany.

Speaking the German language, Mr. Levy was able to obtain a clear insight into the conditions which governed the social and industrial lives of the people, amongst all classes of which the greatest distress prevails. The purchasing price of the mark drops at such a great pace that the people are unable to buy even the necessaries of life, and the fact is seen in their cadaverous appearance. Indeed, wages, by the time they are received at the end of the week, go a very little way, and so much anxiety does housekeeping involve that the number of women entering lunatic asylums is alarming.

In regard to carrying on business, merchants and manufacturers have a very difficult task, by reason of the fluctuations of the Exchange. Much of the business transacted is a mere gamble, depending upon the change in values. The factors governing industry in Germany are so chaotic, that although better prices can be obtained in the home market, manufacturers prefer to export their goods. The new gold mark basis, although of great help in some directions, makes things much worse in others. Cheques can only be sent in ordinary marks, and thus a buyer, in trying to pay his gold mark account, has to send two or three cheques before a settlement is arrived at, although the first cheque based on the exchange of the day it was sent, should have settled his account in full. The conditions of sale, however, are that the cheque has to be cleared before the gold mark basis is arrived at, and as this usually takes a couple of days, during which period the exchange can drop considerably, it becomes almost impossible to transact business at home, with the result that the mills usually engaged in that commerce are entirely at a stand-still, with the exception of those who have gone in for export. Even the mills which have export connections, particularly those which have to purchase raw material, are badly off for orders; in fact, no mills know where they stand, particularly in regard to prices. None of the mills are running to their full capacity, with the possible exception of a few which were far-sighted enough to take as many orders as they could possibly get earlier on. Expenses of manufacture in Germany are very high, as well as being uncertain. This is especially the case if raw material has to be purchased from abroad, such as pulp from Scandinavia and coal from the United Kingdom.

In the Hands of the Workpeople.

Mr. Levy is of the opinion that many of the German mills are being run in order to keep the workpeople employed and thus quieten things as much as possible. The difficulties of administration are enormous, demands for increases of wages being constantly made, sometimes as often as twice a week. In many cases the mills are practically controlled by the workpeople, every mill having its own works committee, which must be recognised by the directors, and through which Committee the repeated demands of the employees are put forward.

According to Mr. Levy it is nothing unusual for a deputation to visit a director's private house late at night, with a demand for an immediate increase in wages on the morrow. Such is the pass to which the directors have been driven, that many of them would be quite willing to hand over the whole of the concern to the workpeople, if they could be assured of receiving the mill back intact when conditions are more stable.

Reparations Payment.

While Mr. Levy was in Germany considerable apprehension was felt by many manufacturers at the suggestion of the German Government to cease the refund of the 26 per cent. deducted by the British authorities for reparations. Since he has been back, Mr. Levy has received several letters on the subject, and it was understood that the threat of the German Government would take effect on November 15th. Should the German authorities carry out their threat, it is felt that the consequences will be very serious to the paper agents in this country. It is suggested, for instance, that the German manufacturers might send their goods into Holland, whence they can be despatched to this country without their origin being detected, or, on the other hand, they might decide to export the paper to other markets, such as America. In either case the agents of this country would lose business, and the Government would be deprived of its share of Reparations.

According to a statement of Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons last week, however, the information received leaves it doubtful as to whether the German Government really proposes to alter its existing practice, for the present.

Conditions in Scandinavia.

With regard to the conditions of the paper industry in Scandinavia, when Mr. Levy arrived in that part of the world, he found the mills very hard up for orders, but before he left there was a general improvement. In most cases now mills are sold out for this year, the recent disaster in Japan having brought forward a large amount of business; the demand for China caps being particularly large. In fact, such was the call for this class of paper that even kraft mills, short of orders, turned their machinery to the manufacture of China caps as a means of overcoming the slack period.

The slump in prices for wood pulp caused by the falling off of American orders was, to a large extent, responsible for the disturbances in the paper market. However, when Mr. Levy left the outlook was a little better, and so far as the paper market generally is concerned, he is quite hopeful.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that George Harrison (Agencies), Ltd., who carry on a strictly agency business, supplying the trade only, are in a position to quote for any class of Continental paper, due to the range of mills they represent.

Czech Paper Industry.

The U.S. Commercial Attaché at Prague says that the unfavourable situation in the Czecho-Slovak paper industry remains little changed from what it has been for some months past. This is one of the Czech industries most seriously hit by high operating costs, relatively high coal prices, and high freight rates, and those factors have been decisive in losing for the Czech mills the bulk of their export customers in favour of German and Scandinavian mills. Practically all of the mills in the country are operating on a much reduced scale, and a number of them have been for a long time entirely closed.

The pulp industry has fared somewhat better, particularly those mills located in the western part Czecho-Slovakia, where the high Czech freight rates were of less consequence in exporting.

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:

JOIN THE

Printers' Provident Association

(Registered Friendly Society)

AND OBTAIN

UNEMPLOYMENT

SUPERANNUATION

— and —

FUNERAL BENEFITS

at Lower Subscriptions than offered by any trade union.

Other Advantages:

AMPLE FUNDS

FREE EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY

NO INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR LIBERTY

For forms of application for membership, rates of subscription and further information, apply to the Secretary:—

STANLEY G. C. JACOBS,

39-40, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Though Non-Union— Why Be Improvident?

Digitized by Google

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (52 ISSUES) THIRTEEN SHILLINGS.

QUARTERLY EXPORT ISSUE—DECEMBER 6, 1923.

PUBLICITY AND PRINT

are inseparable. One could not exist nowadays without the other.

Newspaper Publicity is a necessity to the modern business. Publicity must, however, be undertaken systematically with the right journal or journals—journals with a recognised reputation.

The selling power of space depends upon a reputation backed by results, and these results must tell every time. Reputations are, however, not made in a day.

It has taken some forty years to establish the present-day reputation of the **Quarterly Export Issues** of the

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

At the present time this Journal is the recognised overseas medium of the Printing and Allied Trades.

It circulates among buyers in the following markets:

Australasia	**China**	**South America**
India	**Japan**	**Canada**
East Indies		**United States**
West Indies		**South Africa**

RESULTS

One of the most successful of our advertisers says:—

"It will no doubt interest you to learn that during the past few years we made considerable additions to, and have extended our Export Dept. We thank you for the assistance that your journal has contributed towards this export business."—C. B., Ltd.

The next issue will be published on Dec. 6.

Can you afford to neglect this opportunity of extending your export trade?

ADVERTISING RATES upon application to the Publishers:—

STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

BOOK Your Space NOW!

THE OPEN SESAME TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (52 ISSUES) THIRTEEN SHILLINGS.

Digitized by Google

Telegrams: "Papyrus, Finsquare, London." Telephone: Clerkenwell 3126.

Aug. Brehmer's British Successor

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1. T. McAULIFFE.

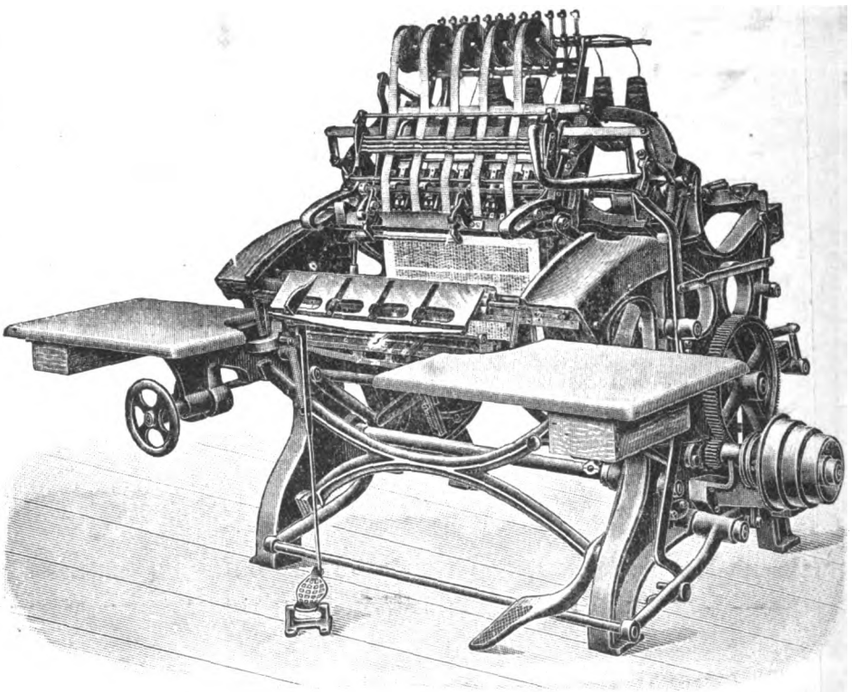
***Official Agent for* GEBRUDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG, the Sole Manufacturers of the Original Brehmer Machines.**

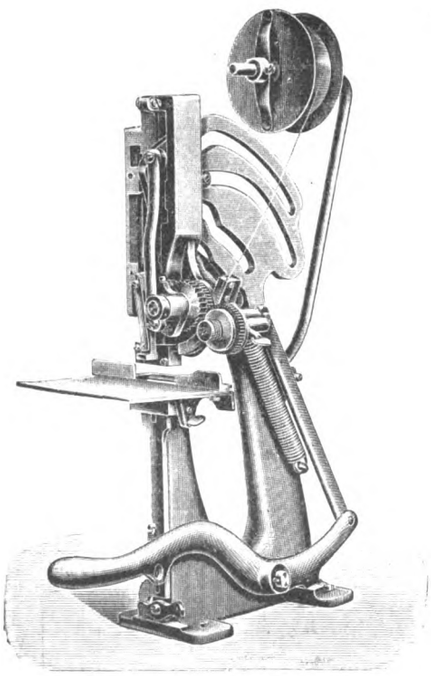
Original Brehmer Book Sewing Machines

Supplied to Sew Books up to 28 in. in length.

SIX IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Tight Sewing.
2. All Needles are Straight.
3. Maximum Efficiency and Output.
4. Minimum Upkeep.
5. Capable of Sewing Over or Through the Tapes.
6. Silent in Operation.





Original Brehmer Wire Stitching Machines

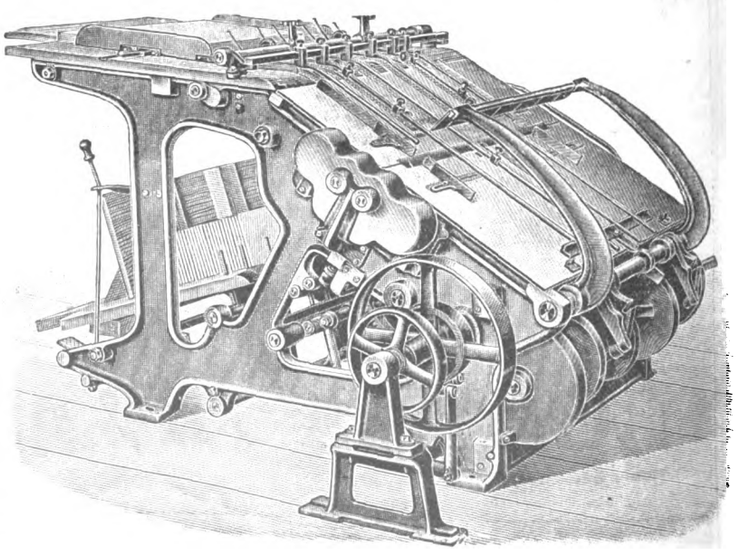
Nos. 7, 7B and 8.

ARRANGED TO WORK FROM SPOOL OR WIRE.

Stitching Capacity - Nos. 7 $\frac{3}{16}$ in. 7b $\frac{5}{16}$ in. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

These Machines will stitch through side or fold. Supplied with or without stand, for hand, treadle or power.

Production on Power Model 120 stitches per minute.



Original Brehmer Section Folding Machine

IMPROVED MODEL WITH SEMI-AUTOMATIC FEED.

LARGEST SHEET.

Size 31½ ins. × 31½ ins.

A Demonstration will convince you of its capabilities.

Buses Nos. 76 and 21 from the Bank pass the Showrooms.

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 56, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—November 29, 1923

Digitized by Google

DEC 20 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

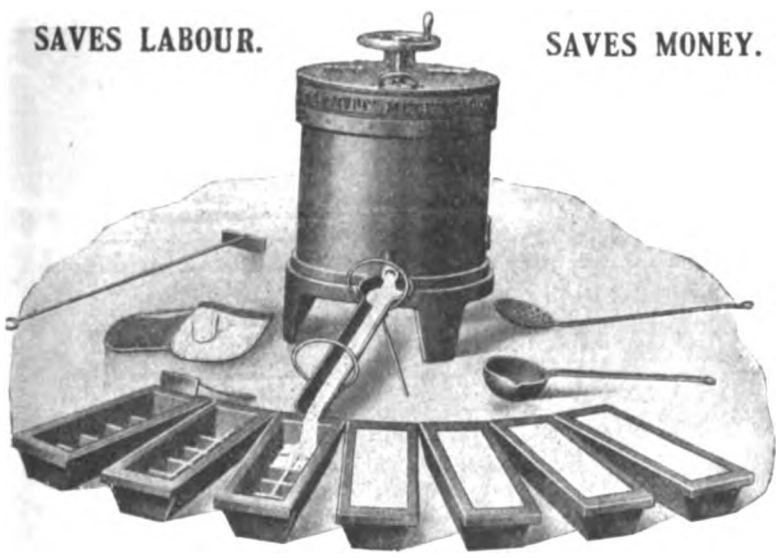
WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 23. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 6, 1923. Special Export Issue 4d.

"Fryotype" Melting Pot

SAVES LABOUR. SAVES MONEY.



A "Fryotype" Melting Pot is not a luxury; it is a necessity. It is not an expense; it is an economy. Nearly 200 Printers have installed these Melting Pots during the past 12 months, and while you are reading this they are saving labour, time, gas and metal.

Send for descriptive folder and learn how you, too, can save money.

Fry's Metal Foundry

25-42, Holland Street, Blackfriars, LONDON, S.E.1.

Also MANCHESTER, BRISTOL, DUBLIN, GLASGOW.

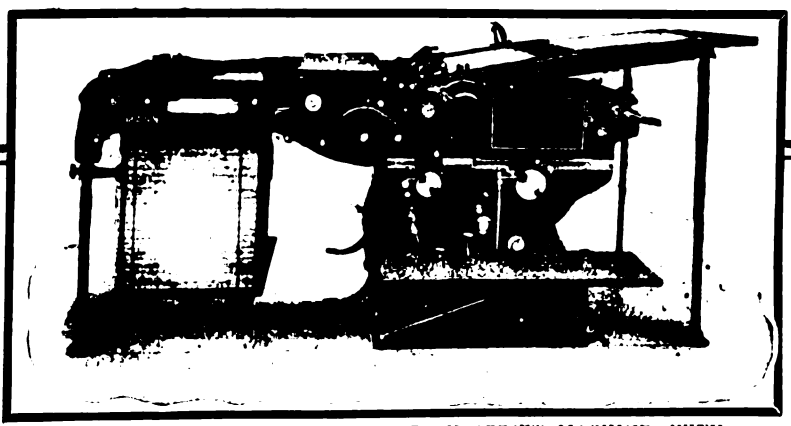
Telephone Hop 4720 (four lines)

Telegrams: "Frymetalos, Sedist, London."

33-9

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740-42 (3 Lines).

Telegrams: "LITHOMAN-HOLB., LONDON."



DOUBLE DEMY SINGLE COLOUR ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE, WITH AUTOMATICALLY LOWERING PILE DELIVERY.

WE have been Specialists in Lithographic Machinery since 1871. Today we are building Offset Machines which are absolutely the finest obtainable. All the experience our Designers have gained has been utilized to make our machines the most perfect Engineering Science can produce. Our energies and resources are used for the manufacture of Lithographic machines only. Each Machine is demonstrated by a skilled Printer and is fully guaranteed.

THE Mann System of Inking and Damping has been proved by practical use over a long period. On all Machines the Plate Cylinder is accessible between the two motions. The Inking mechanism can deal with the heaviest of solids. Our Patent Two Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Machine is as easy to operate as a Single Colour Rotary Offset Machine. Send for our catalogue. It will be to your advantage.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.,

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:
R. COLLIE & CO. PTY., LTD., 194-196, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne 230, Clarence Street, Sydney; and at Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth.

CANADA:
TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Toronto; and at Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina.

JAPAN:
FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box No. 86, Tokyo.

CABLES:—"LITHOMAN-LONDON."

ALL MACHINES ARE MANUFACTURED AT LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

ALL MACHINES ARE MANUFACTURED AT LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1843)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size „ „

Multi-colour Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

MESSRS. MARINONI'S reputation is world-wide in connection with the construction of Rotary Letterpress Machines, and their products have consistently improved during their career, which extends to nearly 80 years.

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines!

Single Colour
Two Colour (Superimposed)
Two Colour (Successive or Perfecting)
Two Colour and Photogravure (Combination)
Three Colour (Successive)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Colour—(Tin Plate)

THESE constructions are the result of the experience and initiative of a famous firm possessing vast resources, whose sole aim is to produce the best. Thoughtful printers will realise that MARINONI VOIRIN'S conception of the best merits investigation and respect.

More than 600 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: "FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON."

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

- - Printing Ink Manufacturers - -
Lithographic Roller Skin Manufacturers

8, HYTHE ROAD - WILLESDEN, N.W.10.

Sole Manufacturers of Special Patent Offset Inks which up-to-date Offset Printers have proved to be far in advance of any other Offset Inks on the Market.

Telephone: Willesden 3043. ***Please Write for Samples quoting Reference Number 2120.***

Digitized by Google

OSCAR FRIEDHEIM, LTD.

**7, Water Lane,
Ludgate,
London,
E.C.4.**

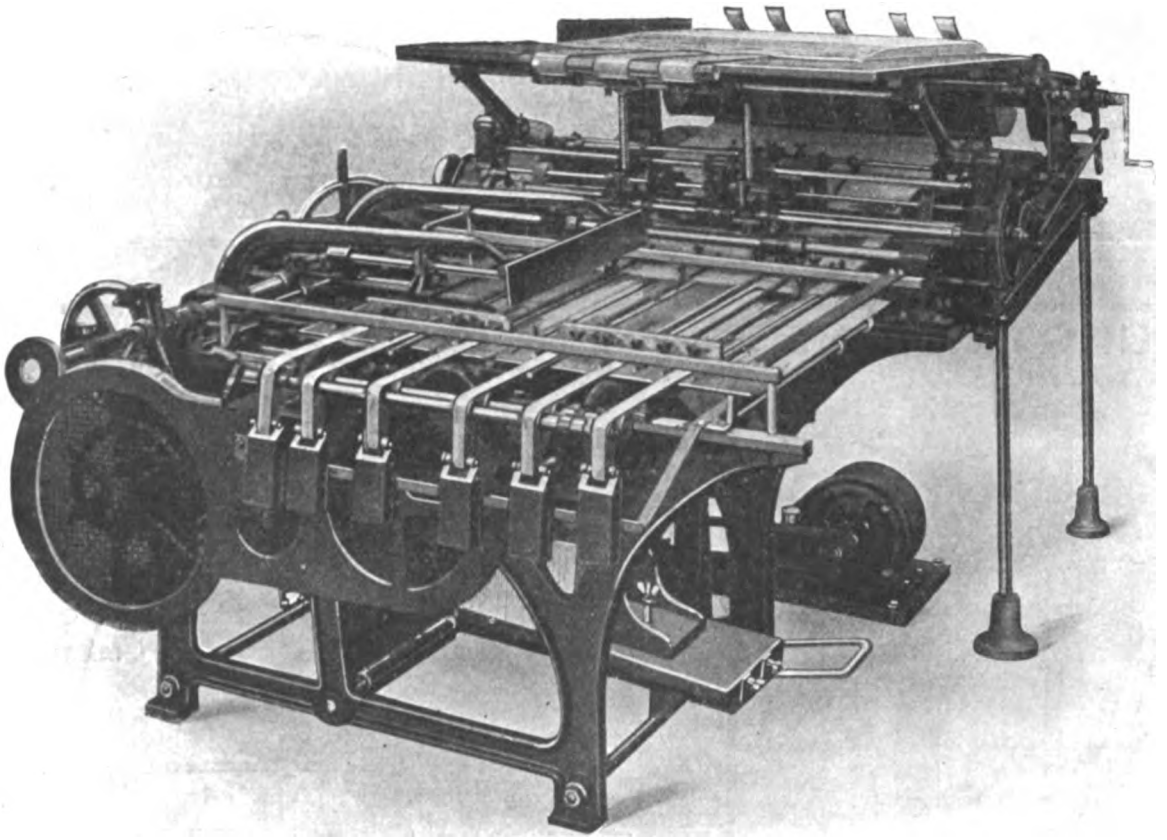
Telegrams:
"Friedheim, Cent, London."

Cables:
A. B. C.
5th Edition.

Specialists in all classes of Labour-Saving Machinery
- for the -
Printing, Bookbinding, Boxmaking and Stationery Trades.

The Very Latest FOLDING MACHINE

Fitted with the "Oamco" Continuous Rotary Feeder "Spiess" Patents.



We also Supply the Latest and Most Up-to-date

"MARTINI" SIMPLIFIED BOOK SEWING MACHINES.

Thread Stitching & Knotting Machines.
Wire Stitching Machines.
Guillotines.
Scoring and Creasing Machines,
Etc., etc.

Rotary Card Cutting Machines.
Seal Embossing Presses.
Offset Presses.
Label Cutting and Printing Machines.
Etc., etc.

ENVELOPE AND BAG MAKING MACHINERY.

FULL PARTICULARS AND LEAFLETS CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ENQUIRIES.

Digitized by Google

BUSH'S PATENT COMBINED

(Patented in Great Britain and Abroad).

Varnishing and Gumming Machine and Hot-Air Drying Apparatus.

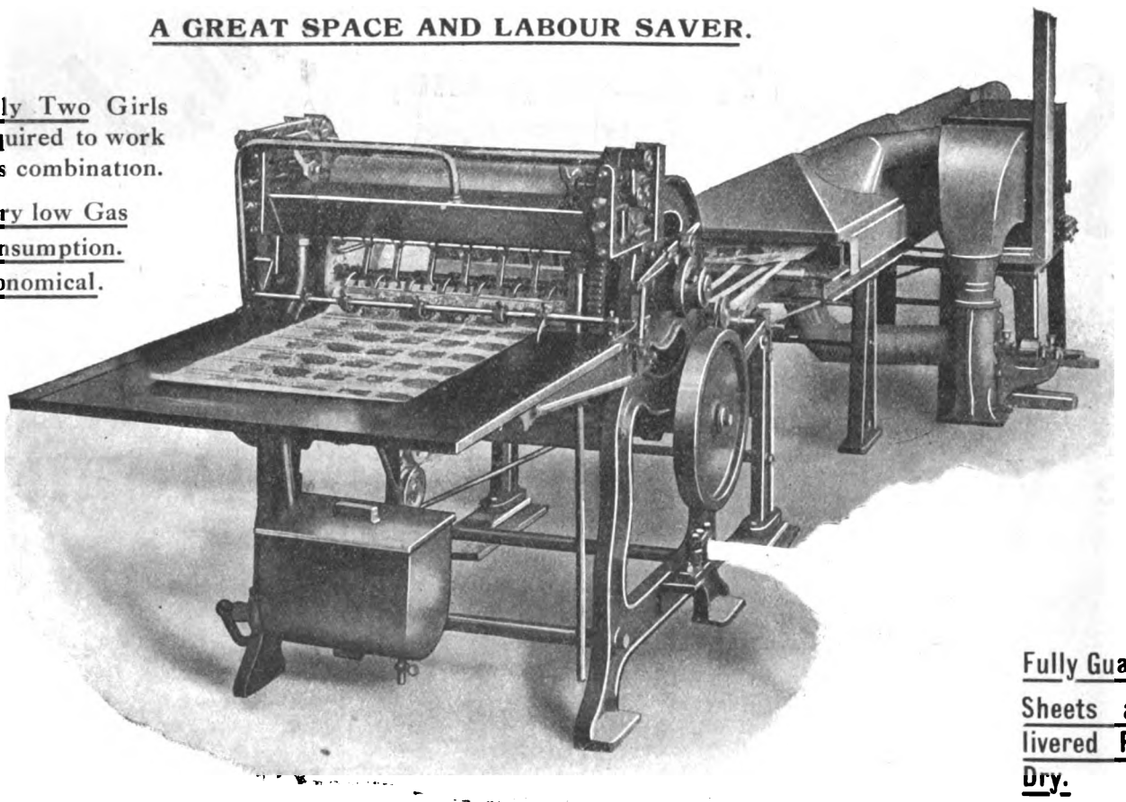
(Patent No. 141,997.)

A GREAT SPACE AND LABOUR SAVER.

Only Two Girls required to work this combination.

Very low Gas Consumption.

Economical.



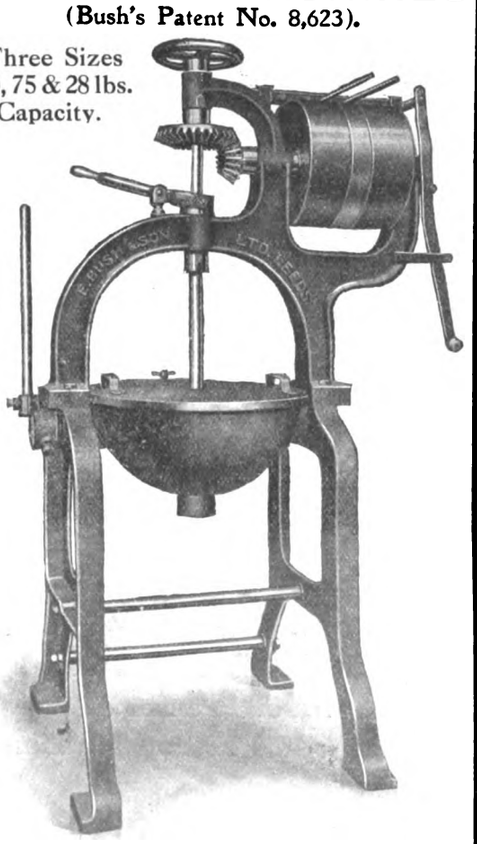
Fully Guaranteed.

Sheets are Delivered Perfectly Dry.

INK MIXING MACHINES

(Bush's Patent No. 8,623).

Three Sizes
150, 75 & 28 lbs.
Capacity.



The above illustration shews both our machines combined, but we can supply either machine separately.

Made in 4 sizes, D. Crown to Quad Demy.

Supplied to many of the leading Printing Offices at Home and Abroad.

IMPROVED INK GRINDING MILL

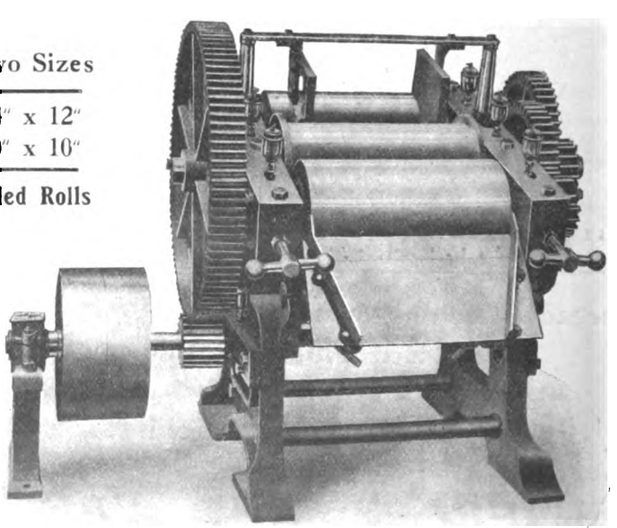
VERY POWERFUL
SILENT RUNNING

BEST ON THE MARKET

Two Sizes

24" x 12"
20" x 10"

Chilled Rolls



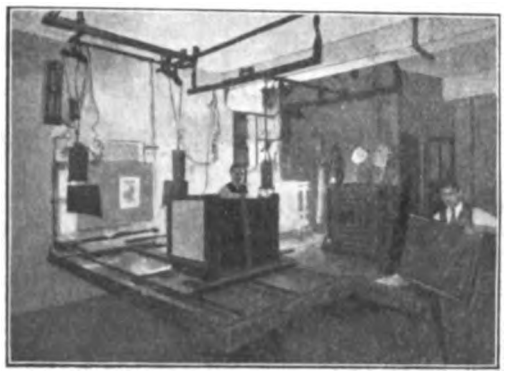
EDMUND BUSH & SON, Ltd., Sole Patentees & Manufacturers, LEEDS, Eng.

Digitized by Google

The Direct Photo Engraving Company, Limited.

'Phone Central 1086. Managing Director: F. E. S. PERRY. Established 1882.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS IN LINE, TONE AND COLOUR.



One of the Studios.



Corner of Mounting Department.



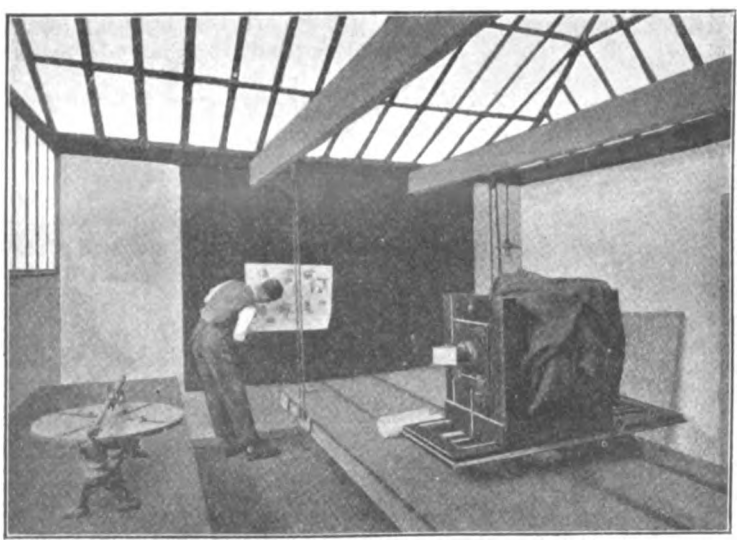
Office and Works.



Half-Tone Etching Room.



View on the Proofing Floor.



The Daylight Studio.

38, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

"Lithotex" Plant and Appliances

Supplied to the Printing Trade by

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED

Users write us regarding their purchases as follows:

STEP-AND-REPEAT MACHINE

"The Machine is O.K. We are very pleased and are finding it most accurate."

"We do all sorts of jobs and find few things too difficult to tackle."

"If we were compelled to go back to older methods we should feel we were placed at a very serious disadvantage."

"The men can get (on Step-and-Repeat Machine) just what is wanted."

"We have had no difficulties at all."

"We are exceptionally pleased with results obtained."

"Now that we have introduced your process (Step-and-Repeat Machine, etc.) we have practically no trouble whatever."

"The Electric Clock is working splendidly and is just what was wanted." (As fitted to Step-and-Repeat Machine).

"I have found the Machine, after three years' working, gave as perfect results and register as when first operated, there being little to wear or get out of gear."

PRINTING FRAMES

"The frame is tip-top, no fault can I find with it."

"In ordering two more Frames I say it more than justifies all that was claimed."

"It is the best face-up Printing Frame in the trade."

LITHOTEX ARC LAMPS

"The Arc Lamps are also splendid and give every satisfaction."

"They are the best Arc Lamps it is possible to work. No variation. No jumping."

"Must say I find them entirely satisfactory."

PICTOGRAPH CAMERAS

"They are the best by far I have seen and in fact the whole installation (complete plant for Photo-litho) is admirable and I am proud of it."

Photographic operator of a new Photo-litho plant entirely installed by ourselves, writes:

"I am glad to say I had very little trouble to get things going although I had no assistance at all except an apprentice for glass cleaning. Owing to having therefore a first-class plant I was able to produce very good work at a cost much below that which I imagined."

(Original Letters can be seen).

Satisfactory appliances, competent assistants and expert oversight is the keynote of success, and this is provided by

PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED

7, FARRINGDON ROAD - - - - LONDON, E.C.1

Telephones: CENTRAL 3215 AND 3216.

Telegraphic Address: "PICTOGRAPH, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

Telegrams: "Papyrus, Finsquare, London." Telephone: Clerkenwell 3126.

Aug. Brehmer's British Successor

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1. T. McAULIFFE.

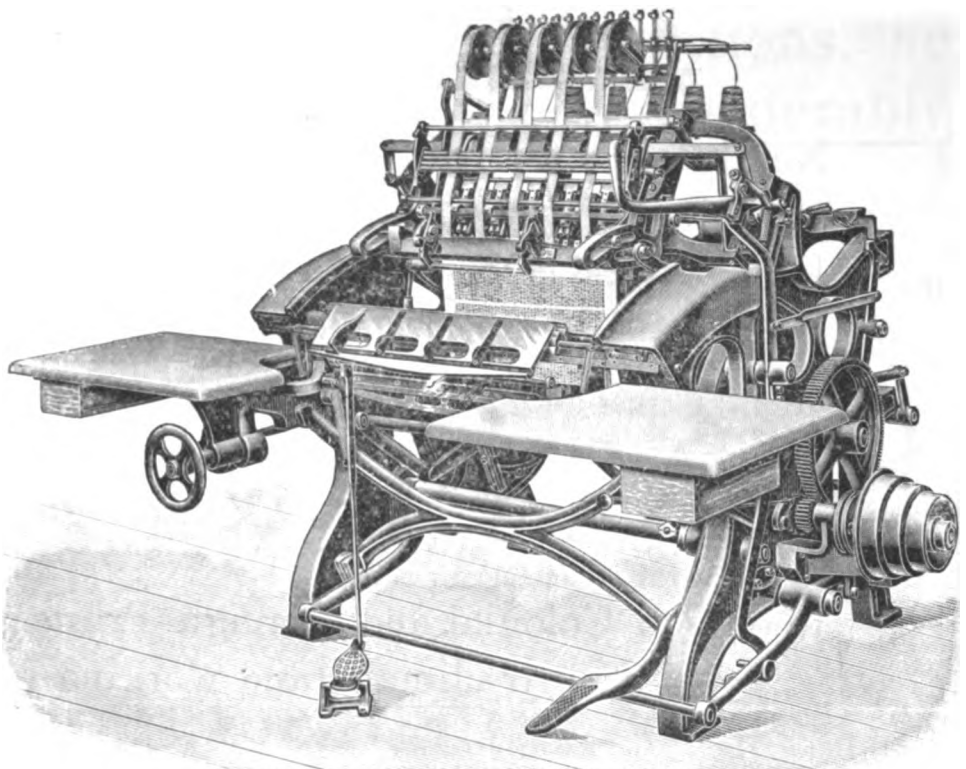
Official Agent for GEBRUDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG, the Sole Manufacturers of the Original Brehmer Machines.

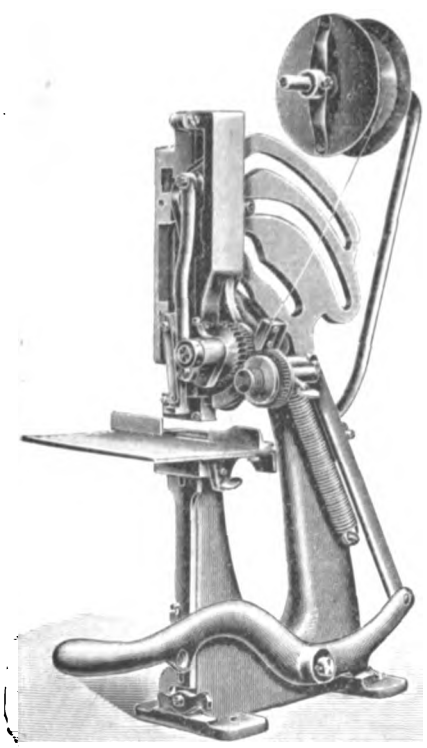
Original Brehmer Book Sewing Machines

Supplied to Sew Books up to 28 in. in length.

SIX IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Tight Sewing.
2. All Needles are Straight.
3. Maximum Efficiency and Output.
4. Minimum Upkeep.
5. Capable of Sewing Over or Through the Tapes.
6. Silent in Operation.





Original Brehmer Wire Stitching Machines

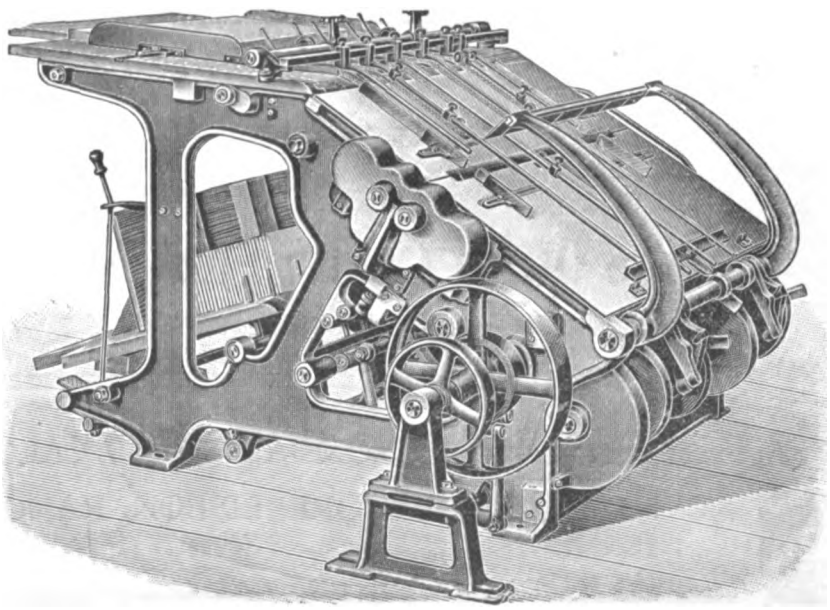
Nos. 7, 7b and 8.

ARRANGED TO WORK FROM SPOOL OR WIRE.

Stitching Capacity - Nos. 7 $\frac{3}{16}$ in. 7b $\frac{5}{16}$ in. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

These Machines will stitch through side or fold. Supplied with or without stand, for hand, treadle or power.

Production on Power Model 1·0 stitches per minute.



Original Brehmer Section Folding Machine

IMPROVED MODEL WITH SEMI-AUTOMATIC FEED.

LARGEST SHEET.

Size 31½ ins. × 31½ ins.

A Demonstration will convince you of its capabilities.

Buses Nos. 76 and 21 from the Bank pass the Showrooms.

Digitized by Google

FOR ILLUSTRATION AND CATALOGUE WORK TO SECURE PATRONAGE

The Printer Must Have The Finest Quality

Printing Inks

Nearly one hundred years' experience in the manufacture of their well-known high grade Inks and Varnishes for LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC and all other PROCESSES enables the old established British firm of

SLATER & PALMER

to offer to Colonial and Foreign Printers INKS adapted to their climatic and working conditions.

PRODUCED under the best conditions, by a large staff and most Up-to-date Plant at their Works—

MARSHGATE MILLS, STRATFORD, ESSEX, ENGLAND.



Under the personal Supervision of—

F. R. PALMER,

Grandson of the Founder of the Firm.

WITH THIS HOUSE QUALITY IS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION, AND ALL THE TIME, MODERATE PRICES TO THE CUSTOMER.

THEIR PURE VARNISHES ARE ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

Head Office and Stores:

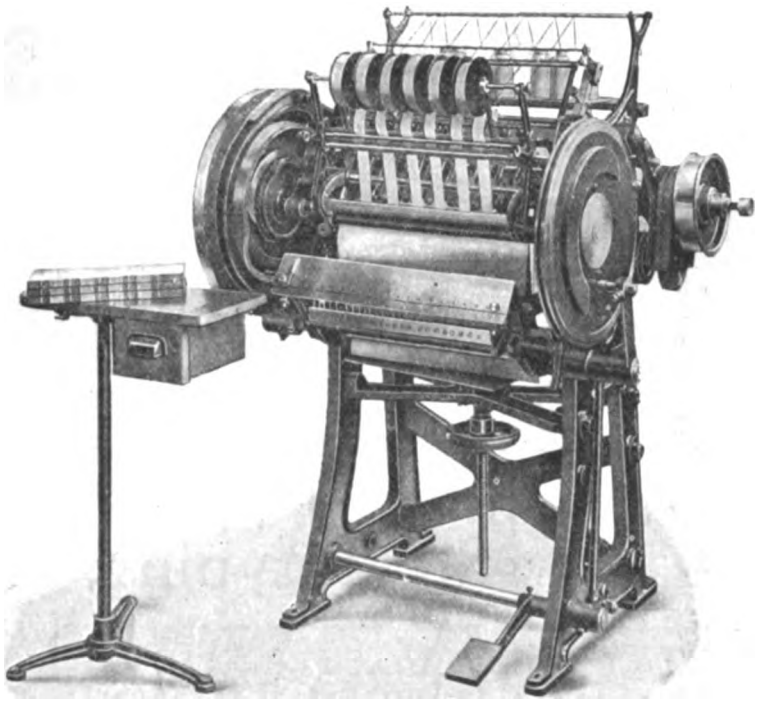
4, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON." Codes—5th Edition A.B.C. and BENTLEYS.

Agencies in AUCKLAND, BOMBAY, CAIRO, CALCUTTA, CAPE TOWN, COLOMBO KARACHI, LAHORE, LISBON, RANGOON, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Digitized by Google

The "MARVEL" Book Sewing Machine



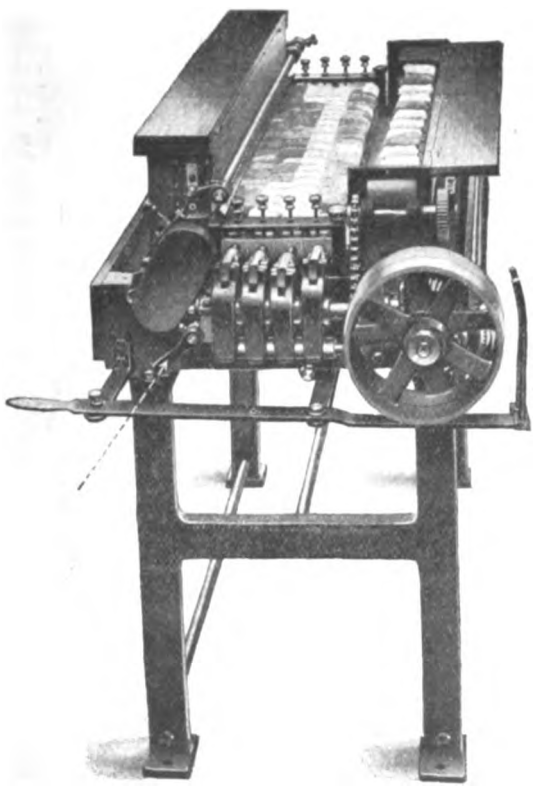
A REAL "MARVEL."

In spite of the fact that the "MARVEL" is Considerably Stronger than its cheap imitations, the price is Considerably Lower.

The "MARVEL" is thus put within the reach of the smallest bookbinding establishment, and also of the printer who has only occasional work for same.

THE ATTENDANCE IS EXTREMELY SIMPLE.

New Bronzing, Dusting and Burnishing Machine "PROGRESS"



View of the Machine when open.

CAPACITY OF THE MACHINE:

70 to 80 feet per minute, which is equivalent to about 2,000 24-inch Sheets per hour.

Guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Home Office.

Takes any thickness of paper and card

NO SKILLED OPERATOR NEEDED.

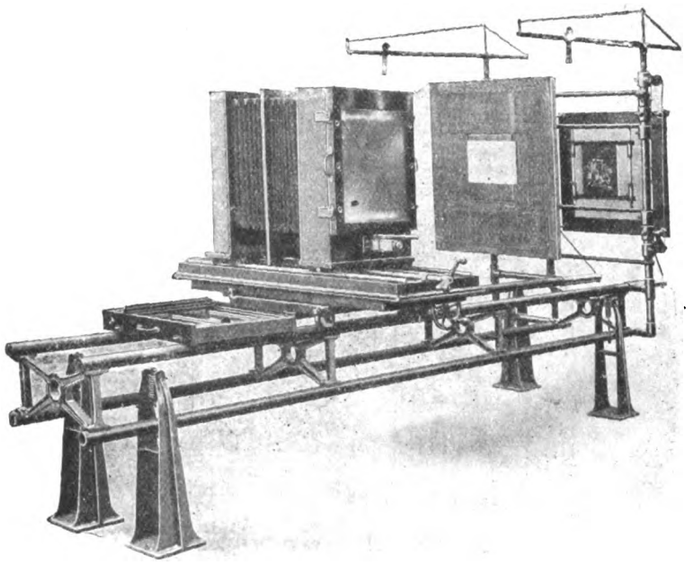
VERY LOW COST.

These are Two of Many Special Machines which can be Inspected in the Showrooms of

A. EDLER, 78, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1

Digitized by Google

When Next Considering Machinery or Apparatus



The H.L. "Arc-Gear" Camera Equipment for Photo-Litho and Process with all-metal transparency attachment built into the stand.

for - -

Photo Lithography,

Photo-Engraving,

Stereotyping,

or

Electrotyping

DO NOT FAIL TO WRITE US.

We manufacture and supply

Cameras, Stands, Arc Lamps, Lenses, Half-tone and Colour Screens, Routers, Bevellers, Saws, Edge-Trimmers, Jig Saws, Drills, Shaving Machines, Casting Boxes, etc.

Also the

Lafayette Single Fold Job Folding Machine

and

The H.L. Electric Proof Press

for Newspaper Galley Proofs.

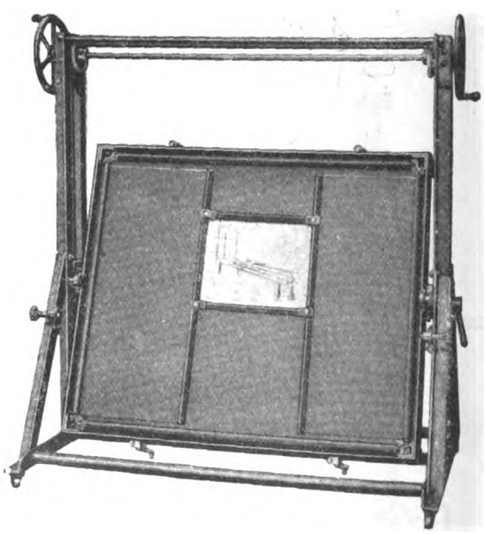
(THE MOST RAPID PROOF PRESS IN EXISTENCE.)

Our latest production for Photo-Lithography

is the

H.L. All-Metal "Register" Model Photo-Litho Printing-down Frame

by which the laying-down of successive negatives in register quickly and successfully is an accomplished fact.



The H.L. Photo-Litho Printing-down Frame. Regular Model.

HUNTERS Ltd., 16-18, St. Bride St., London, E.C.4

New Zealand Agents:

T. S. WILSON & CO., 198, Madras Street, Christchurch, N.Z.

Australian Agents:

LENDRUMS LTD., Equitable Buildings, Melbourne, and 38, Martin's Place, Sydney.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 23. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 6, 1923. Special Export Issue 4d.

Export Notes and Comments

Government and Overseas Trade.

WRITING in the midst of the turmoil of the General Election, one finds the thought of export trade naturally tinged with political colour, especially as in this Election trading issues are so largely in the foreground. It must be a matter of general satisfaction, whatever one's political opinions, that there is so much wholesome feeling about, emphasising as a matter of practical politics the desirability and possibility of fostering trade between this country and its Colonies and other outposts of Empire. The bases of a good deal of trade expansion in this direction must have been laid at the recent Imperial Conference, and, whatever party is now returned to power, the need for increased overseas trade can scarcely lack further close attention. Every effort will have to be made to find new outlets for our manufactured goods, and whilst there is everything to be said for closer trading relations within the Empire, the heavy loss of our Continental market suggests that the Empire alone should not be the limit of our commercial hopes. In this connection a most promising outlook is beginning to appear in the direction of Russia. That country's immense area, with its increasing commercial possibilities, can hardly any longer be left out of account in our trading calculations, especially in view of the striking report presented by the important trade mission that has just returned from that country, a mission comprising, amongst other business men, the cousin of the Prime Minister and the managing director of the big firm of Baldwin's. Russia is evidently on her feet again, and, with a stabilised currency and prospects of returning prosperity, offers immense openings for trade for those who are sufficiently alive and courageous to enter into full trading relationships. The printing and allied trades stand to benefit both directly, and still more indirectly, from every development of overseas trade.

The Empire Exhibition.

THE great trade event of the near future is, of course, the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, opening in April next, when manufacturers and traders of the Empire are to combine to make the biggest exhibition ever seen, with grounds extending over 240 acres and £10,000,000 spent on preparing for the show. British manufacturers including those in the printing and allied trades, will here have brought to their door a big opportunity for opening up relations with overseas buyers. Printers, and to a certain extent printers' suppliers, have already booked space, and there will certainly be an impressive, if not a really comprehensive, showing to represent the printing industry of this country. Big representations of Colonial industries are assured, and there will be a vast influx of commercial people from all quarters of the globe. In connection with the Exhibition, preparations are now being made for holding the International Advertising Convention in London from July 14th to 19th next year. Two thousand or more delegates from the United States are expected to attend the Convention, which has been organised by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, whose headquarters are in New York.

British Industries Fair.

THE date of the tenth British Industries Fair is rapidly approaching, and the prospects are that the display at the White City will be an advance on any of its successful predecessors. Special importance attaches to the fixture next year, since it coincides with the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. For the convenience of visitors, home and overseas, the date of the Fair has been arranged later in the year than usual, namely, April 28th to May 9th in London, and May 12th to 23rd in the Birmingham section. Those attending one or the other, therefore, will be able to kill two birds with one stone. The B.I.F. continues to offer a unique opportunity for manufacturers to exhibit their wares and for buyers to study their character and prices. That the Fair is growing in importance and scope is shown by the fact that for several years individual Dominion firms have participated and an official Indian exhibit has been included. Last year the Dominion interest was reinforced by a combined exhibit, organised by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, with the most successful results. The present crusade for the expansion of Imperial trade, based as it is on the soundest economic and political principles, could find no fitter objective than a great demonstration of Imperial industries before the genuine trade buyers of the Empire, the United States and Europe, who will no doubt be present in greater numbers than ever at Shepherd's Bush.

Lower Exhibiting Costs.

DURING the past four years the Department of Overseas Trade has pursued a consistent policy aiming at the all-round reduction of the cost of participation in the London Section of the British Industries Fair. Apart from the reduction in the cost of floor space which the Department was able to effect at the last Fair, the expense of participating has been brought still lower for 1924 by the cuts in the scale of charges for "shell" stand erection under the Department's scheme. Since 1921, when the cost of both materials and labour was at its height, the scale of charges for stand erection has been reduced year by year in sympathy with the fall in costs. This has been assisted also by the gradual perfecting of a standard scheme of construction. The comparative costs of a "shell" stand in 1921 and 1924 are as follows: Area, 100 square feet, 1921, £13 6s. 8d., 1924, £8 18s. 11; 200 square feet, 1921, £26 13s. 4d., 1924, £13 13s.; 500 square feet, 1921, £66, 1924, £17 18s. 11d. It is apparent, therefore, that the question of exhibiting at the British Industries Fair will be, from a financial point of view, a very different proposition in the coming year from what it has been in past years. It should be remembered also that this saving has not been effected at the expense of any diminution in the service rendered to buyers and exhibitors, as the full scheme of overseas propaganda, the provision of interpreters, buyers' club, etc., will be continued in the same manner as in previous years.

The Big Australian Market.

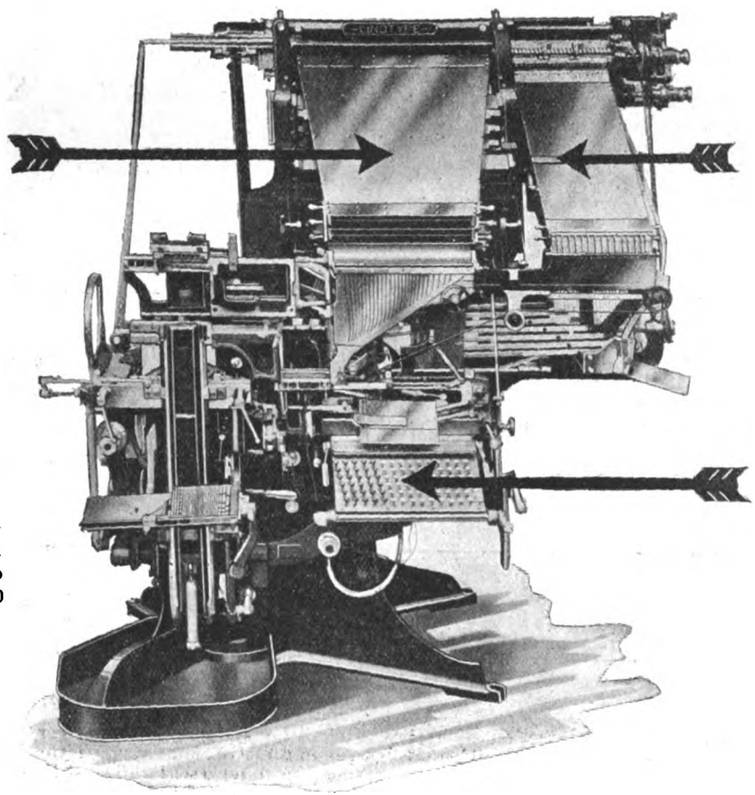
SOME interesting information appears in the new official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia for the fiscal year ending June, 1922, concerning the electrotyping, stereotyping, printing and binding sections of the printing industry. The period dealt with is the 12 months of 1920-21 (the latest for which returns are available), and the information given shows how high the printing industry ranks in importance amongst the manufacturers of the Commonwealth. For instance, during the year dealt with it afforded employment for more than 20,000 employees, and paid out in wages and salaries a sum of over £4,000,000, while the total value of its output amounted to £13,845,574. Of the various items referred to it is shown that the number of factories in the Commonwealth amounted to 1,132, which were divided among the different States as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the number of employees: New South Wales 425 (8,547), Victoria 405 (8,271), Queensland 132 (2,894), South Australia 75 (1,415), Western Australia 70 (1,137), and Tasmania 25 (789). With regard to the approximate value of the plant and machinery in the various States, that of New South Wales was

Digitized by Google

LINOTYPE MODEL 4 with SIDE MAGAZINES

Sets all type faces and bodies from 36 point to 5 point from a SINGLE STANDARD KEYBOARD

This section represents the popular Model 4 with which the majority of printers are already familiar. Its magazine equipment consists of three full-size magazines arranged one over another. Each magazine is supplied ready to set two different type faces of upper and lower case. All three magazines are available for immediate use at the will of the operator. Control levers conveniently positioned enable him to bring into use any of the five magazines with which the machine is equipped, so that if the copy needs it he can proceed immediately from the composition of 36 point to 6 point, or from 8 point to 20 point, and so on.

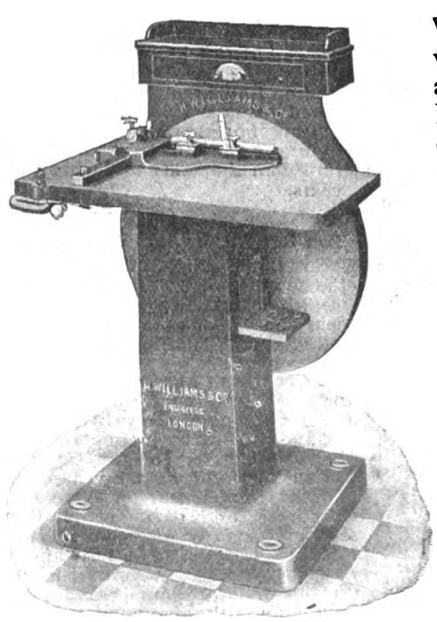


These two magazines have 68 channels arranged to carry founts of large display characters (upper and lower case, figures, and punctuation marks) up to and including 36 point. The display faces are set direct from the same power-actuated keyboard which controls the main magazines.

Every Linotype Operator throughout the world knows this keyboard. From it can be set all the type matter you require up to 36 point.

Write for full particulars: LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED 9 Kingsway, London, W.C.2

Why be a Slave to a Slow Uneconomical Hand Shoot Board?



When you can buy a **POWER Rotary Shoot Board** which will trim wood or type-high stereo metal "Dead True" all sides square, which cannot be done on any Hand Shoot Board. This machine will shoot up twenty blocks to one on a Hand Shoot Board, without the least exertion or danger to the operator. The Rotary Shoot Board will slice off wood or high-type stereo metal at the rate of more than 600 lineal feet per minute when 12 in. blocks are trimmed, and the blocks will be dead square all ways, which is the most important part. Unless the blocks are square they will rise when locked up in a forme and cause endless trouble and delay. The time that is wasted in trying to square up a block with a Shoot Board and Plane would in a short time pay for this machine. We have six of these machines running in one office alone, and over 100 running in London. Made in the following sizes: 6 in., 9 in., 13 in., 15 in., 18 in., 22 in., 24 in.

Our machines are running in the following countries: Australia, New Zealand, India, Egypt, Belgium, France, South America, United States of America, Chili, Spain, Holland and Germany, and we have supplied our "STEREOLINE" (Regd.) Enamel for producing fine art Stereos throughout the world.

H. WILLIAMS & CO., Red Lion Works, Warner Street, CLERKENWELL, E.C.

EST. 1870.

Engineers,

Electro, Stereo, and Photo-engraving Machinery Manufacturers.

Digitized by Google

the highest, amounting to £1,513,574, followed by Victoria £1,092,690, Queensland £341,590, South Australia £209,136, Western Australia £178,842, and Tasmania £56,212. Coming to the total value of the output of the different States, Victoria was responsible for £5,317,251, being closely followed by New South Wales with £5,158,051, and then Queensland £1,463,828, South Australia £906,325, Western Australia £688,825, and Tasmania £311,294.

Developing Industry.

THE development which has taken place in the electrotyping, stereotyping, printing and binding establishments in the Commonwealth is a notable feature. Since 1916 the expansion of the printing and allied trades has necessitated the employment of 1,806 additional workers and 1,575 horse-power units, whilst the values of the raw materials and the final output have more than doubled. The value of the allied trades total output of work in the year 1915-16 was £6,849,373, whilst in 1920-21 the total stood at £13,845,574. The total wages paid in 1915-16 was £2,582,539, whilst the wages bill for 1920-21 came to no less than £4,083,732. These data all go to show the live and progressive character of the allied trades in Australia, and the important possibilities attaching to closer commercial relations between the Commonwealth and the Mother Country.

Canada's Printing Industry.

ALTHOUGH the value of the pulp and paper industry of Canada far exeeds that of printing and bookbinding, the latter has an importance all its own. Indeed, so far as the number of establishments are concerned, printing and bookbinding are far in excess. Capital investment and value of products, however, are much less, as also is the cost of materials. Nevertheless, there are 670 establishments under the heading of printing and bookbinding according to a tabulation incorporated in the report issued in June last by the Department of Overseas Trade. The capital invested reached $28,248,490, cost of materials stood at $14,015 292, and the value of products was $38,826,979. There is thus a very good market for printing supply houses, and there is no reason why British firms should not get an increasing share of the custom. True, the American manufacturers and merchants are in closer touch, but there is good reason to believe that the feeling towards British traders is of the sort that would be helpful. What Canadians desire in printing and supplies, as in other directions, is service as well as goods. The straight methods of this country are already understood and appreciated; so that with enterprise and push, aided by the Imperial spirit, a greater share of Dominion orders should come to the Mother Country.

Canadian Customs Requirements.

THE important subject of Customs requirements in respect of printed matter sent into Canada appears, unfortunately, to be less perspicuous than it ought to be. By an Order in Council of September 21st, 1922, as amended by Order in Council of June 11th, 1923, printed or lithographed matter of all kinds, including books and pictures (except seals, labels and tickets, for which special instructions are issued) is required to be marked, stamped, printed or labelled in legible English or French words in a conspicuous place, that *shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements*, so as to indicate country of origin. Such marking, stamping, printing or labelling is to be as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the goods will permit. By reason of the words italicised, it would appear that imprint on books to Canada is required to be placed on the outside of cover, and consequently an imprint on the title page alone would not comply with the regulations as being a place covered or obscured by a subsequent attachment. According to the U.S.A. tariff regulations, goods which admit of being marked with country of origin are required to be marked in English words in a conspicuous place. Arising out of the difficulty referred to above, a United States Treasury decision, which came into operation on July 15th, 1922 (ref. 39108), authorises the imprint on all books imported into the United States to be placed on the cover or on the title page.

Printing Organisation in South Africa.

SINCE Mr. M. Hennegin arrived in South Africa as organising secretary of the Federation of Master Printers in the Union, much has been done to foster a public spirit among the members of the craft. His task is not an easy one, even in the view of the local printers. However, the organising secretary is an optimist, and the progress already made justifies that attitude. A new constitution is being set up, and master printers generally are being imbued with the virtues of cost-finding and the evils of price-cutting. It is safe to assume that the house of the South African printers will soon be placed in better order, and that the members of the organisation will be doing more profitable printing. This must tend to the opening up of a better market for British supply houses.

Dutch East Indies Market.

QUITE a good market for printing supplies exists in the Dutch East Indies, and the fact is well worth calling attention to in this Export Issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*. A large portion of the printing, lithographing or engraving supplies imported into the Dutch East Indies emanate from Australia, where there are a number of firms representing English houses who have ample stocks of the neeessary materials constantly on hand and who are, therefore, able to make deliveries within three months from the time the order is placed. The American Vice Consul at Batavia, Java, reports that, in addition to Australia, Japan, Germany and England are the prominent sources of supply for copper and zinc plates, and photographic goods, including cameras. Japan holds first place among the sources of copper plates, closely followed by Australia; while Germany, England and the United States are important suppliers of zinc plates. The copper received from Japan is largely in sheets of about 60 by 30 centimetres, and costs about 10 guilders a sheet after all Customs duties, etc., have been paid. The German zinc plates measure 60 by 50 centimetres and cost about 8 guilders per sheet, Customs duties paid. There is a divergence of opinion as to the quality of the Japanese plates, some importers considering them good, while others claim that the polish on them is very poor, although the copper is of excellent quality. Japanese zinc plates are reported to be of inferior quality, and Japan is no longer looked to as the chief source of supply for these plates. Practically all cameras, including those used for copying, enlarging and reducing purposes, arrive from Germany, which also supplies the Dutch East Indies with nearly all the photographic materials imported.

Inks for the Argentine.

UNITED STATES printing ink manufacturers have practically captured the market of Argentina, which, before the Great War, was in European hands with the Germans leading, so says a U.S. Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires. Ten years ago, in 1913, Argentina imported 320,045 kilogrammes (705,571 pounds) of printing ink of which Germany furnished 42 per cent., France 30 per cent., the United States 23 per cent., Great Britain 6 per cent., and the rest of the world less than one-fourth of 1 per cent. Two years ago, in 1921, Argentina imported 406,645 kilogrammes (896,490 pounds) of which the United States furnished 79 per cent., Germany 12½ per cent., Great Britain 3¾ per cent., France 3¼ per cent., and the rest of the world approximately 1½ per cent. It is stated that American "news" ink is softer than European ink, and the newspaper publishers of Argentina prefer it, now that they have become acquainted with it. They can run the presses faster with the American ink. The ink passes through the torrid zone on the way to the Argentine ports, Buenos Aires and Rosario, with the result that it has to be re-worked before using.

Market for Inks in China.

WHILST there is bound to be a big increase in the market which China offers in printing supplies, the ink manufacturer who has his eye on the possibilities must remember the special requirements and limitations of the present situation. One outstanding feature is that lithographic printing is, because of the illiteracy of the masses, in great excess of typographic work; 85 per cent. of the printing is lithographic and the other 15 per cent. typographic. The bill for lithographic and printing inks for a whole year in China amount to only about $800,000. Calendars, labels and posters make up most of the output, as pictures are very popular. The inks used in China for lithographing and printing are obtained from Europe 10 per cent., United States 30 per cent, Japan 55 per cent., and 5 per cent. from China. The reason for the largest percentage from Japan lies in that country's proximity and the low manufacturing costs. Competition is so keen that it is necessary for local firms to carry large stocks, and this involves such a heavy investment for European and American firms as to make the trade almost prohibitive. At one time the Germans imported dry colours into South China and taught the Chinese to make their own inks, and these inks are now used liberally among the smaller lithographing and printing establishments. This ink is of an inferior quality because small native dealers are concerned with price rather than quality. Very little magazine work is done in China, the few periodicals published generally using ordinary news ink for the inside papes with a one-colour cover. Importers carrying local stocks frequently mix their own inks according to demands made upon them by the trade. Black is the staple colour, but there is a ready sale for bright colours, red predominating, with blue second and yellow third. There is also a small demand for greens and violets.

ESTABLISHED 1848. Telephone:—CENTRAL 685. Telegrams:—"SLIPSKIN, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

NICKERSON BROS.

Leather Manufacturers,

99 & 101, Worship Street, LONDON, E.C.

WORKS:—

ALSCOT ROAD and VAUBAN STREET,
SPA ROAD, BERMONDSEY, S.E.

TANNERS

and Manufacturers of

MOROCCOS, ROANS,
SKIVERS, CALF,
BASILS, PIG SKINS,
RUSSIA & ANGLO HIDES,
PERSIANS, &c.

For BOOKBINDERS, BAG and POCKET-BOOK MAKERS.

Digitized by Google

A Progressive Australian Firm.

Messrs. P. J. Firth (Queensland) Ltd.

Two years ago P. J. Firth (Queensland), Ltd., purchased the old-established business of Aulsebrooks, Ltd. At that time the business was carried on in rented premises in Tank Street, Brisbane, but the new management thought it would be much better for the progress of the business if they got into their own building, and accordingly about two years ago they purchased land at the other end of the city, and made arrangements for the erection of a modern factory.

The block of land selected is in Alfred Street, Brisbane, facing Brunswick Street Railway Station, having a frontage of 140 feet and a depth back of 137 feet. On this block of land the company have erected a factory building 120 feet frontage by 126 feet depth. The accompanying illustration gives a good idea of the front elevation, but does not show the full depth back.



The factory is magnificently lighted, having windows on both sides as well as at the front and back. Many of the latest labour-saving improvements have been installed, and to the left of the building there is a 20ft. private lane which permits lorries to pull up and unload at one of the two unloading bays, and then turn round and pull out again without disturbing a lorry which might be unloading at the other unloading bay. Not only is the factory well lighted and very comfortable for working in, but in addition there is included a well-appointed dining room with small tables for each four or five employees, with a kitchen adjoining where morning tea and afternoon tea is prepared, and where the employees' lunches are also prepared should they so desire. The building has been erected with extra thick walls, so that if necessary further floors may be imposed without having to strengthen the existing walls.

All of the manufacturing is done on the ground floor and the factory is arranged so that the raw materials come in on the left-hand side of the building, go through to the cutting department, then to the bending, slotting and corner cutting, and then either to the wire stitching department or else to the covering department. After passing through these departments the boxes are quite handy to the loading-up bays. The cost of the land and building is in the neighbourhood of £14,000.

SPICERS LIMITED have issued their *Notes for Buyers* in a different form, in order to draw special attention to the Christmas trade and the service which they are able to render in this connection. It is wisely suggested that consumers of paper and boards should not neglect their ordinary business on account of the Election, and that they should be prepared for the inevitable Christmas rush, which will probably come with greater force when the Election is out of the way. The value of Spicers' service is fully demonstrated by the publication as well as by the large assortment of papers, envelopes and cards of every sort and description which accompany it.

Notable London Ink Makers.

Messrs. B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd.

Messrs. B. Winstone & Sons, Limited, have, since, 1848, made for themselves a name in the printing world, which name now stands as a guarantee of high quality for all the goods manufactured and exported by them.

The Head Office, situated in the centre of the City of London, is literally surrounded by the most important newspaper printing offices in Great Britain. This chief establishment of the Company is in itself a complete business organisation, comprising all the departments necessary for the scientific manufacture and dispatch of printing inks. The following sections may be cited:—Administration and commercial offices, laboratories, colour testing rooms, ink blending rooms, ink matching rooms, ink grinding mill rooms, store of raw materials, litho roller manufacturing department, and packing and dispatching departments. The existence of this organisation in such a position is of untold service to the great number of printing houses to which it is uniquely accessible, and it is a veritable triumph of industry that a unit of this description is standing where in general only the most important newspaper offices, banks, etc., can retain their positions.

To enumerate completely the various types of ink manufactured would take too long, but, in brief, the following are a few of the principal general headings under which Winstone's Inks naturally class themselves.

A Wide Range of Inks.

Messrs. Winstone's black letterpress inks range from high-quality process and proving blacks to the cheaper jobbing blacks used by smaller houses, and we may mention under this heading the news printing inks which have a world-wide reputation. Poster inks, too, are manufactured in a wide range of colours and qualities to suit the particular purpose and character of the finished poster. The making of lithographic inks for the direct process is carried out with special care, these inks being tested in the laboratories so that the lithographer may use them confidently, assured that no acid or other harmful ingredient is present which may in any degree cause difficulties in working. Litho offset inks, as the result of long and careful experiment, are now produced in a quality of exceptional colour strength, ensuring brilliant and solid results even when the machine is carrying a minimum of ink. Three-colour inks are made in unvariable qualities with extreme cleanness in working, and these have been favourably reported on by very many important printing houses, it being definitely claimed that valuable time is saved by the straightforward runs resulting. A special department has been created at Shoe Lane under the control of a practical expert to deal with all three-colour ink orders, enquiries and problems. The house of Winstone was the pioneer in the manufacture of photogravure inks, and to-day holds an outstanding position. The pleasing results produced by these inks in monochrome and three-colour may be seen in the Company's recently issued specimen book. Gold and silver metallic inks bearing the name "Excelsior," are manufactured in various shades, the makers' chief aim being that their absolute reliability may enable the printer to use them with confidence on all coated stock.

The Stratford Factory.

This other section of the Company's Works deserves mention. The works cover an area of several acres, and it is here that, in addition to large ink-grinding operations, the raw materials for the London factory are made. Large stocks of linseed oil for varnish manufacture are held for maturing and with a view to the stabilisation of prices. Here the varnish is made and stored in tanks so that there shall always be on hand a good supply of matured quality for immediate dispatch. Other important manufacturing departments of the Stratford Factory include: Dry colours, Frankfort black, copperplate oils, and transfer papers.

Here also are situated the Company's roller casting and composition works, where the letterpress rollers of a very large number of printing houses in London and the Provinces are dealt with under the Company's popular contract system. In these works is also manufactured Winstone's "Radium" roller composition, which has for a considerable period been used by printers in many countries. This composition is carefully adapted so that it shall suit the climatic conditions of the country to which it is being exported. It is invariably packed in hermetically sealed tins in order that no harm shall result from the consignment passing through other climatic conditions than those existing at the port of discharge.

In addition to their wide range of printing inks, varnishes and dry colours, Messrs. Winstone supply a varied range of materials required by printers. These materials—comprising blankets, felts, moleskin, offset blankets, printers' furniture, bronze powders, transfer papers, litho rollers, etc.—are all specially tested and are guaranteed to be suitable for printers' requirements. The same department also offers to export printers a wide range of specialities which are invaluable to the printer in those difficulties which occasionally occur as the result of difficult papers, or when rushed jobs have to be got out. With these specialities, inks may be adjusted to be made exceptionally quick drying, or less expensive, and so on.

Messrs. Winstone's export trade has grown considerably since the end of the Great War. Every attention is paid to indents received, and all ink shipped abroad is packed in tins which are hermetically sealed. By a simple but effective device these tins can be opened without the use of any tools, and when opened the ink is securely protected by an efficient cover, ensuring economy and convenience.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that the house of B. Winstone & Sons, Limited, whose address is 100–101, Shoe lane, London, E.C., offers extensive service, and the Company claims that savings can be effected by printers indenting not only for inks, but for sundries of every description; in this way, under one order and one invoice, a variety of requirements may be covered in one consignment, thus effecting economies in freight, packing, carriage and insurance.

Japanese Paper Market.

News from Japan is to the effect that the country is carrying on wonderfully well in spite of the upheaval caused by the earthquake. British paper representatives are doing their part to place things on a business footing. It is so far fortunate that some at least of the British consignments of paper were on the way, therefore escaping destruction. It is symptomatic of the Japanese spirit of recovery that fresh orders for paper have already been received. It is understood, of course, that when business gets going there will be a considerable demand for paper, so much of which passed away with the disaster.

Commercial houses in Japan are also re-establishing themselves and the general outlook is good in view of what has taken place.

A CANADIAN firm of stationers wish to secure the Canadian agency for a line of children's or so-called toy books. (Reference, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall-street, E.C.2).

Digitized by Google

What our Manufacturers are Doing

British Machinery and Other Products that Merit the Attention of Overseas Buyers.

Bookbinding Machinery: T. W. and C. B. Sheridan.

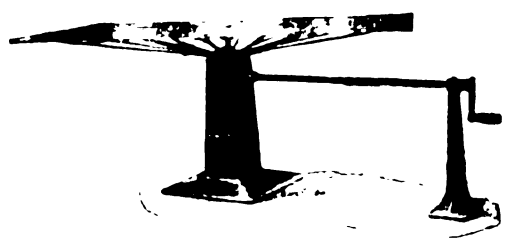
The T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co., Ltd., have just brought out a New Style Case-maker, which produces 2,000 cases per hour, and will turn out 15,000 cases per day, representing an immense advance in speed. Accurate measuring of the cloth and correct spacing of the boards is guaranteed. Any kind of cloth can be used, including T patterns and blank book canvas of the lightest weights. The cases are claimed to be superior to those made by hand. The cloth is accurately fed from a continuous roll, and passed through the improved glueing device. The two boards are then positively placed on the cloth by a side hopper feed. The forwarding movement is an adjustable gripper, operating in combination with the corner cutting mechanism, which cuts the corners, while the gripper, still holding the cloth and board, moves them forward to the turn-in rolls. This insures accuracy in the placing of the back-lining, and absolutely prevents inaccurate turn-ins and misplacements of the boards, due to any strain on the cloth. The back linings are automatically fed from a continuous roll. The heads and tails are folded like a hand-made case. The side folders are arranged with the case smoother as part of the second enfolder, so that the case is automatically pushed into the smoothing rollers. Cloth slitter and rewinder for the cloth is furnished with the Casemaker. One of the New Style machines, which will make cases from 6 in. by 9 in. up to 16 in. by 25 in., has arrived in this country, and in the next week or so will be installed in one of the biggest London binderies. Sheridan Case-makers are, of course, well-known throughout the trade in this country, a similar machine, producing over 1,000 cases per hour being in use by practically all the leading cloth binderies, including Messrs. J. Burn and Co., J. M. Dent and Sons, Dow and Lester, Greycaine Co, Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., Leighton, Son and Hodge, Love and Malcolmson, T. Nelson and Sons, Straker, Son and Smith Bros., Ship Binding Works, Ward, Lock and Co., Wyman and Son, Key and Whiting. Some of these machines have been running for over 25 years.

Bookbinding Machinery: Aug. Brehmer.

Thread book-sewing machines form an important part of the machinery offered by this London house, and a variety of effective models are obtainable. Amongst these will be found, for instance, a machine intended for sewing the heaviest account books, letter copying books, etc., and is made in two sizes, one to take books up to 22 ins., and the other up to 28s. in length. According to size, one to six books may be sewn at one time, and cut asunder afterwards, each separate book having kettle-stitches at its ends and also between the tapes. Another machine is designed especially for sewing letterpress work, etc. It works with double thread, and no cuts are made in the head and tail of the sections. It can be had either for French sewing only, *i.e.*, for sewing books without using any material at the back, or for sewing on ⅛ in. and ¼ in. wide tapes, cord and canvas, and French. Glueing and gumming machines form another class of machinery of interest to bookbinders, box-makers and others, whilst the house of Brehmer offers also an extensive series of wire-stitching and binding machines to suit all requirements.

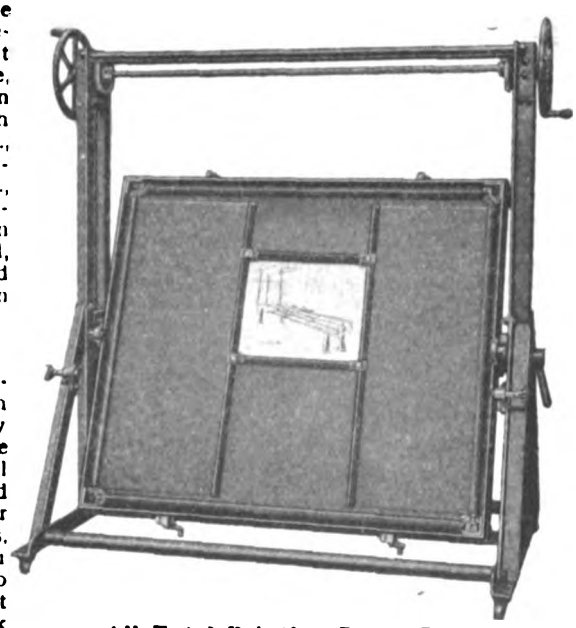
Photo-Litho Apparatus: Hunters Ltd.

The activities of Messrs. Hunters Limited in connection with process and photo-litho matters generally are well known to our readers. Amongst the new apparatus of special interest is the latest model Pedestal Type Photo litho Whirler, supplied for either hand or power operation. This is shown in the accompanying illustration. An absolute essential for the satisfactory coating of the zinc or aluminium plate is that the latter shall be kept perfectly level, in order that the coating may be of even thickness. This whirler is made with a heavy metal (plate) top, and the supporting bars are provided with double-ended adjusting nuts, so that any section of it can be independently adjusted. The whole apparatus is of most



New Photo Litho Whirler.

rigid construction, and for ease of operation, the working parts are mounted on ball bearings. We also illustrate their All-metal Photo-litho Printing-down Frame, of which very large numbers have been installed both at home and in the Colonies. In this they have entirely obviated the use of wire ropes and counter balance weights, the upper frame being operated by bevel gearing and screw motion. Four-way roller shutter blinds for masking off any portion of the plate are



All-Metal Printing-Down Press.

also provided, and the vacuum is obtained by specially constructed motor-operated rotary pump, with speed controller. Once the vacuum is established, absolute contact between the negative and the metal plate is maintained by running the exhausting pump at half-speed during exposure. We understand from Messrs. Hunters that they have now evolved an entirely new type of All-metal Register Model Printing-down Frame, by which the difficult operation of putting down successive colour negatives in register is overcome, and further that they already have quite a number of these on order. One of the great drawbacks to the more rapid development of colour photo-lithography has been the difficulty of laying down colour negatives quickly and exactly, so that great interest attaches to mechanical means such as are now provided on the new Register Frame, by which negatives for any number of colours can be placed in hair-line register without difficulty.

Photo-Litho and Process Supplies: Pictorial Machinery, Ltd.

Microscopic accuracy is becoming more and more a desideratum of the printer as the latest photographic reproductive processes develop. Machinery makers are succeeding in meeting the demand for apparatus that will make the delicate processes connected with photo-litho and block making as far as possible exact and fool-proof, and a foremost place in this endeavour is taken by Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., the well-known London supply house. Messrs. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., are the proprietors of the world-renowned Lithotex Patent Step-and-Repeat Machine, and have supplied this machine during the course of the last year to many large printing houses at home and abroad. Besides this machine and their Lithotex and Printing-Down Frames Messrs. Pictorial Machinery, Ltd. have introduced auxiliary apparatus of great value in photographic reproduction work, and a strong feature of the service of this house is the retention of a permanent staff of expert demonstrators and instructors whose advice and assistance are available to users of the firm's apparatus.

Lithographic Machinery: George Mann and Co., Ltd.

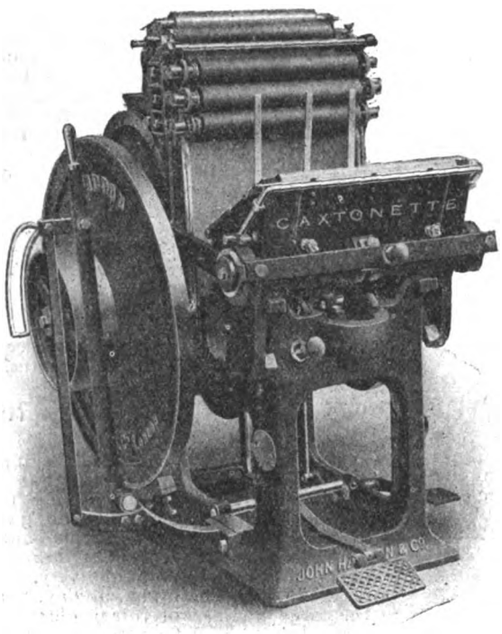
George Mann and Co., Ltd., the lithographic machinery specialists, inform us that they have acquired a foundry adjoining their Leeds works which is capable of dealing with 50 tons of castings per week. This enables them to cease being dependent on local iron-founders and give prompt delivery. The works are in operation night and day, owing to the large number of rotary offset machines, both single and multi-colour, which are being ordered. The works are able, however, to give quick delivery and report that they are capable of dealing with a much greater influx of work. Each machine is manufactured throughout in these well-equipped shops by British labour. As evidence of the good service rendered by Mann machinery we may mention that we have heard of a certain well-known firm of tin-printers in the Midlands who have a Mann "Standard" rotary tinplate decorating machine supplied in 1909 which is still running and printing perfectly at 1,680 impressions per hour. The guaranteed speed of this machine is 1,750 impressions per hour, and yet, after 14 years' wear and tear, the machine still gives perfect results at a speed very little under that guaranteed. The patent Two Colour and Perfecting machine continues to sell rapidly, the demand being equivalent to the output. These machines, as is generally known, are extremely compact, occupying little more room than a single-colour machine. The running costs are by no means exorbitant, the work is turned out in wonderfully quick time, and perfect register is assured and guaranteed. Large and small houses continue to find the "Baby" (20½ in. by 12½ in.) single colour rotary offset machine a profitable investment. Extremely fine colour and commercial work is being turned out at low competitive prices. The jobs have that softness and tone peculiar to offset printing and are claimed to be much in advance of work turned out by any other process that is capable of giving the same output at anything like a competitive price. Rotary tinplate decorating machines, both "Rapid" and "Standard" models, are selling well. The example cited above of the output being obtained from a "Standard" machine after 14 years' work is sufficient comment as to the value of these machines. Messrs. Mann announce that they have had entirely new catalogues prepared, which are printed throughout by the offset process. These catalogues are being published within a week or so and they will be of double interest to the trade, firstly because of the information they contain about Mann ma-

Digitized by Google

chines, and secondly because they illustrate what can be done by the photo-offset process on Mann machines. Finally, George Mann and Co., Ltd., allow us to state that they are only too willing at any time to conduct any master printer or overseer over their Leeds works and demonstrate the method by which these machies are built in such a way as to give the best possible service to every printer.

Platen Press: John Haddon and Co.

We have received from John Haddon and Co. a neatly printed and fully descriptive booklet describing their new crown folio art platen, which they market as the "Caxtonette." We illustrate the machine herewith. The Caxtonette is modelled on the lines of Messrs. Haddon's complex art platen presses which are favoured for their elaborate design and perfect inking arrangements. The salient

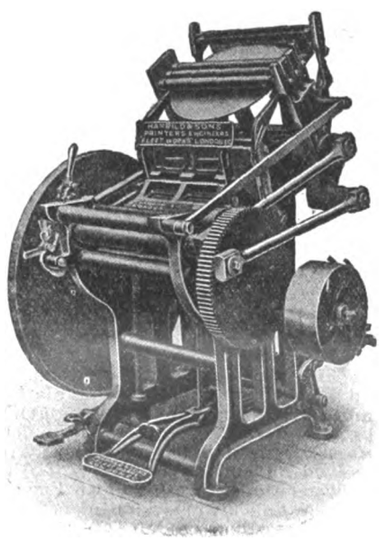


Crown Folio Art Platen.

eatures of the art platen are all retained in a simplified form, so that the inking on the Caxtonette is superior, and capable of producing good half-tone work, which is such a difficulty to the ordinary crown folio platen which is only fitted with disc inking. The booklet is tastefully set in types, borders, etc., cast at their Caxton Type Foundry, and deals with every feature of the machine. Included in the text of this descriptive matter will be found testimonials from many firms of repute, who write in the highest praise of the Caxtonette, and bear convincing testimony to the outstanding capabilities of this comparatively small platen machine. Worthy of special note is the fact that in the construction of the Caxtonette Messrs. Haddon have adopted standardisation and interchangeability of parts, the Caxtonette booklet serving also as a catalogue of all the parts of the machine, which are carefully catalogued and numbered for easy reference. Standardisation of machine parts is a feature for which the American manufacturers have been so often complimented in the past, and it is refreshing to find an English house of printers' engineers who are both willing and able to put sufficient money into their product with a view to ensuring accuracy, uniformity and economy in production. We understand that a specimen of colour printing together with the booklet will be sent to any part of the world post free upon request. Printers overseas will be interested to know that the machine is priced at the moderate figure of £180, which includes free delivery to their port. Messrs. Haddon do an extensive export trade, and doubtless the facility offered to the printer of knowing the cost delivered to his port is a big incentive for inducing the overseas printer to send along an order which does not leave him in any doubt as to the ultimate cost of the machine when delivered.

Platen Presses: Harrild and Sons, Ltd.

An interesting new feature amongst the products of this well-known British house is the Improved "Bremner" Platen. These are produced in the firm's own well-equipped factory, and a special feature is that all parts are made to jigs. These machines possess three distinctive points: (1) The throw-off impression action is so arranged that operator can throw the rollers off the face of the forme at will, which is a great advantage when running up colour, or on special block work; block is not inked twice when impression is thrown off; the machine can also be used under ordinary conditions of throwing off impression only. (2) Adjustable roller bearers. (3) By improved inking arrangement the rollers do not merely roll up and down the forme in the same position every time, but when they come to the bottom of the forme, by a very simple and very ingeni-

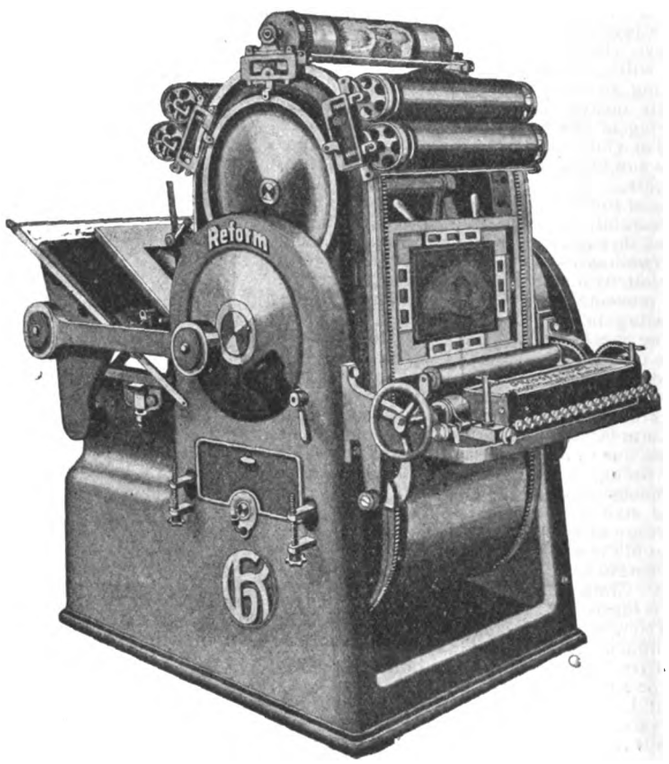


Improved "Bremner" Platen.

ous arrangement the rollers are given a turn and they thus come up in a position different from that in which they came down. These are exclusive features of the Improved "Bremner" Platen. The same firm makes the "Harrild" Art Platen, a well-known machine of the heavy type, for three-colour process work, etc.

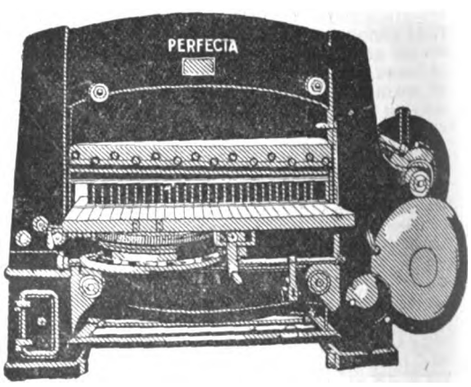
Miscellaneous Machinery: A. Edler.

A new item of special interest amongst Mr. Edler's machinery is an Offset Platen Press, which we illustrate herewith. This is a novelty which, it is claimed, offers enormous advantages to the letterpress printer, as he can now use the hardest or softest paper, or even writing paper, on a platen, and print the finest half-tone blocks with first-rate results. We understand that the sale of this machine has been kept back, as the manufacturers have not been able to cope with as many orders as came in, but Mr. Edler is now able to supply these machines comparatively



The New Offset Platen (Edler).

quickly, and can show one at work at any time in London by appointment. Strong evidence of the approval which the "Perfecta" Guillotine has found in this country is provided by the fact that a single London firm has ordered five of these machines during the last six months. With an automatic feeder this machine is claimed



"Perfecta" Guillotine.

to give the output of eight ordinary guillotines, and the register with printed work is absolute. An illustration of this machine appears herewith. Another Edler feature is a new Book Sewing Machine, eminently suitable for publishers' bookbinders. The machine is guaranteed to sew 60 to 70 sections per minute, and the sewn books are automatically delivered, so that the operator has nothing to do but to feed the sections into the machine. Mr. Edler has also brought out a new flat-bed Bronzing Machine named

Digitized by Google

the "Progress," of which there are already many now at work both in London and in the provinces. The machine, which can be inspected at any time by appointment, is so arranged that no dust can escape into the printing room, and with this principle no exhaustor is needed, although one could be fitted to the machine if required. In practice, however, it has been shown that no advantage can be gained by an exhaustor or vacuum with this new construction. The construction all through is so simple that an unskilled man can make himself familiar with it within a very short time. The speed amounts to about 2,000 sheets of 24 ins. length, and, of course, any thickness and quality of paper and cardboard can be used. The machine is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Home Office. The price is less than half of Mr. Edler's previous flat-bed bronzer.

Numbering Apparatus: E. W. H. Stanleigh.

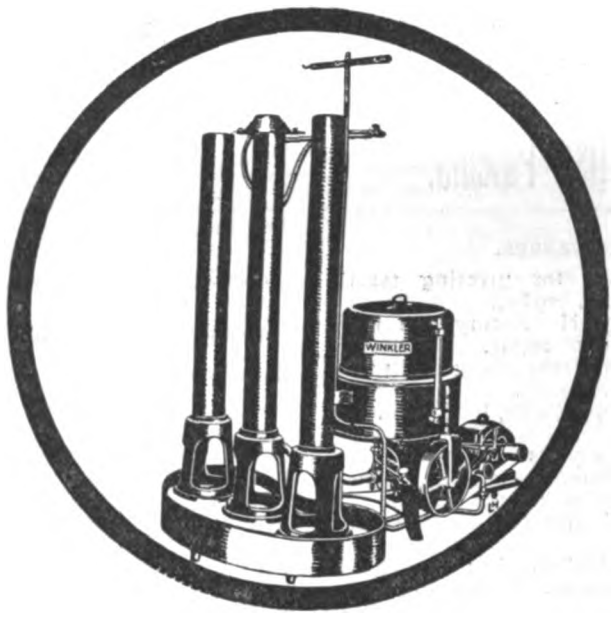
A very interesting development adapted to save time, money and trouble in respect of extensive numbering work of all descriptions has been brought forward by Mr. E. W. H. Stanleigh. This is the Automatic Numbering Chase, which is suitable for Wharfedale or platen printing machines, with numbering barrels adjustable in all directions, for production numbering of cheques, bonds, coupons, check books, tickets of all descriptions, etc., etc. The chase is made with reversible action for Wharfedale machine for numbering parallel to or at right angles to the cylinder. The Automatic Numbering Chase fits in the machine in the same way as an ordinary type chase. The number barrels, which are type-high, are placed in any desired position, either parallel to or at right angles to the cylinder. Mr. Stanleigh has produced a neat brochure describing and illustrating this apparatus.

Miscellaneous Machinery: Oscar Friedheim, Ltd.

We understand that Messrs. Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., of 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, E.C.4, have been appointed sole agents for Messrs. Fischer and Krecke, of Butefeld, who are one of the largest Continental manufacturers of bag-making machinery. Messrs. Friedheim also hold the sole agency for the whole of the combine of envelope machine manufacturers in Germany, and the machines handled are claimed to be of first-class workmanship and fitted with all the most up-to-date improvements. We need hardly mention the other machines which Messrs. Oscar Friedheim, Ltd., handle as they are well known amongst the principal houses in this country and in all parts of the world. This firm specialises in all classes of machinery for the bookbinding, boxmaking and stationery trades.

Miscellaneous Machinery: W. J. Light and Co., Ltd.

From Messrs. William J. Light and Co., Ltd., we hear that they have not only been doing a considerable business in the home market, but have also exported to Australasia and South Africa a considerable amount of the stereotyping machinery which forms an important section of the goods in which they deal. Messrs. Light, besides having their own specialities, are agents for Messrs. Winkler, Fallert and Co. S. A., Berne, and have some notable Winkler machinery to offer. An interesting item is the Winkler Automatic Ingot Castor, for re-melting, mixing, refining and ingot-casting all printers' metals (slugs, type, stereo plates, etc.), and white metal alloys with melting points up to 500 degs. C. Type and stereo metals in the strenuous treatment which they are necessarily given are often subjected to wasteful over-heating, stirring and skimming of the metal while it is too hot, and oxidisation, this forming dross, which has to be skimmed off, thus gradually impoverishing the alloy. This results in a serious loss in dross and in an excessively high bill for renovating metal. The Winkler apparatus is designed to substantially cut down these losses. Only the clean metal is cast, from the bottom of the pot, under the weight of the whole contents of the metal pot, the dirt and impurities remaining on the surface of the metal. The surface of the metal is kept in a non-oxidising atmosphere, which prevents the formation of dross. It has been proved in practice that this effects a considerable economy in metal. The sliding door of the hood covering the melting pot remains closed, except when the dirt is being skimmed off, and the choking and unhealthy fumes from the metal are carried off through the flue. When the metal flows into the moulds the air is displaced and escapes through the metal in the pot, thereby acting as a natural stirrer. The furnace is so constructed that heat losses through radiation to the atmosphere are minimised. The furnace can be heated by gas, coal or coke. The Winkler Roller Casting Apparatus, which we illustrate herewith, contains important new features and is claimed to produce perfect rollers by simple, cheap and rapid operation, using existing moulds and spindles. By means of a simple apparatus arranged underneath the crucible, which is connected with the foot of the mould by a flexible pipe, the composition is pressed upwards, and in rising displaces the air, so that the rollers produced show no bubbles nor wavy structure.



Winkler Roller Casting Apparatus.

Bookbinders' Cloth: Bentley, Smith and Co., Ltd.

From this Manchester firm of book cloth manufacturers we have received for inspection a number of specimens which show that they are producing a comprehensive range of materials of interest to bookbinders. Cloths in great variety include art vellums, common colours, paper lined cloths, cotton buckrams, art cambrics and art canvas. The pleasing and often novel effects attained in these products, and the competitive prices at which they are offered, make the samples of practical interest to users of such materials.

Printing Inks: R. A. Bartlett, Ltd.

Success is continuing to attend the efforts of Messrs. R. A. Bartlett, Ltd., the printing ink, varnish and colour manufacturers. We understand that they are doing an increasing business with the export market in their "Apex" concentrated letterpress inks, also in their special lithographic inks to which the firm's foreign and Colonial friends have made many highly complimentary references. A feature which has been particularly appreciated is the fact that "Apex" inks are worked with a minimum of moisture.

Printing Ink: John Kidd and Co., Ltd.

As evidence of the steadily progressive nature of this firm's business, we learn that considerable extensions of plant are now being provided, by which it is intended still further to increase the facilities for the rapid execution of their ever-increasing home and colonial orders. In these days of restricted trade, when the tendency of the generality of manufacturers is in the direction of curtailment rather than expansion, it says much for the high quality and value for money represented in the goods of Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., that they can, with full confidence in the future growth of their business, undertake the extensions referred to. We have received from this firm specimens of a series of gold and silver metallic inks they have recently brought out. These inks are supplied, we are informed, in the form of powder and medium in separate tins, so that the printer can readily mix just sufficient ink for the job in hand, and of any desired consistencyto suit the class of paper used. Waste is eliminated, and the results obtained are equal to any procurable by dusting with bronze powder, with the still more important advantages of increased adhesiveness and the total absence of the danger to the operative existing in the old method of bronzing.

Printing Inks: Lourilleux and Bolton, Limited.

Much enterprise is being shown by this London firm, which has recently introduced several new features that are of interest to ink-users both in this country and overseas. A thing that appeals particularly to printers requiring small quantities of certain inks is the supplying of inks in tubes. Messrs. Lorilleux and Bolton have produced a new catalogue devoted to these tube inks, demonstrating that a very useful range of colours and blacks is thus available at a small cost, and to the smaller users the avoidance of waste inseparable to some extent with ordinary tins will appeal very strongly. Each tube contains a half-pound of ink. For occasional jobs of three-colour work, for instance, the range of colours is admirable, but jobbing and process blacks, with reds, blues, magenta, orange and brown are also amongst the inks represented. Another innovation that meets a real need and speaks highly for the progressive character of this firm is their patented "Frequentia" Colour-Testing Lamp. This affords a conveniet and improved means of testing the fastness of colours to light. Those requiring thus to test colours of all kinds, either materials or printed sheets, would do well to inquire about the "Frequentia," which has important points of superiority to previous apparatus of similar character, a notable feature being the elimination of the heat effects that have hitherto been a disturbing factor.

Printing Inks: Slater and Palmer.

Messrs. Slater and Palmer have always laid emphasis on the fact that in the production of improved printing inks they seek to economise time, labour and materials in the printing office. This idea is further developed by their specimen book just issued. Small in size, it is handy in form, and shows 60 specimens of black and coloured letterpress inks. These are selected from a much larger range of their productions so as to exhibit just the shades and qualities most in regular demand for the present trade conditions, enabling printers quickly to select the particular ink they require. The book is flexible, and so arranged in groups of shades that the complementary colours can readily be placed together for a choice to be made of inks suitable for a two-colour circular or catalogue. A pleasing study of fruit forms the tri-colour specimen, and practical printers will recognise that the great range of tones produced demanded inks of perfect transparency and delicacy of shade. We are informed that all the specimens in the book have been worked under quite ordinary machine conditions, at high speed, and from

Digitized by Google

the actual inks as numbered and priced. The fact that a considerable proportion of the specimens are printed from fine-screen half-tone blocks serves to show the high class of work for which the inks are adapted. All the inks shown can be supplied for lithographic and offset processes at a small proportionately increased price. This being our special Export Number it is fitting to mention that large numbers of copies of the Specimen Book have been dispatched to Slater and Palmer's Colonial and foreign agencies for distribution amongst their clients, for whom the inks will be adapted to the climatic and working conditions of the respective countries to which they may be exported.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Billo, O. Machines for printing textile fabrics, paper, etc. 29,629.
Bush E., and Bush, H. Rotary late news printing machines. 29,345.
Cajar, H. Process for manufacture of printing colours, etc. 29,156.
Cantelon, D. A., and Zueffe, J. Carton egg carrier. 29,667.
Hooper, R. Playing cards. 29,333.
Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd. Loose-leaf covers, note books, etc. 29,213.
Lindt, A. and W. Wrappers for confectionery, etc. 29,307.
Oldfield and Schofield Co., Ltd. Synchronising mechanism for high-speed presses. 29,119.
Powell, F. W. Postal envelopes. 29,182.
Sparks, E. Perpetual calendars. 29,159.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Bull, C. H. Protector covering for loose-leaf account and like books. 206,928.
Fischer, G. Printing cylinders for use in rotary machines for printing impressions of different sizes. 206,952.
Ledeuil, J., and Ledeuil, J. Machine for automatically binding sewn books. 206,955.
May, A. R. Interleaving of books and pads of paper and fabric. 206,943.
Naamlooze Vennootschap Nederlandshce Rotogravure Maatschappij. Photo-mechanical process for preparing cylinders for printing paper, fabrics, oil-cloth, linoleum, and similar materials. 183,453.
Stephenson, Blake and Co., Ltd., and Giddins, W. R. Construction of boards for mounting electros, zincos and the like. 206,915.
Wilford, G. N., Day, A. G., and Darnell, C. H. Apparatus for folding paper sheets and the like. 206,870.

1923.

Zulauf, R. Writing block with enamelled writing surfaces. 207,107.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Tellschow Maschinenfabrik, Geb. Machines for gumming envelopes, paper bags and the like. 207,202.

Carbon Paper.

A British patent has been granted to Mr. A. Haig relating to carbon papers and like transfer materials coated on one side. In the manufacture of such papers, two like sheets or webs are separably connected, and the outer surfaces are coated separately or simultaneously, the papers being thereby prevented from being torn, and the coating-composition being prevented from passing through pin-holes on to the plain sides of the sheets. Specifications 24981/11 and 138,226 are referred to.

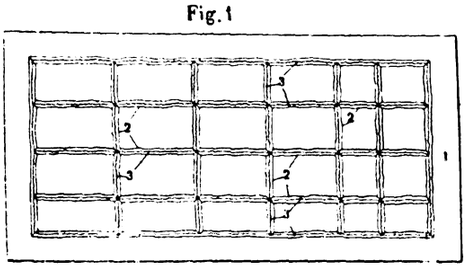
UNDER recent amendments of the New Zealand Customs Tariff millboard in sizes prescribed by the Minister of Customs is admitted free in all three sections of the tariff.

Imitation Hand-Made Paper.

A British patent has been granted to Messrs. C. Rivage and Paul Le Sage, covering a process and apparatus for the production of paper and cards in imitation of hand-made paper and cards.

As shown in the accompanying drawing, the invention consists in forming upon the plate 1, made of steel or other suitable material, ribs 2 showing a triangular section with a broad base so arranged on the plate as to fix the limits for the outlines of the several blanks which are imitations of

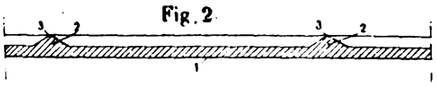
Fig. 1



hand-made paper or cards and which are to be obtained from moistened sheets of machine-made paper or card having determined sizes.

These ribs 2 can be obtained in any suitable manner and, for example, by covering with bitumen or other protecting material the metal plate at the places where the same has to be provided with ribs and in then submitting the plate to the biting action of an acid. The operations of coating and applying the acid are of course repeated until the ribs have attained the desired height; the inclination of their edges is corrected, if necessary, by means of a milling cutter or in any other suitable manner so that the apices of these ribs will form, as shown in Fig. 2, sinuous ridges 3 the whole of which show exactly the same outlines as the blanks or

Fig. 2.



pieces of paper or card imitating hand-made materials which it is desired to obtain from a moistened sheet of machine-made paper or card.

These blanks are obtained by passing together between the rollers or cylinders of a rolling mill both the sheet-steel 1 provided with the blunt edges 3, as indicated, and of the pile of moistened sheets of machine-made paper or card in any suitable number, resting upon said edges.

While passing between the rollers of the mill, the sheets of machine-made paper or card are submitted, on the plate 1 to such a pressure that they are separated or broken by the ridges 3 of the plate into a certain number of blanks having an irregular outline like the ridges and show edges made thinner as a result of the paper pressing against the inclined faces of the ribs 2.

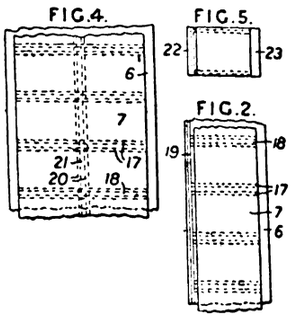
Waterproof Paper Board.

Waterproof paper board or box board is manufactured in accordance with a United States patent by heating finely divided Montan wax into a pulp mass of cellulose fibre. This fibre mass has been previously mixed with finely divided calcium hydroxide. A precipitating agent is then added to throw down the mass of fillers and waterproofing agents on the pulp fibre and the pulpy mass is worked up into sheet or web. The board may also be made in composite form, wherein the lower layer is made of felted fibre and the top layer is made of thin highly-waterproof fibre Montan wax and a voluminous flocculent precipitate.

IN order to secure concentration and greater efficiency, the directors of A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., have in view the disposal of their Queen Victoria-street premises, and in the New Year will conduct the whole of the London business from the wholesale premises at 28, St. John's lane, Clerkenwell, E.C.1. All connections of the company will be given good notice of the date on which the change will take effect.

Making Paper Bags.

In an invention by Mr. C. W. Hartmann paper bags are made from two strips of paper, the side edges of the bags being crosswise to the movement of the paper through the machine. One bag may be produced from the width of the paper, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5, or two, as shown in Fig. 4. Two crosswise strips of paste 17 are applied to one web 6 for the sides of the bags, the webs 6, 7 being severed along the non-pasted portion 18 and a strip of paste 19 is applied to an over-



lapping portion of the bottom web, the bottom 22 being produced by folding over this pasted portion. For producing two bags from the single width, two lengthwise strips of paste 21 are applied to one web 6 and the webs 6, 7 are severed lengthwise along the non-pasted portion 21 between them. The machine employed may be of the kind described in Specification 197,581. According to the Provisional Specification, the bags may be formed from a single web, folded lengthwise to form the bottom.

Stencil Paper.

An application for a British patent has been made by Mr. W. Koreska relating to an invention for the manufacture of stencil sheets and coating compositions.

A stencil sheet for duplicating, of the kind wherein characters are formed thereon by impact with type or by means of a stylus, consists of a fibrous porous base, preferably paper, coated with a composition which includes a derivative of cellulose such as inorganic or organic esters of cellulose, oxy-cellulose or hydro-cellulose. Hydrated cellulose precipitated from solutions of cellulose or cellulose and esters may also be employed. The coating may also include a mixture of esters and hydrated cellulose such as is generated when nitro-cellulose is partly denitrated. Tempering agents, such as rosins, oils, fatty acids, wax, gum, caoutchouc, balata, and similar hydro-carbons may be added to the composition. The substance or mixture chosen may be dissolved in a volatile solvent consisting, for example, of "dekaline" or "tetraline" where the composition employed is a mixture of cellulose ester with hydro-carbons, fatty substances, oils or caoutchouc. Amyl acetate or a mixture of ethyl ether and alcohol may be used if the esters are mixed with fatty acids or substances soluble in those solvents. Where the coating includes cellulose esters the solvent is allowed to evaporate after the coating is applied.

To produce a coating consisting wholly or partly of hydrated cellulose, the coating applied to the base is treated with a suitable precipitating liquid, *e.g.*, a coating comprising nitro-cellulose may be softened by partly denitrating it. A specific example of a suitable composition is given as 400 grms. of nitro-cellulose, 800 grms. of castor oil, 1,000 grms. of tallow and 10 litres of amyl acetate. A suitable colouring solution may also be added.

CHAS. MORGAN AND CO., LTD., 182-4, High Holborn, ask us to announce that in order to relieve telephonic congestion caused through increased business, they have arranged for two additional telephone lines. This extension necessitates altering their telephone number, which from December 1st will be Regent 7404 (eight lines).

Digitized by Google

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS require Ambitious YOUNG MAN, with experience of Stationery Trade, Artistic Tastes (preferably with some Designing and Artistic Ability) and sound knowledge of Colour Printing, to Advise and Assist in the Designing and Production of Fancy and Gift Stationery; excellent prospects for man who can originate Designs and who knows public's taste.—Apply, Box 14292.

Situations Wanted.

COMPOSITOR (Soc.) aged 26, seeks sit.; useful Jobbing Bookwork, etc.; 10 years experience.—Write, J. W., 4, Egan-street, Rotherhithe, S.E.16. 14286

MINDER seeks sit.; Two-colour, Wharfes, Platens, Half-tone, Catalogue, General and Commercial Work.—Box 14288.

OVERSEER, conversant with Machine Ruling, Envelope Cutting and Folding, Relief Stamping, Die Press Work, Numbering, Perforating, Eyeletting, Letterpress Folding, Label Punching, Guillotine Cutting seeks re-engagement.—A. H. Smith, 33, Devereux-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.11. 14295

Managers, etc.

GENERAL PRINTING BUSINESS—MANAGER or WORKING PARTNER. An exceptional opening for Really, Smart, Progressive Manager, with thorough knowledge of General Printing. Good salary and payment by results, or an interest could be acquired in the firm.

Apply, in first instance, stating full particulars as to qualifications, Box 14291.

Partnerships and Financial.

YOUNG MAN, with Education and Capital, desires WORKING PARTNERSHIP with General Printer; Lancashire district preferred.—Box 14294.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

GOSWELL ROAD.—L.C.C. Concrete Floors, 1,000 to 9,000-ft., from £96 per annum.—Call 332A. 14293

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS. Protect by Trade-mark your Goods; advice and handbook free.—B. T. King, Registered Patent Agent, 146A, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4. 14278

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

TENDERS WANTED.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.

To Printers, Stationers, Etc.

THE Town Council invite Tenders for Printing and the supply of STATIONERY, BOOKS, etc., for the alternative periods of one year and three months, and three years and three months, from 1st January, 1924.

Schedules and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to "The Borough Treasurer," Town Hall, East Ham, E.C., and on payment of the sum of £1 1s., which sum will only be returned upon the receipt of a bona fide tender. The Scheduled Samples may be inspected on any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., at the Town Hall.

The person or persons whose Tender is accepted will be required to observe and fulfil the obligations upon Contractors specified in the Fair Wages resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 10th March, 1909, which is fully set forth in the conditions annexed to the form of tender, and to enter into a contract with a bond for the due performance thereof.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Printing, Stationery, etc.," to be delivered to "His Worship the Mayor, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6," not later than 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, 29th December, 1923.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

(By Order)
C. EUSTACE WILSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, East Ham, E.6.
4th December, 1923. 14296

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

BOOK CLOTH B&S CO. LTD

BENTLEY SMITH & CO., Ltd.
- Manufacturers of -
2, King Edward Street, London, E.C.2.
38, Faulkner Street, Manchester.
Common Colours Art Vellums
Paper Lined Cloths Art Cambrics
Cotton Buckrams Art Canvas
***Speciality*—ART FABRICS.**
BOOKBINDERS' CLOTH.
London Telephone Nos. { Cent. 9751 / City 7562
Telegrams: { "Stanway, Cent., London." / "Liber, Manchester."

PRINTING MACHINERY
FOR EXPORT.
We specialise in this class of work, and carry the largest stock in Scotland of New and Rebuilt Wharfedales, Two-Revolutions, Platens, Guillotines, Wire Stitchers, Perforators and Litho Plant, etc., by all makers and in many sizes.
Prices Quoted F.O.B. or C.I.F. as desired.
Geared Inkers (Pullan's) easiest to fit to any make of machine—Best on the market. 1,400 sets made & fitted
SEND FOR LISTS TO
T. H. PULLAN & SONS,
31, Falfield Street (Eglinton Street) - - GLASGOW.
Telegrams: "PULLAN, GLASGOW." 'Phone: South 1647. Code used: A B C 5th Edition.

Digitized by Google

Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home.

Lady Violet Astor Lays the Foundation Stone of the Printers' Peace Memorial Wing.

Another chapter in the splendid history of the Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside Home, Deal, was inaugurated on Saturday with the laying of the foundation stone of the Printers' Peace Memorial Wing. Such has been the call upon the accommodation of the Home by ailing printers and their women folk that further beds became necessary. At the present time, although 122 patients can be looked after, 50 have to sleep outside. There was need, therefore, of more beds in the Home, and with the excellent object of commemorating the Peace and in remembrance of the members of the printing and allied trades who fell in the Great War the idea was conceived of erecting a new wing which would provide 23 additional bedrooms (88 beds), giving a total accommodation for 210 inmates.

The benevolent work carried on at the Home readily elicited the sympathy of Major the Honourable J. J. Astor and his wife, who have a residence in the neighbourhood of Deal, and Lady Violet gracefully laid the foundation stone of the new wing on Saturday in the presence of a large and representative gathering, including the Mayor and Corporation of Deal. A civic procession was arranged from the Home to the scene of the ceremony, which commenced with the presentation of a bouquet to Lady Violet Astor by the matron of the Home (Miss Louise Gray).

Progress of the Home.

The chairman of the Home (Mr. Wm. T. McMullon) then gave a brief account of the objects and progress of the Home. He mentioned that it was 36 years since the idea of the institution occurred to about half-a-dozen newspaper compositors in London, and 12 years since they came to Deal with a very small income and very little money and took over the Deal College, which had been empty for three years and was rather dilapidated. In its place they now had the fine looking building in the High-street. Fortunately they had always good friends among master printers, and Messrs. Lloyd came forward and lent them £3,000 to purchase the old Deal College. Five years later, so great had been their progress, that they had to consider the question of building more accommodation, and the idea of that new wing had been conceived. It was, however, a very expensive matter and they found they would require £16,000, which was a large sum for a number of working men to get together. Fortunately Mr. Frank Lloyd came to their assistance again and gave them a cheque for £4,000 to start the scheme, and later Mr. J. M. Blanche, of the *Observer*, used his influence to get a donation of £2,000 from a concert which Mr. George Robey gave for the printing charities. As they were unable to proceed with the extension of the Home owing to lack of funds, they bought Winchester House, in the neighbourhood, which provided 34 more beds. For that freehold they paid £2,000. Then Mr. Lloyd inquired as to how they were getting on with the wing and how much money they required. When they told him £4,000, that gentleman came forward with £4,000 and so completed the amount required. It was then found that the addition of the wing displaced considerable accommodation that they had in the original home, and it was necessary to find some other means of housing their convalescents. They did that by purchasing some villas, but they required another £3,000 for that. On Mr. Frank Lloyd's hearing of this position he said: "Here is another £1,000, get on with it." They would see, therefore, that the Home had been promoted by working printers and master printers in combination. The work was carried on with the assistance of a number of weekly subscribers, the handsome help they received from the master printers, the efforts of the various collectors and the work of their committee, but still more by the activities of their admirable secretary, Mr. Parker—(applause)—without whom at the headquarters in London they would never have been able to do what they had done, because he had been their "chief beggar" all along. So far as the Home itself was concerned, its success, without doubt, was due to the extraordinary personality of their Matron (Miss Gray), whose kindness had won the hearts of everyone who had entered the Home, patients going away not only with physical healing but with spiritual healing as well. (Applause.) The speaker intimated that a deep religious feeling permeated the administration of the Home and the efforts of those who were associated with the work.

The Bishop of Dover then offered up prayer, following which Mr. H. O. Ellis, the architect, and Mr. T. T. Denne, the builder, on behalf of the committee, presented to Lady Violet Astor the ceremonial trowel and mallet, with which she proceeded to lay the foundation stone, which bears the following inscription:—

Printers' Peace Memorial Wing.

This wing was erected to commemorate the Peace of 1919 and in remembrance of those members of the printing and allied trades who fell in the Great War 1914-1918. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Violet Astor on the 1st day of December, 1923.

Prayers were then said by the Bishop for those who had made the great sacrifice in the War, and a trumpeter of the Royal Marines from Walmer Barracks impressively sounded the Last Post. Further prayers were offered for the Peace, for the Home, and for the staff.

Major Astor's Sportsmanship.

Sir Neville Pearson, in the absence of Sir Rowland Blades, proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Violet Astor for undertaking the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, and spoke of the sympathetic support which Lady Violet and Major Astor gave to numerous philanthropic movements. Speaking of the sportsmanlike instincts of Major Astor, who had been grievously wounded during the War, Sir Neville remarked that his crowning feat of sportsmanship was perhaps in acquiring *The Times* at a price which was not likely to yield him any glowing financial benefit. Most of the people in this country looked upon that as a generous act in safeguarding, for the time, a publication which was a reflector throughout the world of those steady elements in politics which governed the people to-day. (Applause.)

The Mayor of Deal seconded the vote of thanks, and also paid a tribute to the benevolent work of Lady Violet Astor and Major Astor on behalf of the people of Deal.

Lady Violet Astor, in reply, said she did not think anyone present would readily forget the interest of that occasion. The trowel and mallet, with which she had been presented, she would value tremendously, because they would remind her of that interesting occasion, and of the first foundation stone she had ever laid—a foundation stone which, she was proud to think, was to commemorate the Peace and in remembrance of those men who had died for their King and Country. They knew something about the work and the great amount of good that the Home had done, and she felt confident that the new wing would be a fitting memorial to the men who so ungrudgingly crossed the water to fight for their country. Let them, when wishing every success to that Home, think of those men—and they were still near—and with their recollection and their love they would help on the good work which was now being done.

Winter Garden Reception.

Subsequently a reception was held in the Winter Garden, where Major Astor and Lady Violet, who received the visitors, were very cordially greeted.

Major Astor, in the course of an address, said the management of the scheme which they had inaugurated that day was in the best hands. Of that they could reassure themselves at once by turning to the existing institution. Anyone who had had the opportunity of going over the Lloyd Memorial Home would agree with him that it could not be better conducted. (Applause.) It was interesting to know that within the last 12 years or so the income from subscribers had risen from £500 a year to over £8,000. (Applause.) These figures showed what a really useful work that institution was carrying on. Thanks to the benevolence of Mr. Frank Lloyd and other subscribers, it was now possible to carry out the splendid idea of building the Printers' Peace Memorial Wing. For the success so far achieved great credit was due to the chairman, Mr. McMullon, and the committee, which had been admirably supported by Mr. Kemp, the vice-chairman, who they were sorry to hear was compelled to resign owing to ill health. They were pleased, however, to welcome his successor, Mr. J. L Scorgie. Major Astor said he would also like to make a reference to the really splendid work which had been done by Mr. Parker. The committee was nothing if not alive and progressive, and it was good to know that they were not going to rest content with what they had achieved. They had before them now a scheme for providing cottages on an adjacent site for retired printers, and in view of the shortage in housing, and in the public interest, it was proposed that half of that accommodation should be available for the citizens of Deal outside the printing trades. He (Major Astor) thought that was a very admirable project. Of course, it needed funds, and a concert had been organised for the following Saturday at Kingsway Hall. In wishing this effort every success, Major Astor said he should like to start the subscription list with a personal contribution of 100 guineas. (Cheers.) Major Astor proceeded to pay a tribute to the work of the committee of management and the staff of the Home, in whose hands, he said, the administration was perfectly safe.

Mr. G. Mascord also added his tribute to the efficiency of the work at the Home and to the efforts of the committee and officials.

Mr. C H. Roud, proposing a vote of thanks to Lady Violet Astor, referred to the happy inspiration which prompted Major Astor to offer to start the concert fund so generously. That act augured well for the success of the cottages, which, he hoped, would soon be standing in the place of the existing property.

Mr. H. Gimson seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Major Astor and Lady Violet both briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. McMullon expressed thanks to Lady Violet Astor and Major Astor for having so splendidly launched their latest scheme. Ever since they came to Deal, he said, they had experienced nothing but good fortune. Referring to the erection of the cottages, he said they intended to provide accommodation for retired London printers at a nominal rent, and half of them would be placed at the disposal of residents of Deal. He added that the committee recognised that as an institution it was up to them to do all they possibly could for the people of Deal. Encouraged by the kind words of Major and Lady Astor, they would do their utmost to fulfil their trust in an equitable manner and to use every penny on behalf of those who needed their help. They did not restrict themselves to taking convalescents into the Home at Deal. They now had a fund from which they were able to send a great number of people to West End consultants, while rheumatic cases were sent to Bath, Droitwich and elsewhere, resulting in marvellous cures. In addition, they had been instrumental in sending a great many consumptives to sanatoria. In that way they had saved several lives. It would be seen from these facts that their scope of activity was a large one, and he thought the claims of the Home would commend themselves to everyone who realised the work that was being carried on. (Applause.)

Mr. J. L. Scorgie (vice-chairman) proposed, and Mr. A. R. Stuart (chairman of the House and Finance Committee) seconded a cordial vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Deal, in replying to which the Mayor observed that the committee had that day put another crown on their building.

Among those who attended, in addition to the various speakers, were:—Lady Pearson, Sir Frederick Bowater, Major-General H. D. Farquharson, Colonel Congdon, Major and Mrs. Clark, Colonel and Mrs. Cameron, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Johnston, Captain and Mrs. Rowe, Alderman Sellers, Lt.-Colonel O'Sullivan, Mr. S. Goy, Mr. T. A Newnham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Darracott, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fieldson, Mr. H. W. Clarke, Dr. F. M. S. Hulke, and Mr. H. F. Parker (the secretary).

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 48s. 4½d., 48s. 6d., Pref., 25s., 23s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 6d., Def., 6 1/16, 6 3/32, Pref. 18s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 21s. 3d.; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 5s. 2½d., 4s. 6d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mt. Deb. Stk., 34; John Dickinson, 27s. 3d., 28s. 3d.; Ernoid, 4s. 6d., 4s. 4½d.; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s., 10s. 6d.; Ilford, Pref., 19s.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 14s. 6d., 1st Deb., 61; International Linotype, 56, 55½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 21s. 4½d., 21s 7½d.; Lamson Paragon, 14s. 6d., 5½ p.c. Pref., 15s., 10 p.c. Pref., 21s. 9d.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 13s., 13s. 4½d.; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 22s. 6d., 23s. 3d.; George Newnes, 15s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 4s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s., 10 p.c. Cum. "A" Pref., 7s., 8s; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 72s 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 22s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 1920, 76s. 10½d., 78s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 22s., 22s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 16 5/8, 4 p.c. Pref., 7; Weldons, 34s. 4½d., Pref., 19s. 9d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 63s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, 22s. 6d., Pref., 17s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

RONEO, LTD.—The accounts of Roneo, Ltd., to June 30th last show a profit of £42,300, while the amount brought forward was £14,711, making together £57,011. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares, less tax already provided for in the accounts, and to carry forward £3,024.

NEW COMPANIES.

BRISTOL PAPER BAG CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; paper bag and envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: F. J. Dove and F. E. Dove. Registered office: 123, St. Thomas-streeet, Bristol.

CHILDS AND SMITH, LTD.—Capital £500, in 495 ordinary shares of £1 and 100 founders' shares of 1s.; advertising agents, printers, publishers, etc. Private company. First directors: G F. Childs and C. A. B. Smith, Registered office: 21A, High-street, Bognor.

J. CHARKHAM, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. Charkham for the acquisition of the business of a general merchant, and to carry on the business of wholesale or retail dealers in all kinds of papermaking material, waste, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Charkham and A. Wilson

W. RIDLEY AND CO., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; paper and cardboard box manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in paper cartons, hose boards and articles manufactured of paper, cardboard and similar materials, printers, bookbinders, stationers etc. Private company. First directors: W. Ridley, Mrs. N. Cadley and T. W. Townsend. Registered office: 38½, Redcross street, Leicester.

GREATLANDS, LTD.—Capital £5,000, in 4,000 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 20,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each; merchants, printers, publishers, concessionaires, etc. Private company. Subscribers: R. Kennedy and F. Stanley. First directors: P. A. Rouss and others by subscribers. Registered offices: Walmar House, 288-292, Regent-street, W.

ANGLO-SCOTTISH PRESS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; printers, engravers, publishers, book and print sellers, bookbinders, newspaper and magazine proprietors, advertising agents, advertisement contractors and designers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. D. Watson and R. Harris. First directors by subscribers.

KAMRA PRESS STUDIOS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; photographers, photographic printers and lithographers, colour process and half-tone engravers, stationers, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: W. E. Marshall, H. V. Clow and Una Greenhalgh Gill. Registered office: Abbey House, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

EXCELSIOR METAL CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of monotype, intertype, linotype, stereotype, autoplate backing and all type metal manufacturers and specialists, carried on in London by B. Jones and A. J. Cameron, as the "Excelsior Metal Co." Private company. Directors: B. Jones, J. R. Williams and A. J. Cameron. Registered office: 177, Fleet-street, E.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

WALLASEY PRINTERS, LTD.—Issue on November 10th, 1923, of £100 debentures part of a series already registered.

WHITELEY AND WRIGHT, LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., Manchester).—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised November 3rd, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £3,500.

WEST NORFOLK AND KING'S LYNN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £6,000 debentures authorised October 18th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the whole amount being now issued.

HARRISON JEHRING AND CO., LTD. (newspaper proprietors, etc., London).—Satisfaction to the extent of £500 on October 31st, 1923, of debentures dated September 19th, 1922, securing £15,000

ROLLS HOUSE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Mortgage on "Rolls House," 2, Bream's-buildings, E.C., dated November 2nd, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from the company to Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £3,300.

SATURDAY REVIEW, LTD. (London).—Debenture dated November 22nd, 1923, to secure £500, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: A. B. F. Young, 22, Ladbroke-square, W.11.

MORGAN REEVE CO., LTD. (advertisers, printers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised November 19th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

PEARLITE BOX CO. (1918), LTD. (London).—Issue on November 21st, 1923, of £100 debentures, part of a series already registered.

ASSOCIATED ILIFFE PRESS, LTD.—A debenture has been registered dated November 2nd, 1923, to secure £500,000 constituting a first charge on various properties in London, and a floating charge on the remainder of the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: Sir Edward M. Iliffe and William C. Iliffe, Dorset House, Tudor-street, E.C.

HEWITT AND LEWIS, LTD. (stationers, printers, etc., London).—Mortgage debenture dated November 1st, 1923, to secure £100, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: M. G. R. Watson, Seer Green, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

J. J. KELIHER AND CO., LTD. (printers, manufacturing stationers, etc., London)—Satisfaction to the extent of £1,000 on November 20th, 1923, of debenture dated October 10th, 1921, securing £7,000.

"INDUSTRIAL INDIA," LTD.—Agreement to issue a debenture, dated October 25th, 1923, to secure not more than £5,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Holders: Tata Publicity Corporation, Ltd., Navsari-buildings, Hornby-road, Bombay.

DORSET DAILY PRESS, LTD.—Debenture dated July 25th, 1923, to secure £5,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder: Rev. P. T. Mignot, Thornton Hall, King Cliff, Jersey. (Registered November 22nd, 1923, pursuant to Order of Court).

C. H. PEACOCK, LTD. (printers and publishers, Watford)—Satisfaction in full (a) on October 13th, 1916, of mortgage dated December 22nd, 1909, and supplemental deeds dated June 18th, 1910, and November 3rd, 1914, securing £6,700, (b) on October 31st, 1923, of charge dated February 14th, 1911, securing £1,000 and (c) and (d) on same date of mortgage dated October 13th, 1916, and equitable charge dated January 26th, 1920, securing the amount owing on its current banking account.

C. H. PEACOCK, LTD.—Debenture, and as collateral security thereto, a mortgage, both dated November 1st, 1923, to secure £11,000, charged (by debenture) on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital (by mortgage) on 100 and 100a, High-street, Watford. Holder: T. R. Clutterbuck, Nicklefield Hall, Rickmansworth.

ANCHOR PRESS, LTD.—The repayment of £13,000 mentioned in our last issue, it should have been stated, represents the balance of the debenture issue securing £25,000, the previous repayment of £12,000 having been made on November 10th, 1922.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

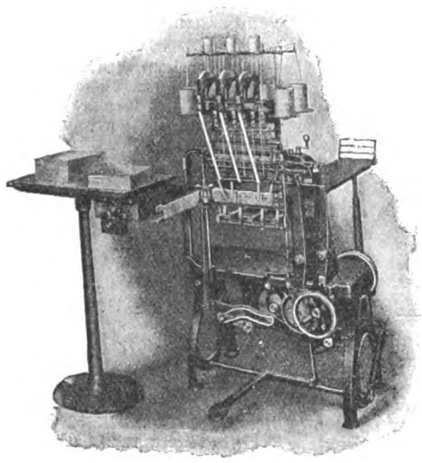
Re CHARLES PHILIP BRADY, lately printer, 195, Strand, W.C.—The public examination of this debtor was held last week at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. Registrar Mellor, the accounts showing total liabilities £1,995 (unsecured £1,715) and assets consisting of shares of no present value, and pawn tickets, 5s. Replying to the official receiver debtor said that in December, 1919, he was taken into partnership by a firm of printers trading as the St. Paul's Printing Co., at 8, Archer street Works, Piccadilly. Witness introduced altogether £450 capital, and a fourth partner joined the firm in January, 1921, providing £700 further capital; the trading proved unsuccessful and in November, 1921, his partners retired from the business leaving him with the assets and liabilities on terms that he was to pay £100 to one of the original partners and £650 to the fourth partner, but he had only paid to them £21 and £250 respectively. He subsequently carried on the business alone, under the same style, until March, 1922, when he sold it to Chas. Brady and Co., Ltd., for £650, payable as to £100 in cash, and the balance in shares. The company, which took over stock and book debts worth £1,700, undertook to discharge certain of the outstanding liabilities amounting approximately to £1,100, of which £1,000 had been paid. Witness acted as managing director of the company at a salary of £1,000 per annum until it went into voluntary liquidation in April last. Since then he had been employed as traveller to a firm of printers. He attributed his insolvency to liability for debts (£1,480) not taken over by the company; to interest on borrowed money, and to depreciation in the value of his household furniture and shares. The examination was concluded.

OLIVES PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—According to a supplementary report of directors, it is proposed to create £50,000 7 per cent. new first debenture stock, ranking in priority to all existing debenture debts, and the reduction of the interest on 8 per cent. mortgage debenture stock (on which interest is in default) to 5 per cent. One-third at least of the net profits of any year will be applied to the redemption of these new debentures. If any dividend is declared, debenture-holders will be entitled to additional interest.

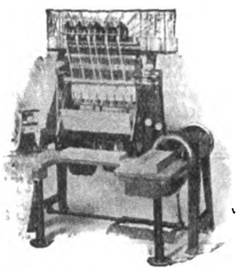
Digitized by Google

SMYTH - H

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines



Smyth Imp. No. 3 Sewer.
For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Only Rotary Sewer on the World's Market.

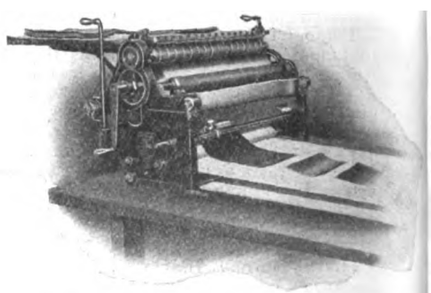


Smyth No. 8 Book Sewing Machine.
For Sewing Letterpress Books, etc.
Small and Large Size.

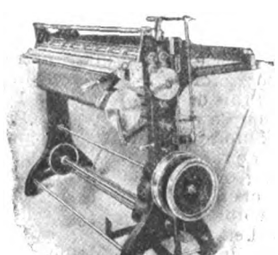


Smyth No. 4 Book Sewer.
For Sewing Stationery and Lette press Books.
Most general all-round Sewin Machine on the World's Marke

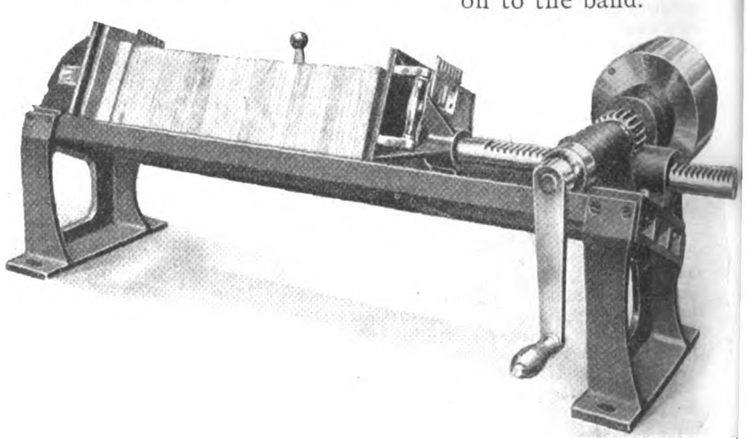
Over
4,000 Smyth
Book Sewing
Machines Sold.

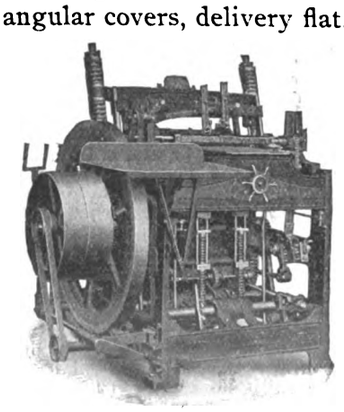


Smyth Sheet Gluing Machine.
For Pasting and Gluing Papers and Clo delivery automatically wet side upperm on to the band.



Smyth Cloth Cutting Machine.
For Cutting Cloth Rolls into rectangular covers, delivery flat.





Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
For rounding and backing round and flat-backed books.

Murray Improved Bundling Press.
For pressing and tying up folded sections, also for tying up magaz journals, weeklies, etc. Enormous pressure easily obtained as the of gearing is 200 to 1. Instantaneous release to pressure.
Big economy in string and cord.

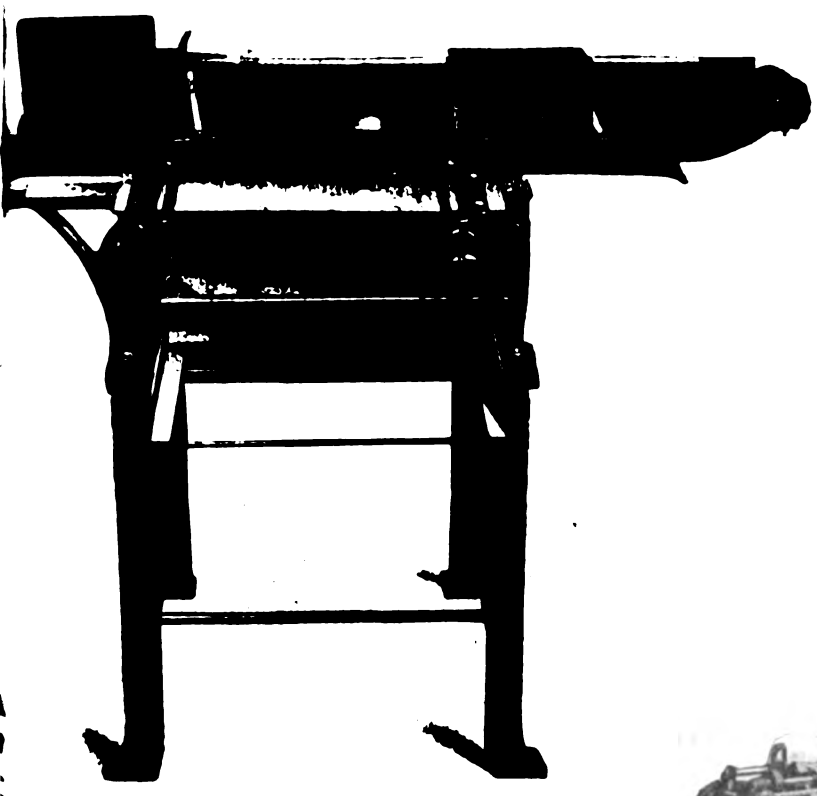
1-3, Baldwin's Place, G

Telephone: HOLBORN 2215.

Digitized by Google

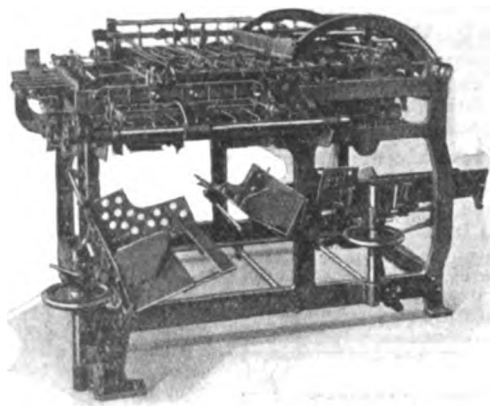
ORNE, LTD.

e Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.



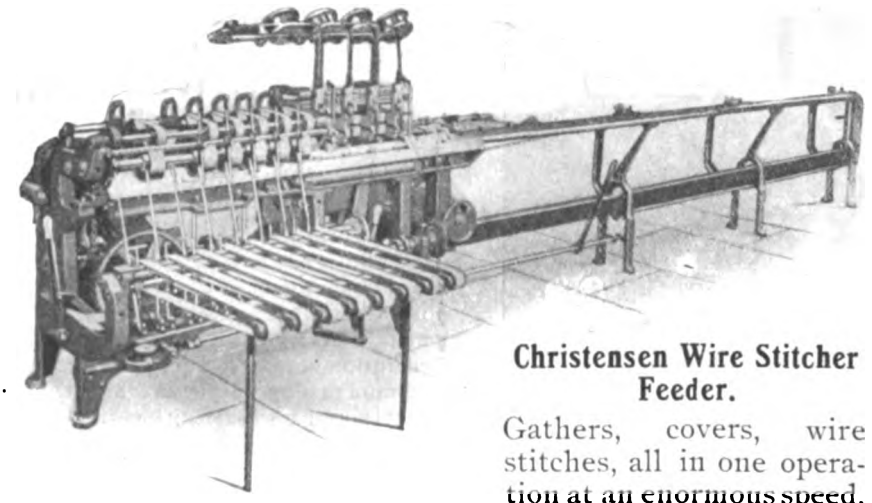
Book Back Gluer.

ing back of Books, Magazines, Catalogues, etc.



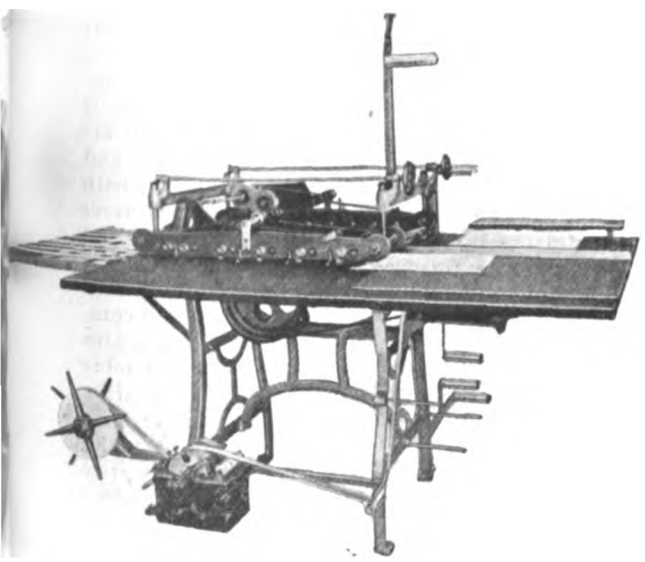
G.R.S. No. 42 Rapid Jobbing Folder.

Making one, two, three or four folds. Can have 16 and 32 parallel attachments. Enormous speed, Latest Jobber on World's market.



Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

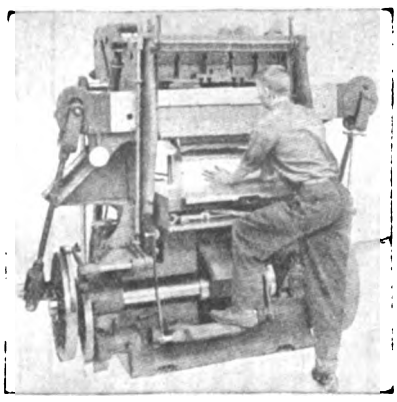
Gathers, covers, wire stitches, all in one operation at an enormous speed, Magazines, Booklets, Weeklies, Pamphlets, etc.



Brackett Stripping and Binding Machine.

pplies a strip of paper or cloth to the backs f note books, cheque books, tablets, etc. oins two boards together by cloth or paper strips; places cloth on paper sidings or cases, etc.; reinforces end sections, etc.

All our Machines are installed everywhere on an open trial basis and the Engineering Companies manufacturing the different Machines have in most cases specialised for nearly 40 years in the designing and building of these Labour-Saving Machines with wonderful results. Their great popularity is proved by the enormous number in use and the continual repeat orders being received.



Seybold New 3-Knife Book, Magazine and Pamphlet Trimming Machine.

Inn Road, London, E.C.1.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.
Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.
The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON St. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone: Holborn 5016.
Telegrams—"Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 18s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1923.

Printers and the Election.

WHATEVER the issue of the General Election, the printing industry can take credit to itself that it has not failed to make its voice heard on many matters that are of great importance both to itself and to industry in general. As we have already indicated, the Federation of Master Printers issued a questionnaire raising points on which candidates' views should be ascertained, including such subjects as State trading and postal rates, and printers throughout the country have been pressing these matters upon prospective members of Parliament. In respect of the subject of postal rates, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the Postmaster-General, in reply to an inquiry from the Federation, has stated, "The question of reduction of postal rates is wrapped up in the general position of national income and expenditure, and will be considered when the next Budget is decided. Until then I cannot make any promise that postal rates will be reduced, although I should like them reduced." Mr. A. E. Goodwin, the secretary of the Federation, states that whilst a number of prominent candidates of all shades of politics follow the views held by the Postmaster-General, there is also quite a large body of opinion which will vote in favour of the immediate reduction, provided that the Post Office can remain self-supporting. It is strongly urged by the Federation that the Post Office surplus of last year, viz., £4,250,000, should be devoted to a reduction in postal rates, to give the requisite stimulus to trade revival. It is also pointed out that if the surplus revenue from the postal services is to be transferred to the Treasury for the purpose of balancing Budget estimates of other departments, the possibility of this reform becoming effective is somewhat remote.

* * *

Tariffs and Paper Supplies.

IF tariffs were introduced and applied to paper imports, one wonders whether there would be any English mills capable of producing cover papers equal to those which have established themselves as prime favourites in the eyes of the advertising specialist. Certainly there are already some good cover papers made by a few of the home mills, but almost entirely they are of the bread-and-cheese variety. Of course, there is perhaps not a great bulk of trade in imported cover papers; but whatever that bulk is, it would keep more than one mill under full pressure. Formerly, practically all the de luxe stuff came from the States, and, in fact, the downright really good cover stock still comes from the other side of the Atlantic. And users willingly pay the price, just in the same way that there are enough willing buyers to keep Rolls-Royce cars in the market. There is quite a good and a growing trade in high grade cover paper, so Germany has once again taken a hand in it, and what the States do at a high price, German manufacturers can do at a lower price.

* * *

Public Bodies and British Paper.

BRITISH papermakers are probably right in thinking they are entitled to a greater measure of support from home consumers than they have been accustomed to receive in the past. Not only private individuals, but public bodies, it is thought, might show a greater sympathy toward domestic manufactures, and in ordering paper and stationery it is suggested they might give greater consideration to the manufactures produced in this country. It is pointed out, for instance, that the Stationery Office make the stipulation that the paper supplied to them should be manufactured on the premises of the contractor. Although this is a little non-committal, it practically means that only British paper is ordered through the Government office. Local authorities, who are large consumers of paper and stationery, might adopt a similar formula in their contracts. Such a preference for British products would, it is thought, confer a great benefit upon an industry which is suffering very considerably at the present time.

* * *

Slight Trading Improvement.

THE slight improvement noted on the merchanting side of the paper trade appears to be well maintained. Writings and printings are becoming a bit more active, and there is a perceptible increase in the demand for art papers. Fine writings, ledger papers and bonds have a small but steady market, with the occasional interposition of larger contract orders. Boards are in mediocre request, and wrappings have a very poor market. On the whole, merchants are inclined to think that trade is improving. Prices are firm and competition is very keen; hence profit margins are narrow. Conditions and stocks are more nearly standardised than at any time since the war. Most of the wholesale houses have issued sample books showing standard stocks, but to allow for possible contingencies price lists are issued separately.

* * *

Colonies and News-Print.

IF the merchants are finding a bit more trade, they are more highly favoured than the mills. The only section of the manufacturing industry that can view the situation with equanimity is the news-print section. The Australian demand for news print is six times what it was ten years ago, and the news-print mills at home enjoy a preference of £3 per ton. What would happen if we lost the Australian market, or what will happen if Colonial preference becomes inter-Colonial preference, with equal privileges for Canada in the matter of news-print for Australia, is too serious to contemplate. Meantime, the basis on which the prosperity of the news-print mills is founded is not difficult to ascertain.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

Anniversary Celebrated and President Honoured.

That important and successful organisation, the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association, has just completed its first thirty years of useful activity, and it has contrived both to celebrate this auspicious event and to make manifest the high esteem in which it holds its retiring president, Mr. S. M. Bateman.

In celebration of the 30th anniversary some 150 members, ladies and friends assembled at Slater's Restaurant, Oxford Circus, on the 27th ult., a Whist Drive being the main attraction. There were 20 hands, divided into two parts, and Mr. Simpson was an efficient M.C.

During the interval there were a duet and three songs well rendered by Miss Ellis and Mr. C. R. Earl, followed by an informal presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, the president being the recipient of a gold chain, and his esteemed partner of a wristlet watch. The presentation was made in well-chosen terms by Mr. R. H. Berry, vice-president, supplemented with a few intimate and personal remarks by Mr. E. H. Berryman, to which Mr. Bateman replied in his usual felicitous manner, recalling several interesting events in Association history. Mrs. Bateman also expressed her thanks Mr. E. W. Whittle added a few words and cards were resumed.

There were no phenomenal scores, and the pace was easy, but everyone seemed thoroughly to enjoy the games.

The following were the prize-winners:—

Member's Prize, Mr. A. T. Walters; Member's Lady's Prize, Mrs. A. Taylor; Gent's First Prize, Mr. Buckingham; Lady's First Prize, Mr. Shepherd; Gent's Second Prize, Mr. Bullett; Lady's Second Prize, Mrs. Clark. Highest First Half, Mr. French and Mrs. Blenkins; Highest Second Half, Mr. Jack and Mrs. Berry. Mystery Prizes, Mr. Curtis and Mrs Jarvis.

Mrs. Bateman presented the prizes, and Mr. A. E. Jarvis, in a few apt and humorous phrases, proposed a vote of thanks to that lady, and also to the M.C. for the genial fulfilment of his rather difficult duties, to which Mr. Simpson replied. All members and friends who attended had a very pleasant evening, the arrangements of the Stewards being all that could have been expected or desired.



Mr. S. M. Bateman.

At last Tuesday evening's meeting of the Parent Association (which will be reported in our next issue), Mr. R. H. Berry (The Chichester Press) was elected president in succession to Mr. Bateman, and the occasion was utilised to make further recognition of Mr. Bateman's long and valued services, he being presented with the Medallion of the Association.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred Trades Overseers' Association.

Annual Bohemian Concert.

Another triumph was added to the long list of successful achievements gained by this Association on the occasion of the annual bohemian concert, which took place on Saturday at the Talbot Restaurant, London-wall. There was a large attendance of members and friends, and the opportunities for social intercourse that occurred during the evening were fully taken advantage of. Mr. A. Jones, the musical steward, once again proved his ability as an organiser, and succeeded in presenting a thoroughly enjoyable concert. Mr. H. Milton (president) occupied the chair and was supported by Mr. J. Fleming (vice-president). Among those present were Messrs. A. Cox (secretary), A. G. Aves, Geo. Eden, A. W. Hunt and A. W. Sandilands.

The concert artistes included the Misses Elsie Bailey, Dorothy Glover (sopranos), Ethel Holland (contralto), Amy Whitehorne (mezzo soprano), and Messrs. A. Cox (violinist), A. Jones, Adrian Kennedy, Gordon Lee, H. Owen, A. Terriss and Walter Todd (humorist). Mr. Fred Holland, as accompanist, acted with his usual ability.

At the conclusion of the programme Mr. J. Fleming proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Jones for the efforts displayed in their respective capacities.

A brief response from both gentlemen brought a very successful evening to a close.

The Hon. John McWhae, Agent-General for Victoria, entertained members of the Australian official and Press circles at dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant recently to say goodbye to Mr. D. W. McCay, London representative of the *Sun* newspapers, who is returning to Australia.

The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* circulates all over the world.

Personal.

Lord Burnham has accepted the presidency of the British-Italian League, in succession to the late Lord Plymouth.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, J.P., president of the L.M.P.A., addressed a crowded audience on the occasion of the bohemian concert at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday, arranged by the London Central Districts Association of Master Printers. The evening was an unqualified success, and Mr. A. E. Goodwin was enthusiastically supported in expressing the thanks of the gathering to the promoters of the concert, Messrs. Geo. Eator Hart and W. H. Burchell.

Mr. Joseph Goodman, F.R.P.S., delivered an interesting lecture on Tuesday evening to the members of the Printing, Bookbinding and Kindred Trades' Overseers Association on the subject of the "Romance of Offset Lithography."

Mr. Harold V. Chappell of the Bristol printing house of Chappell and Co., Ltd., president of the South-Western Alliance of the Federation of Master Printers, has had to undergo operation in hospital, but has happily recovered sufficiently to be able to be removed to his home.

Mr. C. P. Scott, editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, has been elected Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Mr. William Scarff, the deputy editor of the *Leicester Mercury*, has retired, after 55 years' service on that journal, owing to ill-health.

Mr. Arthur Bennett, of the composing-room staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, has retired after 53 years' service.

Mr. C. R. Seddon, J.P., president of the Papermakers' Association, and Mr. Thomas Armstead (Messrs. Thomas Owen and Co., Ltd.), while in Toronto were entertained by Mr. H. F. E. Kent, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

The visit of these two gentlemen to the Dominion has been the means of further cementing the cordial relations which exist between British and Canadian papermakers.

According to comments in the trade press, Mr. Seddon and Mr. Armstead exchanged ideas with many of the leading manufacturers in Canada, and both were greatly impressed by the great development of the industry in the Dominion.

Some time was devoted to the study of Canadian market conditions in their relation to respective business negotiations between British mills and Canadian consumers.

Rating of Machinery.

Committee of Inquiry Appointed.

The Federation of Master Printers is informed that the Minister of Health and the Secretary for Scotland have appointed a committee with the following terms of reference:

To inquire into the present law and practice in regard to the rating of machinery and plant in England and Scotland respectively, to make recommendations as to the alterations which are desirable and practicable, having regard to the financial and other considerations involved, with a view to removing inequalities, and, if possible, assimilating the law and practice of the two countries; and to make definite proposals for giving effect to such recommendations.

The committee is constituted as follows:—

Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C. (chairman), Mr. Gerald Eve, Mr. Hugh S. Gladstone, Mr. A. A. Lorimer, Sir Douglas Newton, K.B.E., Colonel Sir James Remnant, Bt., Mr. Matthew Lang Simpson, Mr. Joseph Spain, and Mr. J. T. White.

The secretary of the committee is Mr. G. R. Hill, of the Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

THE week's partnerships dissolved include those between: C. A. Gray and C. C. Gray, printers and stationers, at Central-chambers, Broadgate, Coventry, under the style of C. A. Gray and Son; between A. E. Priseman and W. H. Eastoe, lithographers and printers, 12, Pembroke-street, Islington, London, under the style of Priseman and Eastoe; and between S. Kaye and A. Bowman, cardboard box makers and printers, 24 and 24½, Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields, London, under the style of Kaye and Bowman.

A PETITION for winding-up the International Travel Bureau has been presented by T. Whittingham and Co., Ltd., 10-12, Little Trinity-lane, E.C., printers, and is set down for hearing in the High Court on December 11th.

AMONGST the writs issued in connection with the General Election is one at the instance of Sir John Leigh, Unionist candidate for Clapham, against Mr. Leopold Spero, the Labour candidate for the division, for an alleged slander in connection with Sir John's newspaper proprietorship.

FOLLOWING the death of the *Pall Mall*, caused by the big combine of newspaper proprietors and the absorption of the Hulton Press, it is now announced that the *Sunday Illustrated* will appear no more. The reason is officially ascribed to the heavy weekly loss on the paper.

MR. WALTER CORDER gave a fascinating lecture at Armstrong College, Newcastle, on Friday night, on the subject of "Our First Printers," to the Master Printers' Association and the Joint Industrial Council. Mr. Corder has a remarkable collection of ancient written records, aud these he exhibited and explained.

UNDER the auspices of the Stationers' Company and Printing Industry Technical Board, a lantern lecture, "Printers and Their Metals" will be delivered at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill, on Friday, December 14th, 1923, at 6.30 p.m. by Mr. A. H. Mundey (London manager, Fry's Metal Foundry). Mr. J. Gomer Berry is to take the chair.

THE next monthly lunch arranged by the Association of Master Printers of West and North-West London will be held at Pagani's on Tuesday, December 11th, when Mr. A. B. Culley will explain a scheme of life insurance for employees.

THE Northampton Polytechnic Institute, St. John-street, E.C.1, holds its annual prize distribution and students' conversazione on Friday, December 7th, 1923, when Sir W. Martin Conway, Hon.Litt.D., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G S., will distribute the prizes and certificates.

THE L.S.C. SOUVENIR.—On the occasion of the dinner of the London Society of Compositors held on Saturday at the Hotel Cecil to celebrate the Society's 75th anniversary, each guest received a handsomely produced souvenir brochure in the shape of an illustrated record of the Society's work. The souvenir — Linotype set throughout — was printed by the well-known firm of George W. Jones, at the Sign of the Dolphin in Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and, like all the work turned out by this firm, well merited the very eulogistic comments that were passed regarding its production. The dinner programme, printed by the same firm, was another admirable piece of typography, the two productions serving well to demonstrate the superb effects obtainable by the skilful use of Linotype ornament.

A PUBLIC dinner to the *Lancet* to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the existence of that journal was given at the Hotel Victoria, on Thursday. Lord Burnham was among the speakers.

THE Dorland Agency, 16, Regent-street, London, S.W.1, with offices in New York, Paris, Buenos Ayres, and Rio de Janeiro have been appointed by the British Empire Exhibition sole agents for advertisements of exhibits in the Overseas Press.

MESSRS. W. G. MONNERY AND CO., LTD., printers' suppliers, are in the happy position of finding that increasing business demands increased accommodation. They are accordingly removing at the end of this year from their present address in Farringdon-avenue to more commodious premises at 15 and 16, Thavies-inn, E.C.1.

THE death occurred on November 25th, after a long illness, of Mr. John Woodley Barter, printer and stationer, 43, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.

MR. PATRICK L. BEARLEY, editor of the *Catholic Times* from 1884 and a journalist of wide repute, died on Thursday night, aged 64.

THE funeral of Mr. W. C. Smart, manager of the news department and counting-house of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son for 52 years, took place at West Norwood on Friday. He only retired on September 30th last.

THE funeral took place on Saturday of the late Mr. Thomas Murray, North Shields, for 40 years a member of the reporting staff of the *Newcastle Chronicle*.

THE late Sir Richard Mackie, of Leith, on the board of A. B. Fleming and Co., Ltd., left £96,611.

THE first periodical to be published in a British disciplinary institution has been produced by the Borstal boys at Rochester. It is a quarterly called the *Borstalian*, and is written partly by the boys themselves under the editorship of a housemaster. It is printed at Maidstone Gaol.

A JOURNALISTS' Association of India has been formed with headquarters at Bombay. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, who was chairman of the largely attended meeting of journalists in Bombay at which the association was proposed, urged the need for a better understanding between English and Indian journalists in India.

A REPRESENTATIVE gathering of foreign newspaper correspondents in London and of the French colony met last week at a luncheon at the Café Royal in honour of M. J. de Marsillac, the London editor of the Paris *Journal*, who has recently been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

ANOTHER big effort is being made by the Labour Party to establish a daily newspaper in New York to replace the *Leader*, which ceased publication a few weeks ago, owing to lack of funds. It is hoped to start publication on January 1st.

Chancellor and State Trading.

Postal Rates Reduction.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has replied to questions addressed to him by the Federation of Master Printers to the effect that he is opposed to state trading as a general principle. He is not quite clear as to the position of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State Printing, but sees no reason why the Committee should not be reappointed. Regarding a reduction in the postal rates and the removal of restrictions imposed by the Post Office on printed matter, he would like to see a reduction as soon as possible, but in view of the loss of revenue fears it will not be practicable to bring it about just yet. He is prepared to support legislation to prevent British advertisers from posting circulars on the Continent. He will also support amendments to the Merchandise Marks Act, so that all printed matter imported into the country shall show on it the country in which it has been produced.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation, states that replies have been received from hundreds of candidates, and that Conservative and Liberal candidates are in the main opposed to State trading, and would support the continuance of the inquiry. The Labour candidates, whilst favourable to State trading, see no objection to this inquiry.

Considerable interest is shown in the questions relating to postal rates, and there is general agreement that this is a case for immediate investigation and decision.

The amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act would undoubtedly help British trade. Many people buy foreign goods of inferior quality under the impression they are of British make. The printing trade only ask that people should know where the goods come from.

NEWS from Japan is to the effect that the paper mills escaped damage during the recent earthquake. According to Mr. T. Aeki, secretary of the Association of Japanese Paper Mills, not a single paper mill in or near Tokio was destroyed by fire.

The Printing Crafts Guild.

"The Progress of Machine Composition" was the title of a lantern lecture delivered by Mr. Douglas Foster Stevens in the College of Technology, Manchester, on Saturday last. The cinema illustrations thrown upon the screen pictured to the mind the detailed building up and accurate adjustment of the super-line machine named the "Intertype." On a Model "C" there are comparatively few moving parts in connection with the magazine, which must save expenses in first cost and give less liability to wear and tear afterwards. The Model "C-s-m" is a standardised three-magazine "Intertype" with a standardised three-magazine. Each of the three magazines carries one set of two-letter matrices or various combinations of other kinds of matrices, thus giving the operator quick command of fifteen alphabets—six different faces and three different sizes. With extra standard magazines and extra side magazines, the operator can set any number of different faces and sizes of type. It is a practical machine for fast text and display composition, to set and cast 5-point to full width, 36-point bold and 60-point bold condensed in lengths from 4 ems to 42 ems. A copy of the "Hucknall Dispatch," a weekly newspaper which had been produced entirely on the "Intertype," with the exception of the title and illustrations, showed that a newspaper jobbing office was contained in the machine, the cost of distribution afterwards being infinitesimal. The publication mentioned is one of the cleanest and best printed of its kind we have seen, every letter and character appearing, thus showing the advantage of having new type at standard height, and saving the cost of patching, overlaying and underlaying that goes on in the average newspaper foundry or machine room where old and new types are mixed together. In the discussion which followed about twenty members put questions about the split mazazines and probable stoppages of matrices, the correct assembling of matrices from the side magazines when travelling on a horizontal belt, the size and build of the metal pots on the 36 and 42 em machines, the probable springing of lines of type in the pressroom, the universal ejector blades, changing of moulds, detection of wrong founts, etc. Messrs. Stevens and Whittaker fully answered all the querists and added that the "South Wales News and Echo" had installed 36 machines, a large number of newspapers all the world over having proclaimed its practical efficiency. A thing almost unbelievable was that one operator in a newspaper office had never had occasion to attend to the distributor once in a period of six weeks. The special arrangement for centrally heating the metal led to quicker melting and less gas to keep the metal at a standard heat.

Mr. Jas. Begg was chairman for the evening, a vote of thanks being moved by Mr. F. J. Hughes and suitably replied to by Messrs. Stevens and Whittaker.

WEE MAC.

The Marzio Mechanical Overlay — A NEW OVERLAY

Is the simplest, cheapest, quickest and most effective yet introduced. Over fifty printing firms in Milan alone are using it.

Effects are produced which cannot be obtained by cut-out overlays.

Especially suitable for half-tone and colour formes.

A complete set of materials with instructions and licence to use the process for £3 3s. 0d.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. W. PENROSE & CO., LTD.

109, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

PAPER EXPORTS

Papermakers should Advertise their Specialities, Watermarks, etc., in the Quarterly Export Issues of the——

"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Rates on application to the Publishers:

STONHILL & GILLIS,

58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

SPICERS,

LIMITED,

PAPER MAKERS,

MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS.

Manufacturers of

Hand-made
Writing and Drawing Papers
Watermarked "W. King," "J. R. Jones" and "Unbleached Arnold" Animal and Tub-sized Writings, Loans, Banks, Bonds, and Account Book Papers.

Standard Qualities in

Esparto, Woodfree,
Antique Wove and Toned Printings.
Imitation Art and Super Calendered. White and Toned Art.
Tinted and Coloured Papers in all sizes and weights.

Manufacturers of

ENVELOPES, ACCOUNT BOOKS, LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS, WRITING PADS, COMPENDIUMS, BOXED STATIONERY, TOILET ROLLS AND TAGS.
IVORY BOARDS, PASTEBOARDS White and Coloured.
IVORY VISITING CARDS, INVITATION, MENU AND EMBOSSED CARDS
INDEX FILING CARDS AND BOARDS.

Waxed Paper Makers.

ALL QUALITIES—Sheets and Coils, plain and printed.

Wrappings in all Grades.

HEAD OFFICES and WAREHOUSE:

19, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Colonial Branches and Representatives in

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE — **Spicers & Detmold, Limited.** — CAPETOWN, DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG — **Spicers (So. Africa) Ltd.**

WELLINGTON (N.Z.) - **Storer, Meek & Co.**

And in all other parts of the World: **SPICERS (EXPORT) LIMITED.**

Agencies for all PRINTERS' REQUISITES.

Cables: "Spicers, London." Codes: A.B.C. (5th & 6th Editions) Bentleys, and Western Union.

Digitized by Google

The Bawtree Photographic Type Composing Machine.

Some Notes by the Inventor, Mr. A. E. Bawtree, F.R.P.S.

In the lecture by Mr. W. B. Hislop, at Stationer's Hall, on the 9th of November, one slight mistake was made in describing this invention. It was asserted that the machine was of the "artist" class, intended rather to replace the work of the hand-lettering department than that of the composing room. While it is quite true that the machine will efficiently do much of the work of the hand-letterer and, when there is a good deal of lettering to be done, as in the case of illuminated addresses, will effect a real economy, its principal utility will lie in the realm of the ordinary mixed work of the composing room.

Supposing that the machine is installed in a general shop, large quantities of close type work will continue to be set on either the Linotype or its photographic or mechanical equivalent; but, where these appliances are not available, comparatively small amounts of close work can be set up economically on the Bawtree machine. The actual rate of composing will be slower than by means of an elaborate type-setting machine, but the loss in time will be more than compensated for in other directions.

New Decorative Possibilities.

It is, however, in the mass of display work, advertisements, programmes, leaflets, tickets and other kinds of work, which form such a large part of the general printer's business, that the machine shows to greatest advantage. By means of the new method of composing, the printer will have at his disposal a practically unlimited range of types of all sizes and faces. Not only will he possess the orthodox styles, but many kinds of hand lettering and forms of character which are practically impossible to secure in any other manner. Entirely new principles of decorative composition are opened up by this new means. In one case, for example, the chief lines in a rustic fair announcement were composed of letters each of which was an elaborate composition of rustic tree branches and leaves, while in another case some matter on a boy scout's programme was set up in characters each of which was a silhouette of a scout with the semaphore flags in proper positions. When any such style of type in a complete range of sizes is obtainable for a few shillings, these things become possible.

The aim in the construction of the machine in question has been to effect the largest field of utility with the fewest and simplest parts and the very minimum of complications in working. Everything is easily accessible, and if a repair should become necessary it can be performed quite as easily as fitting a renewal to a bicycle.

The general form of the machine is shown in Fig. 1, and a key diagram to this photograph is given in Fig. 2.

The Machine Described.

Each style of alphabet is contained upon the surface of a flat glass disc nine inches in diameter, having a small nick in the edge in one place. To insert a disc in the machine, it is merely placed between three stops, so that a point enters the nick and three clips are closed down upon it. Thus, fixing, removing and storing a disc is as simple a matter as that of manipulating a gramophone record. The disc is held upon the back of the ring A. The disc contains 78 characters, one circle of 48 and an inner circle of 36, three being omitted from each ring on account of the radial arms of the ring A. In this ring are two circles of holes for the whole 84 positions. Letters and signs are so marked against the holes that, when a pointer is against a character at the top of the machine, the character itself, on the negative disc, is behind the exposing lamp at the bottom of the disc. In order that the character may be placed exactly in position, a spring plunger D is allowed to enter and lock the proper hole before exposing the character. The six places on the negative disc which are covered by the arms of the disc holder are utilised for producing spaces, whose values are shown in black on a white ground on the rim of the disc holder.

The disc holder is mounted upon a spindle, which passes through a bearing B. By means of the arm C this bearing may be raised or lowered in order to bring either circle of characters opposite the lens. The electric illuminating lamp can be seen at E.

Sliding along the length of the machine are two carriages; the more forward one bears a lens and the rear one the roll holder for the sensitive material. These two are connected together by camera bellows. The roll holder seen at F contains a chamber below for a spool of paper and another at the top for receiving the exposed sheet. There is no provision for daylight loading, not only because, as in the Kodak camera, this has the disadvantage that a whole spool must be used before development, but because it adds unnecessary complication. The roll holder is detachable as easily as the dark slide of a camera. Within it is a straight edge, above a steel plate. The paper or film passes between these, and the line of the straight edge is just beyond the last line exposed. Thus, by means of a penknife, the exposed portion can be at once cut from the roll for development. So handy is this arrangement that it is easy to compose, remove and develop a single line of matter. This is an additional advantage when corrections in work already prepared have to be inserted. On the end of the roll holder is the pointer G. This can be adapted either to remain fixed as regards vertical motion or to rise and fall as the sensitive material passes up or down. Behind the roll holder is the copyboard H, across which is fitted a scale similar to that of a typewriter. By means of this pointer and scale display work can be centred or lines can be justified in the same manner as is done on the typewriter. That is to say, the line is first worked in dummy, the end space noted and then this space divided in two for centring display work or divided between the spaces for justification. At the other end of the roll holder is a disc, which is connected to a pair of rollers within the holder, between which passes the sensitive material. By means of divisions on this disc and a pointer, the paper or film can be accurately passed upwards when a line of work is completed, or it can be passed up and down as required when lettering or ornamental matter is to be set up otherwise than in a horizontal line. This is of value especially in display advertisements. A rough sketch of the lettering is fixed to the copy-board, the pointer set free to move with the paper in the holder and adjusted to each character on the sketch before the actual exposure of the character is made. By this means lettering can be composed to register with colour work.

The Spacing Cam.

The spacing cam I is an interesting feature of the machine. It consists of two plates of steel each ⅛in. thick, separated by a washer ¼in. thick, the whole being assembled into one piece. The front view of one of these plates is shown in silhouette form in Fig. 3, which is actual size. There is, the writer is informed, a strong tendency now to standardise the widths of the various characters in a fount of type, so that, for example, a W is always so much per cent. wider than an M quad, and an I so much per cent. narrower. For all type faces to which this standardisation has been applied, one spacing cam will do common service, but the machine is intended to suit all forms of characters, both of English and any foreign kinds, in which the characters can be accommodated in the 78 positions available. (This excludes the old style of Chinese). Therefore, different spacing cams are necessary for alphabet discs which do not conform to the standard widths. The function of the spacing cam is to provide a limiting stop to the travel of the roll holder, whereby, after exposing each character, the latter can be caused to move along just the right amount to carry out of the way the width of sensitive material which has been exposed. For example, if a W requires a space of 12mm. an I in the same alphabet will need, say, 3mm. The zero limit is represented by a diameter of about 2½in., or, say, a radius of 32mm. Apart from a constant motion which may be added at will, as will be described later, when the cam is so turned that a step of this radius is in position, no motion will be imparted to the roll holder. The spacing cam is mounted on the same spindle as the alphabet disc holder and turns with the latter. This position is, therefore, marked as one of the "spaces," with the value zero. The width required for each character or space is represented on the spacing cam by the amount by which the radius of each step is less than 32mm. Thus, for the above W, the step will have a radius of 20mm., and for the I its step will have a radius of 29 mm. The spacing cam is changed even more easily than the disc. Not every disc needs a different cam; the cams are numbered and the appropriate figure marked on each alphabet disc. The motion permitted by the spacing cam is transferred to the roll holder by a simple mechanism. The sliding fork J has its upper prong behind the lower one. The former is in the plane of the rear plate of the spacing cam and the lower prong is in the plane of the front plate. The rear plate of the cam, therefore, bears 48 steps, corresponding to the outer ring of the alphabet disc, while the front plate has 36 steps, corresponding to the inner ring. Each plate is, therefore, automatically brought

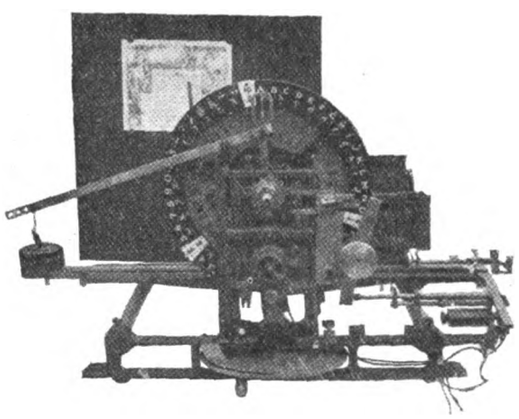


Fig. 1.—General View of Machine.

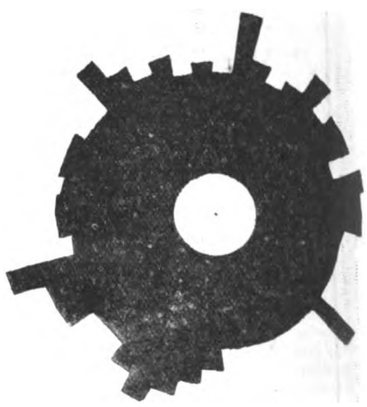


Fig. 3.—Plate of Spacing Cam.

Digitized by Google

into operation. The fork J is held away from the cam by a light spring.

With its fulcrum exactly half way between the right-hand end of the fork J and the end of the rod M is the swinging arm K. Attached to the centre of this arm is the operating hand-wheel L. If, therefore, the upper end of K were just touching J and the lower end were just touching M, turning L counter clockwise would impart motion to M just equal to the distance by which the spacing cam step then in position was less than the zero radius of 32mm. It will, however, be observed that, while the lower end of K is in contact with M when in the position of rest, the upper end is about 12 mm. away from the end of J. This amount of extra motion is, therefore, always imparted to M every time it is moved. The sliding rod M is in the plane of the alphabet disc, and it pushes outwards the front end of the horizontal lever N. This end of the lever N is always pushed to the left by the spring Q, but this motion is prevented from imparting shock to the machine and also from sending the lower end of K too far the end of J and the top of K can now be given. The rod of the roll holder has an end, on the roll holder side of the lever N, with which this lever engages when pushing the roll holder along, but the rod arches over N and does not closely engage it on the opposite side. There is a space which is variable by means of the screw O, which is provided with a milled head and graduated scale. Now, suppose the machine be set to reproduce characters of equal size and that this screw be turned right in, so that it presses the lever N against the end of the rod of the roll holder, every time L is operated, the roll holder will travel the width permitted by the spacing cam plus the extra motion of 12mm. provided by the space between J and K. If O be turned back for a distance of 12mm., the roll holder will move every time just the distance permitted by the spacing cam and no more. Now, the lever N is not parallel in section; its operating point is 21mm. wider when the machine is set to ¼ the size of the character on the negative disc than when it is set to twice the size (21mm. equals for lettering or border-making or when the machine is used for step and repeat work, can be easily made and maintained with automatic precision.

The rod which is operated by the rear portion of the lever N is, of course, not attached rigidly to the roll holder carriage, or the latter would merely swing backwards and forwards with each reciprocation of N. It slides through a tube in the carriage, on the side of which is an electric magnetic brake. During the forward stroke the magnet is excited and the motion of the rod is transmitted to the roll holder; on the return stroke, the current is cut off, and the rod is free to move alone. In order to prevent friction pulling the carriage back, there is a second rod, fixed to the framework of the machine, passing through the carriage also and fitted with another electro-magnetic brake. This magnet is only excited during the return stroke.

The scale of enlargement or reduction is set by means of two concentric discs T, each bearing numerals. When the same numeral on both discs is brought opposite

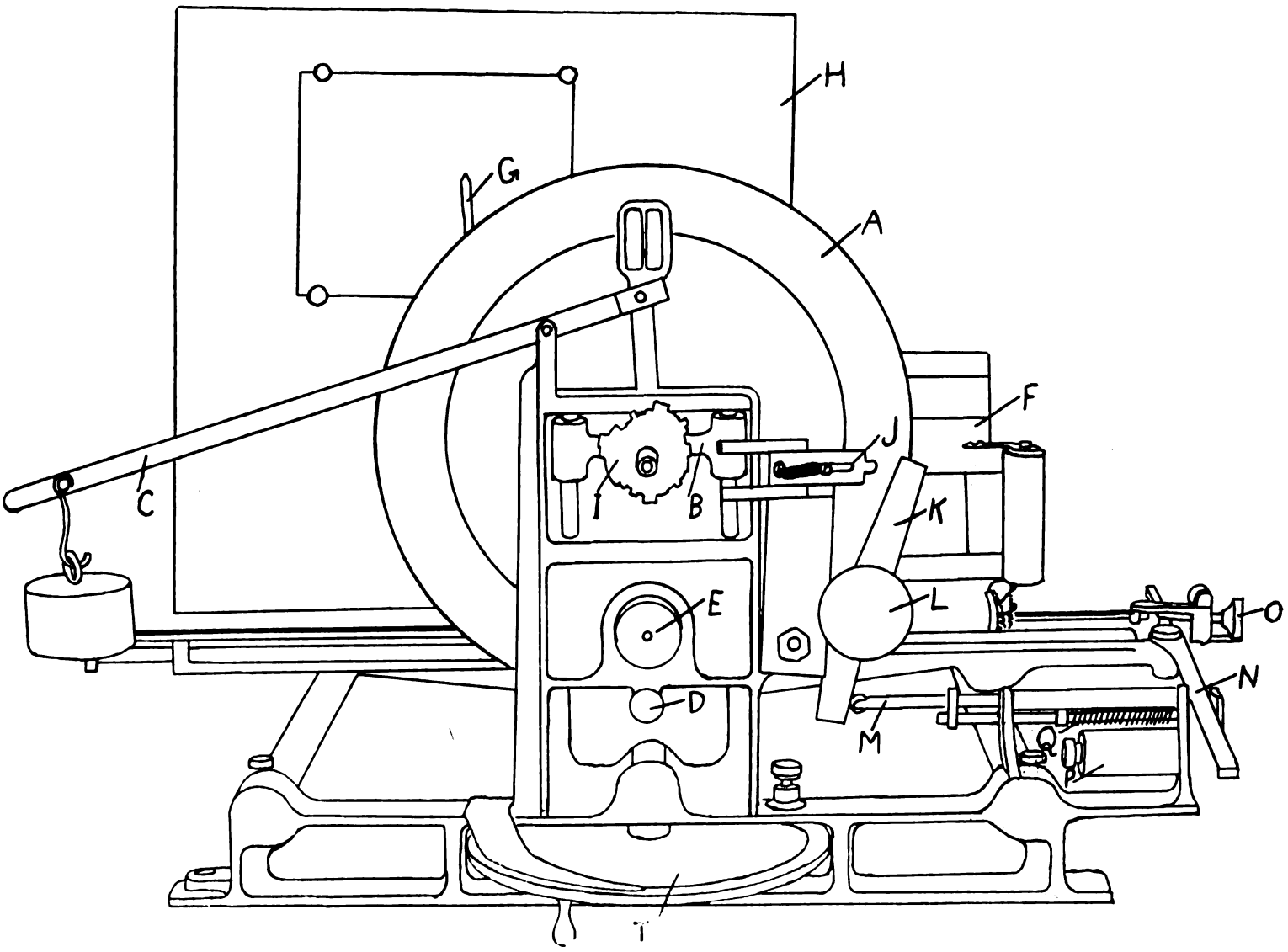


Fig. 2.—Key Diagram to the Bawtree Apparatus.

on account of its momentum, by means of the dash pot P. Having turned the wheel L as far as it will go counter clockwise, the operator releases it, letting the spring Q restore it to its zero position. Since turning the wheel L some way further than the zero position in the clockwise direction operates the shutter of the machine lens, it is important that this shutter shall not be accidentally released by momentum.

The fulcrum of the lever N is on the lens carriage and in the plane of the nodal point of the lens. The rear end of this lever N operates a sliding rod attached to the roll holder and in the plane of the sensitive material. It will thus be seen that, if the focussing mechanism is set to copy equal size, the motion of the roll holder will equal that of the rod M. If the machine is set to produce characters one half the size of those on the disc, each motion of the roll holder will be one half of that permitted by the spacing cam and so on for every other scale of enlargement or reduction. An explanation of the space of 12mm. between 12 by 2–12 by ¼). If, therefore, the screw O is set to just touch the lever N when the machine is set to ¼ size, each character will be separated by a uniform distance of 3mm. more than its width, no matter to what scale the machine is set. If the screw O is withdrawn a distance of 3mm. each character will be allotted just its width, as in close type setting, no matter to what scale the machine is set.

On the rod M is a nut with milled head and graduated scale. This nut presses against the frame of the machine and more or less prevents the return of the rod M to its normal position. By this means more or less of the gap between J and K can be eliminated. The spacing between characters or ornaments provided by this nut and scale differs from that provided by the screw O in that it is subject to the same degree of magnification or reduction as the character itself, whereas in the latter case the space is constant however the machine is set. By the use of these two spacing devices any desired adjustment of spacing, either an index and a locking bolt pushed home, that scale of focussing is fixed. Of course, it would have been possible to operate from one disc by means of suitable gearing, and, indeed, this was done in earlier models, and is practised on other types of machines, but, as stated at the commencement, everything possible has been done towards eliminating unnecessary parts, and this automatic focussing device is necessarily more complex. It must be borne in mind that, while the fewest possible number of movements is essential for setting each character, the variation of size is required so much less often that a few more seconds occupied on this operation is less important than the introduction of more complicated mechanism.

Among the other uses of the machine than straightforward type composing are the following:—

Eliminating Brass Rule.

It dispenses with the brass rule cabinet. Single lines are obtained by repeatedly exposing the dash sign, as is done in under-

Digitized by Google

lining on the typewriter, the strength of line being determined by the scale of reduction. Dotted rules of varying strength and closeness are similarly merely rows of full-stops. Experience may indicate that it will be less trouble to employ a special disc with dashes and dots of various strengths than to work from the characters provided on the alphabet disc. On the one hand, this would involve the small labour of changing the disc, but on the other the lines could be composed quicker from special characters of larger size. Many little points of this kind will, of course, only come with experience; the all-important fact is that the machine works properly either way.

Borders and Fancy Backgrounds.

These are worked from a special disc containing 78 different figures, which are sufficient to produce an immense range of designs. A border is a simple line of figures, either all alike or alternating one with another. Tint grounds are made by repeating lines of the same border one below the other.

Step and Repeat Work.

Since the machine gives dotted lines and borders which show no visible irregularity, it is capable of composing step and repeat work which will register within the limits of visibility. For this purpose the lamp is being enlarged to 3¼in. square and a metal plate provided to fit the disc holder, having openings of various sizes around it for the reception of the negatives or positives to be repeated. The machine may not yield a huge plate, say 50in. by 60in., but, if it produces one 10in. by 12in., the litho department will only have to put this down 25 times, whereas the individual label would have required setting out some hundreds of times. The machine will not replace the Printex machine, but, costing but a fraction of the amount required for the latter, it should be of importance in litho shops on this ground alone, to say nothing of the purposes for which it is primarily intended.

Insets.

It is evident that this special negative holder can also be utilised to produce ornamental capital letters at the beginning of chapters or addresses, for tail pieces or other ornaments and for inserting illustrations in line or half-tone into the text. The lay-out would be pinned to the copyboard, and all the components could be arranged with ease.

Little need be said as to the photographic material to be used. Celluloid film could be employed, but is expensive, and corrections would be extremely difficult. One cannot have buckling and overlapping when sharp contact is afterwards required in a pressure frame. When a transparency is desired, Transferotype paper is the most suitable. Bromide paper is obtainable equal in rapidity to the roll film, and this can be developed by the Bromoil process into a litho transfer direct. Some authorities see a desideratum in projecting direct upon the zinc litho plate by the Paynetype or some similar process, but it is difficult to see how corrections or author's alterations can be effected in this form of result.

In conclusion, the machine is so simple and comparatively inexpensive that even the small printer can add it to his plant, while its field of usefulness is so great that it will do nearly everything which the large firm usually requires. The small man is thus in a position to compete on equal terms with the large house. With fresh type faces, costing but a few shillings for a whole range of sizes of each, one can be added profitably with almost every big job undertaken. Space prevents a more detailed description of the working of the machine and its possibilities, but enough has been said to indicate that it puts considerable facilities in the hands of all printers who are capable of using a little photography.

Norway's Paper Exports.

Norwegian exports of pulp in September reached a value of 12·5 million kr., comparing with 8·5 million kr. in the same month last year. Exports of paper were 9·9 in September and 9·1 million kr. a year before. For the periods January-September exports in million kr. were: 1923, pulp 118, paper 78·6; 1922, pulp 96·9, paper 82·8.

Bay Sulphite Co., Ltd.

Statement by Sir Frederick Becker.

A meeting of shareholders in this company (which is incorporated in Canada) was held at 34-40, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.4, on November 22nd for the purpose of hearing a statement from Sir F. Becker.

There were present: Mr. S. H. Kaye (Disley Paper Mills Co., Ltd.), Mr. Geo. Clapperton (Cannon and Clapperton), Mr. A. A. Rose (Clyde Paper Co., Ltd.), Mr. Geo. Newcombe (*Daily Telegraph*), Mr. Burleigh of Messrs. McLintock, Thomson and Co. (representing R. and W. Watson), Mr. King Smith and Mr. Gilliman (Golden Valley Paper Mill), Mr. J. L. Geddes (Culter Paper Mill), Mr. A. De Buriatte (Isaac Warwick and Co.), Mr. J. E. Seddon (East Lancashire Paper Mill), Mr. G. Manning and Mr. Duffie (Thames Paper Co., Ltd.), Mr. C. Davidson and Mr. — Davidson (C. Davidson and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Tabb (Bathford Paper Mill Co., Ltd., and Ryburndale Paper Co., Ltd.), Captain Nuttall (Cooke and Nuttall), Mr. Law (Hill, Craig and Co.), Mr. Lewis (Imperial Paper Mill Co., Ltd.), Mr. Somerville (R. Somerville and Co., Ltd.,) Mr. Owen (T. Owen and Co, Ltd.). The shareholders included Mr. Wells (representing Mr. Harold E. Carter), Mr. E. B. Montesole, Mr. Geo. Buchanan and Mr. J. Dobson.

Sir Frederick Becker said the accounts for December last were before them, and they would see therefrom that the directors in Canada declared and paid the 6 per cent. dividend on the redeemable preferred and declared, but did not pay the 8 per cent. preference. Since then the company had fallen into some difficulties, not on account of any inherent fault; they were making good pulp, more of it than ever, and they were making good profit, but the evil influence that had pursued all his Canadian enterprises had been at work. When the finance which enabled them to secure the lands behind their mills at Ha! Ha! Bay and acquire control of the Chandler Mill came to actual completion, they found themselves up against a group at the last moment. Banking interests stepped in and demanded a profit on the transfer of the contract of $104,000 per year for ten years, a sum of $1,040,000. The directors in Canada did not know what to do, and after consulting with him (Sir Frederick) they had to make the best of a bad job and bow to that exaction, the more so as a certain gentleman promised to stand behind the continued re-finance which would rid them of the group who controlled and dominated the Chicoutimi Board. This gentleman, in London in June, arranged and, he believed, placed an issue of $3,000,000 Preference Shares, which was to be used to pay off existing advances of the co-operators, called 6 per cent. redeemable pre-preferred, and to give the company ample working capital and money for extension. They had, however, reckoned without their host. The issue, consented to by practically all of them who had put up hard cash, had to be carried by a three-quarter majority of all shares voting in classes according to Canadian law. The wrecking group had been given $2,250,000 common stock for their existing common stock in St. Lawrence, and this represented not a penny, not one cent of cash paid by them, but it was sufficient to prevent the deal going through. The company was thus left in the position of having heavy commitments of a capital nature and practically nothing to pay it with. The spirit of antagonism — brutal antagonism — was exemplified when it was borne in mind that the common stock in which they were alone interested could never by articles or existing deeds receive one penny of dividend while the 6 per cent. redeemable preference existed. The denial of the most ordinary credits for wood and the general panic position of the banks in Canada rendered it impossible to finance wood operations of the Chandler Mill, and they stood now in danger of being without wood to run the mill at Chandler and the consequent foreclosure of the bondholders and the entire wiping out of their investments of nearly $3,000,000. His firm were creditors and owned about $1,700,000 He was doing all he could to find the assistance needed in London; in Montreal he feared their enemies were too strong for them. The failure of Becker and Co., which followed these troubles and had its origin in the same hostile and grasping hands, had caused the company to have bills returned for £66,872 16s. 3d., but against this were considerable pledged securities and the entire ordinary capital held by Becker and Co. in the Bay Company, and there was owing to Becker and Co., on account of the 20s. and 30s. paid, £55,000. It was hoped that the company would thus not lose very much. The balance sheet showed the company was making money. He had personally visited the sites and the mills, and with the technical direction under Mr. Sureth their mills were the best in North America, making large sums of money. He had candidly put the position before them, and he asked anyone to suggest anything that could be done.

Questions of finance and relations with regard to pulp contracts were thoroughly discussed, and it was suggested that a committee be appointed.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during October:—

Stationery Office.

CARBONIC PAPER.—Caribonum Co., Ltd., London, E.; Read Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

ENVELOPES, Specified, Schedule E., Contract for.—Smith and Young, London, E.C.

ENVELOPES.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

FOLDERS.—Roneo, Ltd., London, E.

GUARD BOOKS, SKELETON.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

MOCK VELLUMS.—H. Gibbs and Sons, Mitcham; H. Band and Co., Brentford.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—Basted Paper Mill Co., Sevenoaks; J. Brown and Co., Ltd., Penicuik; H. Bruce and Sons, Ltd., Currie; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cooke and Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; R. Craig and Sons, Ltd., Airdrie and Caldercruix; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; P. Garnett and Sons, Ltd., Otley; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Hollingworth and Co., Maidstone; W. Joynson, St. Mary Cray; C. Marsden and Sons, Ltd., Northfleet and Tamworth; Olive and Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; R. Sommerville and Co., Creech St. Michael; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Thomas and Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston; Wiggins, Teape and Alex Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Stoneywood.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.—Ilford Plate Co., Ltd., London, E.

PORTFOLIOS.—J. W. Ruddock and Son, Lincoln; Norton and Gregory, Ltd., London, S.W.

WILL COVERS.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Crown Agents.

STATIONERY.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

Waterproofing Paper.

In waterproofing paper by the addition to the pulp of an emulsion of resin, soap and wax, subsequently precipitated on the fibres by alum, the materials, according to a patent by Mr. A. T. Masterman, are retained in the emulsified condition and a harder and more waterproof product obtained by the addition of a polymerizing agent, *e.g.*, formaldehyde, tannic acid, an alkaline solution of potassium permanganate, chromic acid, &c. Oil may be added to the emulsion and a small quantity of a water-soluble colloid, *e.g.*, glue, gum, alkali-casein, &c. The temperature of the pulp is maintained throughout the operation above the melting point of the waterproofing agent employed.

In the example given, a size of sodium resinate is dissolved in its own weight of water and heated to 70° C. while stirring in one-third of its weight of paraffin wax. After emulsification a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde to the amount of 8-10 per cent. of the resin is added and the temperature allowed to fall to 50° C., when gelatine to the amount of 1-2 per cent. of the water present is stirred in. The size produced is placed in the heater and the temperature maintained at 45-60° C.

Digitized by Google

Paper Trade Statistics.

Overseas Countries' Imports and Exports of Paper.

The quarterly return dealing with the figures up to September 15th, 1923, issued by the Board of Trade, gives the following interesting statistics relating to the imports and exports of paper of certain foreign countries and British Possessions:—

FINLAND.—In the seven months ended July news-print was exported from Finland to the extent of 73,031 tonnes (of the value of 221,750,000 marks), as against 72,193 (270,254,000 marks) in the corresponding period of the previous year, and 45,738 (212,136,000 marks) in the seven months of 1921. Packing paper exports in the three respective periods were: 15,480 tonnes (55,870,000 marks), 17,669 (75,850,000), 6,548 (34,130,000). Pasteboard figures were: 14,594 (34,808,000), 12,263 (35,576,000), 3,946 (13,823,000). Writing paper: 3,754 (19,580,000), 7,796 (45,427,000), 1,765 (15,046,000). Tissue paper: 633 (7,681,000), 136 (4,368,000), 384 (4,096,000).

NORWAY.—Printing paper exported amounted to 80,417 tonnes during the seven months ended July, as against 75,404 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 35,033 in January to July, 1921. Packing paper dispatched from Norway represented 36,647 tonnes during January to July, 36,022 in the preceding corresponding period, and 7,981 during the first seven months of 1921.

SWEDEN.—Paper "of all kinds" exported from Sweden during the first seven months of this year stood at 151,495 tonnes, against 120,925 in the preceding year, and 77,246 in the corresponding period of 1921.

DENMARK.—The value of paper and paper manufactures entering Denmark in the first seven months of 1923 amounted to 15,506,000 kr., contrasted with 14,479,000 kr. in the similar period of the previous year, and 15,053,000 kr. during January to July, 1921.

GERMANY.—Given in 100 kilos., fancy, coloured, varnished, etc., paper exported from Germany during the first half of this year reached 100,660, as against 73,750 in January-June last year. Photographic paper exports stood at 6,209 during January to June, contrasted with 6,138 last year.

NETHERLANDS.—Printing and writing paper (including news-print) exported from the Netherlands during the first seven months of the year represented 26,258 tonnes (6,688,000 guldens), compared with 19,069 (5,111,000 guldens) in the previous year, and 15,924 (6,748,000 guldens) during the seven months of 1921. Imports of the same class or merchandise during the three seven-monthly periods were: 20,262 tonnes (4,933,000 guldens), 1923; 20,958 (4,903,000 guldens), 1922; and 13,340 (6,249,000 guldens), 1921. Strawboard exports reached 103,411 tonnes (10,973,000 guldens) during the first seven months of the year, as against 90,274 (7,337,000 guldens) in the preceding year, and 43,434 (6,376,000 guldens) during January to July, 1921. [Gulden = 1s. 8d.]

BELGIUM.—Paper and cardboard exported from Belgium in the seven months ended July reached 20,825 tonnes (51,276,000 francs). Imports for the same period represented 26,248 tonnes (50,818,000 francs).

FRANCE.—Given in 100 kilos., the paper imports of paper into France during the six months ended June stood at 687,317 (92,355,000 francs), as against 640,606 (80,481,000 francs) in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 378,566 (100,812,000 francs) in the first six months of 1921. Paper exports in the same three-monthly periods were: 246,833 (124,514,000 francs), 1923; 171,614 (85,169,000 francs), 1921; 168,084 (117,607,000 francs), 1921.

SWITZERLAND.—Swiss exports of printing paper, etc., given in 100 kilos., amounted to 53,038 (2,884,000 francs) during January to June, 60,834 (4,089,000 francs) in the same period last year, and 26,400 (2,473,000 francs) in the corresponding period of 1921.

ITALY.—Paper (white or dyed in the pulp), exported from Italy in the first quarter of the year, in 100 kilos., amounted to 8,949 (8,496,000 lire), compared with 7,717 (9,820,000 lire) in the same period last year. [Lira = 9·6d., or 25 to the £.]

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The exports of printing paper, in 100 kilos., from Czecho-Slovakia during the six months ended June amounted to 57,988, contrasted with 59,388 in the corresponding period of last year, and 61,738 during January-June, 1921. The following represent the other classes of paper goods leaving Czecho-Slovakia during the first six months of the year, the figures in parenthesis showing the amounts in the corresponding period of the previous year: Packing paper, 50,412 (106,923); cardboard, 30,554 (15,761); writing paper, 9,286 (15,314); cigarette paper, 1,819 (4,997).

GREECE.—Printing paper imported into Greece during the whole of last year amounted to 5,430 tonnes (of the value of 16,125,000 drachmas), as against 4,663 tonnes (9,766,000 drachmas) during the twelve months of the preceding year. Writing paper imports reached 701 tonnes last year, and 968 tonnes in 1921.

EGYPT.—Imports of paper and other classes of paper goods imported into Egypt (in kilos.) during the six months ended June were as follows, the figures in parenthesis representing the amounts for the corresponding period of the preceeding year: Wrapping paper, 6,190,212 (5,775,188); printings, 3,803,722 (3,351,580); cardboard, 3,740,890 (3,079,393); writings and envelopes, 789,957 (791,330); cigarette paper, 279,796 (201,387). The six months' imports of wrappings reached a value of £E86,000, as against £E83,000 last year. Printings were valued at £E89,000, compared with £E75,000, and cardboard imports £E52,000, contrasted with £E47,000 during January to June, 1922. Cigarette paper exports stood at 18 tonnes (£E5,000) during the six months of the present year, against 21 tonnes (£E9,000) in the corresponding period last year

JAPAN.—Printing paper imports (in piculs) into Japan during the five months ended May amounted to 136,639 (2,353,000 yen), as against 166,094 (3,277,000 yen) in the corresponding period last year, and 29,655 (1,159,000 yen) in the preceding year (five months). In the same periods the arrivals of packing, etc., paper were: 99,215 (1,594,000 yen), 1923; 99,746 (1,676,000 yen), 1922; 26,491 (917,000 yen), 1921. The value of paper and paper manufactures during the first five months of the year reached 9,144,000 yen, contrasted with 8,914,000 yen in the preceding year, and 10,624,000 yen during January to May, 1921. [Picul = 133⅓ lbs. avoir. Yen = 2s. 0¼d.].

SIAM.—Imports of unprinted paper during the first half of the year stood at 1,364 tonnes (494,000 ticals), as contrasted with 1,115 tonnes (497,000 ticals) in the preceding period, and 1,039 tonnes (853,000 ticals) in the corresponding six months of 1921.

BRITISH INDIA.—During the first quarter of the year paper imported into British India reached 309,569 cwts. (71,80,000 rupees), as against 206,499 cwts. (52,85,000 rupees) in the corresponding period of the previous year, and 99,069 cwts. (55,89,000 rupees) during January to March, 1921.

CEYLON.—Imports of printing and writing paper into Ceylon during the six months ended June represented 19,829 cwts. (5,81,000 rupees), compared with 12,840 cwts. (5,15,000 rupees) in January to June last year. "Other paper" imports were of the value of 7,52,000 rupees in the first six months of the year, 6,81,000 rupees last year, and 1,60,000 rupees in January to June, 1921.

NEW ZEALAND.—Printing paper entered New Zealand in the first five months of the year to the extent of 279,368 cwts. (£354,000), against 116,890 cwts. (£145,000) in the corresponding period last year, and 122,631 cwts. (£362,000) in the similar period of the preceding year. "Other" paper imports were of the value of £260,000 during January to May, compared with £139,000 last year (five months), and £498,000 in the 1921 period.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Printing paper arrivals into British South Africa during the five months ended May reached a total of 149,971 cwts. (£198,000), contrasted with 99,485 cwts. (£153,000) in the corresponding period of last year, and 140,317 cwts. (£490,000) in the five months of 1921. Wrapping paper imports reached 51,769 cwts. (£75,000) during January to May, 38,434 cwts. (£66,000) in the corresponding five months last year, and 43,000 cwts. (£160,000) during the five months of 1921. "Other" paper imports represented a value of £66,000 during January to May, £59,000 in the five months last year, and £82,000 in the similar period of 1921.

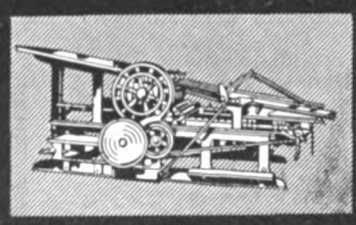
The AMERICAN MIEHLE COMPANY'S PRESSES

SINGLE-COLOUR TWO-REVOLUTIONS

TWO-COLOUR TWO-REVOLUTIONS

PERFECTING TWO-REVOLUTIONS

THE "VERTICAL" JOB-PRESS





Its Only Fault!

THE American Miehle Company's Vertical Job-press has, we are told, an only fault. We admit it, we are proud of it, and are glad to publish it abroad because, in point of fact, the fault in question is the machine's greatest virtue.

Oddly enough, it was a satisfied user of the press who drew our attention to the fault, but he did it admiringly, and not by way of complaint.

He said that the results obtained from the Vertical Press exceeded his most sanguine expectations, that his people were constantly finding that more and more jobs could be printed upon it economically and satisfactorily, and that the machine's only fault is its insatiable appetite.

THE AMERICAN MIEHLE COMPANY'S PRESSES ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO. AT CHICAGO AND ARE SOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORY BY THE

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. Co LTD.,
BLACKFRIARS HOUSE, NEW BRIDGE ST LONDON EC4

TELEGRAMS: "MIEHLEPRES, LUD, LONDON" TELEPHONES: 4492-3 CITY.

Digitized by Google

L.S.C. Jubilee Dinner.

A Large and Representative Assembly at the Hotel Cecil.

The present year marks a notable event in the annals of the London Society of Compositors, recording as it does the seventy-fifth anniversary of this important printing trade union. In order that this landmark in its history may be more tangibly remembered the Society's officials have celebrated the occasion by holding two gatherings during the course of the year. The first of these took place at the Crystal Palace in the summer, whilst at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday a very successful Jubilee Dinner was held. When it is realised that the history of the London Society of Compositors is practically the history of the printing trade in London for the best part of a century, it is easy to understand that the function on Saturday took the form of a unique gathering, at which were present close upon 600 ladies and gentlemen. Owing to the fact that the General Election synchronised with the event many well-known gentlemen were unfortunately absent. Mr. T. Timberlake (Chairman of the Society) presided, and among those present were the following:—



Mr. T. Timberlake.

The Lord Riddell, Messrs. C. W. Bowerman (Parliamentary Secretary), W. M. Bower (Linotype and Machinery Limited), F. A. Davies, R. Dent, C. J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P., A. E. Goodwin (secretary, Federation of Master Printers), A. E. Holmes (secretary, Printing and Kindred Trades Federation), W. Howard Hazell, J.P. (president, L.M.P.A.), H. W. Howes (secretary, Machine Managers' Trade Society), G. A. Isaacs (secretary, N.A.T.S.O.P.A.), G. W. Jones, T. W. McAra, J.P. (secretary, Newspaper Proprietors' Association), J. Mortimer, O.B.E. (secretary, Printers' Pension Corporation), H. B. Naylor (secretary, L.S.C. Jobbing Guild), T. E. Naylor (general secretary, London Society of Compositors), A. O'Connor (secretary, Printers' Medical Aid), D. Ponting (news secretary), J. R. Riddell (principal, London School of Printing), H. Skinner, Rev. A. Taylor, Messrs. Woodgate Stevens (secretary, London Branch Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers), R. Watson, W. C. Warren (secretary, National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers), E. W. Whittle (secretary, Printers' Managers and Overseers Association), and W. Whyte (secretary, L.M.P.A.).

A telegram regretting absence through ill-health was received from Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, and a letter from Mr. J. Alison expressing sorrow at not being able to attend.

Toasting the Society.

The loyal toast having been honoured, Mr. T. Timberlake said he felt it a privilege to move what could safely be considered the toast of the evening, that of "The London Society of Compositors." He wished they could bring to life some of the old pioneers who struggled seventy-five years ago to form their trade union, and watch their faces as they witnessed their gathering that evening. He felt nothing but admiration for the spirit displayed by the men in those early days. They lived in times when things were not so easy as for trade unionists to-day. They had all kinds of pains and penalties hanging over their heads almost worse than the sword of Damocles. They were in fear of being put in prison for their views, and ran the risk of losing their heads. It was by the supreme sacrifice made by these men to build up the Society seventy-five years ago that it had been enabled not only to celebrate the Jubilee at the Crystal Palace, but to hold the banquet that night. After referring to the oldest member, Mr. J. Alison, who joined the Society five years after its commencement, Mr. Timberlake said they had progressed ever since the Society's inception. From 1,100 members at the close of the first year, the membership had risen to more than 15,000 seventy-five years after. That might not seem a very large number, but when one remembered that theirs was a centralised society for one large town, it showed the tremendous growth of trade unionism amongst the composing department of the printing trade in London. That night they were assembled not only as members of the London Society of Compositors, but they were glad to have present with them as their guests members of the printing industry, who happened to be on the other side of the table. (Hear, hear.) While the rank and file of the Society were always ready to put their hands in their pockets to provide the munitions of war should the necessity arise, they regarded fighting as the last resort. As members of the London Society of Compositors they believed the best thing for them was to meet round the table with their employers and argue their case. He believed they would agree with him that during the whole of the career of the London Society of Compositors more had been obtained at the conference table than by threats of war. (Hear, hear.) After making reference to the late Mr. Harry Self, to Mr. C. J. Drummond, and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, Mr. Timberlake, in coupling with the toast the name of their present secretary, Mr. T. E. Naylor, concluded by expressing the hope that the Society would go on from strength to strength and that it would live for ever. (Cheers.)

Mr. Naylor Replies.

Mr. Naylor, who was received with cheers on rising to respond, said that after the turmoil of the week's electioneering one found it difficult to rise from the depths of political controversy to the heights of after-dinner speaking. It was his duty first of



Mr. C. W. Bowerman.

all to thank them for the kind response to what the Chairman had described as the toast of the evening. He (the Chairman) had covered the ground so well as to make his task in responding a comparatively easy one. The Chairman had drawn their attention to the great changes that had taken place in the Society since its inauguration seventy-five years ago. It was not alone the London Society of Compositors that had changed. The whole structure of trade unionism had altered during that period, and he thought those who were associated with them in other ways had good reason to be proud of the progress that had attended it during that period. One would not suppose, continued Mr. Naylor, in glancing round that room, that this was a gathering of working men. (Laughter.) Looking at them, and measuring them according to their looks, one could easily suppose that it was a meeting of the Bankers' Institute. (Laughter.) He could readily believe that the representatives of the employers' organisation when they first entered that chamber thought they were coming to the wrong place. They must, however, not forget that the London Society of Compositors was not the only trade union in the printing industry, and it was a source of satisfaction to them to know that while they had made progress the other unions also had been making the pace for themselves and had kept well abreast with them. (Cheers.) They ought not to congratulate themselves as a separate organisation but as one of many representing a great movement that makes for the betterment of humanity at large. (Hear, hear.) In looking back over the past few years, and recognising the great strides made by the trade union movement in this country, he believed he was justified in saying that it had set a fine example to the movement in every country in the world, not only for what it had done, but for the manner and method in which that achievement had been brought about. There had been times when they had felt that nothing less than vigorous methods could achieve their objects, but they recognised to-day that, with the growth of education among the working people of this country, they were in a better position to secure the advantages they sought, not so much by the use of the force they had at their command, but by reason and intelligence being brought to bear on the problems facing them. (Hear, hear.) After speaking of the especial pleasure they felt at having the ladies with them at their festive board, Mr. Naylor remarked that he almost wished they could have celebrations of that kind every year, if not every week. (Laughter.) He was quite sure that with diplomacy and discretion they would in the course of time be able to persuade the employers to place them in the position of being able to afford it. (Renewed laughter.) Referring to Mr. Alison—whom he would have liked to see present—Mr. Naylor said that notwithstanding that gentleman's 93 years he was unable to be with them because he was looking after a married son and daughter. (Laughter.) After alluding to the great services rendered to the Society by Mr. W. Vandy and Mr. Robert Dent, Mr. Naylor, apologising for having to leave before the conclusion of the festivities, jocularly explained that thousands of his future constituents were waiting to hear the flowing periods of their future Member of Parliament. (Cheers.)



Mr. T. E. Naylor.

"For he's a jolly good fellow" was enthusiastically rendered as Mr. Naylor left the room.

Toasting the Employers.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, in presenting "The Employers' Associations," thought that was a wonderful occasion, and personally he was delighted this toast had been connected with that historic festive gathering. He thought the printing trade and those connected with the composing section of it could claim throughout its history that their association with the employers of London had been most friendly. Their Society had been very fortunate in coming to mutual understandings with their employers with mutually signed agreements, a proceeding, he ventured to suggest, which constituted the strength and the mainstay of the London Society of Compositors. They (the employers) did not always see eye to eye with them—that would be too much to expect—but eventually they came round to their way of thinking, while the relations between the two bodies had remained very harmonious. In days gone

Digitized by Google

by some of the employers kept the Society officials at arm's length, but with the assistance of his friend Drummond he was able, after getting into close contact with these gentlemen, to bring them round to a proper frame of mind. They had arrived at a stage when the employers not only saw eye to eye with them, but had agreed upon the establishment of what was known as the Joint Industrial Council. No other body in the country could claim, as they could, that their men, women, boys and girls engaged in the printing trade received a week's holiday pay at the expense of the firm. (Cheers.) The conferences of the Joint Industrial Council had engendered not only comradeship but a feeling of true fellowship. He was quite sure Mr. Howard Hazell would agree with him in that statement. With regard to the newspaper section of the trade they had present with them the best known man in that branch of the industry. Lord Riddell was a broad-minded man with a big heart, and with that combination in the president of the executive of the important association to which he belonged, they had no fear of the future of newspaper wages. Mr. Bowerman was sorry that Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher was not able to be present to respond to the toast, especially as his absence was caused by ill-health. His place, however, was to be taken by Mr. W. Howard Hazell. (Cheers.) The speaker could remember when the question of technical education first arose it was suggested that employers should allow their apprentices to attend the technical classes. The firm their friend represented was one of the first to give this encouragement, and, as they knew, Mr. Howard Hazell was the head of the London School of Printing, and there was no employer who took such a keen interest in the question as he did. In concluding, Mr. Bowerman said no trade had a better set of employers than they had in the printing trade, and while this good feeling remained —strengthened as it was by the Joint Industrial Council—they could look forward to the future with hope and satisfaction. (Cheers.)

Lord Riddell's Response.

Lord Riddell, after thanking Mr. Bowerman for the kind words said about the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the employers in their trade, agreed with the proposer of the toast that it was a wonderful occasion. Their Chairman had, in the course of his eloquent observations, given an account of the parlous condition of trade unionists many years ago. He said they suffered from the fears of pains and penalties. He (Lord Riddell) wanted to say that the position to-day was reversed. (Laughter.) It was the employers who now suffered from the fears of pains and penalties, and who were constantly in a state of apprehension, and were in danger of losing their heads. (Laughter.) He thought the gathering that evening a romantic affair, although it was symptomatic of their industry to see the lions and the lambs sitting down together in an atmosphere of complete friendship and amity. Referring to the London School of Printing, Lord Riddell said though he had the honour to be its president, Mr. Hazell, Mr. J. R. Riddell and the committee did all the work connected with it. He himself was only its ornamental president. Passing on to refer to the London Society of Compositors, his lordship said their organisation was a wonderful one for training statesmen—(hear, hear)—and that was not very surprising when it was remembered that it possessed 15,000 intellectuals. The greatest tribute he could pay to their Society was the fact that when his Association wanted a secretary they chose a member of the London Society of Compositors. The suggestion had been made that he might raise the wages of compositors on the "News of the World" and other publications with which he was connected. His difficulty would be that in doing so he might hurt the hearts of both Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Larcey —(laughter)—and that would be a most terrible thing. All he could say at present was that Mr. Bowerman's suggestion would receive the most careful consideration. (Laughter.) He was one of those who believed that trade unionism had done more for their countrymen than any other movement, and with this belief he thought the London Society of Compositors was entitled to be proud of itself. The employers' relations with it were of a most cordial character.

Mr. Howard Hazell's Speech.

Mr. Howard Hazell, in responding, said they had been toasting the Federation of Master Printers, and it seemed to him that age was toasting youth and inexperience. Their Society had reached its seventy-fifth anniversary while his (Mr. Hazell's) had only arrived at its twenty-first. When age and experience—aided by the suave statements and dulcet tones of Mr. Naylor—negotiated with youth and inexperience, it was perfectly clear which side would win. Speaking particularly of the L.M.P.A., of which he had the honour to be president, he thought that in toasting the employers they were also toasting the London Society of Compositors, because they as an association of employers could not prosper unless they (the members of the Society) prospered as well. (Hear, hear.) Decreased trade meant unemployment on their side, and it meant diminished profits on the employers' side. Their interests were identical. There were some persons among the employers' organisation and the trade unionists who thought they existed solely to dispute about wages. They only had to consider their splendid organisation for pensioning their old members, and other schemes, to disprove that. There was no more glowing example of co-operation than that shown at the annual gathering of the Printers' Pension Corporation a few nights ago. The £31,000 raised on that occasion was not due to the extreme generosity of a few millionaires, but to the self-denial of the master man and the craftsman alike. (Cheers.) After alluding to Lord Riddell's and Mr. Naylor's work on the London School of Printing, Mr. Hazell referred to the Joint Industrial Council, which he termed the parliament of their future. He hoped that that parliament would be completed at no distant date when it would be represented by a member of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. The Joint Industrial Council, besides dealing with health in the factories, had sent deputations to the Government on the postal and other questions. It was surprising the attention one received from Cabinet Ministers when they knew there were a quarter of a million votes behind the deputation. (Laughter.) Concluding, Mr. Hazell said the future of their industry was in the hands of their Society and the members of the association he himself represented. If they had a broad and statesmanlike outlook, energy in action, with decisions guided by vision, there was no fear for the future of their trade. (Cheers.)

"Our Parliamentary Candidates."

Mr. F. A. Davies (assistant secretary) submitted "Our Parliamentary Candidates." Speaking of Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Davies said he knew no man in public life—except it were Mr. Naylor—to whom the phrase *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re* could be more justly applied. Though members of the Labour Party, these two gentlemen were members of the cratt in the House of Commons—or rather would be at the end of the week. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bowerman briefly responded to the toast.

Mr. S. W. Newcombe (chairman, News Department), in presenting "Our Guests," dealt with the low wages of the compositor during the early days of the Society, and said he was sure the ladies present could not "make even" on 39s. a week.

Mr. Woodgate Stevens made an appropriate reply.

Mr. T. W. McAra, J.P., in offering the toast of "The Chairman," said he was sure his audience was with him in feeling very grateful that Mr. Timberlake was again spared to preside over that gathering after his long and painful illness.

Mr. T. Timberlake returned thanks for the kind way the toast had been honoured.

The speeches were interspersed by a number of musical items, contributed by the following well-known artistes: The Misses Beatrice Betts, Gwen Lewis, and Messrs. Dan Jones, Courtney Mayverne, Hector Gordon, Cyril Weller (accompanist). The musical arrangements—under the able management of Mr. Septimus Hunt—were well carried out.

A thoroughly enjoyable and memorable evening was brought to a close by the singing of Auld Lang Syne, followed by the National Anthem.

MR. J. A. WHITEHEAD, papermaker's agent, of 33, Blackfriars-street, Manchester, has been appointed by Messrs. John Eberstein and Co., Ltd., of Queen Victoria-street, London, to act as their sole agent in the North of England and Midlands, with the exception of Birmingham.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Ensign Super-Offsets.

F. O. B. PRICES.

Single Colour.

Double Crown - -	£1,075
Double Demy - -	£1,210
Quad Crown - -	£1,460
Xta Quad Crown -	£1,635
Quad Demy - -	£1,775
Xta Quad Demy -	£1,910

Two Colour.

Quad Crown - -	£2,610
Xta Quad Crown -	£2,780
Quad Demy - -	£2,955
Xta Quad Demy -	£3,250

Cross, Camco, Slogger, or other Auto-Feeders fitted, if required, to any of the above.

THE LITTLE ENSIGN.

Fitted with Ensign Auto-feeder.

Single Colour.

Demy Folio - - -	£900
Crown - - - -	£995

Two Colour.

Crown - - - -	£1,520

R. W. CRABTREE & SONS, Ltd.,

WATER LANE,

(Offset Dept.) LEEDS,

would be glad to receive enquiries as to the outstanding merits of

ENSIGN SUPER-OFFSETS

Digitized by Google

Standardisation of Paper by Tests.

BY HUBB BELL.

It is a well known fact that there has been a lack of attention to standardisation and simplified practice by the paper industry.

Statistics show that there are 800 terms which are used in the buying and merchandising of paper; there are 150 to 200 distinct kinds of paper and the number of uses of each is unknown; of 177 books 101 showed different page sizes; 230 sales house organs had 85 different sizes; 496 trade magazines had 95 different sizes, and 57 national magazines had 27 different sizes.

Standardisation is a very complex subject. In general, it means to single out specific products and materials, to settle upon their properties and dimensions, and to concentrate upon them in production and in use—all to the end of bringing about the greatest overall industrial efficiency possible. This involves nomenclature, purchase specifications, methods of test, uniformity in dimensions, and concentration upon the optimum number of types, sizes and grades of manufactured products.

Most of these factors have an intimate bearing on specifications. A definition of a project or of a process or application often is merely a specification in itself. Conversely, a specification in the larger sense is nothing but an elaborate definition. The specifications for a commodity are really the writing down specifically of what the buyer or purchaser wants, so that the buyer can write or wire, "Send me one hundred pounds of bond paper," and it seems something perfectly definite and specific to both of them.

Definite Recommendations Feasible.

It is perfectly feasible to make definite recommendations as to specifications of quality for commercial use. Test methods are sufficiently standardised, and there are a sufficient number of mills under technical control to warrant this step.

In preparing standard methods and standard specifications, the fullest co-operation must be obtained from manufacturers and consumers, and the standardisation thereby effected will enable the buyer and the seller to speak the same language. In overcoming the prejudice against standardisation, the manufacturer has learned that it is possible for him to produce a far better quality of product, and at the same time greatly reduce his expenses through mass production. This lower cost makes it possible not only to offer to the public better materials at lower unit prices, but also to maintain at the same time higher wages for labour.

Although standardisation restricts the varieties for selection, it permits concentration of thought and skill upon design, so that the products may be more economically and efficiently handled. It also reduces the maintenance cost of the finished structure by simplifying the stocks necessary for their maintenance. Well established standards have developed that factor of safety which is essential for the producer in making the finished product. Moreover, the care which is exercised in the preparation of standards gives full assurance to the public that the materials purchased and tested in accordance with standard specifications and standard methods will result in furnishing the best that can be produced, at the lowest possible cost, and at the same time will afford all safety necessary to the public welfare.

The American Society for Testing Materials, whose membership consists of technical men, has for its purpose "the promotion of knowledge of the materials of engineering and the standardisation of specifications and the methods of testing." Their standards have been adopted in the following field of materials:

Ferrous Metals, including practically all iron and steel products; Non-Ferrous Metals, including products of copper, zinc, lead, aluminium and alloys; Cement, Lime, Gypsum and Clay Products; Preservative coatings, including oils, pigments and paints; Petroleum Products and Lubricants; Road Materials, Coal and Coke, Timber, Waterproofing, Insulating, Shipping Containers, Rubber Products, Textiles.

Read at Technical Section, Pulp and Paper Industry, New York.

Paper can easily be placed on a similar basis since the technique of testing of paper is clearly standardised, and is just being recognised as of much importance.

The paper industry now has available official standard methods. The Paper Testing Methods of the Technical Association of the American Pulp and Paper Industry are defined and standardised so that comparable results can be obtained by different laboratories.

A very important aspect of the technical study of paper, which is covered in the above mentioned methods, is the proper, intelligent and systematic method of procuring portions of a lot of paper which may be duly considered to be a representative sample of that lot. Unless this is done, the value of any test is somewhat depreciated by not knowing whether the sample represents the lot of paper in question. It is believed that proper sampling is important both in the mill during manufacture and also at the point of delivery or shipment to determine the quality of the paper received. Due to the method of manufacture of paper, the lack of uniformity of paper, and the errors introduced during the testing of paper, definite systematic tolerances are given.

The combinations and proportions in which pulps are mixed in the manufacture of papers are innumerable and as a consequence, it is difficult to know, without scientific testing, what the papers may be that one is using, or to buy a paper by name alone for a specific purpose, and know for a certainty that it will stand up in service.

Service Quality Tests.

An old papermaker can, with a great deal of certainty, tell from an examination of a sheet of paper much of its history, and among a number of different papers pick out the one most suitable for the purpose for which it is to be used. But appearances and names are not the best guides.

Service quality tests are always made in both directions of a paper for uniformity; however, the weakest direction must be considered first, as in all materials nothing is stronger than its weakest point. Perfect uniformity is not practicable, due to the method of manufacture, the many different proportions of the pulps, and the use of waste and scrap materials.

The colour of a paper does not indicate what kind of paper it is, for colours are used to disguise the makeup or to make it more attractive. Often a fancy felt or a special roll is used to imprint a design into the paper, and practices of the industry have become so mixed that it is difficult to tell, from the name applied, just what the paper is made of; but the characteristics of any sheet will always be substantially the summation of the characteristics of the raw materials employed in its manufacture, and a fair estimation can be made as to the comparative qualities of a paper if the raw materials which were used are known. It follows, then, that to intelligently select a paper for a specific purpose, the conditions under which it is to be used, and the severity of the service which it must render, must first be considered; and, knowing them, the kind of paper, the weight and the finish, which will best meet the requirements and be best suited for the purpose can be efficiently selected.

It is clear to anyone that it makes no difference what classification a paper is sold under, unless the mill-brand or water-mark establishes beyond a doubt that the designation insures that the paper sold under this class has certain important properties and characteristics which are essential to the successful and satisfactory usage of that paper.

What Paper Testing Shows.

Paper testing for the purpose of determining relative values for these important characteristics has been in use by competent and experienced manufacturers for many years as a means of insuring against defective papers and undue costs. From these tests manufacturers have learned to recognise certain limits for each property outside of which they do not care to go. The limits may vary for different kinds of paper, depending on what conditions they must withstand in use.

One expects therefore to find these limits reflected in classification in a quite definite way; but on inquiry discovers that no one can define a class in definite terms with numerical co-efficients.

Paper testing is, of course, primarily of value to the consumer, who is to be found in practically every line of business. Often large sums of money are spent on the item of paper alone, but as a rule the consumer has no way of judging the character or quality of the paper or its suitability to his particular needs, except through observation or the word of the salesman who is selling it to him, and who is, of course, chiefly concerned in making a sale. That observation counts for a great deal in determining the suitability of a paper and in the estimation of widely different types cannot be gainsaid, but can observation tell which of two writing papers is the better? They may look and feel much alike and yet be widely different in quality and have many different properties.

The consumer can make the seller submit samples and estimates of the particular kind of paper he wishes. He will then have a chance to compare the kinds and qualities of paper on the market and the prices of the different firms. He gets a greater variety to choose from, and also, by letting it be known that the samples are submitted on specification, gets the best price possible for the given quality of goods. Paper testing here performs the duty of determining which sample represents the best value for the money.

Paper Exceedingly Sensitive.

Though it is generally understood that the physical qualities of paper are affected by changes in humidity conditions, there is but little appreciation of the rapidity with which these changes affect it. Paper is so exceedingly sensitive to changes in atmospheric humidity that, in order to obtain concordant results which may be duplicated at other times and by other laboratories, it is necessary to make all physical tests upon it in a room where both uniform temperature and relative humidity are maintained.

The following is a list of tests and determinations to be made with corresponding characteristics which each test helps to determine:

(1) Microscopical examination, to determine fibre composition and show the presence of injurious fibres.
(2) Tearing resistance, folding endurance, tensile strength, bursting strength, to determine quality of material used and care in handling during process of manufacture.
(3) Weight per ream, to determine compliance with contract specification.
(4) Thickness, to determine bulk.
(5) Expansion and absorption, to determine resistance to changes due to moisture.
(6) Per cent. of ash, to determine kind and amount of loading material.
(7) Per cent. of sizing, to determine kind and amount of sizing materials used.
(8) Fastness to sunlight, to determine permanency of colour.

The United States Testing Company was recently appointed official chemist to the United Typothetæ of America in regard to paper. Besides the testing of samples of paper for the members, this laboratory is now at work for the Typothetæ, establishing a set of standards for tests which shall mark the "zone" limitations in paper qualities. It is their plan to be able to define in terms of tests exactly what is the first grade, second grade, etc., in each of the different kinds of paper and to furnish their membership with the grading of the mill brand paper according to these standards. This laboratory will do for them the technical work connected with the establishing of the grades, the defining of the grades before technical committees and associations, and the grading of paper to rate them within the grades. It is their object to have one set of standards by which they will judge paper, so that the manufacturer might know exactly what tests his paper is going to meet, and the members of the Typothetæ shall know what they are talking about in discussing paper qualities.

MESSRS. T. H. BRACKEN AND CO., LTD. (in voluntary liquidation).—The joint liquidators have issued a statement of affairs submitted to the meeting of creditors, which shows an estimated surplus of assets over liabilities of the company, subject to the costs of liquidation, amounting to £22,266. The estimated deficiency as regards shareholders is £10,513.

Digitized by Google

The Newfoundland Paper Mill.

Progress of the Undertaking.

British paper interests are closely concerned with the erection of the pulp and paper mill by the Newfoundland Power and Paper Co., Ltd. Officers and directors of the company have recently paid a visit to the site of the new undertaking and some information concerning the progress of the work is now available. Those who made the tour of inspection were Sir Glynn H. West, president and chairman of the board of directors (chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co, Ltd.), Mr. H. D. Reid, vice-president (president of the Reid Newfoundland Co.), Mr. John Stadler (Belgo Canadian Paper Co., Ltd.), who will be managing director, and Mr. Eric V. Bowater (a director of W. V. Bowater and Sons, Ltd., of London).

According to Mr. Bowater, who returned to New York, the Newfoundland Power and Paper Co., Ltd., has been incorporated for $21,000,000, and when the mills in Newfoundland are completed and in operation this company will rank among the largest paper producing organisations in the world, making more than 400 tons of news-print paper daily.

Mr. Bowater, according to the *Paper Mill* (N.Y.), said that the directors of the company were extremely well pleased with the speed which is being made with the erection of the pulp and paper mill and the big dam by the contractors, Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., who have entire charge of the work of construction. Already the foundations of the pulp and paper plants are practically completed, and the erection of the structural steel work is being started. It is hoped that the whole of the outside of the pulp and paper mills will be completed before this winter, after which the construction of the interior work will be rushed so that the equipment can be installed and the mill started running by early 1925.

The equipment of the paper mill will include four 234-inch Walmsley Fourdrinier news-print paper machines and a wrapping paper machine. The news-print machines will be built to run 1,000 feet a minute and will make 400 tons of news-print paper daily. All four of these news-print machines will be installed at practically the same time and will get into production almost simultaneously.

The site of the pulp and paper mills, which will be built close together, will be at Corner Brook, which is located on the Humber River on the west coast of Newfoundland. The buildings and equipment of the plants will be of the latest in every particular. To house the employees at the mills a model town will be built accommodating more than 5,000 persons, and the erection of the first 250 houses will commence shortly.

The equipment of the pulp mill will include twelve magazine grinders of the latest type and enough pulp will be made to take care of all the requirements of the paper machines. This pulp mill will be constructed simultaneously with the erection of the paper mill, so that the manufacture of both pulp and paper will be considered as a unit.

The company will own and control their own ships which are being specially constructed for the expeditious carrying and handling of news print rolls. These ships will transport the company's entire product overseas to the various markets.

Embellish your Printing with

JOHNSON'S

GOLD INK

and SILVER INK.

Prints solid and sharp with one impression and does not rub off. Does not dry on the rollers, works clean, and has great covering power, is BRILLIANT and keeps its colour. Prints on ordinary label and cover papers.



Occasionally challenged.
Never equalled.
Results count.

Specimen Prints and Samples with full particulars on application.

Bronze Powders

ALL SHADES AND QUALITIES.

Aluminium Powders. Coloured Bronze Powders. Metal Leaf and Foils.

H. E. W. JOHNSON

12, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, LONDON E.C.4.

Telephone No.: Cent. 7423. *Telegrams: Instarred, Fleet, London.*

The Printing Art.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells it.

Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.

PUBLISHED BY

The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.

Representative for Great Britain:

S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C 2

Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

W. G. MONNERY & CO., Limited,

9, FARRINGDON AVENUE, E.C.4,

Beg to announce that on and after DECEMBER 31st, 1923, their address will be

15 & 16, THAVIES INN, LONDON, E.C.1

Digitized by Google

British Exports of Printers' Supplies.

Returns for the First Ten Months of the Year Show Increased Demands for British Manufactures.

The following statistics, taken chiefly from the Board of Trade Returns, deal with the export trade of the country for the first ten months of the year, and demonstrate the extent of the business done by British manufacturers and exporters in supplying the requirements of the overseas printer. In the majority of the instances given, the statistics relating to the more important articles enumerated below show up extremely favourably compared with previous periods. The quantity of paper and cardboard exported during the first ten months of the year—amounting to 3,492,048 cwts.—represents an increase of 1,644,170 cwts. (88.9 per cent) compared with the corresponding period last year, while the value—£7,133,390—shows an advance of £1,793,092 (33.5 per cent). The position secured by the home manufacturer of printing and allied products in gaining a firm footing for their goods in Colonial markets is all the more satisfactory in view of the keen competition which they have to meet from European countries, which have the advantage of cheaper labour conditions and a depreciated currency.

Printing Paper.

Of the different varieties of paper and cardboard exported during the first ten months of the year (amounting altogether to 2,291,036 cwts.), the most important place is again occupied by that of uncoated printing paper. The big shipments of this commodity that have been going abroad during recent months is, of course, due to the large consignments to Australia, a British Possession which gives preferential treatment to news-print from this country to the extent of £3 per ton. The following figures—covering three respective ten-monthly periods—indicate the extent to which British printing paper is growing in favour in overseas markets:—

		Cwts.	£
Jan. to Oct.,	1923 ...	2,291,036	3,258,594
,, ,,	1922 ...	1,098,811	1,961,942
,, ,,	1921 ...	624,621	2,332,900

With regard to the markets to which printing paper was sent during the first ten months of the year, it is satisfactory to notice that British Colonies were responsible for taking 1,882,364 cwts., as compared with 408,672 cwts. absorbed by foreign countries.

Australian shipments during January to October amounted to 1,284,470 cwts. (£1,525,642), as against 459,271 cwts. (£673,573) in the corresponding period last year, and 241,094 cwts. (£814,791) during the ten months of the preceding year.

New Zealand occupies the second place, that Colony's takings representing 184,848 cwts. (£256,320) during January to October, contrasted with 70,583 cwts. (£116,075) in the corresponding period last year, and 42,490 cwts. (£150,007) during the 1921 period.

British India comes next, with 174,539 cwts. (£288,787), against 132,919 cwts. (£240,274) last year (ten months), and 84,651 cwts. (£328,725) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

British South Africa took 105,056 cwts. (£186,554) during January to October, 52,244 cwts. (£114,052) in the 1922 period, and 64,910 cwts. (£257,162) in the corresponding ten months of 1921.

Canadian and Ceylon shipments indicate a considerable improvement contrasted with the two former periods, while those to the Straits Settlements show a slight decline.

Coated Papers.

The returns relating to the export trade in coated papers (which comprise printed and embossed paper hangings) give every evidence of steady progress. This is all the more satisfactory in view of the very much larger arrivals from Germany during recent months. Shipments under this heading reached 86,511 cwts. (£398,039) during January to October, compared with 52,055 cwts. (£301,656) in the corresponding period last year, and 35,226 cwts. (£280,701) during the ten months of 1921.

Under the heading of "All Other Sorts" of coated paper, shipments during the first ten months of the year reached 43,384 cwts. (£261,804), contrasted with 23,586 cwts. (£201,608) in the previous year, 20,218 cwts. (£248,721) in the ten months of 1921.

Writing Paper.

The returns relating to the exports of writing paper show a marked improvement compared with the two corresponding ten-monthly periods. Of this class of exports no less than 173,819 cwts. were taken by British Possession., as compared with 28,905 cwts. by foreign markets. The quantity and value of writing paper exports during January to October of this and the two previous years were as follows:—

		Cwts.	£
Jan. to Oct.,	1923 ...	202,724	563,601
,, ,,	1922 ...	132,760	466,786
,, ,,	1921 ...	110,529	679,923

With regard to the markets to which writing paper was sent during the ten months of the present year, Australian shipments were by far the largest, amounting to 88,031 cwts. (£212,455), compared with 52,742 cwts. (£152,826) last year. The supplies consigned to the other Colonial markets during the ten months were as follows, the figures in parentheses indicating the quantities and values of the corresponding period last year: New Zealand, 184,848 cwts, £256,320 (70,583 cwts., £116,075); British India, 174,539 cwts., £288,787 (132,919 cwts., £240,274); British South Africa, 105,056 cwts., £186,554 (53,244 cwts., £114,052); Canada, 20,637 cwts., £40,374 (13,872 cwts., £32,051); Ceylon, 14,470 cwts., £26,399 (11,126 cwts., £20,377); Straits Settlements, 8,905 cwts., £18,969 (10,601 cwts., £19,818).

Tissues.

Exports of tissues have been on a broadening scale, and during the ten months amounted to 11,270 cwts. (£107,944). This figure compares with 9,446 cwts. (£97,097) in the corresponding period last year, and 8,867 cwts. (£133,303) during January to October, 1921.

Packings and Wrappings.

In spite of the large shipments of packings and wrappings that have been placed on the market recently by Norway and Germany and other Continental countries, the efforts of the home exporter covering this branch of manufacture have met with considerable success. For the ten months ended October, exports of packings and wrappings represented 434,513 cwts. (£372,477), as against 242,636 cwts. (£245,850) in the corresponding period last year, and 119,180 cwts. (£275,066) in the ten months of the preceding year.

Stationery Exports.

All classes of goods that come under the heading of stationery continue to exhibit steady progress. During the first ten months of the year exports of stationery (of paper manufacture) reached a value of £1,238,295, as contrasted with £1,368,614 in the same period last year, and £1,910,640 in the corresponding period of 1921. The total quantity of envelopes—exclusive of boxed stationery—despatched abroad during the first ten months of the year amounted to 36,948 cwts., against 30,532 cwts. last year (ten months), and 21,437 cwts. in January to October, 1921. This year's exports were of the value of £157,166, compared with £156,976 last year, and £211,233 in the 1921 period.

"Other Sorts" of stationery sent overseas during January to October amounted to 132,920 cwts. (of the value of £1,081,129), compared with 105,047 cwts. (£1,213,638) last year (ten months), and 112,184 cwts. (£1,699,407) for the month ended October, 1921.

With reference to the shipments of stationery (other than paper) despatched to Colonial markets during the first ten months of the year, the premier position is occupied by British India, this market absorbing goods to the value of £159,053, as against £146,544 in January to October last year, and £149,181 in the similar period of the preceding year. The second place on the list is secured by Australia with £156,765, contrasted with £122,912 last year, and £134,833 in the 1921 period. New Zealand's share amounted to £55,301, against £34,505 last year, and £45,565 during the ten months of 1921. Canada (£39,999), the Straits Settlements (£28,068), and Ceylon (£18,178) were larger purchasers of this class of manufacture during the first ten months of the year than in the corresponding period last year.

Boards.

With the increased attention now being given to the manufacture of boards suitable for so many different purposes, it is not surprising that the demand for this important article of commerce is on the increase. In this connection it is satisfactory that more than one British board-making firm is giving close attention to the question of installing up-to-date machinery capable of producing goods equal and in many cases superior to those of foreign manufacture. Under the heading of boards—which comprises millboards, strawboards, cardboard, etc.—the exports during the first ten months of the year stood at 89,688 cwts., against 63,252 cwts. in the corresponding period last year, and 67,660 cwts. during the 1921 ten months.

Printed Books.

Exports of British printed books show a decided improvement. Regarding the destination of the major portion of this branch of export, there is ample evidence—apart from official returns—to show that considerable quantities are finding their way into the Australasian markets. As an instance of the nature of the business being transacted, it may be stated that more than 80 per cent. of the imports of printed books into the Australian Commonwealth during the fiscal year ended June, 1922, were consigned from the mother country. Of the total value of printed books entering this market during the year mentioned—amounting to £911,229—the share of New South Wales alone was of the value of £409,981, while the receipts of Victoria represented £297,465. During the ten months under review, printed books exported from this country amounted to 315,828 cwts. (£2,968,427), contrasted with 226,470 cwts. (£2,622,371) in the corresponding ten months last year, and 233,554 cwts. (£2,942,068) during January to October, 1921.

Printing Type.

In spite of continued competition from American and other sources, British manufacturers of printing type have maintained a steady position. The figures for the first ten months of the year indicate only a very small increase of trade compared with last year, while, contrasted with those for the corresponding period of 1921, it is clearly evident that considerable leeway is necessary to be made up by the British manufacturer before he places himself on a satisfactory footing.

Boxes and Cartons.

Boxes and cartons are now being used for thousands of different purposes, and their value, both from the point of view of health and also of utility, is becoming more than ever appreciated. Even yet there is plenty of scope for their more extended use. The position indicated by the figures for the first ten months of the year show that boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard (including folding boxes) were well in demand by oversea markets. During January to October, exports of this branch of manufacture amounted to 33,756 cwts. (£112,727), contrasted with 14,941 cwts. last year (ten months), and with 16,110 cwts. (£116,140) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Paper Bags.

The larger quantities of paper bags that have been dispatched abroad during the first ten months of the year indicate that a much better business has been done. So far as the present year has gone, these shipments represent 33,578 cwts. (£78,690), against 14,394 cwts. (£50,858) in the corresponding period last year, and 12,850 cwts. (£69,661) during January to October, 1921.

Playing Cards.

The returns relating to the exports of playing cards of British manufacture show that a slightly improved business is being transacted. Consignments sent abroad during January to October amounted to 1,909 cwts. (£36,264), contrasted with 1,845 cwts. (£36,027) in the corresponding ten months last year, and 870 cwts. (£20,771) in the similar period of the previous year.

Digitized by Google

Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. "Martini," "Simplified," Book-Sewing Machines; Thread-Stitching and Knotting Machines; Cloth-Slitting and Cross-Cutting Machines from the Reel; Guillotines and Trimming Machines; Folding Machines fitted with "Cameo" Continuous Rotary Feeder, "Spiess" Patent; Book Rounding and Backing Machines; Wire Stitching Machines.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, London, E.C.—Smyth Book Sewing, Case Making, Casing-in, Cloth Cutting and Gluing Machines. Seybold New 3-Knife Trimmers and Dayton Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. Marresford Automatic Tipping Machines. Chambers Quadruple Book Folding Machines with "King" Continuous Automatic Feeders. Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine. Juengst Gathering Wire Stitching Wireless Binding Machines. GRSM 42 Model Jobbing Folder. Book Back Gluers. Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder. Brackett Stripping and Binding Machine. Murray Improved Bundling Press.

BOXMAKING MACHINERY.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Combined Rotary Cutting, Scoring and Creasing Machines; Rotary Cutting Machines; Corner Cutting and Slotting Machines; Bending Machines (Flat); Corner Staying Machines; Wire-Stitching Machines, etc., etc,

BRONZING MACHINES.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Flat Bronzing Machines.

ENVELOPE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.

FRIEDHEIM, LTD., OSCAR, 7, Water-lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4. Envelope-Making Machinery of every description; Punching Machines; Paper-Bag Making Machines.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for book.

PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Booklinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER AND PRINTING TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 20s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.

PAPER FEEDERS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Pile Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTERS' BLOCK MAKERS.

DELLAGANA, & CO., LTD. B,
11, Shoe-lane, E.C.4.
14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile-st., E.C.3
62, Greengate, Salford, Manchester.
35, Atherton-street, Liverpool.
Every Process. Established over 80 years.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. "Frygotype" SERVICE, *i.e.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

STEREO.

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. DRY FLONG "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS.

HOE, & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator-sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEARTYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36.38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PRINTERS.

SMITHS' PRINTING CO., (London and St. Albans), Ltd., 22-24, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Holborn 4645-4646.) When needing help in Lino, Mono, Perfector, or Fine Art Work, Write to Smiths.'

Hello! Hello!!

Are you the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer?*

We are Buyers & Co.

Please give us the address of Printwell, Binder & Co.

We saw their advertisement in your paper, recently, but cannot trace it in the issue before us.

Thanks!

ADVERTISERS whose displayed announcements do not appear every week will do well to secure

Permanent Publicity

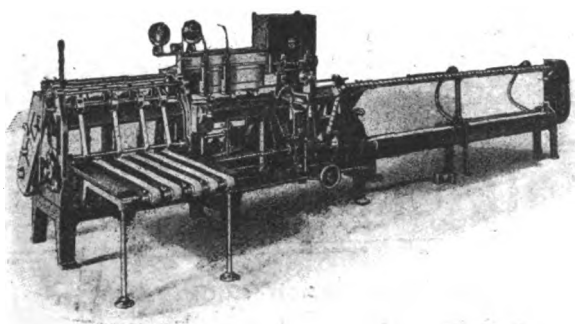
by registering their Specialities or Manufactures, Names and Addresses, etc., every week

ON THIS PAGE.

A Trade Weapon—

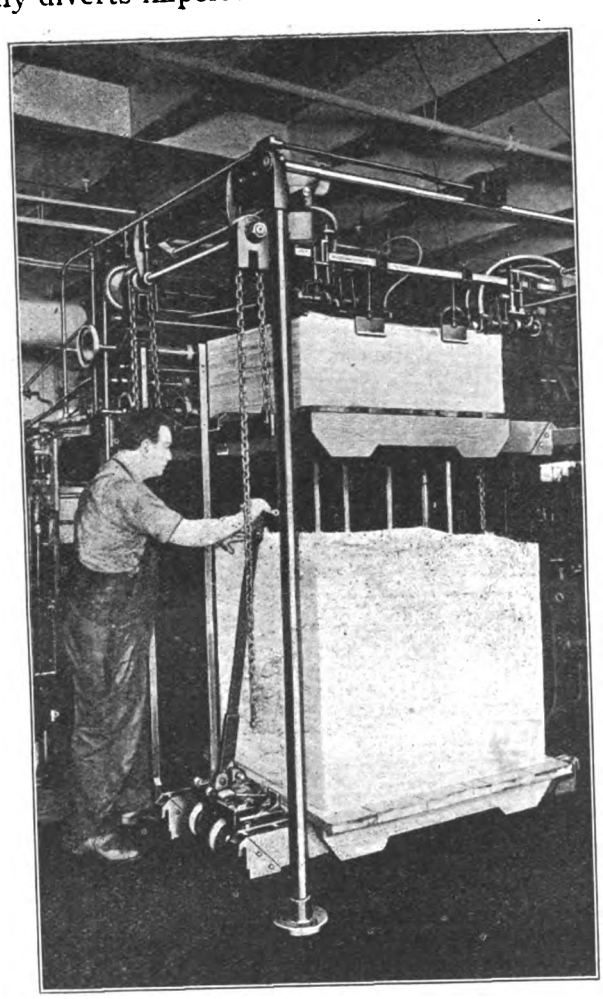
Continuous Advertising.

Digitized by Google



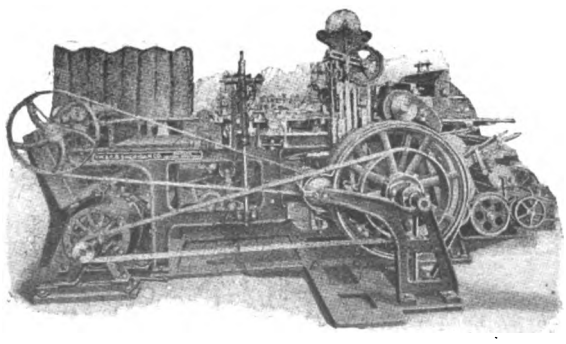
The Dexter Stitcher Feeder

gathers, covers and saddle-stitches in one operation at a speed of 6,000 to 12,000 per hour; rejects and automatically diverts imperfect books.



Dexter Suction Pile Reloading Feeder

is guaranteed to feed paper from 2½ point thick to cardboard not over 30 point, at the practical speed of the press, and to produce register equal to careful hand feeding.

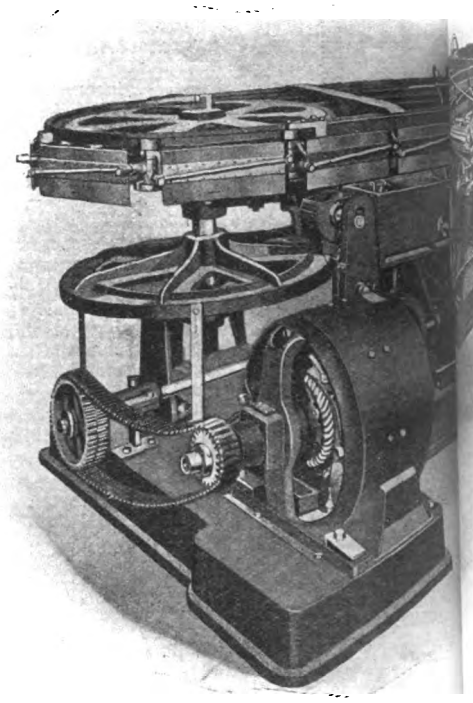


Sheridan Automatic Casemaker.

The only fully automatic casemaker in the world. Model illustrated produces 1,000 cases per hour. NEW STYLE 25" machine makes 2,000 cases per hour.

Enquire SHER

T.W.&C.B.SHERIDAN



The Sheridan Gathering, S

The above consists actually of three separate Coverer—which can be worked:

(1) in Combination for long runs of covered or cloth bound work,
(2) as a Gathering Machine only—for
(3) as a Gathering and Wire-stitching
(4) as a Covering Machine only.

Speed—4,000 magazines per hour. Also produ The number of signatures may be anything automatic from signature to finish. *The Ladie* the world, is gathered and flexibly bound on S

ENQUIRE SHERIDAN — ENQUIRE SHERIDAN — ENQUIRE SHERIDAN — ENQUIRE SHERIDAN

Enquire

SHE

T.W.&C.B.SHERIDAN CO

Sheridan Automatic Casemak Machines

Sheridan Gathering and Cover Machines

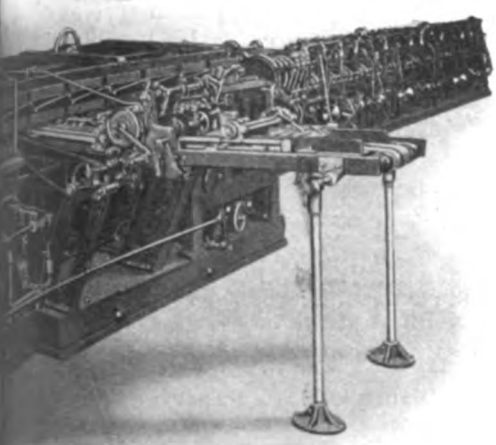
Sheridan Continuous-feed Embo ing Presses

And all kinds of Labour-Savi

ENQUIRE SHERIDAN — ENQUIRE SHERIDAN

Digitized by Google

TELEPHONE:
HOLBORN 634
DAN
TON GARDEN E.C.1



and Binding Combination.

-a Gatherer, a Side-stitcher, and a Binder and

edition binding, equally successful on paper

ls (2 up) for cloth binding at 7,800 per hour.
o thirty-five, and the operation is absolutely
urnal, reputedly the best produced journal in
ıbination Machines.

UIRE SHERIDAN — ENQUIRE SHERIDAN

TELEPHONE:
HOLBORN 634

IDAN

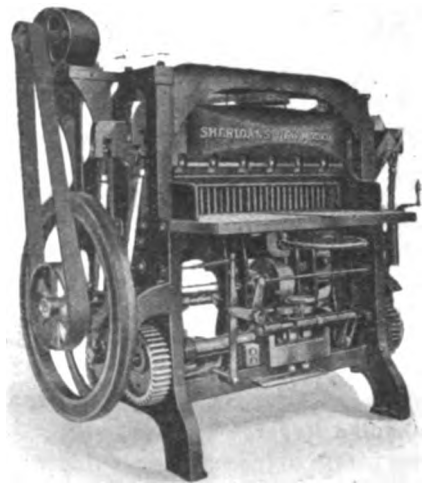
ATTON GARDEN E.C.1

ter Folders, Feeders & Feeder
itchers
gs:on Corrugating and Spiral
ube Machines
v Jersey Boxmaking & Labelling
lachines, etc.

Printing and Paper-working Trades.

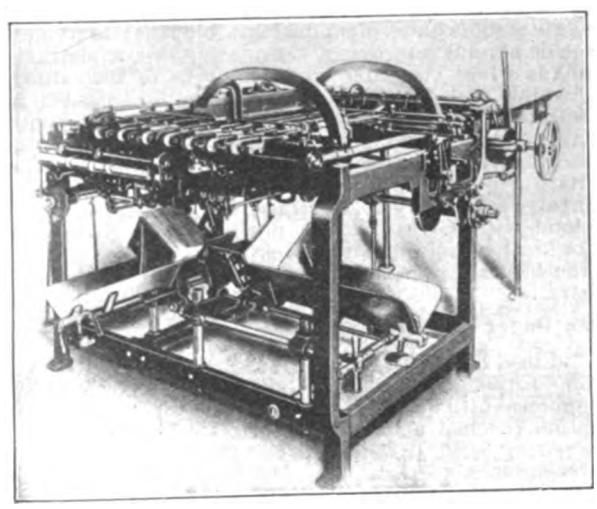
UIRE SHERIDAN ENQUIRE SHERIDAN

ENQUIRE SHERIDAN — ENQUIRE SHERIDAN



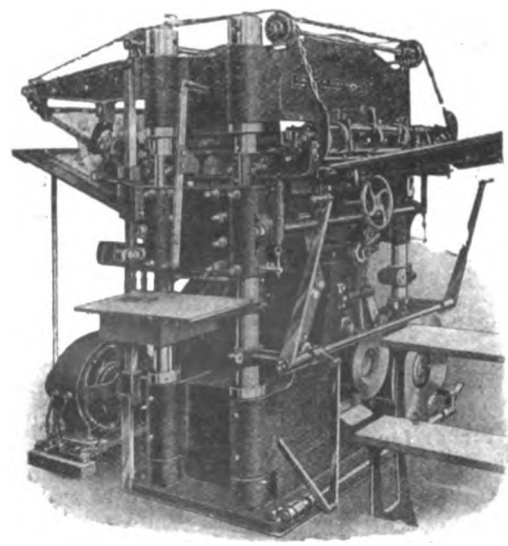
Sheridan New Model Cutter

will cut with absolute accuracy a pile of finest ledger paper and automatically vary the clamping power to suit the job. Speed—30 cuts per minute.



Dexter Book and Jobbing Folder

makes thirteen different standard folds, covering approximately, 98% of book and jobbing work ordinarily imposed. Speed—4,200 sheets per hour.



Sheridan Continuous-feed Embossing Press

is fed to grippers like a printing press, embosses and delivers automatically at a speed of 16 to 28 sheets per minute, according to size. Largest size 64"×44". Has pressure of about 500 tons, and perfect register is guaranteed.

Digitized by Google

Overseas Printers and their Paper Supplies.

STATISTICS SHOWING AVAILABLE SOURCES.

A comprehensive report on the financial, industrial and commercial conditions in Canada to June, 1923, has been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade. It has been compiled by Mr. F. W. Field, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto, and is accompanied by a supplementary report on Western Canada by Mr. L. B. Beale, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Vancouver.

Users of Canadian Paper.

The table below gives details of the exports of various grades of paper:—

	1922	1921
News-print	959,514 tons	709,241 tons
Wrapping (kraft) ...	18,277 „	6,847 „
Book paper	31,695 cwt.	33,507 cwt.
Bond and writing ...	12,228 „	23,698 „

Canadian exports of news-print and wrapping paper were ahead of the previous year's figures, news-print being 37 per cent. greater and wrapping paper 207 per cent. greater. Book paper and bond and writings were behind the figures of 1921, due to competition and decline in demand for these classes of paper, but the figures show betterment during the year and the demand is improving. For news-print Canada's best customer was the United States, which took 887,835 tons, followed by Australia with 33 393 tons and New Zealand with 12,020 tons. Book paper went principally to Australia and New Zealand, with Great Britain a poor third. Bond and writing paper also went chiefly to Australia and New Zealand with Great Britain not far behind. For kraft wrapping paper Great Britain took the largest share, followed by Japan and Australia.

Australian Paper Requirements.

Under the combined heading of paper and stationery the total arrivals into the Australian Commonwealth during the twelve months ended June reached a total value of £6,326,538, comparing with £4,841,063 in the preceding twelve months.

Among the individual countries of supply, Great Britain occupies the leading position, having sent to the Commonwealth during the twelve months paper and stationery to the value of £3,577,531, against £2,279,251 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Consignments from the other countries of supply were as follows, the figures in parenthesis denoting the value in the year ending June, 1922: Canada, £658,662 (£802,513); United States, £639,203 (£516,582); Japan, £25,691 (£16,863); other countries, £1,406,856 (£1,225,955). Germany's contribution amounted to £18,595, imports from that country being prohibited in the previous year.

The table given below shows the countries of origin and the comparative percentages in value of the imports of paper and stationery for the twelve-monthly periods ending June 1921-22 and 1922-23:—

Country	1921-22 Per cent.	1922-23 Per cent.
United Kingdom... ...	47	56·6
Canada	16·4	10·4
United States	10·6	10·1
Germany	—	·2
Japan	·3	·4
Other countries	25·3	22·2

Australian Market for Boards.

Imports under the heading of "millboard, greyboard, leatherboard, manilla board and woodboard" into the Australian Commonwealth during the fiscal year 1921-22 amounted to 2,138 tons (of the value of £107,944), as against 3,813 tons (£265,542) in the preceding twelve months.

Of this class of manufacture Sweden was the largest supplier with 776 tons (£36,440), although that country's consignments do not reach the 1,234 tons (£80,010) sent in the preceding year. The second position is occupied by the United States with 469 tons (£32,605), contrasted with 1,413 tons (£109,141) dispatched during 1920-21. The United Kingdom's contribution places her third on the list with 461 tons (£26,244), against 439 tons (£41,713) in the corresponding period of the previous year. The contributions, from the other principal countries, during 1921-22 were as follows, the preceding year's shipments being shown in parenthesis: Canada, 246 tons, £6,529 (542 tons, £22,987); Norway, 90 tons, £3,298 (132 tons, £8,386); Finland, 46 tons, £1,227 (31 tons, £1,176); Netherlands, 40 tons, £1,161 (8 tons, £873).

Strawboard Imports.

Under the heading of "strawboard, including corrugated strawboard," the imports were 1,160 tons of the value of £14,804, as compared with 3,071 tons, £67,771, in the preceding year. Shipments from the various countries were as follows, a very noticeable decrease being indicated in Japanese goods: Netherlands, 1,123 tons, £13,909 (978 tons, £22,296); Japan, 11 tons, £464 (2,025 tons, £43,589); United Kingdom, 10 tons, £241 48 tons, £1,378).

Cardboard and Pasteboard.

Cardboard and pasteboard imports reaching the Commonwealth during the twelve months ended June, 1922, represented 256 tons, of the value of £15,475, contrasted with 389 tons, £35,851, in the preceding year. The largest contributor was the United Kingdom with 125 tons, £7,965 (175 tons, £17,221), the shares of the other countries being: United States, 63 tons, £4,079 (121 tons, £12,240); Sweden, 48 tons, £2,503 (25 tons, £1,164); Norway, 17 tons, £728 (nil).

Coated Boards.

Imports under this heading represented 212 tons, £13,263, contrasted with 158 tons, £17,266 during the twelve months of 1920-21. The contribution of the United Kingdom stood at 90 tons, £7,233 (95 tons, £9,419), while the shipments of the other countries were: United States, 58 tons, £3,438 (30 tons, £5,027); Netherlands, 22 tons, £1,296 (nil); Sweden, 18 tons, £812 (30 tons, £2,650); Finland, 13 tons, £183 (nil); Norway, 11 tons, £296 (3 tons, £163).

Paper and Stationery in British Malaya.

Some useful light is thrown on the value of the paper and stationery market of British Malaya by the tables we are able to publish herewith showing imports of (1) paper and paperware and (2) stationery in 1913 and 1922.

The War has undoubtedly brought a change in the relative values supplied by the various exporting countries. The United Kingdom still holds a strong position, her exports of paper and paperware to British Malaya forming in 1913 and 1922 respectively 32 and 39 per cent. of Malaya's total imports and of stationery 66 and 43 per cent.

Austria-Hungary, previously a large exporter of paper and paperware, has dropped out altogether, her place amongst European countries having apparently been taken by Italy. Exports of both paper and paperware and of stationery from Japan have increased enormously, as also have those of the United States of America. Chinese export of paper and paperware has sunk to a comparatively negligible quantity, but exports of stationery from that country and from Hong Kong show a remarkable increase in value.

PAPER AND PAPERWARE.

	1913.	1922.
United Kingdom	£70,461	£79,163
Hong Kong...	52,789	45,690
India	3,787	2,755
Austria-Hungary	40,764	nil
Germany	5,360	1,261
Belgium	5,259	231
France	9	3,860
Italy	1,509	20,191
Netherlands	319	733
Norway	378	1,592
Sweden	832	2,904
China	46,198	3,894
Japan	2,416	17,491
U.S.A.	447	19,351
Other countries	2,276	1,654
Total	£232,814	£200,770

STATIONERY.

	1913.	1922.
United Kingdom	£68,181	£112,487
India	1,083	6,083
Hong Kong	1,624	25,605
Austria-Hungary	1,908	nil
Belgium	1,358	487
France	3,706	3,453
Germany	8,032	7,278
Italy	485	913
Netherlands	1,083	1,302
Sweden	4,130	2,812
China	2,106	33,205
Japan	2,234	39,425
U.S.A.	2,307	9,780
Netherlands East Indies...	30	4,185
Other countries	4,139	2,461
Total	£102,406	£249,476

South Africa's Paper.

Recent news from South Africa speaks of the progress being made with paper manufacture by the Premier Paper Mills, Klip River, Transvaal. The mills at present manufacture krafts and blue candle paper, for which purpose they have already imported several expert papermakers, who, with their wives and families and those directly dependent on the industry, number over 100 persons. At this early stage the wage bill already amounts to nearly £7,000 per annum. These figures will increase as the industry consolidates its position and branches into other forms of substance and related manufacture.

Recently it has laid down machinery and is training the necessary personnel for producing on a large scale drab sealing bags, and there is little doubt but that it will in the future supply all local needs in this accessory of its main paper product.

Paper for China—Opportunities for Foreign Manufacturers.

Reporting on the scope for foreign paper in China the Belgian Vice-Consul (M. Hondt) in Shanghai says every year the Custom House returns record a gradual increase in the paper imports. The chief cause of this is the publication of new native newspapers, classical books and the desire to advertise manifested in various branches of trade.

The principal varieties of paper imported are: Machine glazed cap, cap (calendered on one side, news-print (light weight), printing paper (calendered or not, coloured), cover and art paper, glazed and tissue paper, kraft and wrapping paper, and strawboard.

Papers in Demand.

Particulars of the papers in demand in China are given as follows:

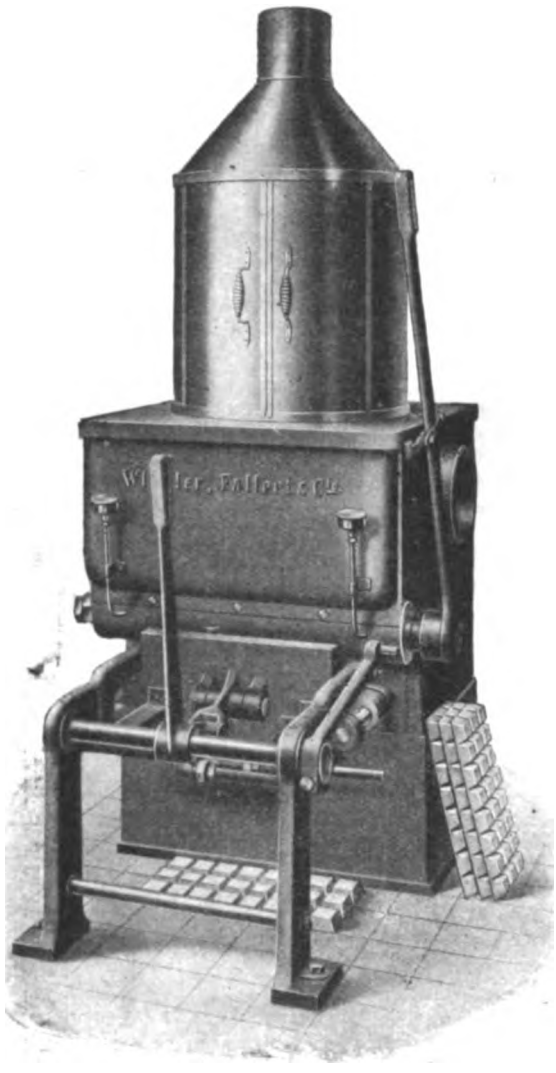
Machine Glazed Cap.—Employed for printing books and pamphlets, and resembling tissue paper. Many Chinese books and pamphlets are printed on two uncut leaves, the inner page being left blank. This paper is imported in sheets 25 ins. by 44 ins.; 500 sheets weighing 15½ lbs. The chief purveyors are Norway and Sweden, smaller quantities coming from Germany. These countries have altered their plant to manufacture Chinese paper, of which the sales have been good.

News-print (Light weight).—Employed by the Chinese press. It is also used for posters, prospectuses, printed matter, account books, etc. In silk merchants' shops it is utilised for wrapping; lining for tea chests and many other purposes. Dimensions of the sheets are 31 ins. by 43 ins., weight 37 lbs. per 500 sheets; and 31½ ins. by 43 ins., weighing 45 lbs. for the same number.

Printing Paper (White).—There are three grades, viz., glazed, 27 ins. by 40 ins., weight 60 lbs. per 500 sheets; and 31 ins. by 43 ins., 70 lbs. per 500; not glazed, 27 ins. by 40 ins., 60 lbs. Used for reviews, periodicals, and account books.

Other Varieties.—Coloured poster paper is also employed for prospectuses, etc. The paper is sometimes glazed on one side; most frequently not. It is very light. The most usual colours are red, yellow, violet, pink, orange and green. Dimensions 25 ins. by 37 ins.; weight 25 lbs. per 500 sheets.

Digitized by Google



The "Winkler" Automatic Ingot Caster

will substantially cut down your loss in dross and your bill for renovating metal.

The Metal is Drawn from Bottom of Pot, which is directly connected with the ingot moulds. Consequently only the clean metal is cast under the weight of the metal in the pot.

The Surface of the Metal is Kept in a Non-Oxidizing Atmosphere, which prevents the formation of dross.

No Unhealthy Fumes from the Metal, these being carried off through the flue.

Automatic Metal Mixing. When the metal flows into the moulds the air escapes through the metal in the pot, thereby acting as a natural stirrer.

"Surface Combustion" Gas Burners, giving uniform furnace temperature and minimum gas consumption. Radiant heating from refractory bed on which correct mixture of air and gas burns completely.

Write To-day for Prospectus.

SOLE AGENTS

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: "Winkolight, Fleet, London." Telephone: 3839 CENTRAL.

THE NEW

Miller High-Speed Automatic Cylinder Press

is attracting a great deal of attention.

Have YOU seen it?

THE LANSTON MONOTYPE CORPORATION, LIMITED,
of 43/44, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4,
will gladly arrange a demonstration.

Digitized by Google

World's Paper Trade.

Germany's total consumption of pulping timber in 1922, amounted, according to *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, to about 7.1 mill. cbm. as compared with 7.6 mill. in 1913. The production of mechanical wood pulp totalled 610,000 tons in 1922 as against 674,000 in 1913, and of cellulose 721,000 as against 839,000. Cellulose production has therefore decreased considerably.

The manufacture of paper was almost equal to that of 1913, viz., 1.58 mill. tons, as against 1.61 mill. tons. By reason of the greatly increased international demand for news-print, paper exports were greater than before the war, those of printing paper rising from 68,749 tons in 1913 to 148,202 tons in 1922. The export of notepaper also increased, whereas in other kinds of paper it diminished sensibly.

Sweden still occupies the first place as a cellulose exporting country, although Canada is now very close behind. Norway's exports in this article are not as great as formerly; Finland, on the other hand, has more than doubled her cellulose exports, which have almost reached the Norwegian figure, but in regard to mechanical wood pulp, the Norwegian exports are far ahead of the Finnish.

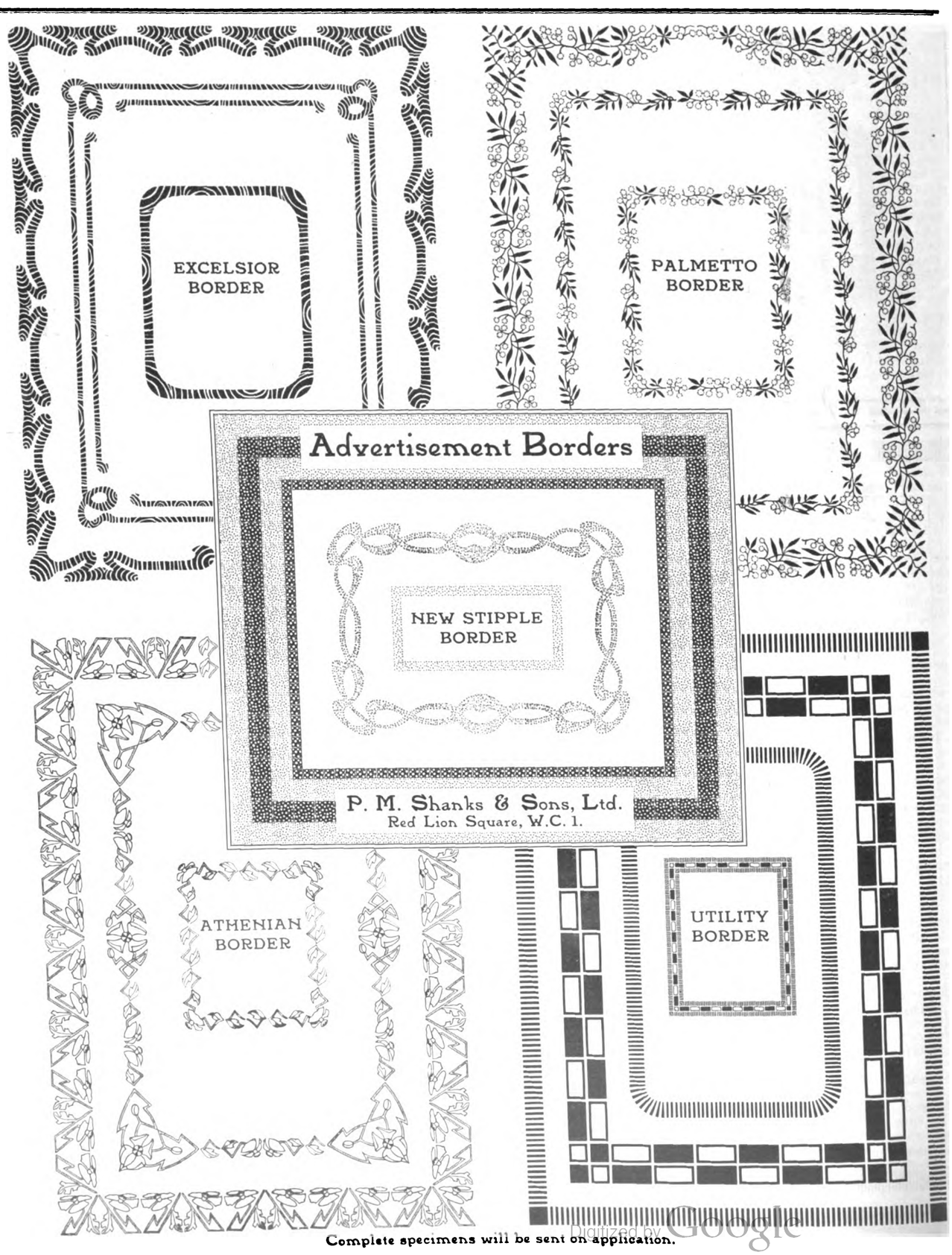
The production of paper pulp and paper has received an extraordinary impetus in Canada. The output of the pulping mills rose from 645,000 tons in 1914 to 1,275,000 tons in 1922, that of the cellulose works from 290,000 to 810,000 tons.

In 1922 Sweden exported 131,698 tons of news-print, as compared with 71,650 tons in 1913; Norway, 107,739 tons; Finland, 130,083 tons; and Canada, 1,022,627 tons, as against 297,260 tons in 1913. The production of news-print in Canada has increased in such dimensions that it threatens to reach the level of that of the United States,

Great Britain, France and the United States are the chief importing lands for wood pulp and paper. England gets her wood pulp from Norway, Sweden and Canada, and most of her cellulose from Sweden. British imports in 1922 totalled 574,497 tons of wood pulp, 365,927 tons of cellulose and 562,416 tons of paper and pasteboard.

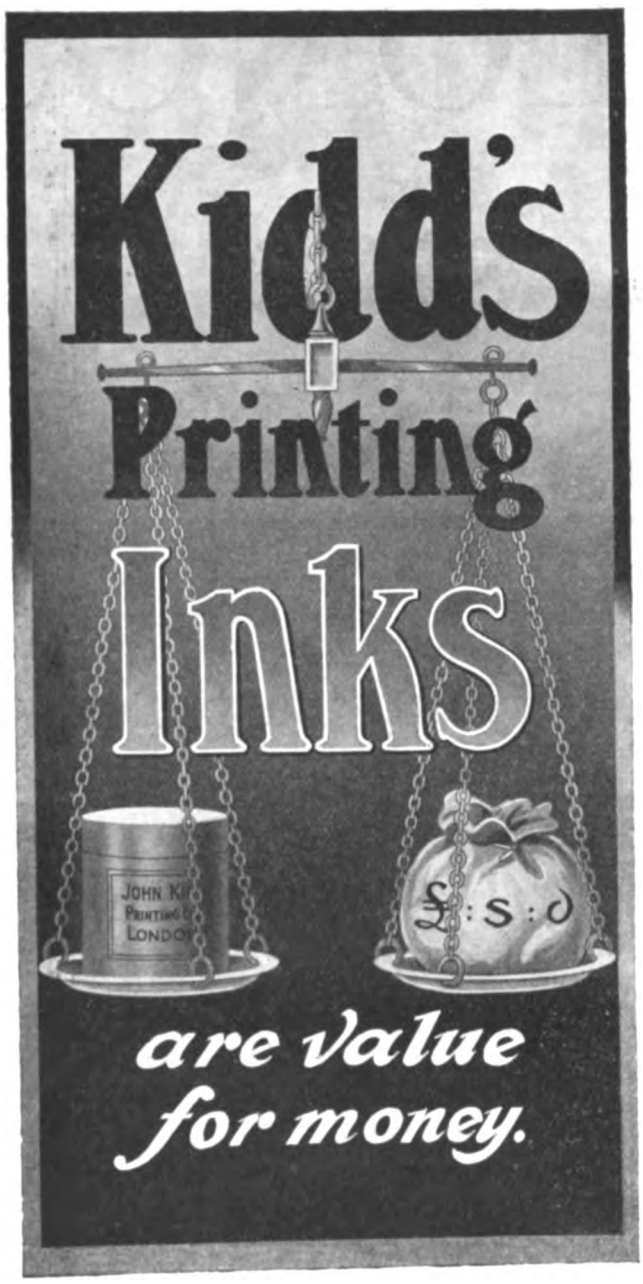
The French paper industry is rather more independent of foreign supplies, but imports of news-print have augmented considerably. France imported, in 1922, 176,388 tons of wood pulp, 214,247 tons of cellulose and 140,301 tons of paper and pasteboard, the respective 1913 figures being 259,803 tons, 205,516 tons and 24,361 tons.

The United States imports of wood pulp rose from 159,735 tons in 1913 to 195,562 tons in 1922, those of cellulose rose far more, viz., from 352,691 to 937,870 tons. Her wood pulp imports in 1922 came in the main from Canada, the cellulose imports to the extent of 45 per cent. from that country, 40 per cent. from Sweden, and the remainder from Norway and Finland. The paper imports of the United States consist chiefly of news-print; imports of the latter totalled 928,680 tons in 1922, as compared with 253,290 tons in 1913.—*Economic Review.*



Complete specimens will be sent on application.

Digitized by Google



Some Examples of Value in Black Inks.

"J.K." Black—A fine letterpress Ink suitable for the great majority of work in most printing offices. It prints half-tone blocks excellently, and is only 2/3 per pound.

"Triumph" Black—A fine black ink of better quality than "J.K." Black, of great covering power and intense blackness, suitable for high-grade work. Price 3/- per pound.

"Premier" Black " 2/6, and "Zenith" Black " 3/- are both fine black inks which dry quickly enough to prevent offset on art papers, and to save slip-sheeting and its cost.

Coloured Inks of every shade and tone at similar "value for money" prices, in letterpress, litho, offset litho, photogravure, etc.

Gold and Silver Inks which notable printers declare to be "the best."

Bronze Powders. Kidd's are the Sole British Agents for a reputable firm of manufacturers, and their prices do not fear comparison with any on the market.

Kidd's "Resilient" Rollers are made by the most modern methods, and their durability is unsurpassed.

PRINTERS' BLANKETS AND OTHER SUNDRIES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

JOHN KIDD & CO. LTD.

11, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Midland Branch: 40, Church Street, Birmingham.

Digitized by Google

DRY FLONGS

FOR

ALL CLASSES

OF

STEREOTYPING

"IDEAL" & "CLEARTYPE" For Hand-Cast News.

"WINKOLIGHT"—JNR., & "WINKOLIGHT"—SNR. For Autoplate.

"PHOTO-TONE" for Illustrations,

Magazines and all Fine Half-Tone Work.

"R.M.Q.D." (Ready Made Quick Drying.) ——— For General Jobbing Work.

ANY SIZE—ANY THICKNESS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., LTD.

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. Telegrams: WINKOLIGHT, FLEET, LONDON.

For the Foundry:

"IDEAL" and "CLEARTYPE" DRY FLONGS.
"PHOTO TONE" FINE ART FLONGS
"GOODEPTH" MOULDING FELTS.
"EVERWEAR" MOULDING RUBBERS.

For the Composing Room:

"AUTO-REGLAR" AND SAFETY FINGER FOR LINOTYPE. Also MATRIX RESHAPER.

For the Press Room:

"EVERWEAR" OIL&INK-PROOF PRESS RUBBERS.
"NIPPER" CUTTING BUFFERS.
"GRIPPER" PROPELLER RINGS.

For all Mechanical Depts.:

Selling Agents for
WINKLER, FALLERT et Cie, S.A. BERNE.

Digitized by Google

PRINTING INKS

MADE TO SUIT YOUR SPECIAL LOCAL CONDITIONS

WE have for many years specialised in the manufacture of inks to suit the varying climatical conditions obtaining in colonial and foreign countries, and this exceptional knowledge of local requirements enables us to supply you with inks that can be relied upon to work perfectly on **your** machines.

All inks are carefully tested before despatch and are specially packed to ensure perfect condition on arrival.

For whatever process printing ink may be required, we have the right inks, in the right colours, and of the right working qualities—**and at the right price.**

LETTERPRESS
LITHO
LITHO-OFFSET
TIN-PLATE
TRI-COLOUR
INTAGLIO
BOOKBINDING
ETC., ETC.

SAMPLES & SPECIMEN SHEETS SENT WILLINGLY ON REQUEST

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31-34, CURSITOR STREET - CHANCERY LANE, E.C.4

Agents :-

Australia—
Messrs. MIDDOWS BROS. & LINTON, Ltd.,
73, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
and 380/382, Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

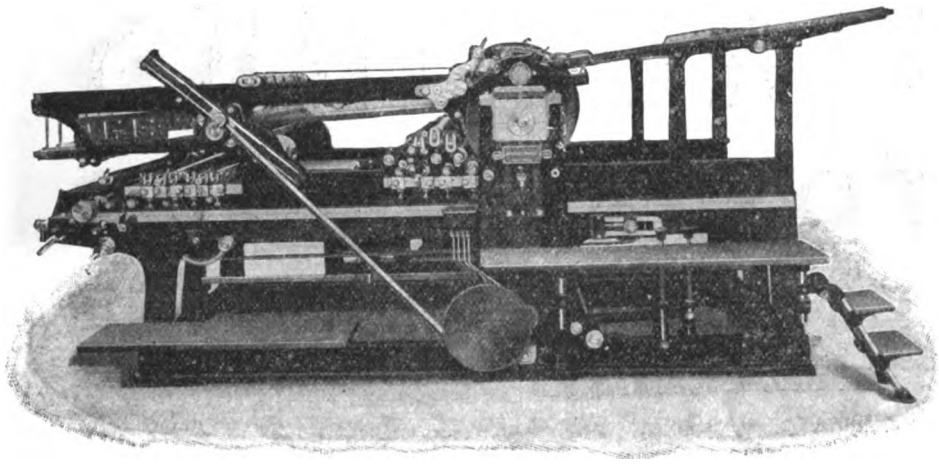
Burmah—
Messrs. GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Rangoon.

India—
Messrs. GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.,
Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.

New Zealand—
Messrs. NEILL CROPPER & CO.,
Ford Street, Auckland.

Digitized by Google

The Latest "K. & B."
Two-Revolution Single-Sided Press.



The
Last Word in Flat-Bed Presses

It contains improvements never previously embodied in this class of press, which produce an efficiency and smooth running ——— hitherto unapproached. ———

Can be seen running in London any time by appointment.

PRINTING TRADE EXPERTS pronounce it to be the **Finest Two-Revolution Press in the World.**

Further Particulars and Full Information on application to

S.A.P. Limited, 1, Gough Square, Fleet St., London, E.C.4.

HERBERT J. SALMON, Managing Director.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES

TYPE-HIGH MACHINES

Model 30	5 Wheels -	£4 0 0
Model 31,	6 Wheels -	4 10 0
Model 60,	6 Wheels -	3 10 0

Without Drop-Cyphers.

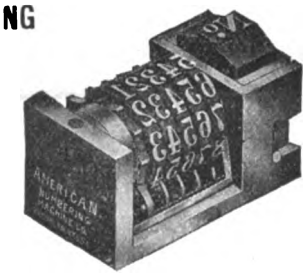


654321
Impression of Figures

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE

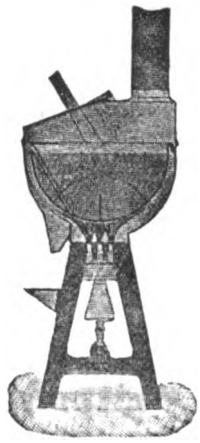
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0

Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0



Nº 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:



THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE

The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.

NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**

SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co LTD

VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

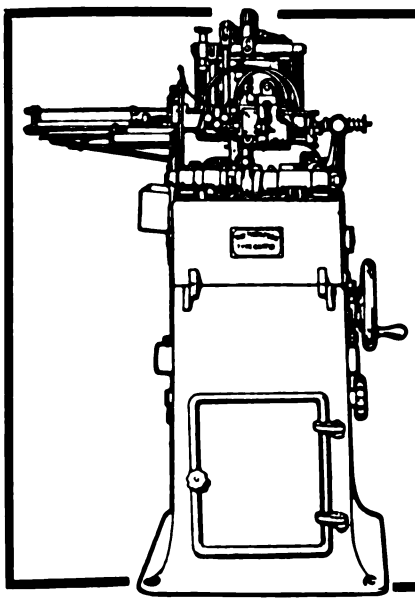
51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google



THE

THOMPSON TYPE, LEAD & RULE CASTER

Reliability of a typecaster consists of the high quality of its product at a cost low enough to make non-distribution economical.

Thompson quality is a standard of accuracy not surpassed even by typefounders.

Simple, complete and compact, using Linotype, Intertype and its own matrices interchangeably, the Thompson produces more type than any other typecaster on the market and equals the out-put of two of some other makes.

Type in all languages from 5 to 48 point, leads, slugs and rule 2 to 12 point, accurate in every detail, are produced on the Thompson Type, Lead and Rule Caster.

THOMPSON TYPE MACHINE CO. **223, W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.**

"THE BEST EQUIPPED PRINTING INK PLANT IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

THE

EMPIRE PRINTING INK CO., Ltd.

(Incorporating MASON & MASON, Ltd.)

Scientific
Printing Ink
Manufacturers

OUR MOTTO—PROGRESS.

Registered Offices:

6, TUDOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

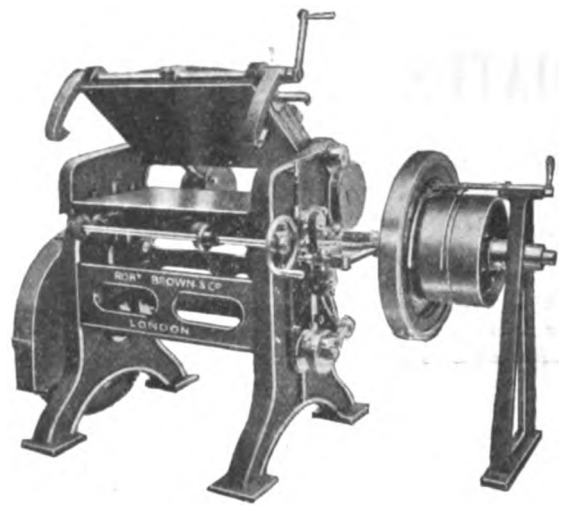
Telegraphic Address: Empinkos, Fleet, London.
Telephones: City 2296 — Central 5673.

We Specialise in PHOTOGRAVURE and INTAGLIO INKS.

Envelope Cutting & Label Machines

(Our Original Patent).

ADJUSTABLE BOTTOM PLATEN.



Platens 33 in. × 23 in. or 30 in. × 20 in.

THIS Machine is unequalled in the trade, well built, perfectly balanced, fitted with **Friction Clutch** and **Depth Gauge.** etc., the bottom platen remains stationary at the end of each cut, and gives the operator ample time to set cutter, the feed board is quickly removed for hand cuts and the machine, though powerful, is easy and simple to work and capable of the highest output.

SPECIALITIES:

Envelope Folding Machines, Envelope Gumming or Cementing Machines. Patent Automatic Self-inking and Self-wiping Colour Relief Stamping Presses, and Power Plain Stamping Presses, etc., etc

Alterations, Repairs and General Engineering Work Executed.

ROBT. BROWN & Co.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
119, OAKLEY STREET, LONDON, S.E.1.
Telephone: CENTRAL 13869

Zinc and Copper Process Plates

Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.

JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,

HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE

THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.

Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

Dense Black & Blue Black

NEWSPAPER INKS

GIVE NO TROUBLE

Being specially adapted for the Machines in use, whether Annands, Cossar, Foster, Goss, Hoe, Victory, or Wharfedale.

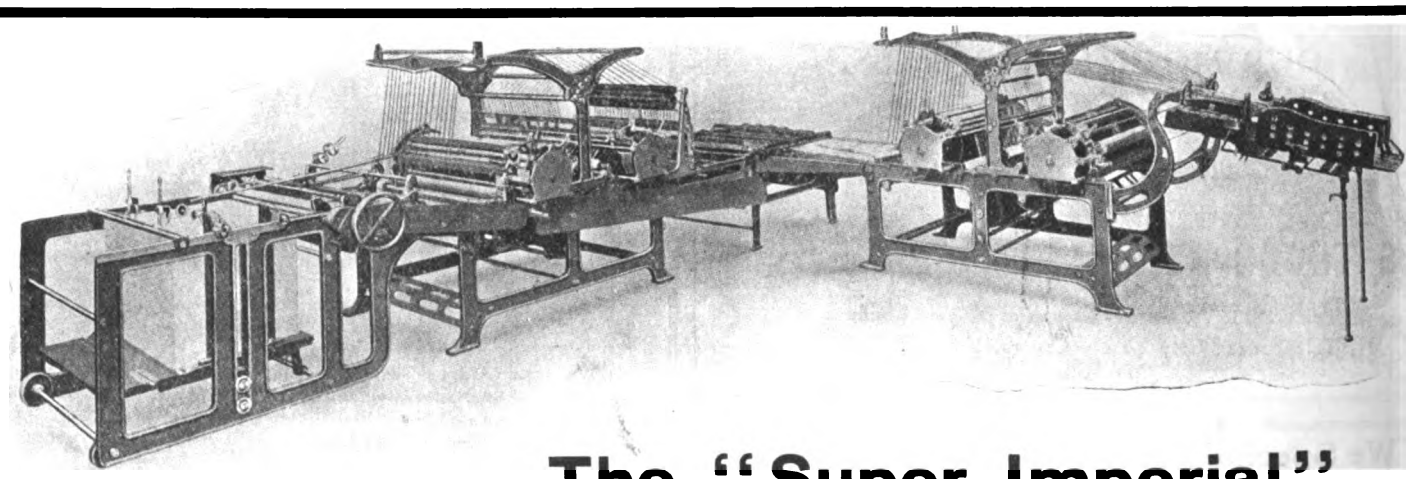
Their use on the Leading London & Provincial Papers is their recommendation.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.4.

'Phone: 211 Central.
Wire: "Palmink, Fleet, London."

S&P S&P



The "Super-Imperial"

Four-sider Disc Ruling Machine.

For Feint Lining only or Feint Lining and Striking 2, 3 or 4 Colours on both sides of Sheets, both ways, at one operation.

With Latest Model Ream Feeder attached, Patent Pile Feeder, or Patent Pile Suction Feeder, with Single or Duplicate Tables.

This Machine will rule both sides, both ways, at one operation, at the rate of 10 to 15 reams per hour, according to size of sheets.

Improved Patent Turn Table and Latest Style Layboy with Back and Side Joggers, included with machine. The "Bailey" Patent Rotary Perforator Attachment, and Shaw's Patent Sheet Cutter can be attached.

A large supply of Discs and Spaces and Disc Rods, and full compliment of Accessories supplied with each machine.

Two Horse Power only required to drive Machine and Feeder, either from Shaft or direct from separate motor. **One Drive** only necessary.

This Machine is very fast, and saves time and labour in handling paper. A very good class of work can be obtained.

We can add Patent Turn Table to our Single Sider Disc Machines and well-known Striker Pen Ruling Machines, for Feint Lining only or Feint Lining and Striking, on one side of the paper **both ways at one operation.**

For Hand Feeding only or with any of our different classes of Feeders attached. We can supply machines both for Hand Feeding and with Feeder combined.

JOHN SHAW & SONS, Ruling and Perforating Machine Works,

HONLEY, Nr. Huddersfield.

Cable & Telegraphic Address: "Ruling, Honley."
Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edition and Private.
Telephone: No. 22 Honley.

Digitized by Google

SOCIÉTÉ DES ANCIENS ETABLISSEMENTS.

MARINONI & VOIRIN, Réunis,

96, rue d'Assas—PARIS (VI.) France.

ROTARY PRESSES for:—
Newspaper, Job Work, Illustration, Colour Work.

STEREOTYPING MACHINES.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

OFFSET PRESSES
Single Colour, Two-Colour, Perfector.

TIN-PLATE ROTARY PRESSES.

VARNISHING MACHINES.

Telegraphic Address: "MARINOVOIR-PARIS." **Codes used { A.B.C. 5th Edition. Western Union.**

Sole British Agents:

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, Ltd., Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E.1.

Telephone: 3532 Hop. **Telegrams: "Franjicon, Boreh, London."**

SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co. Ltd.

Can now Supply

PRINTING INKS

OF

PRE-WAR QUALITY

AT

POST-WAR PRICES

RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET ST.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Radium

LETTERPRESS
BLACK

NOW 1/6 2/3

THE IDEAL INK
For the JOBBING PRINTER.

RADIUM prints clean and sharp on all kinds of papers. Pleasing shade and economical. Does not dry up on machine. Stocks can be handled rapidly Useful ink for every printer. . .

B. WINSTONE & SONS,
LIMITED,
100/101, SHOE LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Telegrams: Fulgency, Fleet, London.

BWS LTD

Digitized by Google

× × × ×

The Largest Manufacturers of Printers' Leads in the World.

TAYLOR & WATKINSON

Machine-Cast and Planed

Printers' Leads & Clumps,

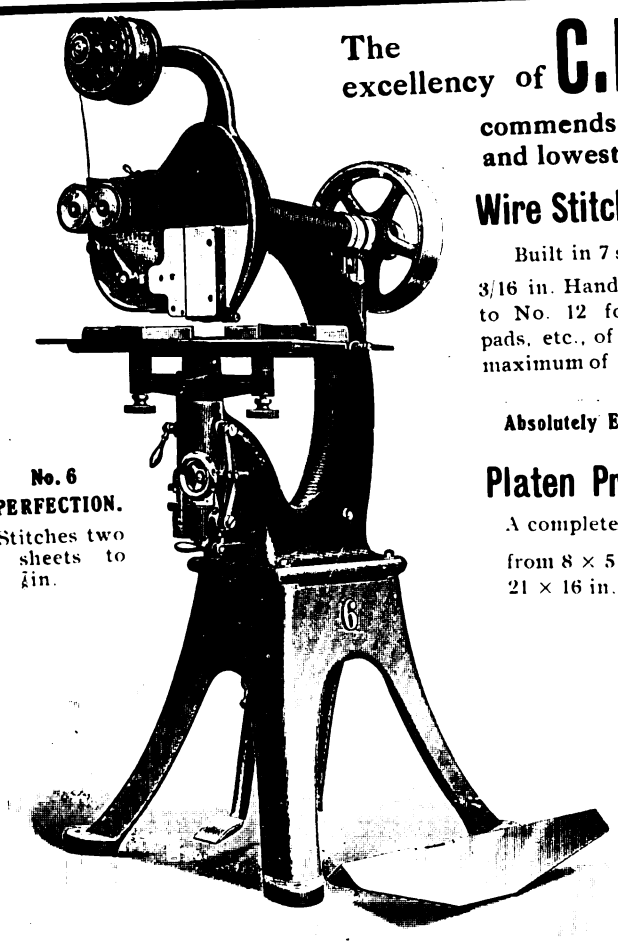
BELGRAVE FOUNDRY, BERKING AVENUE
YORK ROAD, LEEDS.

Telephone: 24,753. Cables: "Pica," Leeds, England. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

FOREIGN or COLONIAL ORDERS supplied direct or through any Merchant or Shipper.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

The excellency of **C.M.C. "Perfection" Machines** commends these to every progressive office, where maximum output and lowest maintenance costs make any appeal.



No. 6 PERFECTION. Stitches two sheets to ¼in.

Wire Stitching Machines

Built in 7 sizes from No. 1.

3/16 in. Hand Staple Machine, up to No. 12 for stitching books, pads, etc., of all thicknesses to a maximum of 1½ in. Belt or Electric Drive.

Absolutely Efficient and Reliable.

Platen Printing Presses

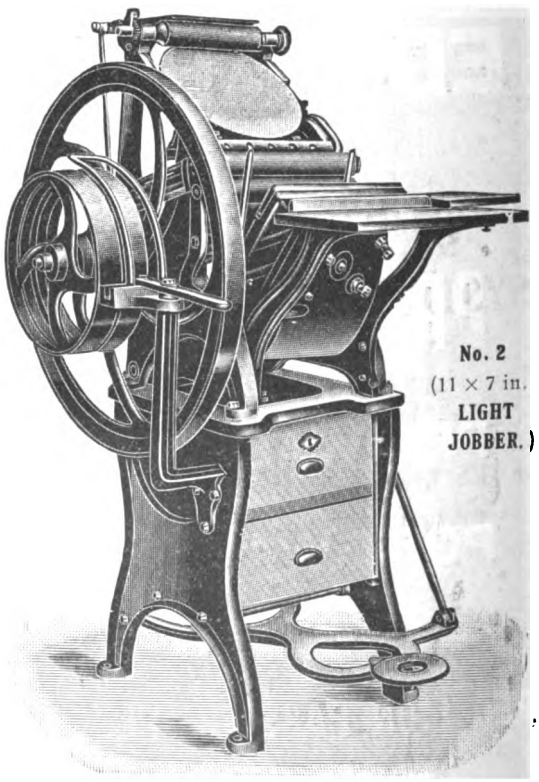
A complete range of six sizes, from 8 × 5 in. Light Jobbers to 21 × 16 in. Heavy Art Models.

CARDBOARD BOX STITCHING MACHINES,

GUILLOTINES,

PAGING and PERFORATING MACHINES, etc.

Shippers Supplied.



No. 2 (11 × 7 in. LIGHT JOBBER.)

A.B.C. 5th Edition, Code.

Caxton Machinery Co.

Cables & Telegrams: "Perforated," Glasgow.

74, YORK STREET, GLASGOW.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines.
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

COMMERCIAL INDEXES, "FILE" INDEXES, "SYSTEMS" INDEXES,
of Every Description.
MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL MACHINERY.

MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS can have their Indexes made **to their Own Standards** without delay.

EASON & SON, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Index Specialities.
DUBLIN,
Telegrams: "SEASON, DUBLIN."
Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:
GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,
8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*



This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets insure genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

GENERAL & COMMERCIAL PRINTING TO THE TRADE.
G. M. BATTLEY,
832/834, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.15, and 423, NORWOOD ROAD, S.E. 27.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE
APPRECIATED EVERYWHERE



CHRISTMAS CARDS
BIRTHDAY
EASTER-WEDDING
MOTHERS DAY CARDS
POSTCARDS
ZAG-ZAW PICTURE PUZZLES
CALENDARS
GIFT BOOKS
TOY BOOKS
PICTURES
PHOTOGRAVURES
ETCHINGS
OILETTES
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 76, GT. EASTERN ST.,
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338. E.C.2.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2



ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO, LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, - Limpsfield, Surrey.
President—C. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.
Treasurer—The Right Hon. C. W. BOWERMAN, J.P., M.P
Devoted exclusively to the use of Men and Women engaged in the Printing, Process Engraving, Bookbinding, Stationery, and Kindred Trades. Patients received from all parts of the Country.
A Subscription of Three Guineas annually by an Employer, Society or Workshop gives the right to nominate a Patient each year for a Three Weeks' residence at the Home on recovery from illness.
Penny-a-week Subscriptions from employees are earnestly solicited. Annual Subscribers (minimum 4/-), through a collector or direct to the Office, are entitled to a Three Weeks' stay at the Home entirely free. Wives of men in the trade are now admitted.
Paying Patients: £1 11s. 6d. per week.
DONATIONS TO THE
BUILDING FUND
WILL BE WELCOMED.
Indebtedness - £1,450
London Office: 3, CURSITOR ST., E.C.4. Tel.: Holborn 197. Secretary: S. J. WHITE

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

"THE DURABLE" ROLLER COMPOSITION

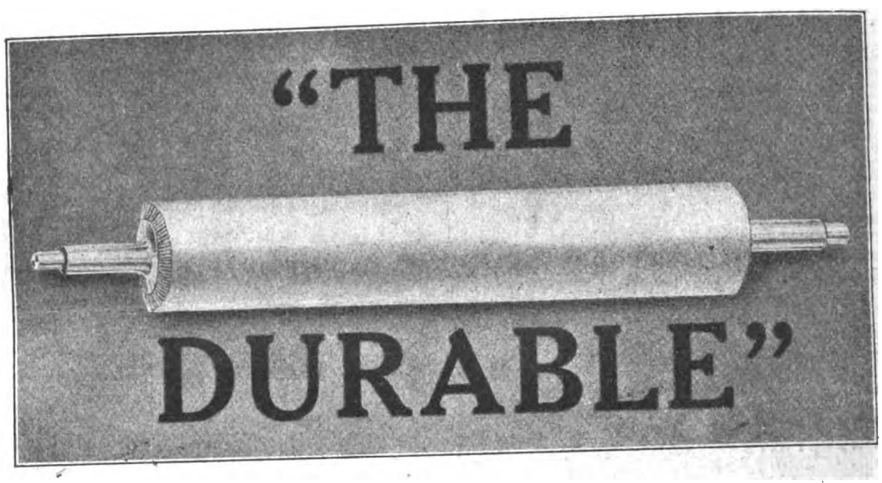
is known throughout the World wherever printing is carried on, and is used

FOR EVERY CLASS OF MACHINE
FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK
IN EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE

Easily remeltable by user.

Made in one quality only—THE BEST. Obtainable of all Importing Houses.

Our Booklet "The Right Hand of the Press," full of useful hints for working Rollers—the outcome of Fifty years' experience—will be sent post free on request.



ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. **Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.**

The Most Up-to-date Factory in the Kingdom

Established 1859.

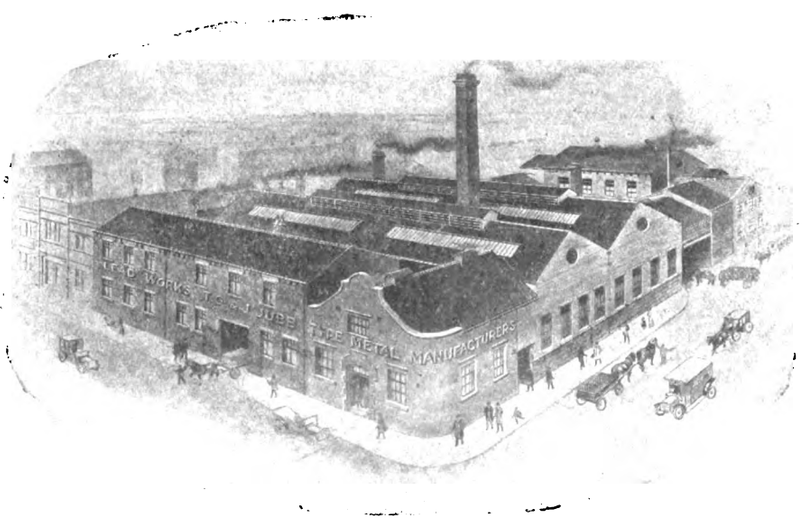
JUBB'S METALS.

Representative for Scotland:
Mr. WM. GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
EDINBURGH.

London Office:
63-64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

Telegraphic Address:
"Numeration."

Telephone:
5275 Central.



Stereo, Lino, Mono, Typo & Intertype Metal Manufacturers
Leads, Clumps, Furniture.

Address:
JACK LANE HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Telegraphic Address:
"Metals, Leeds."
Telephone: 25620.

South African Representatives:
EVELYN HADDON & CO., Ltd., 80, Bree St., Cape Town

Devoted Solely to the Manufacture of Type Metals.

Printed and Published by OBED STONEHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—December 6, 1923.

Digitized by Google

...ICAL ROOM
...ARY
...OF MICH.

DEC 26 1923

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

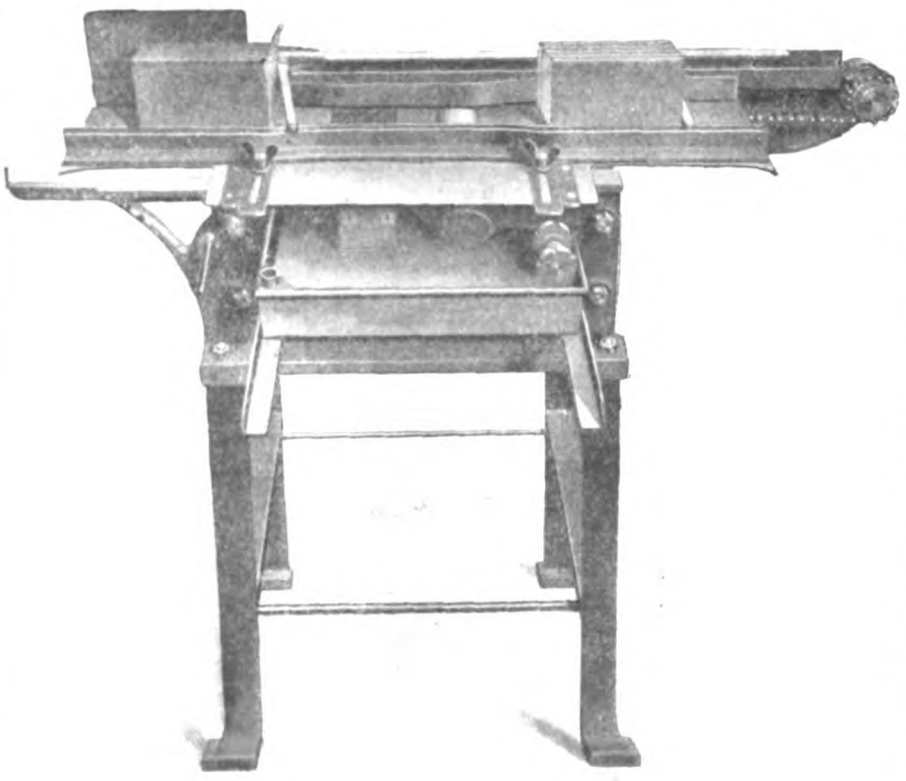
The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 24. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 13, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.

DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES

FOR THE BOOKBINDING, PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.



We represent the sole sale of :—

The Smyth Manufacturing Co.'s Book Sewing, Case-making, Casing-in and Trimming Machines.

The Seybold Co.'s Dayton Automatic Guillotines and Three-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

The Chambers Bros. Co.'s Quadruple Book Folding Machines and "King" Continuous Feeder.

The Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machine.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gathering, Wire Stitching, Auto Covering and Wireless Binding Machines.

The Brackett Stripping & Binding Machines.

The Murray Improved Section Bundler.

The Christensen Wire Stitcher Feeder.

Norwood Section Folding Machine.

Swart Co.'s G.R.S. Rapid Jobbing Folders.

All our Machines installed everywhere on an open trial basis.

Book Back Gluing Machine.

For Gluing the backs of books, magazines, diaries, note books, pads, tablets, and general stationery books, etc. It effects a great economy over hand labour, brushes and glue.

MANY INSTALLED.

1-3, BALDWIN'S PLACE, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: Holborn 2215. Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder

ALSO

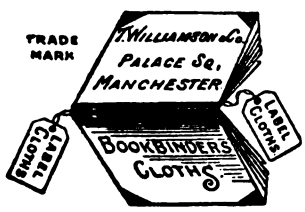
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265. Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"



Bookbinders' Cloths, Label Cloths, Rolls, Bookfold and Sheets, Mulls, Cambrics, Linen Buckrams, Blue Linings, Raw Lithographic Cloths, also Helio Cloths and True-to-Scale Calicoes, Moleskins, Twills, etc.

Samples Free on Application.

We have Large Stocks of PLAIN and EMBOSSED BOOK CLOTHS in 3 Qualities.

T. WILLIAMSON & CO., 6, 8 & 8a, PALACE SQUARE, and 7, POOL STREET, MANCHESTER;

30-31, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No.: CITY 4164. *Telegrams:* SWIFTNESS, MANCHESTER.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 24. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 13, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Variations in Estimating Operational Times.

Subject of Vital Importance Being Investigated by the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance.

The problem of the causes and the possible remedies for the wide variations commonly met with in printers' estimates was brought prominently before the Federation of Master Printers at the Cost Congress, held in London this year, and the printing industry would seem to have awakened to the gravity of the situation at present existing. In this connection the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance is rendering real service to the trade by the very vigorous way in which it is tackling the problem.

As we have previously indicated, the Alliance began its activities in this direction by holding group meetings at Brighton, Maidstone, Guildford, St. Albans and Southampton, making this variation the principal topic of discussion, and considering particularly that very important aspect of the subject "Variation in Estimating Operational Times." The Home Counties Alliance, it will be remembered, invited a number of printers to submit estimates for certain specific operations required in the production of various ordinary printing jobs. About sixty firms took part in the estimating, thirty of whom submitted estimates for *all* the operations included. An analysis of the results revealed remarkable variations, the difference between the highest and the lowest estimate being always 100 per cent. or more. For instance, in composition (including make-up, imposition and house corrections), the highest estimate gave 70 hours, whilst the lowest gave 30. For some other operations even greater variation was shown; thus, the highest figure for guillotining was 14 hours, against the lowest estimate of 1½ hours, and for banding booklets in 50's, one firm estimated 6¼ hours against another estimate of ½ an hour.

The Home Counties Alliance is, we understand, arranging to conduct more experiments in estimating, and, after further consideration, hopes to have some practical suggestions to offer to the trade with a view to remedying the present state of affairs. In the meantime, much interest attaches to an interim review of the position which was presented at the St. Albans meeting by Mr. William H. Sessions, managing director of the Ebor Press, York, and Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Advertising Consultants. From the December issue of the *Members' Circular* of the Federation of Master Printers, which contains Mr. Sessions' address, we are able to extract the following:—

The Eternal Triangle.

We shall never be able to wipe out the eternal triangle in the relations of men and women—can we prevent this triangle in the relation of printer and customer being an eternal one too?

It is worth trying . . . We lose grip with our customers through their annoyance at our wide variations in estimates. It is not just a question of the price itself, it is the uncertainty. The loss of prestige caused by our estimate variation is a real loss of cash value to the trade, and again I assert it would be beneficial alike to customer and to printer to have it removed.

The two Federation tests mentioned at the Annual Conference showed variations of 120 per cent. and 213 per cent. respectively. The highest variation brought to light by the Home Counties Alliance is that for 500 double-crown posters, in which the variation between the lowest and the highest is 184 per cent.—the lowest is on 5,000 programmes, in which the variation is only 74 per cent. The average variation between the lowest and the highest on the eight items is 122 per cent.

You would perhaps notice I said *only* 74 per cent. but let me use my yard stick simile: What would you say of fifty tailors measuring up cloth with yard sticks varying twenty-six inches, one using a yard stick of twenty-three inches and another one of forty-nine inches?

Have you noticed, too, in the tables of your test how the quotations from the same firm jump about in relation to their fellows? The printer who is the highest for 100 posters is the lowest but four for programmes. This is shown, too, by adding together the total of the eight prices of each firm who quoted throughout; the difference between the lowest and the highest totals is 35 per cent. better than the average variation shown by the single items.

Lack of Standards—the Difficulty.

Thus it is a lack of standards in our estimating that is the difficulty and not so much higher or lower standards in different offices. Indeed, do we not all see this in our daily business round—on one quotation we are hopelessly out on the next we are in, and it is the other fellow who is badly out.

It is therefore clear, clearer even than at the Cost Conference, that the chief cause of estimate variation is the difference of opinion on operation times. It is no use patching up the house in other directions, so long as it is built on these shifting sands.

When I had added up the totals of the eight estimates, I charted them out to see if there were any conclusions to be drawn. I rather expected I should find different "schools of thought" on estimating times. A group who thought in low terms of times, a middle group and a high group, for example.

I was startled at the result. Leave out one at the beginning and three at the end and the rest move up at such regular intervals that for all practical purposes I might have taken a straight line and dotted a printer along at regular intervals. You will notice I have, indeed, drawn a diagonal line across the chart to illustrate this; and, although it is a very thin line, only two dots miss it, and then ever so slightly. I have never seen so regular a chart, regular alas, however, in its variation! One is almost tempted to say after looking at such a chart that the only thing "standard" about printers' estimates is that no two are alike . . .

I showed the chart to a man, and was interested in his first remark: "Do you know you get the same sort of result in a bazaar guessing competition, a few wide of the mark at each end, and a steady variation in between, whereas you would imagine half the people would be clustered round the actual weight, and the other half spread about at each end?"

Now I have been driven to the same conclusion—that estimating for printing is a guessing game and not an exact science.

I am looking at facts as they are and trying to find the truth, and it comes to this—the results of the hours of labour and careful work we put into our estimating have the same results as those of a guessing competition.

Can we avoid this and place our estimating on a surer, more accurate footing?

The Remedy.

I suggest we can, and that the way to do it is the way the printers of the United States and Canada have done it. This is by collecting together from those printers who use the Costing System, and therefore have accurate records, the actual time taken on various kinds of work. When enough times to give us a fair test have come in for work of the same kind, then after careful scrutiny to throw out any records that are clearly errors, to average the remaining times. In this way we shall have found a proper basis for estimating, founded not on opinion as our present estimates too often are, but on actual times taken.

The jobs which pass through each printing office are so very varied that the task of compiling accurate records is not only laborious for the individual firm, but because of this variety would be a matter of slow growth, taking many years to compile

Digitized by Google

Economise by Installing

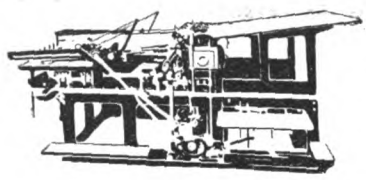
The Miehle

WHEN next you are in the market for letterpress printing machinery, fully consider the Miehle.

It may be a long time before you are again in a position to bring your press equipment up to date.

And when considering the Miehle, make a special note of the rapidity with which any job can be made ready for printing. In some cases this feature alone makes the Miehle worth two ordinary presses in actual production, but it does not cost the price of two.

Let us tell you how to economise by installing a Miehle.



LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 9 KINGSWAY, LONDON.

MANCHESTER: 4 Cannon Street.
BRISTOL: 51 Broad Street.
GLASGOW: 197 Howard Street.
DUBLIN: 15 Sackville Place

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

and even then being very incomplete. This compilation would be very much better done by a Central Office, for the number of firms in the printing trade would tend to counterbalance the variety of the jobs.

Perhaps my meaning will be clearer if I suggest a job done only once a year by each printer in the country. The individual printer would have to wait ten years to obtain a decent average; and, even then, his average would only be based on ten results. On the other hand, a Central Office, getting a record from each of 4,000 printers, would in one year be able to issue an average based not on ten records but on 4,000.

In our case there will be this great advantage, that we shall be able to check over our results with those of America; and, between the two tests, we should be able to produce most valuable figures which, because they will be so well founded, will undoubtedly be accepted by the printers of this country as figures which can be trusted.

Composition Problems.

There is one point, and a very serious point, which would require further thought and investigation, namely, that of composition. Anyone who is familiar with what has been done in America will see that but little help is given us regarding this, the most difficult portion of estimating, and those who are not familiar with the American work would see the same omission in its English counterpart—my firm's "Estimator."

Of course, the very varied operation of type-setting is a most difficult one to standardise. Let us see where we are, however, by putting the problem in its simplest form. In its simplest form, what is composition? It is putting a certain number of pieces of metal or wood into a certain given space. I have calculated the number of pieces of metal or wood in the poster you had sent round and divided them by the time estimated for the composition, making a level deduction for locking up and house corrections which are included in the times sent round.

What is the result?

One printer says a compositor will pick up 4½ pieces of metal per minute.
Six say 5 per minute.
Four say 6 per minute.
Twelve say 6½ per minute.
Five say 7½ per minute.
One says 8 per minute.
Eleven says 8½ per minute.
Four say 9 per minute.
Four say 10 per minute.
Three say 12 per minute.

You can make your choice, therefore, anywhere between 4½ or 12 pieces of metal picked up per minute. But which is it really? Is not that the sort of fact we want to know? I do not mean that it would help our estimators in the rush of daily work to know a raw fact like this any more than it would have helped us at our lunch to-day to have brought in a live sheep. Nevertheless, as the live sheep is the first step towards our cooked meat, so we must study or detail someone to study the basic facts of composition, in order to build from these a sounder basis for estimating composition than our present methods.

I hope to see the day when the estimator for composition will use scale rules like the engineering draughtsman. Measure size,

BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

PRINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.

THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

ST. ANN'S WORKS, HERNE HILL, LONDON, S.E.24.

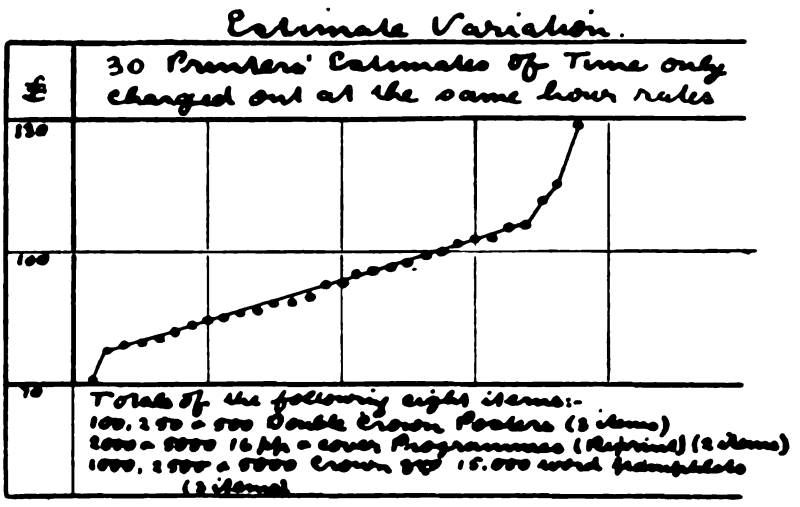
Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON." *Telephone:* BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

Digitized by Google

set your area scale, set your type grade scale, and there you are. I made an experimental one the other day to see if it was possible and what facts would have to be collected. The idea is possible, the theory is sound, but in practical accuracy, well, the answer is in the negative—at present.

But that is not to say this will always be so; personally, I believe the problem of more accurate estimating in the composing room is a problem capable of solution. It would therefore be a thousand pities—it would, indeed, be a disaster to our trade—if the interest which has been aroused all over the country on this subject of Estimate Variation were allowed to wane without anything being done. We must, indeed, not allow the subject to drop until we have found some remedy, and found some practical way of putting the remedy into practice, until the remedy put into practice has become a habit with the estimators of the country.

This is no light task; but, like most other great improvements—either for the welfare of a people or of an industry—hard, steady, persistent work tells its tale, until finally by the faith and endurance of a few, the many are converted to their side, and so what is only the ideal of a few spreads and becomes the settled habit of an industry



News-print, Book & Coating Paper.

Destination of U.S. Exports.

Exports of news-print paper from the United States in the month of September reached a total of 2,388,067 lbs., of the value of $112,953. Book paper (not coated) was sent abroad to the extent of $2,010,098 lbs. ($237,487). Coated paper exports were 153,382 lbs. ($24,608).

With regard to the markets supplied, in the case of news-print, the chief one Cuba, which absorbed 1,366,168 lbs. ($68,461). followed by the Philippine Islands 379,235 lbs. ($15,581), Mexico 161,499 lbs. ($6,810), Canada 99,433 lbs. ($8,618), Japan 98,538 lbs. ($6,214). For the rest the outstanding markets were situated in South America, although a substantial quantity was sent to Jamaica and other British West Indies.

Cuba was also the principal outlet for book paper (not coated) taking 484,245 lbs. ($48,408). Other principal markets were: Philippine Islands 315,264 lbs. ($23,993), Japan 304,967 lbs. ($36,342), Canada 159,652 lbs. ($18,233), China 120,005 lbs. ($11,877), Australia 113,831 lbs. ($21,025).

With regard to surface coated paper, Canada was the largest consumer, taking 99,842 lbs. ($16,500). Australia comes second with 18,236 lbs. ($2,532) and Cuba third, 16,046 lbs. ($2,367).

Paper Boxes.

Export figures for 1922 show that during the year 4,683 tons of manufactured paper boxes and cartons were shipped to foreign ports from the United States. The total production of box-board in 1922 was 1,571,036 tons, and the total production of all boards was 2,153,835 tons. The total exports of manufactured boxes and cartons was 30 per cent. of the box-board production and 22 per cent. of the total production of all boards.

Canada was by far the largest market for United States paper boxes, with Cuba next in importance. England, Trinidad and Tabago, and Mexico were also large consumers.

ESTABLISHED 1874
Every Die Sinker in our employ served his apprenticeship with the firm
G·H MADDIN & CO Ltd
Engravers & Die Sinkers
Cameo Printing Dies & Embossing Blocks
10 & 11 MIDDLE ST. ALDERSGATE ST. LONDON, E.C.1

Gold Inks
(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.
31/34, GUNSITOR STREET,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:
AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland. 2

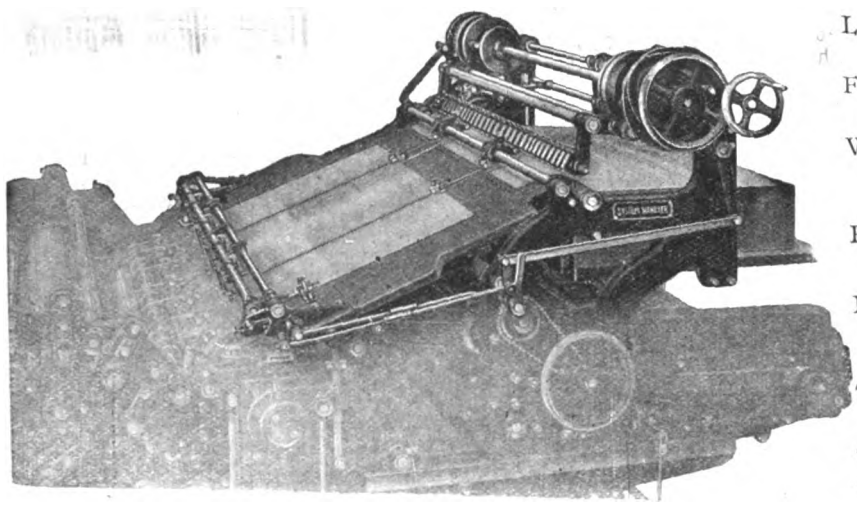
HENRY GIBBS & SON,
29 St. Bride St.,
LONDON, E.C.4.
Works: MITCHAM & BERMONDSEY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bookbinding Leather
VELLUM
AND
PARCHMENT.
Telegrams:—EXTEMPORE, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" Automatic Feeder

will increase the productive capacity of your Printing Machine, 25 to 50 per cent. above that of hand feeding, with better register. When feeding large sheets of very thin paper the output percentage is even higher.

SWISS MANUFACTURE



SEPARATION of sheets by suction and blast.

Length of printing machine is not increased and access not impaired.

Feeds to register any stock from tissue to board.

Works in unison with the machine, and at any speed up to the maximum guaranteed by the press makers.

Rapid change of jobs, and therefore suitable for short runs.

No tapes or friction wheels, and therefore no marring of colours or setting-off when working colours or backing up.

The blast of air frees the sheet from dust and fluff before it is fed.

Adaptable to any type and size of sheet fed press; if desired, with a Stacking Arrangement.

Write to day for Prospectus to the Sole Agents—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839.

Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London

F. C. & S. H. JONES

Book Cloth Manufacturers.

PLAIN AND EMBOSSED
ART FABRICS, ETC.

Samples and Prices on Application.

Office and Stockrooms:

3, Finsbury Square,

LONDON, E.C.2.

'Phone: CLERKENWELL 4050.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND
COLOURED LETTERPRESS,
LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:
CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

IT is rumoured that arrangements are being completed for the control of the *Morning Post* to pass from Lady Bathurst to a central Conservative group, of whom Mr. F. S. Jackson, the chairman of the Unionist party, and Mr. Rupert Beckett and Lord Wittenham (Lord Faber) are the chief figures. Mr. Rupert Beckett is the chairman of directors of the *Yorkshire Post*.

AFTER December 31st the contract for printing Great Britain's postage stamps passes to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

VERY considerable damage was done last week by a fire at the printing works of Mr. Edward Appleby, Prince Regent-street, Stockton. The centre of the fire was in the upper half of the building, where were stored large quantities of stationery and other material. The ground floor, in which was much valuable printing machinery, was saved.

FIRE almost destroyed the printing and jobbing departments of the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* weekly newspaper, at Lincoln on Thursday night.

FIRE broke out on Thursday afternoon on the ground floor of the premises of Messrs. Grant, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street. Some damage was done to stores of stationery and office equipment, but the outbreak was soon extinguished.

DURING the dinner hour on Saturday £50 was stolen from a private office at the printing works of Messrs. Jennings and Sons, Redhill.

MR. CHARLES SHERIDAN JONES, journalist, was granted, in the King's Bench Division, on Thursday, £200 damages, with costs, against Mr. E. W. Donallon, of Kingsway, W.C., for wrongful dismissal from the editorship of the *National Champion*.

AT Old-street Police Court, on Thursday, John Charles Alexander Barrowman, a printer employed at the works of the Bank of England, was charged with stealing and receiving from the works at Old-street a quantity of numbering machines valued at £30, the property of his employers, the Bank of England. A remand was ordered.

MR. G. V. GILBERT, who has been assistant works manager of the Mayflower printing works, Lambhay-hill, Plymouth, for the past four years, and who is now severing his connection with the firm, was on Wednesday presented by the employees in the office and works and the staff and overseers at West Hoe with a gold watch.

TO THE *Natsopa Journal* Mr. George A. Isaacs contributes an article vigorously protesting against remarks apropos of high wages in the printing trade made by Sir William E. Berry in his speech as president at the Printers' Pension Corporation Festival.

MR. JAMES SMITH MACDONALD, editor of the *Farmer and Stockbreeder*, and until a few months ago agricultural correspondent of the *Morning Post*, died at Wimbledon on Sunday, aged 50.

MISS HELEN MARION BURNSIDE, author of thousands of verses on Christmas cards, as well as of many songs set to music, has died, age 82. She began her career as an artist, and was art editor at Raphael Tuck's for some years.

THE late Dr. Edmund Knowles Muspratt, LL.D., F.C.S., F.I.C., J.P., of Seaforth, Liverpool, lately president of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., and chairman of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, Ltd, who died on September 1st, aged 90; left estate valued for probate at the gross value of £438,466, with net personalty £430,744.

THE late Mr. Charles Henry Seers, of 7, Dunsford-place, Bath, retired printer, left £6,143.

A LARGELY attended service was held at St. Dunstan's on the second anniversary of the death of Sir Arthur Pearson, the founder.

STEREOTYPERS' OVERSEERS' INFORMAL DINNER.—The annual informal dinner of the Stereotypers, Electrotypers' Managers and Overseers' Association will be held at "Ye Olde London Restaurant," Ludgate-hill, on February 4th next. Members present at last year's gathering will have pleasant memories of spending a very enjoyable evening, and to judge from the arrangements being made for the forthcoming event, there appears every prospect of repeating those experiences. Musical members of the association willing to have their names included on the programme are asked to communicate with the secretary, Mr. W. Bullett.

THE various departments of the *Yorkshire Post* and the *Yorkshire Evening Post* have contributed a sum of £66 13s. 6d. to the winter poor children's boot fund of those papers. Included in the subscription are £5 15s. 6d. from the composing room staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, £5 15s. 6d. from the composing room staff of the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, and smaller subscriptions from the machine room and stereotyping staffs of both papers.

THE fourth annual dinner of the *Daily News* and *Star* Overseers' Guild was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday night, Mr. E. Stewart, chairman of the Guild, presiding. Amongst the guests were Mr. B. F. Crosfield and Mr. Wilson Pope, directors; Mr. H. Murch, staff superintendent and Mr. T. G. Curtis, general manager.

MR. F. ST. GEORGE GRATWICKE, of the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, gave an address to the members of the Exeter Rotary Club last week, on "The Press, Its Progress, Power and Responsibility."

PAPERMAKING LECTURE.—Through the enterprise of the chief of the University Press (Mr. W. Lewis), a series of lectures to printers are being given at the Cambridge and County School of Arts, Crafts and Technology, and by permission of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. Mr. F. Heckford gave one of his interesting lectures there on November 29th. There was a good attendance, and the audience were very interested in the discourse. Mr. Heckford gave a demonstration of making white and coloured paper by hand, and an instructive discussion took place on leading questions put by Mr. Lewis and others. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer.

WITH the *L.S.P. Record*, the London School of Printing carries on the practice, initiated at St. Bride School, of producing a well printed and interesting monthly school magazine.

ONE Frenchman, two Czechs and two Russians have been arrested in an outer suburb of Vienna, where they had established in a villa a complete plant for forging paper money, including British "bank" notes of all values up to £100 each. Of such bogus money the police have seized British notes alone to the face value of £500,000.

ON charges of high treason, arising out of their articles in opposition to Angora's proposals with regard to the Khalifate, the editors of three leading anti-Government newspapers in Constantinople have been arrested and their journals suppressed.

Trade Union Matters.

"NATSOPA" ballot results have now been published, and the list of officers and delegates for 1924 is complete. Mr. G. A. Isaacs as general secretary and Mr. J. Keep as general organiser have both been re elected unopposed, whilst Mr. G. T. Bevan retains the presidency by a very big majority over two other nominees, Messrs. L. Smith and J. Dalziel.

T.A. AND VERTICAL PRESS WORKING.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association have been informed by Mr A. E. Holmes that the Executive of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation have considered the question of the manning of a vertical press in London, and have confirmed a previous decision that the present size and type of machine should be controlled by members of the Platen Machine Minders' Society. Mr. Holmes added that as the Platen Machine Minders' and the Machine Managers' Societies have no branches outside of London, the decision will not affect any T.A. arrangements for the working of such presses in the Provinces.

LABOURER AND TYPE PACKING.—The Executive Council of the Typographical Association, in response to an inquiry from the secretary of the Beccles Branch as to whether a labourer in a local printing office could be allowed to drop formes and pack up type, have announced that such work must not be performed by labourers.

IRISH EMPLOYERS AND WAGE REDUCTIONS.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Typographical Association a request was considered from the Irish Master Printers' Association for an early meeting of the Irish Joint Labour Committee to consider a reduction in wages of members of the T.A. in Ireland, and it was suggested that "the T.A. Labour Panel should be augmented to allow of negotiations with a body able to speak authoritatively on behalf of the men affected." The Council decided to make arrangements for a conference.

THE bookbinding firm of Messrs. Charles Forward and Son, Ltd., of 25-27, Sayer-street, London, S.E.17, are presenting some of their friends with a neat pocket diary and engagement book. Attractively bound in leather, this serves as reminder both of the firm and of its workmanship.

G. WELLS & CO. Ltd.,
PRINTERS' & PUBLISHERS'
ESTD. 1840. BINDERS. Phone CENTRAL 716.
LOOSE LEAF
BINDING ..a.. Speciality.
Send us your enquiries for
LOOSE LEAF
CATALOGUE COVERS.
11, BREAD STREET HILL, E.C. 4,
and 42, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E. 1.

The Printing Art.
An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Business Men who Buy Printing and for the Printer who Sells It.
Read Robert Buxton's Department, "Selling by the Printed Word," every month.
PUBLISHED BY
The UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., U.S.A.
Representative for Great Britain:
S. H. BENSON, Ltd., Kingsway Hall, London, W.C. 2
Subscription: 30/- per year, post free.

Digitized by Google

Printers' Managers and Overseers

(PARENT) ASSOCIATION.

Year Reviewed and Officers Elected.

Last week's gathering of the Printers' Managers and Overseers (Parent) Association was the annual meeting, and a good attendance of members assembled for an important evening's business, Mr. S. M. Bateman being in the chair.

The following five gentlemen were elected members of the Association:—Mr. V. L. Earnshaw (Messrs. Page and Thomas, Ltd., Clerkenwell. Overseer Letterpress Dept.); Mr. E. Ottway (Messrs. Wass, Pritchard and Co., Ltd., Fenchurch-street, E.C. Overseer Letterpress Dept.); Mr. A. W. Paul, junr. (Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew and Co., Bouverie-street, E.C. Overseer Letterpress Machine Dept.); Mr. E. F. Smith (Wass, Pritchard and Co., Ltd., Fenchurch-street, E.C. Overseer Lithographic Dept.); Mr. R. J. Thomas (The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon. General manager, Printing Dept.). All save the Colombo member were present to receive a personal welcome, and the president also welcomed Mr. G. Newman, a Cambridge member of the Parent Association.



Mr. R. H. Berry,
New P.M. & O.A. President.

A Satisfactory Year's Working.

The report of the council for the year 1922-23 was read from the chair. It put on record that the result of the year's working had been quite satisfactory. A balance was shown on the right side of the accounts of the local fund, and the Parent Association—despite a number of members being transferred from London, as well as resignations and erasures—had maintained its membership. Mention was made of the Association's third pension, named the "Printers' Managers and Overseers Association (Jarvis-Freeman) Pension No. 3," and the activities of the Association in the direction of technical education were chronicled. In this connection the report stated: "Mr. J. C. Pugh's term of office as Examiner for the Machine Section under the City and Guilds of London Institute expired this session. Under the scheme for the reorganisation of the Institute's Technological Examinations in England and Wales as settled with the Board of Education, the Institute has to make every use of the Education Committees of the Joint Industrial Councils. Members are fully aware of the Association's position so far as the Printing Trade Industrial Council is concerned, and this new arrangement by the City and Guilds of London Institute is felt to be an injustice after the Association's serious efforts during the past 25 years. The Council are at present dealing with the matter." After reviewing the year's programme of business and social events, the report concluded on a optimistic note, promising the Association a new lease of vigorous life.

In response to an inquiry, the general secretary and others gave convincing assurance that no member was erased from membership before abundant opportunity had been given him of remaining in the Association.

No further comments on the report being forthcoming, Mr. S. A. Dawson chided members upon their apathy in this respect, and proceeded to discuss the items in the report seriatim, after which the general secretary cleared up one or two questions.

The report was adopted unanimously.

The chairman next read the accounts, and the two auditors (Messrs. J. French and C. H. Blenkins) testified very cordially to the efficient way in which the Association's accounts are kept, these being admirably clear and accurate.

After a short discussion, in which Messrs. Burton, Dawson, Freeman and others joined, the accounts also were unanimously adopted. In the course of this discussion queries were raised as to the wisdom of entertaining non-members of the Association at the Association's social gatherings, and as to the position of the Leicester Centre in regard to the expenses of the annual gathering. Mr. Whittle dealt with both matters to the satisfaction of the meeting.

On the proposition of Mr. L. C. Mennell, who spoke particularly on the provincial centres, seconded by Mr. J. H. Burton, the meeting expressed its appreciation of Mr. Bateman's services as president and expressed its thanks to the council for their services during the year.

Election of Council and Officers.

Elections were then proceeded with, the scrutineers chosen being Messrs. Berryman, Hardie, Forder and Burton.

Mr. R. H. Berry having been nominated without opposition as the new president, the meeting elected him to the office by show of hands, and Mr. Bateman then vacated the chair to Mr. Berry, who was received with applause, Mr. Berry briefly returned thanks for his election and for the many kind things that had been said about him, promising to do his best for the Association during his term of office.

Other officers nominated unopposed were elected by show of hands, these including: Mr. C. Durston, treasurer; Messrs. J. C Pugh and G. Phillips, trustees; Mr. E. W. Whittle, general secretary; Mr. W. H. Gill, financial secretary, and Mr. A. E. Jarvis, hon. technical secretary.

Each of these gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Durston (absent through illness), returned thanks in appropriate terms. The meeting heartily concurred in a suggestion made by Mr. Dawson that the secretary be asked to write Mr. Durston expressing the Association's condolence in his illness and hopes of his early recovery.

For the vice-presidency, the voting by ballot resulted in the election of Mr. A. H. Wilson, who received 53 votes, Mr. F. W. Hume receiving 15.

The voting for the eight vacancies on the council resulted as follows: Mr. S. M. Bateman, 67; Mr. C. W. French, 55: Mr. C. W. Brown, 53; Mr. W. H. Wicken, 53; Mr. L. C. Mennell, 52; Mr. A. T. Walters, 52; Mr. E. G. Bausor, 51; Mr. T. B. Lapworth, 47, and Mr. T. G. Carne, 41. As Mr. Wilson's election to the vice-presidency created a ninth vacancy, it is probable Mr. Carne will be co-opted.

In respect of prizes for technical students, it was decided to leave to the discretion of the council the allocating of certain amounts to the London School of Printing and the Stationers' Company. As regards the prizes usually given to the City and Guilds of London Institute it was agreed that the matter be left in the hands of the committee, to be dealt with after considering the new arrangements that are being made in regard to the City and Guilds examinations.

Mr. J. French brought to the notice of the meeting the sad case of an old member in necessitous circumstances, and arrangements were made for immediate help to be given.

Mr. Berry at this point made reference to the retiring president, Mr. S. M. Bateman, and recalled the high esteem in which he was held by the membership and his long services to the Association. He then presented Mr. Bateman with the Association's medallion, after which Mr. Bateman thanked the meeting both for the medallion and for the presentations made to himself and to Mrs. Batemen at the recent whist drive.

The New President.

Mr. Berry, the new president, has been a member of the Association for nearly twenty years, and had served twice as member of the council and once as auditor before attaining the vice-presidency a couple of years ago. During the period of his service as vice-president he has proved himself a business-like, as well as a genial chairman, and he has the confidence of the membership with him as he starts upon his term of occupancy of the Association's highest office. Mr. Berry was born in the City of London in 1865, and educated at the School of St. Bartholomew-the-Great. He served apprenticeship with Mr. W. Edglington, of Bartholomew Close, and was afterwards engaged in the composing department of Messrs. Darling and Son, Great St. Thomas Apostle. After a few months with Eden, Fisher and Co., he was engaged by the Colliery Guardian Co. (the Chichester Press) as case-room overseer, and subsequently was appointed works manager, which position he still accupies.

Lloyd Memorial (Caxton) Seaside

HOME.

A Successful Concert.

A very successful matinee concert was held at the Kingsway Hall on Saturday in aid of the above-named Home. In the absence of Major J. J. Astor, the chair was taken by Sir Campbell Stuart, who, in opening the proceedings, conveyed Major Astor's regrets and good wishes, and also handed over from him a cheque for 100 guineas to the funds of the Home.

The programme included no fewer than 40 star artists from the London theatres and music halls. There was a note on the programme stating that no encores would be given, but so excellent and diverting were many of the items that this was ignored.

There was great applause when the chairman announced that the cost of the new wing of the Home had already been met by special subscriptions. Indeed, the whole proceedings made an impressive demonstration of the number and enthusiasm of the friends of the institution.

Digitized by Google

The "Old Boys' Brigade" Dinner.

(Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd.).

Founded in 1911 by Messrs. Wm. Brett Plummer and F. H. Carpenter, the annual dinner of the "Boys of the Old Brigade" was held at the Mitre Tavern, Chancery-lane, E.C., on Friday, November, 1923. Mr. L. E. Smiles occupied the chair (representing the works department), and Mr. A. J. Walters the vice-chair (representing the commercial department).

The gathering together of the older employees of Messrs. John Swain has become a perennial, and is unique in its way.



Mr. L. E. Smiles. Mr. A. J. Walters.

For instance, every one present must have been employed in the firm for a specified number of years. Consequently, all who sit down at this dinner sit among friends of long standing. All know each other well, whether belonging to the counting house or the foundry, whether manager of a department or only a subordinate. On this special night there is no distinction. They are all members of the "Old Boys' Brigade." It is their boast that they have their first Christmas dinner before December comes in.

Mr. Walters, in proposing the toast of "The Firm," said: "Our good fellowship and comradeship is due to the wonderful organisation of Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd., through the admirable directorship of Mr. John Swain himself and of Mr. W. Holt and Mr. A. Dargavel." He continued: "Looking back to our old London offices in Farringdon-street 20 years ago, and comparing them to our splendid offices and works to day in Shoe-lane, one can only see with wonder how the business has increased during the past few intervening years. Our good service has been the guiding factor of our success, added to the fact that the quality of our production has always been maintained. The more work we have and the more work we do the greater will be the prosperity of all, and so it is with pleasure I ask you to drink the toast of 'The Firm.'"

Mr. William Brett Plummer next proposed the annual toast of "The Old Brigade." He explained how, since the first dinner in 1911, when it was his pleasure to be the host, his friend Mr. F. H. Carpenter had suggested that it should be held annually, and that had been carried out. He added that, of course, a "carpenter" and a "plumber" were always useful adjuncts in building anything up, and that was, he supposed, why the "Old Brigade" still existed, and was likely to do so. As the veteran outdoor representative of the process trade it gave him great pleasure to drink to its lasting success and solidity.

Mr F. H. Carpenter in reply said that what he had done for the "Old Boys' Brigade" had always been a labour of love for the good of themselves and also that of the firm.

Mr. L. E. Smiles read the illuminated address that is read every year in memory of "Our Absent Comrades," together with the names of those who were killed in the late war or have otherwise passed away. In a few feeling words he recalled those "Boys" to mind, and then everyone stood up in silence for a few seconds and thought of their friends who were no more, the occasion being a very impressive one, as it always is.

The dinner was followed by an excellent musical evening, supported by Miss Annie Douglas and Mr. Percy Albert. The "Old Boys" themselves provided the rest of the entertainment. Mr. Charles Norman presided ably at the piano, as he invariably does. During the evening Mr. Wm. Brett Plummer was presented with a massive single stone ring, for which gift he suitably and feelingly responded.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion 3/0
Three Insertions 6/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d.

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion 1/6
Three Insertions 3/0

For every line exceeding three lines 6d

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line 1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Wanted.

MINDER (27) seeks sit.; Babs. and Wharfes, Half-tone, Catalogue and Commercial Work.—J., 33, Hazelwood-road, Walthamstow, E.17. 14298

MINDER seeks perm; Two Revs., Wharfes; 37 years' exp.; T.A.—B. C. H., 75, Bullingdon-road, Oxford. 14299

Partnerships and Financial.

YOUNG MAN, with Education and Capital, desires WORKING PARTNERSHIP with General Printer; Lancashire district preferred.—Box 14294.

Machinery for Sale.

FOR SALE.—BREHMER SEWING MACHINE, No. 33; in good condition; can be seen working; offers.—Box 14297.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:

JOIN THE
Printers' Provident Association
(Registered Friendly Society)
AND OBTAIN
UNEMPLOYMENT
SUPERANNUATION
— and —
FUNERAL BENEFITS
at Lower Subscriptions than offered by any trade union.

Other Advantages:
AMPLE FUNDS
FREE EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY
NO INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR LIBERTY

For forms of application for membership, rates of subscription and further information, apply to the Secretary:—
STANLEY G. C. JACOBS,
39-40, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Though Non-Union—
Why Be Improvident?

THE
UNIVERSAL MODEL "C" ENGRAVING MACHINE

is a machine of precision for the production of copperplate engravings and steel dies.

Simple in operation and quickly learnt, it will earn its cost in a few months.

Saves loss of eyesight and consequent loss of skill to the engraver, performing the drudgery of his work. Upwards of 100 different styles of lettering available. With its adjustments, from one masterplate, hundreds of different heights, widths, spacings and slopes of lettering from a complete alphabet can be obtained. Circular masterplates for company seals and monograms can be supplied.

Style Book and Price from:—
A. W. PENROSE & CO., Ltd.
109, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

The Marzio Mechanical Overlay
A NEW OVERLAY

Is the simplest, cheapest, quickest and most effective yet introduced. Over fifty printing firms in Milan alone are using it.

Effects are produced which cannot be obtained by cut-out overlays.

Especially suitable for half-tone and colour formes.

A complete set of materials with instructions and licence to use the process for £3 3s. 0d.

SOLE AGENTS—
A. W. PENROSE & CO., LTD.
109, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

PAPER EXPORTS

Papermakers should Advertise their Specialities, Watermarks, etc., in the Quarterly Export Issues of the——

"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer."

Rates on application to the Publishers:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer

TO THE

PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.

FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. Ltd



DIRECTOR
F.E.S. PERRY.

Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

The "Marshall" Series

MACHINES FOR

Tying Tickets, etc.
Stringing and Looping Calendars.
Thread Stitching, two and three holes.
Deckle Edging.
Numbering and Index Cutting.
Letter File Creasing and Punching.
Confetti-Making, Garlands.
Board Bevelling, Box Slotting, etc.,

For further particulars, please write the Maker,

JOHN T. MARSHALL,

36, POWELL STREET,
GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Who also supplies all duplicate parts for the following well-known Machines:

"Brehmer," "Friedheim," "Edler," "Elliott," "Marshall," etc.
Wire Stitchers, Thread Sewers, Thread Stitching Machines.

Needles, Tape, Thread, Wire, etc.

Writer's Phone—Telephone No. Clerkenwell 6471

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 18s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:				In Single Column Form:			
Whole Page	£8	0	0	One Column	£3	5	0
Half Page	4	10	0	Half Column	1	17	6
Quarter Page	2	10	0	Quarter Column	1	0	0
One Eighth-Page	1	10	0	One-inch Column		7	6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:

London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen. C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1923.

The General Election.

THE political parties of the State are placed in a quandary by the result of the General Election. The country has declared against the specific remedies for unemployment. Fiscal reform and the Capital Levy have alike been turned down. Therefore, for some time, at any rate, we shall have to submit to a marking of time so far as main principles are concerned. Moreover, the general view seems to be that the new Parliament is likely to have but a short lease of life, so that the country may expect that before long we shall find ourselves in the midst of another General Election, with the disturbances of business—and the temporary stimulus of business—which that event necessarily involves. The trades relating to paper and print have perhaps, of all trades, the least occasion to deplore the recurrence of General Elections, though the political unsettlement entailed is not without its bad effects on business and is regrettable from many points of view.

* * *

Printers' Interests in Parliament.

WHEN Parliament meets in January, the House will not only contain an increased proportion of members drawn from the printing and allied trades, but it will also include a great number of other members who have expressed themselves in sympathy with the printers' point of view in respect of many matters that the industry has at heart. In another column we point out some of the successful candidates more particularly associated with printing, and it will be noted that among these the printers have some very able spokesmen. Whilst they will not see eye to eye on all subjects, these members should prove a source of strength to the printing industry. The points which the Federation of Master Printers has urged upon candidates are (1) the need for continuance of the inquiry into State Printing; (2) the need for a reduction in postal rates and the removal of the restrictions on the postage of printed matter, together with legislation to prevent British advertisers posting printed circulars and catalogues on the Continent; (3) amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act to prevent the importing of printed matter into this country without indication of its origin.

* * *

Business on the Move.

IT would appear as though business was at last on the move. Rather late in the day, perhaps, but nevertheless welcome. The movement, however, such as it is, has limitations and it would be unwise to enthuse over it extravagantly. Of course, there ought to have been activity long ago, and the depth of depression is seen in the fact that it required a general election and the Christmas trade combined to make any impression. Accordingly, it is difficult to say whether the improvement is temporary or not. At all events it will shortly be interrupted by the holidays. Let us hope that the upward course will be continued in the New Year.

* * *

Election Business.

THE General Election must have meant a vast consumption of paper and stationery. It is suggested that the amount of literature sent through the post has created something like a record for quantity. At all events there has been a marked advance upon the last election. Apart from the free postal packet which candidates are permitted to send to each elector, a great deal of other literature has been dispatched through the post. It is estimated that from nomination day up to the eve of polling at least 100,000,000 deliveries were made in the interests of candidates.

Wharfedale Silver Wedding.

Workmen's Tribute to Employer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waite, of Otley (Yorks), celebrated their silver wedding last Thursday, they having been married at Merston Parish Church on December 6th, 1898. Mr. Waite is head of the firm of Messrs. Waite and Saville, Ltd., Falcon Works, Otley, and he and Mrs. Waite were accorded a striking and altogether unexpected tribute of the esteem in which they are held by their workpeople.

Although so far as Mr. and Mrs. Waite were aware, their interesting anniversary was not known outside their family circle, early on Thursday morning they received a telegram, handed in at the Post Office when it opened at 8 o'clock, offering "congratulations from your workmen." There was also delivered at the house a solid silver cake dish, bearing a suitable inscription, from the staff, and for Mr. Waite a case of Dunhill pipes.

Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Waite were invited to attend a gathering of employees at the works, and they were presented with a solid silver rose bowl, also inscribed, from the workpeople. There were about 250 at the gathering, which was presided over by Mr. Frank Swainston. The presentation was made by Mr. George Cummings, who was Mr. Waite's first apprentice. The speakers warmly congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Waite on their wedding anniversary, and also referred to the friendly relations that existed between master and man at the works.

The gift was acknowledged by Mrs. Waite in a neat little speech, and Mr. Waite also spoke, both intimating that whilst they appreciated the intrinsic value of the gifts, they valued still more the splendid feeling behind them, and hoped that that spirit would always prevail.

The happy little ceremony terminated with three hearty cheers for Mr. Waite, and another three, equally warm-hearted, for Mrs. Waite.

Digitized by Google

The Printing Trade in Parliament.

Many Candidates Successful.

In the new House of Commons the number of members directly connected with the printing and allied trades is greater than in the last Parliament, both the employing side and the trade union side of the industry having provided candidates who have been successful at the polls. A salient feature is the success of the several printing trade union leaders who stood for election.

SIR EDWARD ILIFFE, one of the first candidates to be returned unopposed, represents the Tamworth Division of Warwick as a Unionist. He is connected with the firm of Messrs. Iliffe and Sons, Ltd., of Coventry and London, and also with the Cornwall Press, Ltd.

SIR G. ROWLAND BLADES is again returned for Epsom, having sat as a Unionist in that constituency since 1918. He is an Alderman and an ex Sheriff of the City of London and chairman of the well-known printing firm of Blades, East and Blades. Sir Rowland was president of the Printers' Pension Corporation in 1917.

MAJOR THE HON J. J. ASTOR has been returned unopposed as the Conservative member for Dover. Chairman of *The Times* Publishing Co., Ltd., he has recently devoted considerable time and money to printing and allied trades charities

SIR JOHN LEIGH has succeeded in retaining the seat for the Conservatives in the Wandsworth (Clapham) Division He was the last proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

SIR CHARLES STARMER has gained success for the Liberals at Cleveland (Yorkshire). Sir Charles is well known because of his association with about twenty daily and weekly newspapers.

MR. FRANK MURRELL successfully contested Weston-super Mare in the Liberal interest. He is a past president of the Cardiff Master Printers' Association, representing Wales on the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing Industry, and is still a member of the executive of the Federation of Master Printers. He is also a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.

MR. A. J. BONWICK retains his seat as a Liberal for the Chippenham Division of Wiltshire. He is a Liveryman of the Stationers' Company and a director of a number of newspaper and printing businesses.

MR. T. A. ROBERTSON, who has secured election as a Liberal for Finchley, is a director and the London representative of the printing house of Messrs. W. N. Sharpe, Ltd., of Bradford.

MR. RAMSAY MUIR, who has been returned as the Liberal candidate for Rochdale, is the editor of the *Weekly Westminster*.

MR. R. J. LYNN, the unopposed Unionist candidate for Belfast (West), is the managing director and editor of the *Northern Whig*.

MR. J. B. BURMAN, who succeeded in winning the Duddeston (Birmingham) Division for the Unionists, is a printer and principal of the Burman-Cooper Press, Birmingham.

THE HON. E. C. HARMSWORTH, who retains his position as Unionist member for the Isle of Thanet, is the only surviving son of Lord Rothermere.

MAJOR DAVID DAVIES, who is connected with a number of newspaper and printing interests, was returned unopposed for Montgomeryshire.

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, who captured Deptford for Labour with a majority of nearly 9,000, is an official Parliamentary candidate of the London Society of Compositors. From 1892 to 1906 Mr. Bowerman occupied the post of general secretary to the Society, and is now its well-known Parliamentary secretary. He has sat for his present constituency continuously since 1906. He is a Privy Councillor.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, who has been successful in winning S.E. Southwark for Labour, is the well-known and popular general secretary of the London Society of Compositors, for which body he stood as an official candidate. Mr. Naylor has held the position of general secretary of the Society for a period of nearly seventeen years, and fought the same division unsuccessfully in 1918, but was returned at a by-election in December, 1921.

MR. W. S. CLUSE, who won Islington (South), in the Labour interest, is a compositor employed on the Twentieth Century Press, Southwark street, S.E. Though a long-standing member of the London Society of Compositors, he has never identified himself very much with that organisation's affairs. Mr. Cluse, who captured the seat from the Conservatives and whose candidature was supported by the Islington Labour Party, was in November, 1919, elected as a Labour representative on the Islington Borough Council, and in 1922 was one of the few Labour men to secure re-election.

MR. G. A. ISAACS, successful at Gravesend in the Labour interest, is the general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. He contested the same seat in 1922, but was not successful. Mr. Isaacs was Mayor of Southwark some few years ago.

MR. F. O. ROBERTS has represented West Bromwich in the Labour interest since 1918 and has again been returned for that constituency. He is a J.P. for the Borough of Northampton and secretary of the Northern District of the Typographical Association.

MR. T. W. STAMFORD has been returned as the Labour candidate for Leeds (West). Besides being a useful member of the Bradford City Council, he is closely identified with the activities of the National Union of Bookbinders.

AMONG the unsuccessful candidates were the following: Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson (Lib.), Sheffield Park; Mr. T. O. Jacobsen (Lib.), Kennington (Lambeth); S A Newbould (Lib.), W. Leyton, Mr. E. E. Alexander (Con.), East Leyton; Rt. Hon G H. Roberts (Con.), Norwich; Mr. W. H. Sessions (Lib.), Thirsk and Malton; Mr. Ben Riley (Lab.), Dewsbury; Mr. H. B. Grotrian (Con.), S W. Hull; Mr. G E. Winterton (Lab.), Loughborough; Mr. Llew. Williams (Lib.), Portsmouth; Mr. W. Ball (Lab.), Luton; Mr. E. Archbold (Lab.), Balham and Tooting; Mr. E. Woodhead (Lib.), Sheffield (Hillsborough).

CONTRADICTING the suggestion of a political heckler that *The Times* was printed on German paper, Mr. John Walter states that the whole of the paper used in the production of *The Times* is made in Great Britain by British labour. None of it comes from Germany. Of the pulp, which is the raw material of the paper, about 75 per cent. comes from Canada and Newfoundland and the remaining 25 per cent. from Scandinavia. No German pulp is used. It is true that offers of German paper at very low prices have been received, but these offers have invariably been declined.

MR. HOWARD SMITH, a prominent Canadian papermaker, addressing the annual meeting of the Ontario members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as president, strongly urged the raising instead of the lowering of the Canadian protective tariff. Mr. Smith mentioned "the tremendous increase of goods imported from Great Britain, against which our manufacturers are unable to compete, owing to the low cost of labour overseas."

THE offices of the *Spalding Free Press*, together with general printing works, have been burned down. Damage to the extent of several thousand pounds was caused.

Personal.

THE King visited Viscount Burnham at Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, on Tuesday and Wednesday for shooting.

SIR JOHN AND LADY BADDELEY sailed on Friday in the Walmer Castle for Cape Town and Durban, and will not return until March.

SIR GEORGE WYATT TRUSCOTT, Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Sir E. Hodder-Williams, and Mr. W. Lindley Jones attended the luncheon given by the chairman of the County Purposes Committee of the City Corporation on Friday at the Guildhall.

SIR ALFRED ROBBINS, for 36 years London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, who is retiring after 50 years' journalistic work, was entertained on Monday at a dinner given by Sir Charles Hyde, the proprietor of the *Birmingham Post*, and the literary staff of that paper.

MR. ROBERT COLSELL has been appointed Master of the Makers of Playing Cards Company. The new Wardens are Commander J. Augustine Edgell, R.N., and Mr. H. L. Wettern.

AT the London Press Club's ladies' dinner on Saturday, the chairman of the club, Mr. Edgar Wallace, presided, and proposed the only toast, "The Ladies," to which Mr. Frank Dilnot responded.

UNDER the auspices of the South-East London Master Printers' Association a very successful whist drive and concert was given on Tuesday night at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Poulton received the visitors, Mr. W. Howard Hazell gave a short address, and Mr. Mason (the hon. secretary) made admirable arrangements for the occasion.

MR. T. G. NEWLAND, the general secretary of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, is again in harness, having recovered from his recent illness.

IN connection with Mr. T. E. Naylor's successful Parliamentary candidature, he has been energetically assisted by his 16-year-old daughter, Marion, who, besides doing much canvassing, has also addressed meetings on her father's behalf.

THE head of the publishing house of Putnam, Mr. George Haven Putnam, now in his 80th year, has written a book of "Memories of the Civil War," to be published early in 1924.

A PERSONAL sketch and portrait of Mr Granville Marshall, representing Charles Morgan and Co. in South Africa, appears in the November issue of the *South African Printer and Stationer*.

SAFETY FIRST!

APPLY this excellent "motto" to your business by joining **The Allied Paper Trade Protection Society, Limited,** whose key-note is PRECAUTION and whose principle is to investigate every avenue of DANGER prior to giving the ALL CLEAR signal, enabling you to grant CREDIT with confidence.

Status Reports. Debt Recovery.
Insolvency. Investigations.

Subscription - **£2 : 2 : 0** per annum.

Telephone— City 6942-3, 2 lines.
Telegrams— "Asmanist," Cent.

26, 27, 28, KIMBERLEY HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

Liverpool Office—
Sixteth Street.
Telephone— Central, Liverpool 4330 4 lines Private Branch Exchange.
Telegrams— Quorum, Liverpool.

Digitized by Google

The Bookbinder

Loose-Leaf Binding.

The loose-leaf system has come to stay. At the time of its introduction, much diversity of opinion existed as to whether or not the system would be generally adopted, but there is now no question that it has been accepted, loose-leaf systems being installed by all the large offices in this country. Year by year it is getting more popular, and we now find the loose-leaf system being used even in the smallest of offices. One wonders whether printers and stationers are getting their full share of orders for this work, or whether on account of their not thoroughly aquainting themselves with the uses and advantages of this system, they have allowed orders to slip by because, firstly, they have not felt sufficiently competent to advise the customer as to what he really requires, and secondly, because they would not know how or where to place their orders.

To-day we find not only loose-leaf ledgers, transfer binders, and all sorts of devices being used for holding account forms, but many manufacturers are having their catalogues and price lists made up in loose-leaf form, and unless the printer or stationer can show his customers exactly what they require, the order will assuredly pass to a firm who specialises in this class of work, and he loses the order, not only for the covers, but for the printing as well.

Every loose-leaf binder ordered takes the place of not one account book, but many, since the idea of the loose-leaf binder is to economise by using one cover for a never-ending supply of sheets. In the olden days, these orders for account books went in their natural course to the printer and stationer, but now the orders for loose-leaf binders, etc., go only to those who specialise in loose leaf work. It is time, therefore, that every printer and stationer should feel sufficiently confident to take on this class of work, and to do so he must know where to look for advice and assistance in executing his orders.

As a result of the popularity of the loose-leaf system, we find firms laying themselves out in this line of work to supply the trade only. One such firm we have in mind is Messrs. G. Wells and Co., Ltd., loose-leaf binders to the trade, of 11, Bread-street-hill, E.C.4. This company realised from the first that every loose-leaf ledger used meant one less account book to bind, and so they laid themselves out for loose-leaf binding at the very introduction of the system. Working for the trade only, they are always ready to help and advise printers and stationers as to what they require, the best fittings to use, and, if necessary, where the fittings can be obtained.

Messrs. Wells and Co. have a most up-to-date loose-leaf factory, with all the latest machinery for turning out loose-leaf work. One visiting this department would not realise that he was in a trade binders' shop. The first impression is that of a box or cabinet maker's works, what with the power rotary saws, bevelling machines, sand drums, and saw dust, which one sees on going through the department, where the five-ply boards are cut to size, bevelled and finished off preparatory to their being covered in a variety of leather, canvas, etc. The covering department presents rather a more picturesque appearance, and here, firstly, we see the metals being covered. This operation, we understand, is one of the secrets of the trade, and it was only after years of experimenting that a way was found by which the leather was made to stick permanantly to the aluminium, or to whatever metal with which the fitting was made. Stacks of loose-leaf ledgers with metal backs, thong binders, light metal binders, prong binders, etc., covered in all sorts of colours, in leather, corduroy, and canvas, make a very pleasing sight.

The ruling, creasing and slotting departments are fitted with all the very latest power machinery. The slotting machines deserve special notice, for here we see sheets being slotted with six slots at one operation, through a good thickness of paper. Another special department of Messrs. Wells and Co. is devoted to loose-leaf catalogue covers, and they have all sorts of devices for price lists to take from a few sheets up to any thickness. We understand there is a growing demand for this form of price list on account of its economy, because whereas the prices on one leaf may remain as before, the price on another leaf may have to be altered, alterations thus necessitating only the replacement of a few leaves in the whole catalogue.

Notes and News.

More Hopeful Trade Outlook.

The bookbinding industry is only moderately placed as regards employment. Elections may have their welcome orders for the printer, but they bring no grist to the mill of the bookbinder. Even the Christmas season trade is over so far as annuals and gift books are concerned, and as a consequence there have been more members' names on the trade union books than anyone cares to see. During the stress of the campaign preceding the Election, ordinary business fell rather flat, but such orders as were held up pending events will no doubt flow forward, now that the tension has been relaxed. It is reported on good authority that there is a visible improvement in the paper and printing trades quite apart from the increased business created by the Election. Granted that this is so, and our own experience supports the statement, it should not be long before the bookbinding industry begins to claim an increased portion of prosperity.

General Revival Needed.

Lest too sanguine an interpretation be placed upon these notes, it is necessary to add that above all other trades, bookbinding depends upon the general prosperity of the country. Until manufacture, trade, commerce and shipping all show returns in conformity with pre-war practice, it is hopeless for us to expect maximum output. We cannot even look out for new export markets in the same way that the manufacturing stationers can with their stock books.

Paucity of Export Data.

Apropos of manufactured stationery, it is a difficult, if not altogether impossible, matter to secure classified data relative to exports. From the monthly Board of Trade returns we are presented with an opportunity to derive what satisfaction we can from such generalised items as envelopes, other stationery and playing cards. The trade journals of the stationery trade do not devote any special attention to imports and exports. To trace statistics of, say, stationery books would involve a long and careful collation of separate reports from foreign and Colonial sources. Presumably tariffs help statistics inasmuch as there is of necessity a closely detailed and clearly defined scheme of classification for the assessment of duties. Flection experience has at least taught us one thing, and that is the paucity of trade data available for purposes of comparison. It is strange to reflect what importance the average business man piaces upon the facts and figures relating to his business and what little regard is paid to the same matters by organised industry and by the Government Departments concerned.

Cost-Finding Propaganda.

Touching local matters, the new costs and charges expert of the Lancashire and Cheshire Alliance gets down to business among the printers and binders in the area at the commencement of the New Year. He will find plenty of work waiting for him, especially if the bookbinding houses in the area make full use of his service. There are not a great many of them using the cost-finding system as it should be used, and among those who apply the docket to their orders there is a lack of conformity in practice. It is desirable and essential that certain set principles should be adhered to in every house in order to preserve a common standard of costs and charges. Part of the work undertaken by the new official will doubtless be of an educative nature, and he will be presented with ample opportunity to prove his value to the Federation as well as to the industry at large.

The Past Year's Trade.

At this time of the year it is customary to take a survey of the year's trend. Looking back over the general condition of trade, we are bound to admit that the year is closing slightly worse than it began, and certainly with less optimism. At the end of 1922 there were prospects of stability and better trade to follow what was generally recognised as a downright bad year. Very few firms made a real profit in 1922. The stabilisation of wages and lowered prices of material has at least rendered it possible for many firms to pay a dividend on 1923 working despite the disappointment in trade generally. After the first few months of 1923 there were definite signs of increased business, and at the close of the first half prospects appeared to be fairly good. The second half of the year has not justified the promise, and in particular October and November, which should have been the best months of the year, have proved to be among the worst. The current month has brought no material improvement in trade as yet, but there are good signs of increasing activity. Whether these will blossom to fruit will depend very much upon the political situation, which at the moment of writing is enveloped in a dense fog.

Trend of Materials Market.

Surveying the market prices of the year, one observes in general that the present level is well below that at which we commenced the year, although there are some materials that have shown no reduction. Leathers in particular have kept a steady level with just a shade of advantage to the large or keen buyer. Strawboards commenced the year on a £10 5s. basis and finish at £8 5s. per ton. Bookcloths have given the buyer about a penny per yard. Gold leaf has fluctuated, and finishes up just slightly easier than it began. Buckram has fallen about a penny per yard; calicoes have remained firm, as also has glue. The principal decline in price apart from strawboards has taken place

Digitized by Google

in the tape and thread section. Forils have shown a downward tendency, and the user of British substitutes for marbled and lining papers has benefited by a substantial reduction in price during the year. Sundries such as locks, straps and buckles, loose leaf fittings and the various tools and utensils employed in the bindery have also undergone a considerable reduction. Taken all round it is probable that the costs of bookbinding materials to-day as compared against those ruling in January last will show a drop of at least 10 per cent.

Expenses Slightly Down.

It must also be remembered that wages have undergone a reduction and that overhead charges are just slightly easier. The keenness of competition has not permitted the bookbinder to pocket the marginal difference in prices, and the customer has mainly derived the advantage. On the other hand, poor though 1923 may have been, there has certainly accrued a larger volume of business than in 1922 and thus the majority of firms may have escaped without actual loss. The great wish and hope now is that industrial disputes will be avoided and that 1924 will show a substantial improvement over 1923.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred

TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Lecture by Mr. Jos. Goodman on the Romance of Offset Lithography.

The December meeting of the Association took place on Tuesday of last week at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. Mr. H. Milton (president) occupied the chair, and there was a large gathering of the members. At the conclusion of some important Association business Mr. Joseph Goodman, F.R.P.S., gave an interesting lecture entitled the 'Romance of Offset Lithography."

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, several items of correspondence were submitted for the consideration of the members.

The following letters (among others) were read by the secretary: From Messrs. Rodney Gibbs, W. H. Christopher, R. Gardner, E. W. Whittle, E. F. Chibnell and Miss Burroughs. (who wrote on behalf of her father, Mr. T. Burroughs, who is in hospital).

Before giving attention to the more important event of the evening considerable time was occupied in discussing several questions concerning the future policy of the Association.

The Romance of Offset Lithography.

Mr Goodman on being called upon for his lecture, said the subject of lithography was a most fascinating one, and in order to get a thorough grasp of its marvellous rise and the importance it has assumed at the present time it was necessary to go back to its inception.

He likened it to a tiny snowball at the top of the mountain, which once set rolling gathered more snow and, by the time it had reached the bottom, produced an avalanche. Mr. Goodman did not suggest that lithography was going to destroy all the other branches of printing processes, although it was making many inroads into certain phases of them. Lithography derived its name from two Greek words, *lithos* (a stone) and *grapho* (delineate or write) It was, proceeded Mr. Goodman, in its broad sense, a planographic process, because the printing image was neither raised above the surface nor carried below it but was on a common plane.

The Work of Senefelder.

Senefelder himself, when he first commenced his work, wrote upon a piece of oölithic stone in Bavaria. Though this strata of stone was found all over the world, it did not possess the same physical qualities for lithographic purposes as the Bavarian oölithic variety. As a matter of fact stone found in other parts of the world was more like chalk compared to that which came from Bavaria. This latter stone was capable of polishing well, and possessed all the properties for imbibing moisture and grease. After telling of the earlier experiments of Senefelder and his experiences of writing music on stone, Mr. Goodman explained that it was from these early beginnings that there came lithography as they understood it to-day. Senefelder found it required 300 lbs. pressure to the square inch to print properly, and tried to get this by employing a lever and stone of 300 lbs. weight, but—alas for the uncertainty of human expectations!—after the second or third impression the stone broke, or the press snapped. Senefelder next tried rubbing the impression and engaged six printers, but not one of them could make himself master of the process; out of 10 impressions, scarcely one was perfect. Out of three reams of the best paper only 33 perfect sheets were produced; this was verily the stone and wood age of lithography.

Rubel's Invention.

In 1876 they got the first start that led to offset lithography in connection with printing upon tin by the use of the rubber blanket. It was a strange thing that lithographers all over the world did not think until about a quarter of a century after this of doing the same thing on paper as they had been doing on tin. It was left to Ira D. Rubel in America in the year 1906 to discover by accident the possibilities of printing on paper from the rubber blanket. Rubel came to England and was joined by a Mr. Sears, of high-light photo-litho fame. They got a machine built at Messrs. Bentley and Jackson's, of Bury. Applications for patents were not granted as the principles of this offset process were essentially the same as those of tin printing. The result of this refusal to grant patents speedily enabled six other makers to come into the field and therefrom was given an enormous fillip to lithographic offset methods.

The Position To-Day.

Coming to lithographic offset work to-day, Mr. Goodman mentioned that not only were posters and newspapers printed by it, but that magazines from cover to cover were being similarly produced. In his opinion there was something unique about the appearance of work done by offset, which was not observable on the intaglio, typographic or any other method. Mr. Goodman then dealt with the combination processes and among these mentioned photogravure and offset, collotype and offset, relief and offset.

After dealing further with the wonderful possibilities of the various offset processes Mr. Goodman concluded by describing some of the limitations of offset. He explained that it was not suitable for decalcomia transfer work, bronze, metal and ceramic pottery work. In spite of the fact that the offset process was not master of all phases of printing it was capable of doing some wonderful things.

A large number of specimens of offset printing executed by such well-known firms as Messrs. David Allen and Sons, Messrs. Blades, East and Blades and other well-known firms in different parts of the world were hung upon the walls of the room for inspection, and Mr. Goodman then explained the interesting points connected with their production.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. H. Milton proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Mr. J. Fleming, in seconding, welcomed offset printing into the trade, especially from the binders' point of view.

The motion was very heartily accorded and the meeting was then brought to a close.

MESSRS. BRADBURY AND SMITH, LTD., who opened up a branch at 146, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, a short time ago, have found it necessary to remove to larger and more convenient premises at Lancaster Works, 25, Legge-lane, Birmingham, where they will carry more comprehensive stocks for the convenience of their customers.

A REPORT on the Norwegian paper market states that there have been some enquiries for kraft, with prices tending to stabilise at the present rather low level. As regards most of the finer qualities, a weaker tendency is prevailing, with values giving way.

BOARDS
LEATHER, WOODPULP & STRAW.
DEXTRINE
AND
COLD GLUES.
Free from objectionable SMELL in using and after use.
Replaces ANIMAL GLUE and SIZE.
BOXMAKERS' WHITE CALICO and HINGE CLOTH.
HARRY B. WOOD, Ltd.,
201-5, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

Nickerson Bros.
(ESTABLISHED 1848),
99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.2,
AND
Alscot Road, Bermondsey. S.E.1.
Manufacturers of
LEATHER
for All Classes of Bookbinding.

JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,
LINEN FINISH
Bookcloths & Buckrams
LEGAL BUCKRAM.
(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards).
Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:
NICKERSON BROTHERS,
99 & 101, WORSHIP ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOOK CLOTH B&S CO LTD
BENTLEY SMITH & CO., Ltd.
- Manufacturers of -
2, King Edward Street, London, E.C.2.
38, Faulkner Street, Manchester.
Common Colours — Art Vellums
Paper Lined Cloths — Art Cambrics
Cotton Buckrams — Art Canvas
Speciality: — ART FABRICS.
BOOKBINDERS' CLOTH.
London Telephone Nos. { Cent. 9751 / City 7562
Telegrams: { "Stanway, Cent., London." / "Liber, Manchester."

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 47s. 7½d., Pref., 23s. 10½d.; Associated Newspapers, 23s., 21s. 9d., Def., 6⅛, 6⅜, Pref. 17s. 9d ; British Glues and Chemicals, 4s., Pref., 14s. 6d.; Cassell and Co., Pref., 21s. 1½d.; Sir J. Causton, Pref., 6¼; R. W. Crabtree and Sons, 8 p.c. Cum. Part. Pref., 4s. 9d.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 6⅜, 6⅛, 8 p.c Cum. Pref., 22s. 3d.; Thomas De La Rue, 8 p.c. Conv. Mt. Deb. Stk., 35½; John Dickinson, 35½; Ermoid, 4s. 6¾d.; *Financial News*, Pref., 11s.; Ilford, Pref., 22s.; *Illustrated London News*, 5s., 5s. 3d.; International Linotype, 53½, 54; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s., 21s. 9d.; Lamson Paragon, 5½ p.c. Pref., 16s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 67, B Deb., 67; Edward Lloyd, Pref., 23s. 4½d.; Mansell, Hunt, 24s. 6d.; George Newnes, 15s., Pref., 14s. 3d.; Newnes and Pearson Printing, 8 p.c. Debs. (Reg), 108; Odham's Press, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 6d., 8s; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 73s. 9d. xd.; A. M. Peebles, 12s. 6d., Pref., 25s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 4½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15⅞; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 63s. 9d.; Wyman and Sons, 27s.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

AMALGAMATED PRESS (1922) announces dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, less tax, on ordinary shares for half-year, payable 1st January.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES announce an interim dividend on the ordinary shares for the half-year ended September 30th of 1s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax, payable December 31st.

ARGUS PRINTING.—A net profit of £19,779 is reported by the Argus Printing Co. for the year ended October 31st, following £22,291 for the preceding year. The directors propose to make a final distribution of 12 per cent., giving a total for the year of 15 per cent (the same), and they again propose to add £5,000 to reserve. The amount to be carried is a slight increase on the sum brought in at £12,334. The total of the machinery and plant depreciation fund has been increased from £69,425 to £75,493, which represents the sum written off since 1901.

WATERLOW AND SONS, LTD., report a net profit for the year ended September 30th of £114,910 (against £112,294 for the preceding year), while £65,720 was brought forward. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the deferred ordinary shares of 10 per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year (the same). The balance to be carried forward is £37,680. The balance sheet shows that debts owed by the company have been reduced from £415,553 at September 30th, 1922, to £359,253, while debtors to the company are shown to have increased from £336,154 to £383,645. Cash has dropped from £520,807 to £365,273, but investments at £53,950, and stock-in-trade at £1,833,286, are practically unchanged.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE.—Net profit for year ended September 30th, 1923, was $2,669,276. Dividend of 10 per cent. was paid, leaving a surplus of $1,389,276.

THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO.—Report covering 15 months to end of March last shows a loss for the period of £192,571 after crediting revenue with £118,337 receivable from Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. After transferring the general reserve of £5,570 to profit and loss account there remains a debit balance of £187,000 to be carried forward, but the assets include an item of £397,940, representing the purchase price paid for the company's interest in J. A. Weir, Ltd., which the directors state in their opinion is without substantiality. As regards the present state of the business, the board say that a thorough reorganisation has been undertaken; output in all departments has been greatly increased, and expenses cut down drastically. Output has now reached a point at which it is possible to give customers prompt deliveries.

NEW COMPANIES.

ELSWORTH BROS., LTD.—Capital £17,000 in £1 shares; to take over the business of printers and stationers, carried on by A. T. Elsworth, Henry Elsworth and Herbert Elsworth at 38, Bowman-lane, Leeds, as "Elsworth Bros." Private company. First directors: Henry Elsworth, Herbert Elsworth and D. Elsworth. Registered office: 38, Bowman-lane, Leeds.

COMBINED PHOTO PROCESS USERS, LTD.—Capital £10,500 in 10,000 12½ per cent. non-cumulative (free of income-tax) preferred ordinary shares of £1 each and 10,000 deferred shares of 1s.; producers and reproducers of pictures, drawings, designs, portraits, sketches, views, engravings, maps, plans, trade marks, pictorial and other advertisements, etc. First directors: W. H. Burchell, C. C. Barton, W. H. Miller, F. E. Coe and G. I. Spalding.

HUGHES AND KIMBER, LTD.—Capital £250 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a manufacturer and importer of, agent for and dealer in machinery and materials for the printing and allied trades, now carried on by W. E. Kimber at Dobbs Weir, Hoddesdon, Herts, and at 3, West Harding-street, Fetter-lane, E.C., as "Walter E. Kimber." Private company. Subscribers: H. E. Hughes and W. E. Kimber. Registered office: "Rosemary," Dobbs Weir, Hoddesdon, Herts.

J. M. HUBER, LTD.—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with J. M. Huber, and to carry on the business of dealers in printing and other inks as formerly carried on by the vendor at 69, Southwark-street, S.E., and that of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in all kinds of colours, paints, varnishes, stains, dyes, dyestuffs, chemicals, oils, garnishes, gums and materials used in the manufacture thereof, etc. Private company. Subscribers: H. W. Huber and G. L. Muir. Directors: W. G. Huber, H. W. Huber and G. L. Muir. Registered office: 69, Southwark-street, S.E.

ASSOCIATED SCOTTISH NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Capital £900,000 in £1 shares (500,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 400,000 ordinary); to enter into an agreement for the purchase (with certain exceptions) of the undertaking and assets of the *Daily Record*, Glasgow, Ltd., to acquire, print, and publish any newspapers or other publications, etc. First directors: D. R. Anderson, W. Lima, A. S. Fuller, J. F. C. Kruse, W. A. McWhirter, D. W. Barr and F. Spedding. Registered office: Record Buildings, Hope-street, Glasgow.

SAXTON, CHATTERTON AND CO., LTD.—Capital £25,000 in £1 shares (6,500 5 per cent. cumulative preference and 18,500 ordinary); to adopt an agreement with M. S. Chatterton, and to carry on the business of designers, lithographers, printers, manufacturers of crimped cases for cakes and confectionery and pleated paper capsules for bottles, as formerly carried on by the said vendor at Hogarth Works, Whites Grounds, Bermondsey, as Saxton, Chatterton and Co., and that of manufacturers of paper and card, material used therein, and articles made therefrom, etc. Private company. First directors: M. Saxton Chatterton, F. J. Saxton Chatterton, W. B. Russell, A. V. A. Christ, G. Honeyball, T. Bishop and W. A. R. Mayell. Registered office: Hogarth Works, 4 and 6, Whites Grounds, Bermondsey, S.E.1.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

VICKERY PRESS, LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £1,500 debentures (including £1,000 already registered) authorised November 7th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £500.

NORTHERN SPORTING PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (York).—Particulars filed of £400 debentures authorised November 1st, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

CLARKE AND SHERWELL, LTD. (printers, etc., Northampton).—Satisfaction in full on November 17th, 1923, of mortgage dated February 17th, 1914, securing the sums for the time being owing to the mortgagees.

J. CURWEN AND SONS, LTD. (music publishers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £2,000 debentures authorised November 19th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

The 19th annual general meeting was held in the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Saturday last, Mr. F. E. Robinson, president, being in the chair.

The annual report put on record an improvement in the printing and allied trades which had been reflected in the calls for unemployment, the sum expended this year being small compared with the previous 12 months. A good year's work was next reviewed, and incidental reference was made to the fact that during the year the Manchester Centre had the pleasure of handing over £66 to Ancoats Hospital, and desired to thank all those who had contributed to that worthy institution. The balance-sheet showed income £259 5s., expenditure £247 12s. 6d., and balance in hand £11 12s. 6d. The total membership now stands at 89, which represents an increase of two on the year. The report proceeded to express the thanks of the members to the following for their assistance during the year: The Lanston Monotype Corporation Limited, Mr. Travis Burton, Mr. A. J. Gyngell, the American Meihle Co, Messrs. F. Scouler, A Hellewell, J. H. Nuttall, E. Garrett and W. E. Dalby; Fred E. Robinson, president; F. J. Hughes, secretary.

The report and balance-sheet were passed, after which two scrutineers were appointed—Messrs. E. Garrett and W. Smith.

Officers for 1923-1924 are: President, F. E. Robinson; vice-president, F. Scouler; trustees, Edward McVay and J. H Nuttall; treasurer, Jas. E. Mayo; secretary, F. J. Hughes, 424, Moston-lane, Manchester; executive council, F. Burnett, A. Gavin, W. Smith, J. Winstanley, A. Hellewell, E. C. Balls, Geo. H. Rider, A. J. Gyngell; tylers, J. Philbin and A. Piggott.

Votes of thanks to retiring officers concluded the business.

A smoking concert under the direction of Messrs. A. Hellewell and J. H. Nuttall was thoroughly enjoyed by the large gathering of the members and their lady friends, the artistes being Miss Dorothy Roche (soprano), Mr. Tom Green (tenor), Messrs. Geo. Handby and F. T. Ward (entertainers), Mr. J. A. Bennett (violinist), and Mr. Frank Tighe (accompanist); "Auld Lang Syne" concluding an evening well spent.

WEE MAC.

JOHN ALLEN AND SONS (IVYBRIDGE), LTD.—The winding-up petition presented against this company by Samuel Jones and Co., papermakers, Bridewell-place, E.C., is set down for hearing in the High Court on the 18th inst.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Bookbinders' Inks.

The Alchemic Gold Co., Inc., of New York, has patented metallic-pigment inks for use with heated dies, etc., for stamping book covers, labels, etc., and applicable for ordinary printing. They are made with a vehicle, consisting of a synthetic resin binder, such as coumarone resin, dissolved in a neutral solvent, such as terpineol, or a mixture of terpineol and a small proportion of rosin oil.

Bronzing Machines.

Mr. G. Newson has patented a device for recovering the surplus bronze from bronzing machines and for separating it from fluffy material, and for other purposes. There are two inclined sieves v, v^1 which are contained

FIG. 5.

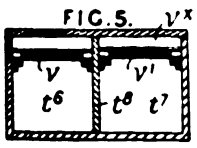
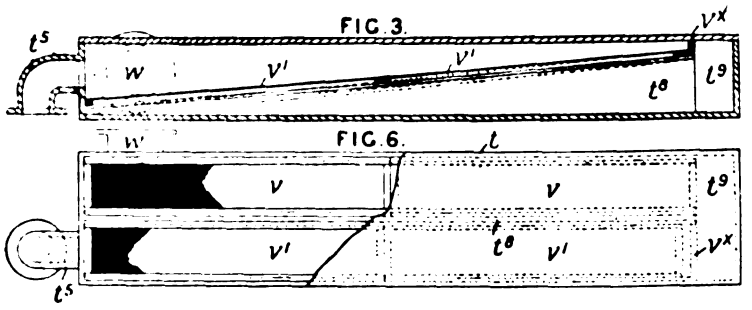


FIG. 3.



in a rectangular box t and over and under which in succsssion air carrying the bronze and admitted impurities is passed by a fan. The box is divided by a longitudinal partition t^4 into two compartments t^6, t^7, which communicate by a transverse passage t^9 at the end of the box remote from the pipe w by which the air from the fan enters the compartment t^6, in which the greater part of the bronze powder is deposited. The air carrying the lighter material passes through the transverse passage t^9, and is forced by a block v^x to pass through the screen v^1 which is of fine mesh. The filtered air passes out through the pipe t^8. The device is described as applied to bronzing machines of the cylinder and roller type as described in Specification 152,053 and 200,558, the bottom of the casing being connected to the fan by a pipe, but is also stated to be applicable to machines of other types, and for purposes other than in connection with bronzing machines.

Glazing and Finishing Printed Matter.

Mr. F. V. Harte has patented an invention by which in glossing, glazing, or finishing coloured or other prints, post cards, playing cards, show cards, and coated or other paper or other boards, leather, wood, or the like, an exceedingly thin sheet or mask of copper or the like is momentarily laid or interposed on the face to be finished while the article is subjected to heat and pressure. The thin sheet instantly passes or conducts the heat, and may be stripped or removed and used again immediately. In rotary machines, an endless sheet may be used, with or without a cooling liquid.

Matrix Material.

Matrix material for the production of stereotype and electrotype printing surfaces consists of an ordinary stereotype flong or other plane and preferable flexible foundation coated with an aqueous mixture of gypsum and glue with whiting or zinc white, or both, to which mixture is added a quantity of mineral oil, preferably a lubricating oil, to render the coating flexible. The matrix is formed by cutting away the coating in the desired places down to the foundation. Additional coating material may be applied to certain of the remaining parts to increase the depth of the hollows of the printing plate produced from the matrix. A screen like design may be produced on any desired part of the printing plate by passing a roller consisting of closely disposed circular knives, twice, crosswise over the corresponding part of the coating on the matrix. In making an electrotype from the matrix, the latter is provided, by immersion or otherwise, with a coating of wax, which is afterwards dusted with graphite. The patentees are Messrs. P. J. A. Scholz and C. W. Woehler.

RING UP CLERKENWELL 5882.

MINTON & CASEY
ARTISTS · ENGRAVERS · DIE SINKERS
FOR
BOOKBINDERS XMAS CARD MAKERS STATIONERS GOLD BLOCKERS
1 Clerkenwell Rd London E.C.

TELEGRAPH, "TONED" SMITH, LONDON

"SUBLETHA"

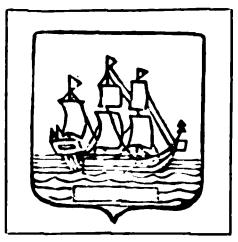
THE above is the Registered name given to the only real

SUBSTITUTE FOR BOOKCLOTH FOR BOOKBINDING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

It wears equal to cloth, and the colours are fast against moisture and rubbing, and it is only about one half the price of cloth It is being used extensively by some of the best known Bookbinders and Publishers

For Samples and Prices apply to the Proprietors and Manufacturers:

SUBLETHA LIMITED,
53 LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.



THE
"SHIP"
BINDING WORKS

BOOKBINDERS
TO THE TRADE.

32-38, 110-119, GT. SAFFRON HILL
LONDON,
E.C.1.

Telephone: HOLBORN 3171

Telegrams: ACCIPITER, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

New British Patents.

Applications.

Backhouse, H. T. Automatic regesters for printing machines, etc. 30,203.

Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.) Distributing mechanism of typographical machines. 29,837.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Escapement actuating mechanism of typographical machines. 30,255, 30,256.

Schmautz, H. E. A. Moistening and inking rollers for printing machines. 29,761.

Tringham, J. G. Printing and coating machines. 29,965.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Brooks, H. C., and Warbey, H. F. Gumming of sheets of paper or the like. 207,333.

Cornish, P. Construction of machine for delivering tickets that are printed on rolls of paper. 207,228.

Hydroloid, Ltd. (Exportingenieure fur Papier und Zellstofftechnik Ges.). Imitation gutta-percha and leather, and a process for the manufacture thereof. 207,352.

Plauson's (Parent Co.), Ltd. Process for making oil colours and printers' inks. 207,275.

Rogers, F. H. (Vortex Manufacturing Co.) Paper cup. 207,236.

White, B. C. Multi-colour printing presses. 207,264.

1923.

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. (General Electric Co.). Electric switches for printing presses and the like. 207,418.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Billo, O. Machines for printing textile fabrics, paper and so forth. 207,550.

Paper and Box Board Trade.

Conditions in the paper and box board trade have not improved very much, although the demand for printing and envelope paper has certainly increased owing to the general election, says the *Anglo Norwegian Trade Journal*.

Business should, however, now improve, as nearly all the stock that was available in London, as well as other principal big towns, has been consumed, particularly as regards London, Manchester and Glasgow, and Norway should be able to look forward to some very good contracts for M.G. and unglazed pure kraft paper, as well as ochre glazed and M.G. unglazed striped and nature brown papers.

Friction glazed leatherboards have been sold at £15 per 1,000 kilos, and ordinary white wood pulp boards at prices varying from £15 to £15 10s.

GEORGE HARRISON (Agencies) Ltd.

32, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Sole Selling Agents for—

NOL SWEDEN

BOARDS

The Largest SWEDISH FIBRE BOARD MILL specialising in the Making of Bookbinders' Boards.

TEN TIMES THE LIFE OF MILLBOARD.
FORTY PER CENT. LIGHTER IN SPECIFIC WEIGHT.

Samples and Prices on Application. ***TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.***

One Firm Uses 41 of Our Paper Bag Making Machines

This is a fact which undoubtedly proves the satisfactory service given by our machines.

Read this testimonial:—

15, GLODWICH ROAD,
OLDHAM

Messrs. BUMSTED & CHANDLER,
Hednesford.

DEAR SIRS,
We shall further consider the question of new bag machines when general conditions improve, but you can be assured we shall not fail to consult you, as the machines you have supplied us with in the past have given us every satisfaction.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. & J. WILD.

We shall be pleased to send you full particulars and specifications.

Bumsted and Chandler Ltd.
HEDNESFORD STAFFORDSHIRE
ESTABLISHED - - - 1873
Telephone: Cannock 48. Telegrams: "Bags, Hednesford."

ELECTROTYPING

BADOUREAU AND JONES LTD.

Fine Art Electrotypers
and Stereotypers
General Engravers
etc.

SPECIALITY:

Direct Deposited Nickel
Electros (Nickel Deposited direct upon the Mould)
For Colour Work, Cartons and Cardboard Boxes, Embossing Plates, etc.

POPPIN'S COURT, FLEET STREET
LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams
Badoureau
Fleet, London

Telephones
Cent 246
Cent 247

STEREOTYPING

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE,
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on package denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1890. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

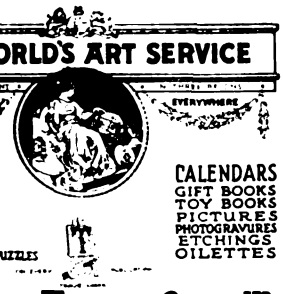
"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to –
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER.

GENERAL & COMMERCIAL PRINTING TO THE TRADE.
G. M. BATTLEY,
832/834, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.15, and 428, NORWOOD ROAD, S.E. 27.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO. LTD
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON E.C.4

THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE


RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.
SOLD BY THE LEADING STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD — LIST SENT POST FREE.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers, Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 76, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: *FOR THE TRADE* :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
8, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

THE PAPER TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Branch of THE BRITISH MERCANTILE AGENCY, LIMITED.

Directors: ALBERT WILLMOTT. A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

Trade Advisory Committee:
Mr. J. S. ALLEN (Allen, Strong & Co., Ltd.)
FREDK. L. ARMSTRONG (Sec of the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers & Manufg. Stationers).
RICHARD CLAY (Richard Clay & Sons, Ltd.)
W. H. COON (Spicers' Ltd.)
Mr H. HOLMES (Chas. Morgan & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. A. R. IAGO (John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. HAROLD A. RUTT (Grosvenor, Chater & Co., Ltd.)
Mr. R. P. WARWICK (Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.)
Secretary: A. GRANVILLE WHITE.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

For the Protection of the Paper, Printing, Stationery & Allied Trades

OFFICES:—
13 & 14, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: Bank 5414-5415. Telegrams: Nichols, Stock, London.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Recognised Trade Protection Office for the Paper and Allied Trades.

This Association now carries out the work done by The British Mercantile Agency, Ltd, for more than 65 years past, in the interests of firms engaged in the above Trades, with a view to the **prevention of bad debts,** minimising the loss when they occur and recovering the debts due to Members.

STATUS ENQUIRIES
COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS
INSOLVENCIES
} Minimum Subscription covering these and other facilities **£1 1s.** per annum.

A copy of the full prospectus containing details of other facilities and form of Membership will be sent on application.

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)- each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for book.

PAPER FEEDERS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Pile Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTERS' BLOCK MAKERS.

DELLAGANA, & CO., LTD. B,
11, Shoe-lane, E.C.4.
14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile-st., E.C.3
62, Greengate, Salford, Manchester.
35, Atherton-street, Liverpool.
Every Process. Established over 80 years.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. "Fryotype" SERVICE, *ie.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

STEREO.

DIXON & CO., LTD.. L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. DRY FLONG "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS.

HOE, & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator-sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEAR-TYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36.38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PRINTERS.

SMITHS' PRINTING CO., (London and St. Albans), Ltd., 22-24, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Holborn 4645-4646.) When needing help in Lino, Mono, Perfector, or Fine Art Work, Write to Smiths.'

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.

Hello! Hello!!

Are you the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer?*

We are Buyers & Co.

Please give us the address of Printwell, Binder & Co.

We saw their advertisement in your paper, recently, but cannot trace it in the issue before us.

Thanks!

□

ADVERTISERS whose displayed announcements do not appear every week will do well to secure

Permanent Publicity

by registering their Specialities or Manufactures, Names and Addresses, etc., every week

ON THIS PAGE.

A Trade Weapon—

Continuous Advertising.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.

Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.

We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.

Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:

J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.

'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

13 IS THIRTEEN AN UNLUCKY NUMBER ? WE SAY **NO** 13

? CURIOSITY ?

is a human failing. It is also a commercial asset. Curiosity is, in fact, one of the secrets of modern commercial success. It keeps you in touch with every modern development of the trade in which you are engaged.

It is a commonplace to say that the printing trade covers a range of activities greater than most.

Obviously, therefore, you haven't the time personally to gather the information to keep thoroughly in touch. This is done for you by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

You probably have many friends in the trade, however, who are not keeping in touch.

CO-OPERATION

You can help your friends and us by introducing to them the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

Let us have their names and addresses : we will do the rest.

THE

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

has been established for nearly 50 years. The more important features are :

Reports of Trade Associations, Societies, etc.,
Latest Commercial Intelligence
Technical Articles
Trade Notes
etc., etc.

A monthly issue contains a section devoted to the **Bookbinder** with notes and news and market prices.

The monthly **Lithographic** issue contains special litho matter including litho notes and news.

The **Quarterly Export** issue deals with colonial and foreign markets and provides a general review of the home trade.

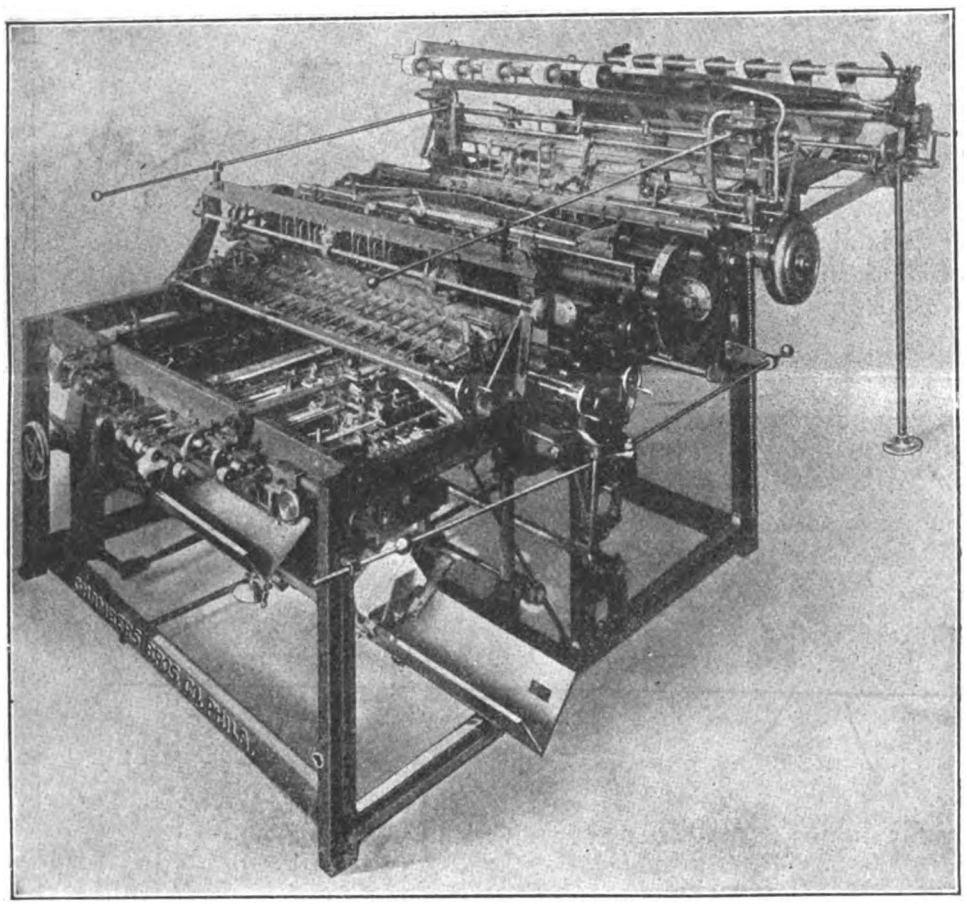
COST

The yearly subscription to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is **Thirteen Shillings** including postage. Is it not worth it?

Send us your friends' names and addresses **To-Day**.

13 THIRTEEN SHILLINGS WELL SPENT 13

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

STILL ON THEIR METAL.

Representative for Scotland:
WILLIAM GREIG,
97, St. Stephen Street,
Edinburgh.

Stereotype, Linotype, Monotype, Typograph & Intertype Metals for all USES and conditions of SERVICE.

T. G. & J. JUBB
JACK LANE, HUNSLET, LEEDS.
Telegrams: "Metals." Telephone: 25620
ESTABLISHED 1859.

LEADS, CLUMPS and FURNITURE a SPECIALITY

The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office:
12, Newton St., Manchester.
London Office:
60, Wilson St., Finsbury, E.C.2

Manufacturers of - -
Bookbinders' Cloth, Label Cloth, Morocco Cloth, Buckram, etc.

Telegraphic Addresses:—"FLOVAL, MANCHESTER"—"FLOVAL, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—December 13, 1923.

Digitized by Google

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

JAN 5 1924

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

FOUNDED 1878. AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 25. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 20, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.



Three complete engraving plants –fully equipped for intelligent service and the finest production of Half-tones, Line Blocks, Colour Plates (Letterpress and Offset-litho), Swaingravure, Electrotypes and Stereos, Wood-Engraving, etc.

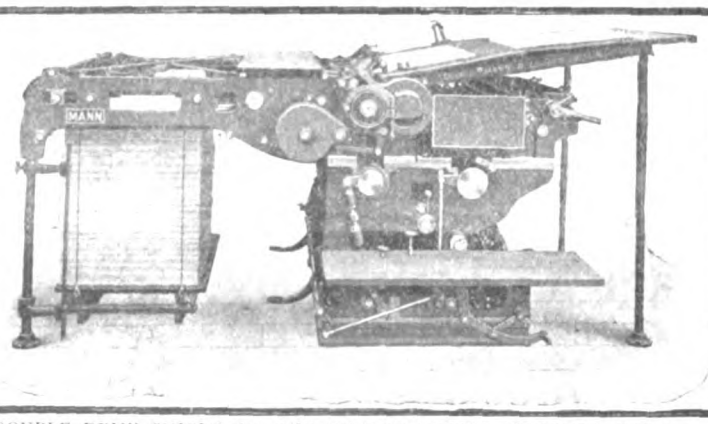
JOHN SWAIN & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW: 332 Argyle Street

Chief Office and Works: 89 — 92 SHOE LANE, E.C.4 And at BRISTOL, MANCHESTER and PARIS

WORKS: High Barnet

Telephone: MUSEUM 5740-42 (3 Lines).



Telegrams: "LITHOMAN-HOLB., LONDON."

WE have been Specialists in Lithographic Machinery since 1871. Today we are building Offset Machines which are absolutely the finest obtainable. All the experience our Designers have gained has been utilized to make our machines the most perfect Engineering Science can produce. Our energies and resources are used for the manufacture of Lithographic machines only. Each Machine is demonstrated by a skilled Printer and is fully guaranteed.

THE Mann System of Inking and Damping has been proved by practical use over a long period. On all Machines the Plate Cylinder is accessible between the two motions. The Inking mechanism can deal with the heaviest of solids. Our Patent Two Colour and Perfecting Rotary Offset Machine is as easy to operate as a Single Colour Rotary Offset Machine. Send for our catalogue. It will be to your advantage.

DOUBLE DEMY SINGLE COLOUR ROTARY OFFSET MACHINE, WITH AUTOMATICALLY LOWERING PILE DELIVERY.

GEORGE MANN & CO., LTD.,

Lithographic Machinery Specialists.

HENRY STREET, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

R. COLLIE & CO. PTY., LTD., 194-196, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne 230, Clarence Street, Sydney; and at Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth.

CANADA:

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Toronto; and at Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina.

JAPAN:

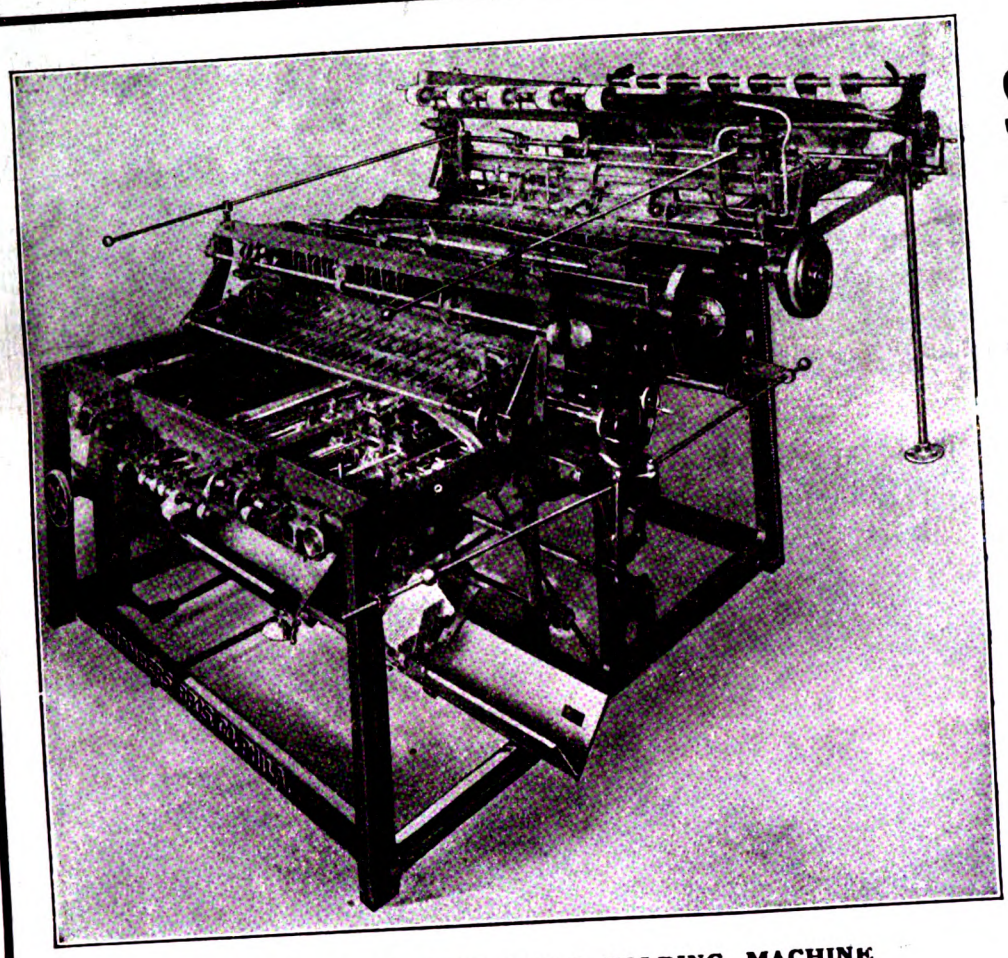
FUKAGAWA SHOKAI, Central P.O. Box No. 86, Tokyo.

CABLES:—"LITHOMAN-LONDON."

ALL MACHINES ARE MANUFACTURED AT LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

ALL MACHINES ARE MANUFACTURED AT LARCHFIELD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Digitized by Google



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.
Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.
Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.
Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.
American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
" Coverers.
" Wireless Binders.
Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.
Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.
Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.
'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

PERKINS, BACON & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Engravers and Printers for 40 years of First British Postage Stamps. Perkins Process of Hardened Steel Plates, Rotary Offset Lithography, Banknotes, Bonds, Postage Stamps, all Company Documents.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TRADE ORDERS.

Address: SOUTHWARK BRIDGE BUILDINGS, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.
Established 1819 Codes: BENTLEY'S & LIEBER'S 5 LETTER. Phone HOP 1472. Cables: PERKALINE, LONDON

When writing Advertisers, Please mention ☛ **"The British & Colonial Printer & Stationer."**

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 25. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 20, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Keeping Presses Active in Dull Months.

By B. A. BOLT,

Sales Manager R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., Chicago.

Whether a printer is justified in conducting cut price sales during slack seasons in the same way that a retail merchant does and whether he will benefit or suffer in the long run by doing so are questions which arise first in the mind of the printer who tries to meet this problem. However, merchandise already manufactured and on the shelf and presses "on the shelf" are two different things and a printer is not selling those presses but their operation.

A lot of mighty good energy could be dissipated in a futile discussion of the price-cutting phase of this problem. Instead, I will dispose of it by a quotation from Dante's "Hell":

All hope abandon, ye who enter here.

I might also add another selection from the same "Hell," to the effect that there is

No greater grief than to remember days
Of joy when misery is at hand.

The two most important factors in keeping presses busy—factors that produce the greatest permanent benefits—are initiative in selling and diversity of accounts. Foremost is initiative—personal initiative on the part of the salesman, backed by initiative on the part of the management or the sales department.

No hard and fast rule applies, because every printer's situation is different, the difference depending upon the nature and extent of his equipment and the number and character of his clients.

In solving this problem systematically the preliminary step is naturally to make an inventory of your presses as to kind and capacity, and then check against that inventory such work as you have on hand for the dull months or can definitely depend upon from known sources during that period. Face the facts as a public accountant would audit your books. Base your conclusions on experience and not optimism.

By simple subtraction will be left the prospective idle time of your presses. Now you can proceed either to plan your vacations accordingly or to devise ways and means to fill the gap—a gap with predetermined, definite dimensions. You at least have a clear idea of what must be accomplished.

If you really intend to do something about solving your problem, it is important that you indulge in the formality of analysing your situation far enough in advance of the dull period to give yourself at least a fighting chance for success. If you wait until the drought has actually arrived, your efforts are apt to result in the usual scramble for business at any cost.

Guess work produces idle time—probably more idle time than any other cause. Plan your work systematically according to your equipment and then check the progress of your work systematically. Every printer who does this will know at all times where he stands and what to expect.

Many printers have to shut down certain large equipment for thirty or even sixty days and then within a week or ten days start up, full speed ahead, at maximum capacity. This is like waiting all day for a train and then running to catch it. It cannot be avoided in all cases, of course, but a lot of sharp turns can be rounded into easier curves.

In our press and bindery departments we have mammoth master charts, each occupying an entire wall of the superintendent's office. They are divided vertically into two six-month periods and sub-divided into monthly, weekly and daily columns; then cross-divided horizontally into spaces for jobs, and the jobs, represented by coloured cardboard strips, are inserted in these spaces.

The slips are cut to fit the length of time the job in question will use the equipment assigned to handle it. In other words, a slip shows for just how long the time of a particular press has been sold. If more than one press is "sold" additional slips are used.

An unbroken line of strips across the chart means that the press in question has been "sold solid" for the entire year. Gaps indicate idle time—time which the sales department must sell. Schedules are furnished daily and summarised weekly for all departments. Daily records and hourly reports keep the master charts up-to-the-minute.

Our efficiency department also has in effective operation a "load chart" which shows how much floor and platform space is required by a job. It reveals when the peak loads come and whether we have the available space to handle a large job in prospect.

These and other records guide us in estimating future work, and give the sales department an accurate basis on which to estimate available capacity.

To some degree you can protect yourself against the inroads which idleness makes on your income by anticipating your customers' requirements throughout the year and selling them as far in advance as possible.

Many of your larger accounts undoubtedly have a definite appropriation for advertising, made at the beginning of the year, which contemplates certain, specific direct-mailing pieces. If your personal contact with such accounts is as close as it should be, your salesmen will know what those pieces are and when they are scheduled, and will also know—what is more important in this connection—whether any of those pieces can be advanced or deferred.

Of course, the seasonal requirements of the business in question governs whether any such changes can be made, but very often there are large press runs which can come along at almost any time if the printer properly paves the way.

Persuasion is necessary in the case of the advertising man who works on a schedule which he is loath to disarrange for no reason, except that he has formed the habit of following the old order. But a well-directed boost in the way of actual co-operation on the part of the printer will help to get him out of that rut.

The printing salesman should know enough about the business of his customers to render intelligent service, not only to those customers, but also to his firm—and himself—by reason of that knowledge.

Catalogues covering staple lines which do not quote prices, but are accompanied by separate price lists, can frequently be printed far enough in advance of the date of issue to prevent congestion at the usual catalogue printing periods. Special inserts, if necessary, and the price lists can follow. To bring about this advance requires rearrangement of your customer's working schedule, but it is usually just as easy for his advertising department to work on the new schedule after it is once establised, as it was to work on the old one.

Naturally, the customer will require some inducement to make the change and to suffer the temporary inconvenience caused thereby. But this inducement need not be a price concession. The superior service which you can render when he is not working in a last-minute frenzy and your plant is not jammed with rush jobs forms an effective argument in itself.

Often it might be well worth your while to defer billing dates on work which you seek for the dull periods. Just how far to go in this direction depends upon circumstances, of course.

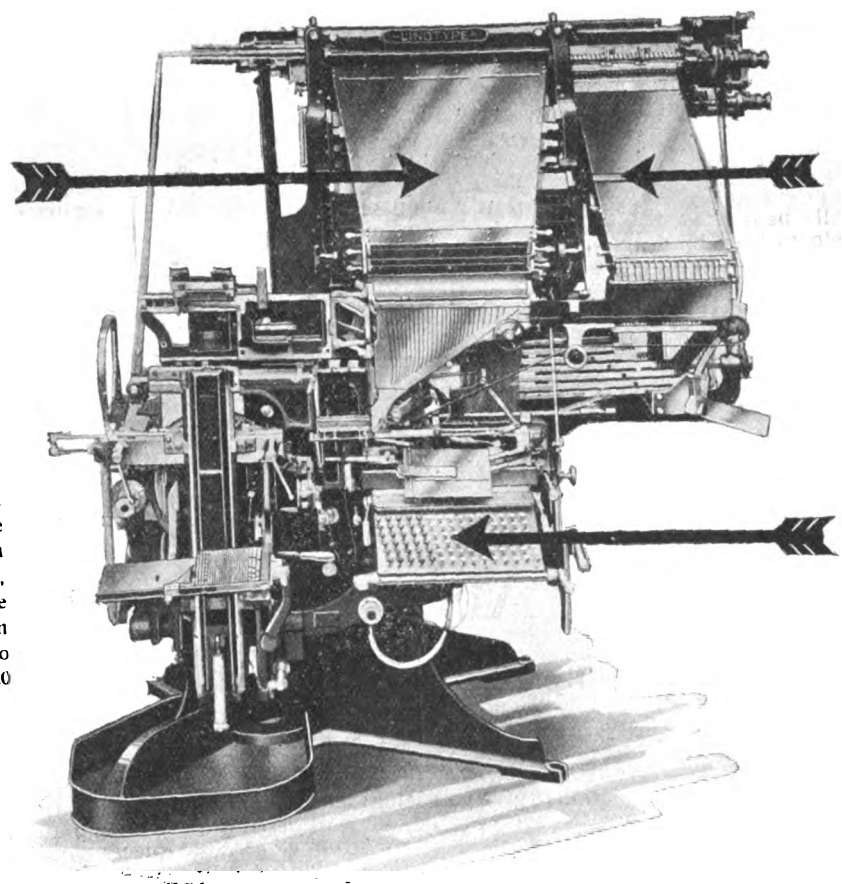
Of all times when it would seem least likely to interest the public in the purchase of stoves, the torrid dog days of mid-summer were selected by the Kalamazoo Stove Co. to put over one of their most successful selling campaigns. They did it by a credit conces-

An address delivered before the recent Direct Mail Advertising Association convention at St. Louis.

Digitized by Google

LINOTYPE MODEL 4 with SIDE MAGAZINES

Sets all type faces and bodies from 36 point to 5 point from a SINGLE STANDARD KEYBOARD

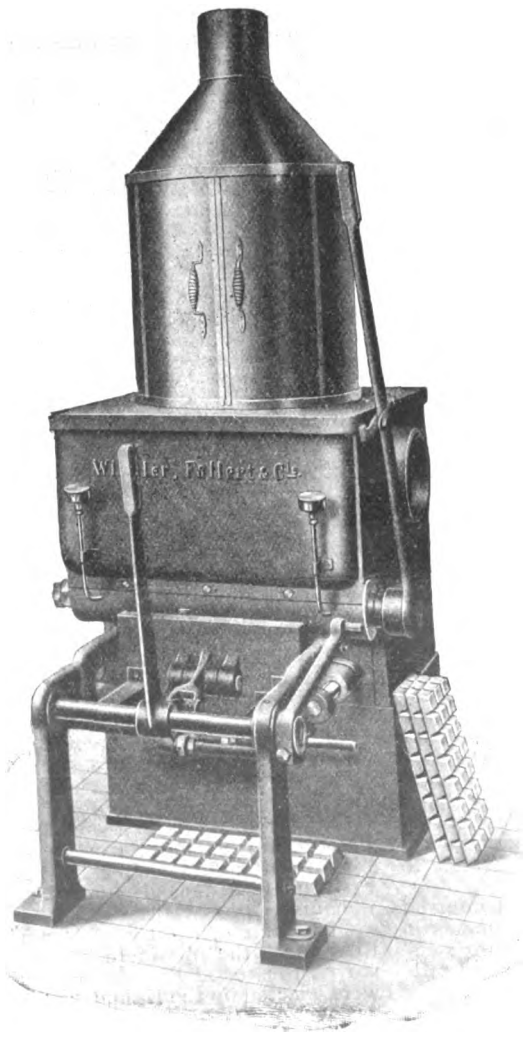


This section represents the popular Model 4 with which the majority of printers are already familiar. Its magazine equipment consists of three full size magazines arranged one over another. Each magazine is supplied ready to set two different type faces of upper and lower case. All three magazines are available for immediate use at the will of the operator. Control levers conveniently positioned enable him to bring into use any of the five magazines with which the machine is equipped, so that if the copy needs it he can proceed immediately from the composition of 36 point to 6 point, or from 8 point to 20 point, and so on.

These two magazines have 68 channels arranged to carry founts of large display characters (upper and lower case, figures, and punctuation marks) up to and including 36 point. The display faces are set direct from the same power-actuated keyboard which controls the main magazines.

Every Linotype Operator throughout the world knows this keyboard. From it can be set all the type matter you require up to 36 point.

Write for full particulars: **LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LIMITED** **9 Kingsway, London, W.C.2**



The "Winkler" Automatic Ingot Caster

will substantially cut down your loss in dross and your bill for renovating metal.

The Metal is Drawn from Bottom of Pot, which is directly connected with the ingot moulds. Consequently only the clean metal is cast under the weight of the metal in the pot.

The Surface of the Metal is Kept in a Non-Oxidizing Atmosphere, which prevents the formation of dross.

No Unhealthy Fumes from the Metal, these being carried off through the flue.

Automatic Metal Mixing. When the metal flows into the moulds the air escapes through the metal in the pot, thereby acting as a natural stirrer.

"Surface Combustion" Gas Burners, giving uniform furnace temperature and minimum gas consumption. Radiant heating from refractory bed on which correct mixture of air and gas burns completely.

Write To-day for Prospectus.

SOLE AGENTS

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: "Winkolight, Fleet, London." Telephone: 3839 CENTRAL.

Digitized by Google

sion, allowing the purchaser to defer payment until October first.

A campaign of propaganda may have to be conducted among your customers and their advertising men to put over your idea but the possible benefits to be derived certainly make the effort worth while.

Another suggestion! There is an almost chronic condition among advertisers that affords profit possibilities in dull periods. Many so-called national advertisers, or the advertisers who depend mainly upon publication advertising or other indirect media for results, fail properly to back up such advertising with adequate direct advertising material. The link between their publication advertising and their sales is weak, and the printer who analyses this problem can usually find the weak link and propose a way to strengthen it that will really benefit his customer, and, incidentally, help to keep his own machinery moving.

To propose the right idea at the right time will build business for you. It is a logical service for a printer to render, because a printer prospers to the degree that his customers prosper. Analyse your customer's business. Ascertain his dull periods and then actually initiate sales efforts for him during these periods.

This leads to the important thought I want to put across—which is that the usual "summer slump" is a state of mind. It is a problem and not a condition. It is not inevitable unless accepted as such.

Defined, the causes of "summer slump" have been diagnosed as: (1) vacations; (2) the seasonal nature of a business; (3) "watchful waiting" on crops or other conditions. But, get this, they are only causes in so far as they reduce the sales of *all* commodities in general. This is not an original idea of my own. Others who have faced and solved this problem will vouch for its soundness.

Many manufacturers have adapted their lines to include "summer selling" goods or goods that sell out of the manufacturers regular selling season.

For instance, the manufacturer of hot water bottles now makes bathing caps; the manufacturer of rubber boots, tenis and sports shoes; the manufacturer of corsets, light-weight brassieres. A certain furniture manufacturer a few years ago added porch furniture to his line and increased the volume of his business the first year by $500,000.

The case of S. L. Allen and Co. is notable. For years they made farm and garden implements exclusively and then they added sleds. To-day the "Dixie Flyer" is their largest single item.

As one manufacturer puts it, "To build up July sales, add a July product to your list."

True, the printer can only use his press equipment to produce printing—but fundamentally his manufacturing and selling problems are identical with those of the other manufacturers. With his equipment he must merely produce a new printed product for a new market.

This does not necessarily mean that he must conceive some new printed speciality for which he must then create a market. He need not become a manufacturer "on his own," although one or two large commercial printers have successfully done so and are calendar makers *pro tem* during the dull periods.

The example of the manufacturers mentioned teaches diversity—primarily diversity of accounts for the printer. If the work of your customers bunches at certain seasons, then deliberately go out and seek other customers whose work comes at other seasons. Balance your rations.

I know of a manufacturer of fancy hat bands for straw hats who finally solved his seasonal problem by exporting to countries below the equator where the seasons are reversed. But a printer is not put to such extremities. His problem is comparatively easy.

Special inducements to salesmen to produce new business may—and should—prove a stimulant to both initiative and activity on their part, counteracting the tendency to slow up at such times.

Prize contests among salesmen is the most common method employed. There is no doubt that setting quotas and building to them helps to keep the morale of a selling organisation from drooping during the dry spells, but I doubt if any of the high-powered, big-calibred sales men with whom I have come in contact in the printing business would fall for some of the gold watch and fountain pen affairs that are cast upon the waters to stem the ebbing tides of sales.

Let the benefit to the salesman be commensurate to the benefit to you, and you will get commensurate results.

However, it is highly desirable to change the usual mental attitude of salesmen during dull periods. They can sell if they think they can sell.

One of our own salesmen, who ranks in sales consistently close to the top, makes even more sales during dog days than at any other time. His explanation is that he has less competition. The other salesman have "quit," and the prospect has more time to listen to him, especially if his own business is quiet also. Sometimes, however, he is more willing to listen than to exert himself unnecessarily.

If you really believe in advertising and know how to advertise, then is the time for you to practice what you preach with profit to yourself. Then is the time for a well-aimed campaign of your own. But plan it far enough ahead so that you can take deliberate aim.

Increase your efforts by using lists of specially selected prospects. Go after and keep after the particular kind of prospects whose business will most benefit you.

The successful plans of all other manufacturers in meeting this problem of keeping busy during the dull periods have been based on one fundamental principle, that of changing the mental attitude—their own and their customers — towards such periods. What others have done, you certainly can do. In fact, a printer ought to do even more. Everyone expects it of him.

UNDERSTUDY the man ahead of you, but don't undermine him.

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1

THE
UNIVERSAL MODEL "C" ENGRAVING MACHINE
is a machine of precision for the production of copperplate engravings and steel dies.
Simple in operation and quickly learnt, it will earn its cost in a few months.
Saves loss of eyesight and consequent loss of skill to the engraver, performing the drudgery of his work. Upwards of 100 different styles of lettering available. With its adjustments, from one masterplate, hundreds of different heights, widths, spacings and slopes of lettering from a complete alphabet can be obtained. Circular masterplates for company seals and monograms can be supplied.
Style Book and Price from:—
A. W. PENROSE & CO., Ltd.
109, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

The Marzio Mechanical Overlay A NEW OVERLAY
Is the simplest, cheapest, quickest and most effective yet introduced. Over fifty printing firms in Milan alone are using it.
Effects are produced which cannot be obtained by cut-out overlays.
Especially suitable for half-tone and colour formes.
A complete set of materials with instructions and licence to use the process for £3 3s. 0d.
SOLE AGENTS—
A. W. PENROSE & CO., LTD.
109, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

DATE BLOCKS
Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices
WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

LITHOTEX PROCESS & PLANT
(PATENTED)
Every Progressive Printer should ask for Booklet and particulars of these
TIME, LABOUR & MONEY SAVING APPLIANCES.
PICTORIAL MACHINERY, LIMITED.
7 Farringdon Road, E.C.1

Zinc and Copper Process Plates
Used by all the Leading Newspaper and Process Houses in the British Empire. Supplied in all Gauges and Sizes. Also High Grade Zinc and Copper Plates for Etching, Engraving, Mezzotint, Aquatint, and Artists' Requirements.
JOHN HADDON & CO.
Makers of Type, Printers' Joinery,
HADDON'S
ZINC PLATES
ARE RECOGNIZED BY OUR
Circular Finish
BRITISH MADE
THE ONLY FIRM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE WHOSE ZINC AND COPPER PLATES ARE **ALL** OF ITS OWN MANUFACTURE.
Salisbury Sq., E.C.4
Process Plates & Printing Machinery

Digitized by Google

Telephone No. 858 GERRARD (4 lines).

□ □ □ □

NOVELLO & COMPANY, LTD.

General Printers & Bookbinders

SPECIALISTS IN TYPE MUSIC & MUSIC ENGRAVING

Large producers of Hymn and Tune Books, Vocal and Orchestral Works. Proof Reading by competent musicians. Customers advised on best method of production.

Jobbing, Concert, Catalogue & Commercial Work

BOOKBINDING FOR THE TRADE

PAPER, FLUSH, CLOTH, AND LEATHER WORK

Printing and Bookbinding executed in our own Factory by a highly skilled Staff of 250.

NOVELLO WORKS,
HOLLEN STREET, SOHO, LONDON, W.1.

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:
CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P

Trade Within the Empire

If at Home—ask our Representative to call

If in the Colonies, India or British Protectorates—ask for the name of our local agent.

We manufacture QUALITY INKS.

Quality inks mean efficiency and economy in your machine room. Satisfaction to your customer.

COATES BROS. & CO., Ltd.

ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE strong development and progress shown by South Africa, even during the depression of 1922, indicates in no uncertain fashion the measure of prosperity that country will enjoy in more normal times.

The trade outlook for the Union of South Africa in 1923 is extremely encouraging at the present moment, and the attitude of all in that wonderful country—from the Premier (The Hon. Gen. Smuts) down to the smallest Printer—is one of well-founded optimism.

Supply houses catering to the Allied Trades anxious to develop the South African market will be sent a post-free copy of

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTER AND STATIONER

the only Journal printed in South Africa catering to the Printing Trade. Issued monthly.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

PARTNERSHIP has been dissolved between P. P. Hubner and H. M. Wilson, artists, lithographers and designers, 244, Brecknock-road, Tufnell-park, N.19, under the style of Hubner and Wilson.

THE Newspaper Proprietors' Association announce that by agreement no morning or evening papers will be published in London on Christmas Day or Boxing Day.

MR. JOHN H. CREBER, trading as Theophilus Creber, letterpress and lithographic printer, 60 61, Union street, Plymouth, was summoned at Plymouth Police Court on Wednesday of last week for not having limewashed the walls and ceilings of his factory, as required by the Factory and Work Shop Act, 1901. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £1, a charge of having failed to keep a register of limewashings being withdrawn, defendant agreeing to pay costs.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.—In the Chancery Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Tomlin, a motion was heard by Thomas Skinner and Co., of 330, Gresham House, Old Broad street, E.C., proprietors of Skinner's Cotton Trade Directory, against the London Directory Company, of 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C., for an injunction against infringing the copyright of the plaintiffs in their publication. The defendants gave an undertaking, to be perpetual, not to use any copyright matter extracted from the plaintiffs' book for circularising purposes, and not to infringe the copyright of the plaintiffs' book, and also not to make use of the information the defendants have already obtained from it.

WHEN John Charles Alexander Borrowman, printer, of Tottenham, was charged on remand at Old street Police Court on Saturday, with stealing and receiving a quantity of numbering machines from the Bank of England Printing Works, Old street, he was bound over for 12 months.

IT has been stated officially at the Conservative headquarters that there was no truth whatever in the suggestion that the Conservative Party had acquired, or proposed to acquire, any London or other newspaper.

"DAILY HERALD'S" FUTURE.—At last Thursday's Joint Meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party, a resolution was adopted stating:—"This joint meeting congratulates the *Daily Herald* on the magnificent services rendered to the cause of Labour during the recent general election. It thanks the editor, the general manager, and the entire staff connected with the *Daily Herald* and Victoria House for their devoted and efficient work, which contributed so largely to the splendid electoral triumph. The joint meeting learns with the greatest satisfaction that the present position of the paper is such as to inspire confidence in its future and permanent continuance." The resolution went on to urge continued support of the paper with a view to enabling it to compete on equal terms with its competitors.

ON Saturday last the Rochdale and District Printing Crafts Guild held a whist drive and dance which proved a big success. The large hall in the Provident Building was gaily decorated with streamers and lanterns for the occasion. Numerous prizes were given for whist and dancing.

A FINE collection of examples of modern printing together with specimens of fine work of old presses was exhibited last week in the Municipal Central School of Arts and Crafts, Margaret street, Birmingham. It deservedly attracted much attention from the printing and kindred trades. The printing classes are well attended.

THE death occurred on Thursday after a long illness, of Mr. Charles Duguid, the well-known financial writer. Mr. Duguid had been City editor of several important daily newspapers, and had been associate financial editor of the *Times*.

THE late Mr. Sydney H. Caslon, of Rustington, Sussex, managing director, H. W. Caslon and Co., of Chiswell-street, Finsbury, E.C., typefounders, who died November 1st, aged 56, left £28,265.

UNDER an Anglo-Polish Commercial treaty the import duty on type and printers' materials of the United Kingdom origin will be reduced by 30 per cent.

MR. W. R. SMITHSON, stationer and printer, Northallerton, died suddenly outside his shop. He was 90 years of age.

A RETIRED paper mill labourer of Bury, Mr. Samuel Hilton, aged 68, died suddenly while playing dominoes with his daughters.

A PAPER DEBT.—Sidney Shepiro, 20, alias G. A. Clayton, dental mechanic, was charged on remand at Old-street Police-court with unlawfully obtaining credit by fraud, by incurring a debt of £66 to the Great Eastern Paper Co., Middlesex-street. Mr. Knight, prosecuting, said that defendant, who was a minor, started business in September as a merchant, and rented furnished offices at £90 a year. He ordered goods from various firms, and there would be a number of charges upon which the solicitor should ask for defendant's committal. Accused was again remanded on bail.

Trade Union Matters.

WOMEN IN THE PRINTING TRADE.—A meeting of women employed in the Irish printing trade was held at the Dublin Mansion House for the purpose of protesting principally against the system of daily time dockets. Miss Bennett explained that in recent conferences between the printing unions and the master printers various rules had been agreed to, but the masters now, she said, refused to accept them unless the daily time dockets were made compulsory. Views were also expressed in favour of the limitation of apprentices, and a resolution was passed condemning the action of the Master Printers' Association, and resolving to abide by the rules as agreed to at the conferences.

T.A. STRIKE PAY CLAIM.—At a recent meeting of the Administrative Council of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation consideration was given to the report of the sub-committee dealing with the claims arising out of the printing trade dispute of last year. The Typographical Association claim was for £23,886. The sub-committee reported that the London Society of Compositors, the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Artists, and the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers were willing to forgo their claims, providing that other unions would take similar action; and the Association of Correctors of the Press had decided to withdraw their small claim. The other societies felt that their claims ought to be paid, and the sub committee recommended that payment should be made. With regard to the claim by the Typographical Association, however, it was maintained that the rules of the Federation had not been complied with, and that at no point of the negotiations had the advice and assistance of the Federation been asked for. The sub committee were therefore unable to recommend acceptance of the claim. Mr. G. A. Isaacs, secretary of the National Operative and Printers' Society, was chairman of the sub-committee dealing with the claims.

Printers at Football.

Under the auspices of the Printing and Allied Trades Charity Sports Association (Football Section) the following League matches will take place on Saturday, December 22nd:—

Division I.

Cassell's *v.* Cornwall Press, at Preston road, Wembley.

Division II.

Baynard Press *v* Harrisons, at "Endcliffe," Old Church-road, Chingford.

On Boxing Day, December 26th, a match will be played on the ground of Messrs. Waterlow's football team at Chingford-road, opposite the Crooked Billet, Walthamstow, between the Berry United league team and an eleven selected from the P. & A.T.C.S. Association league team.

Further information can be obtained from Mr. Geo. H. Marks (Fry's Metal Foundry).

The *Star* machine room football club on Sunday played a first match with the Duke of York's Theatre Football Club, at Mitcham, and won by two goals to nil after a spirited contest.

East & North-East Master Printers.

Mr. Howard Hazell's Address at Aldgate.

The December meeting was held on the 11th inst. at the "Three Nuns" Hotel, Aldgate, to hear Mr. W. Howard Hazell, president of the L.M.P.A. Mr. G. F. Tomkin presided, in the absence of the district president.

Light refreshments were served, before the chairman—after a graceful tribute to Mr. Hazell's activities in connection with the various movements of the Federation—called upon the L.M.P.A. president to speak.

Mr. Hazell said he preferred to call what he had to say a chat more than an address. He said that printers were faced with many difficulties; some of these were the result of the European situation and could not be met inside the industry, but there were difficulties inside the industry which they should strive to overcome. In the forefront of these was price-cutting; he realised they were up against a stiff proposition in fighting the "bedroom" printer as he had heard this class of printer called. He urged the folly of lowering prices to compete with their ridiculous quotations, and emphasised that it is better for an office to be 75 per cent. full of work at fair prices than 100 per cent. full at low prices. He advocated the use of the Federation Costing System and the Hourly Rates as a guide to finding the correct cost of production. He mentioned that the Costing System was being studied by other industries, and said that the assistance of the Federation had been asked for. Mr. Hazell then referred to the work of the Joint Industrial Council, and said he had great hopes of its future; he also spoke of the many directions in which the London Association helped its members. In concluding, he urged members to continue their connection with the Association and strive to overcome their difficulties by meeting together as often as possible in a spirit of co-operation.

Discussion then ensued, many members giving instances of ridiculous undercutting. A member reported that during the Election he had been approached for machining prices for a variety of Labour Party Election literature which had been taken for entire production at absurdly low prices. It was pointed out that this case might have been reported to the L.S.C. local Vigilance Committee who are supposed to deal with such cases.

The chairman said that a committee of keen costing men was now engaged in the endeavour to find a workable proposition to combat undercutting, and he asked members to report to the secretary of the L.M.P.A. concrete cases so that action could be taken.

The chairman thanked Mr. Hazell very cordially for coming to speak to them and giving them such an interesting evening. He assured the president that those present would do their best to benefit by the advice he had given them.

Mr. Hawkins seconded the vote of thanks which was heartily endorsed by the meeting.

The chairman reported on the proceedings of the last Council meeting. A discussion followed, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Tomkin for his services in the chair.

THE 40th general annual report of the Board of Trade, which includes the report of the Inspector General in Bankruptcy for the year ended December 31st, 1922, gives a list of trades in which failures have shown the largest increases compared with the preceding year. Among these is mentioned paper manufacturers and merchants, the total of £145,592 comparing with £31,235 in 1921. Decreases are also shown, and here are found printers, booksellers and publishers, the figure of £38,248 comparing with £144,812 in 1921.

ONE of the interesting features in the new issue of the *Monotype Recorder* (printed at the Curwen Press) in an article "On Decoration in Printing," giving examples of fine effects produced by Monotype ornaments used with discretion.

THE Christmas number of *Pearson's Magazine* is packed from cover to cover with good things. The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill and Miss Marie Corelli are among the literary contributors, whilst there are thirty two pages in colour, with many humorous pictures in colour by Alfred Leete, Laurie Tayler, Heath Robinson, and other famous black and white artists.

Digitized by Google

Printers and their Metals.

Mr. A. H. Mundey at the Stationers' Hall.

Under the auspices of the Stationers Company and Printing Industry Technical Board another successful craft lecture was given on Friday evening at the historic Stationers' Hall. The lecturer for the evening was Mr. A. H. Mundey (London Manager, Fry's Metal Foundry), who took as his subject "Printers and their Metals," which, by the aid of lantern slides, proved to be very interesting. In the absence of Mr. J. Gomer Berry, the chair was occupied by Mr. George Eaton Hart, who took occasion to explain that the cause of Mr. J. Gomer Berry's absence was the illness of a member of his family. Mr. J. R. Riddell was also unable to be present on account of illness, and during the course of the evening a vote of sympathy was passed voicing the meeting's feelings towards him.

Mr. Eaton Hart's Opening Remarks.

Mr. Geo. Eaton Hart, in introducing Mr. Mundey, said it was extremely gratifying to know that the lecture that night emphasised the rapid strides which technical education was making, and particularly that it now included in its curriculum such subjects as typecasting and stereotyping, also applied science and chemistry. Whilst not entirely discarding rule-of-thumb methods, science now harnessed and proved them before they were incorporated into the more modern and advanced methods. As an instance of this, proceeded Mr. Hart, there was a time, not so long ago when the foreman had his own formula, which comprised the constituent parts of the metal, and a mysterious method of mixing, together with a terribly secret manner of making the flong. As a matter of fact, newspaper proprietors were led to believe that without this mysticism, the issue of their papers might be jeopardised. These men and their methods have disappeared, but happily nothing serious had happened. On the contrary, marvellous results were to-day obtained in illustrated papers like the *Daily Graphic* and the *Daily Mirror*, productions quite impossible a few years ago, and the quality of which was not excelled by any other country in the world.

Continuing, Mr. Hart thought that the possibility of defects in regard to metal was largely increased by the use of typecasting machines, where speed of production must necessarily militate against that high standard of printing, which, nevertheless, the printer was ambitious to produce. One was surprised at the results obtained when some of the problems which faced the printer were considered, such as the composition of the metal, the mixing, the importance of heat, the expansion and contraction of not only the metal itself, but also of the metal of which the casting machinery is made.

Metallurgy at the London School.

It was only of recent years that attention had been given to the important matter of metallurgy in connection with printing at technical schools, and Mr. Hart thought it was encouraging to notice from the syllabus of the London School of Printing that the subject is being dealt with in a most practical manner, not only from the scientific and chemical side, but also from the actual everyday work of the foundry. It was also pleasing to note that the School was the first to introduce the teaching of practical stereotyping,

Concluding, Mr. Hart said one had only to consider the task of the printer as he was daily called upon to reproduce all the fine and delicate lines of a matrix or mould taken from type, or fine half tone blocks, to realise the importance of the question of metal, both in regard to its durability and homogeneity, subjected as it was to the enormous pressure of wear and tear of the modern printing press.

Lecture and Discussion.

Mr. Mundey then delivered his lecture, which we propose to report in next week's issue. He dealt interestingly with the character and properties of the chief metals employed by the printer and briefly sketched the mechanical processes in printing, with relation to the metals used. He also referred to the demands which modern craftsmanship made for the highest grade materials, and the care and treatment of metal in the printing office. During the course of the address some excellent slides were thrown on to the screen, and amongst others, there were depicted, the Autoplate, the Junior Autoplate and the Winkler Casting Machine, as well as several types of melting furnaces used by Messrs. John Fry.

At the conclusion of the address, the chairman, in inviting questions, said the lecture would at any rate cause many printers present to reflect seriously on how much they knew of their business. With regard to stereotyping practice, he believed there was not a country in the world that could beat them. When in America he had opportunities of conferring with stereotypers in various offices, and in many cases he was asked regarding methods adopted in this country.

Mr. J. S. Sunderland spoke of the superior quality of the ordinary typefounder's metal compared with that used for stereotyping and other purposes, and thought there was something which the metal maker had yet to find out.

Mr. Mundey explained that typefounders' metal, containing as it did a higher percentage of tin and antimony than that used in metal for mechanical composing machines, was much harder. There was also the peculiar construction of the mechanism of type-composing machines which had to be taken into consideration, for they must remember that the metal had to be made quite suitable for the purpose to which it was to be put. Good quality printers' metal was to be obtained, however, but they had got to pay for it; and that was the final solution to the whole problem.

In reply to questions by Mr. Hart, who asked what would be the safe temperature at which to submit type-formes without causing any injury to the type, and also what amount of pressure should be used in the hot press, Mr. Mundey replied that no type should be subjected to a temperature of more than 250 degs. F., and no type should receive a greater pressure than three-quarters of a ton per sq. in.

A number of other questions were put by the chairman and several members of the audience, and ably replied to by Mr. Mundey.

Mr. John Fry, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred appreciatively to the life-long study Mr. Mundey had made of the subject of printers' metals. Whereas their fathers and grandfathers, he said, knew little of the underlying features of printers' metals, they to day—thanks to the metallurgist—were not only scientifically informed on the subject, but were able to apply the results of their investigations in obtaining the best possible results.

The Rev. T. Walton, in seconding the vote of thanks, which was very heartily accorded, gave some of his own amusing experiences as an amateur manufacturer of printers' metals, and as an inventor of a type-setting machine.

Mr. Mundey, after returning thanks, proposed a similar resolution to the chairman. Their chairman, he said, was a great printer and a leading one, and his name was one to conjure with in the printing industry. He (Mr. Mundey) felt it a great honour that the meeting should have been presided over by such a well-known authority.

The resolution met with a very warm reception and Mr. Hart briefly replied.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. J. W. Davidson gave a practical demonstration of type analysis with the aid of laboratory equipment.

Mr. R. E. Paine.

Complimentary Luncheon and Presentation.

On Wednesday, at Anderton's Hotel, a complimentary luncheon was given to Mr. R. E. Paine, who has been associated for over 50 years with London and provincial newspapers, and a gathering of some 25 old friends in the paper and printing trades assembled to show their appreciation of his services on the mechanical side of newspapers. Mr. Ernest Parke, J.P., of the *Star* and *Daily News*, presided, and was supported by Lieut.-Colonel James Yates Foster, V.D., J.P., Mr. E. H. Raynham, etc., etc.

A presentation of a gold cigarette case, containing the following inscription, was made to Mr. Paine: "Presented to Mr. R. E. Paine by a few old friends on his retirement after over 50 years work on London and provincial newspapers, and in appreciation of his sterling worth and ability. December, 1923."

Printers' Social Evening.

A Pleasant Innovation by the South-East London Master Printers' Association.

In place of their usual monthly meeting, the South-East London Master Printers' Association adopted the agreeable experiment of holding a social evening, on Tuesday, December 11th, at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge. The programme consisted of a whist-drive during the first half of the evening, followed by a concert. Invitations had been extended to the members of the three associations south of the Thames, and, as a result, there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, who thoroughly appreciated the change of "fare." As Mr. G. Poulton (President) observed in a few words of welcome, which he offered at the commencement of the proceedings, members of the London Master Printers' Association attended from places as distant as Kingston in the West, Dartford in the East, and Croydon in the South.

At the outset the President, who was accompanied by Mrs. Poulton, held a reception, after which, the members, visitors and their ladies settled down to the rigours of a progressive whist-drive. The game was thoroughly enjoyed, and, during an interval, the President handed out the prizes to the following winners: Ladies—1st (Umbrella), Mrs. E. F. Northam; 2nd (Manicure Set), Mr. J. Barnett (playing as a lady). Gentlemen—1st (Case of Pipes), Mr. B. A. Widger; 2nd (Umbrella), Mr. W. C. Roberts. The hidden number prizes were taken by Mrs. Williams (Hand-bag) and Mr. Abbott (Box of Cigarettes).

At the termination of the whist-drive there was an agreeable interval for refreshments, after which Miss Gwen. Mason, the daughter of the Secretary, handed round cigarettes very gracefully. In appreciation of the great help which she had given during the evening, Mr. Poulton presented this young lady with a box of chocolates.

The second part of the programme was equally enjoyable. The artistes were of an exceptionally good order right through, and included Miss Annie Rees (Welsh soprano), Miss Nora Drake, Miss Mona Grey, Master Reginald Kilbey, and Mr. Charles Hayes. Mr. Wilson Martell acted as musical director. Encores were an indication of the popularity of the performers.

Mr. W. Howard Hazell, President of the London Master Printers' Association, who had previously attended a meeting of the East and North-East London Master Printers' Association, looked in during the evening, and was cordially welcomed.

Asked to say a few words, Mr. Hazell observed that there was a good deal of sound common sense in English proverbs, and it was obvious from the attendance that evening that they approved of the saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The master printers of London, he added, could do a good work among themselves by meeting in such a pleasant and social way. By such intercourse they would find that the master printer was a really good fellow. Talking over their difficulties in such surroundings they would, he thought, find a solution for many of them. Paraphrasing the poet Longfellow he would say, "The mills of trade grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small." In the first place, they had the grindstone represented by the demands of the trade unions; then by the customers with their imperious demands and requests; and, again, there was the foolish price-cutting competition amongst master printers themselves. It seemed to him that the best method of overcoming these problems was to belong to the Master Printers' Association and try to find a solution of their difficulties by co-operation. In that way they would be able to leave the trade better than it had been, and, at the same time, improve their profits and uplift the whole industry. The suggestion he would make to them that night was that anything they could do individually or collectively to strengthen the Association and to improve its work, so that it might do more in the future than it had done in the past, would bring benefit to each one of them personally and to the whole industry. They were passing through a very difficult time, added Mr. Hazell, but he believed that by co-operation they could

Digitized by Google

look forward hopefully to the time when they would be able to make better and more reasonable profits. Christmas being close at hand, he concluded by wishing them all a Happy Christmas and a New Year of happiness and prosperity.

Mr. A. Langley, Vice-President of the London Master Printers' Association, also spoke, and congratulated the South-East Association on a wonderful gathering.

The evening concluded at 10.30, everyone having spent a most agreeable time, which had passed almost too quickly, so well were they entertained. Mr. Poulton, Mr. Mason (Hon. Secretary), and the Executive are to be congratulated on the complete success of the innovation.

"Gift Saturday" at the Printers' ALMSHOUSES.

The 15th inst. was "Gift Saturday" at the Printers' Almshouses, the inmates of which gathered in full force in the Board Room to partake of tea provided through the kindness of Mr. George Rooke Collingridge, who annually collects the wherewithal from his friends in the City.

Mr. Collingridge presided, and was supported by, among others: Mrs. Collingridge, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. James, Mr. W. Vandy (chairman of the Almshouse Committee of the Printers' Pension Corporation), Messrs. F. P. Lewingdon and W. A. Perkins (members of the Council of the Corporation), Mrs. Perkins, the Misses Myers, Mr. Crowther, and Mr. G. F. Higham.

After tea, there was an excellent vocal and instrumental concert, provided by Mr. Jackson West's "Les Harmonies," whose various contributions were greatly appreciated. As each artist left the stage at the end of his or her item, he or she was presented by the chairman with a small present as a recognition of "services rendered."

Mr. G. F. Higham (representing contributors at the King's House of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode) presented each inmate with a packet of cash, and Mr. Collingridge announced that parcels of goods, purchased with funds supplied by his friends, would be delivered at the various residences.

Mr. Vandy, in a characteristically eloquent speech, referred to the great interest taken in the work of the Corporation, and especially that portion carried on at the almshouses, by the Collingridge family—a work which was being so admirably carried on by their chairman of that evening. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to him for his great kindness to them all.

The motion was enthusiastically adopted, with musical honours and cheers for both Mr. and Mrs. Collingridge.

The Chairman, in reply, expressed the pleasure it gave him to do anything in his power for their wonderful institution.

A very happy evening terminated all too quickly with the National Anthem.



Mr. T. McCallum.

Mr. Thomas McCallum, who for many years has been closely associated with the firm of Messrs. W. and G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast, and the *Belfast Telegraph*, has died at his residence at Belfast, after an illness of several weeks' duration. He received his early training in the publishing business in Glasgow and Edinburgh, later taking up work in that line at Dublin and Londonderry. Proceeding to Belfast, he had charge of the local depôt of the Religious Tract Society. For the past 25 years he had held a responsible position with Messrs. Baird, and for some time had had charge of the compilation of "Baird's Guide."

MR. THOMAS E. CLARKSON has been appointed manager of the Turner Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Rawcliffe Bridge, Rawcliffe, Yorks, in succession to the late Mr. Joseph Turner. Mr. Clarkson, a brother-in-law of Mr. Turner, went with him from the Star Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Feniscowles, between 25 and 26 years ago to Rawcliffe, when the company bearing Mr. Turner's name was formed.

Saint Bride Technical Library.

Select List of Recent Additions.

ALLEN, A. H. Beginnings of Printing. Berkeley, Cal., 1923.
AMERICAN TYPE-FOUNDERS CO. Specimen book of styles. Jersey City, 1912.
BARBER, Geo. Specimen book of types. London, 1910.
BAXTER SOCIETY. Exhibition Catalogue, August, 1923.
COMPOSITORS' and Printers' Handbook for 1923.
CONDE NAST PRESS. A specimen of *Vanity Fair* capitals. Greenwich Conn. 1923.
DIRECTORY of Papermakers in the United Kingdom, for 1923.
FLEURON, The: A journal of Typography. London, 1923.
GARGAZ, P. and A. Project of perpetual peace. (Facsimile of work printed by B. Franklin). New York, 1922.
GASELEE, S. Early printed books in the Library of Corpus Christi College. Cambridge, 1921.
GLASGOW BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Records. Vol. VII. Glasgow, 1923.
GOUDY, F. W. The Alphabet. London, 1922.
HACKLEMANN, C. W. Commercial Engraving and Printing. Indianapolis, c. 1921.
HAGUE, C. W. Text-book of printing occupations. Milwaukee, 1922.
HENRY, Thos. P., Lino. Co. Type Book. Detroit, 1922.
HUNTER, Dard. Laid and Wove. Washington, 1923.
JACKSON, Ed. The Estimator. York, 1923.
JARROLD, W. T. F. Christopher Plantin; 1514-1589. London, 1923.
KNAB, Carl P. "Set it right first." Dayton, c. 1922. (A method of determining the amount of copy to fill a given space).
LOCKE, John F. A handbook for electrotypers. Cincinnati, 1922.
MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO. Instruction book. New York, 1923,
McMURTRIE, D. C. The cost finding system of a French printer in the eighteenth century. Greenwich, Conn., 1923.
McMURTRIE, D. C. The printing plant of the Oxford University Press. Greenwich, Conn., 1923.
MONSON Type Manual. Chicago, c. 1922.
OSLER, Sir W. Incunabula Medica. Oxford, 1923. Bibliographical Society.
OWEN, Louise. The real Lord Northcliffe. London, 1922.
PENNELL, Joseph. The Graphic Arts. Chicago, 1921.
PHILLIPS and WIENES. Type faces with expression. New York, 1923.
QUINN and BODEN. The plant and product of Q and B; book manufacturers. Rahway, 1922.
ROBINS, W. P. Etching Craft. London, 1922.
SLATER, W. H. Art and practice of display. London, 1923.
SPALDING and HODGE. Paper Terminology. London, 1923.
ST. BRIDE Trade Lectures. 1917-1922.
STATIONERS CO. Craft Lectures. 1922-3.
STATIONERS CO. In Commemoration of the First Folio Centenary. London, 1923.
WALL, E. J. Practical colour photography. Boston, 1922.
WHITEHEAD, T. L. New A B C Price List for letterpress printing. Bury, 1923.

A. M. PEEBLES AND SON'S latest sample book is an excellent example of its kind. In stout boards, it is built up on the loose-leaf principle, the screw fasteners giving ready access to the contents. The productions of Rishton, Whiteash and auxiliary mills cover a very wide range, as indicated by the fact that the sample numbers run up to 79. The thumb index gives ready direction to the particular papers which it is desired to examine, these papers including cream laids and woves, banks and bonds, azure laids, blottings, offset litho, arts, tinted writings and printings, boards, etc. It is obvious that Messrs. Peebles have set themselves out to meet the most exact and modern requirements, and their reputation is enhanced by the quality and variety of the papers in this album.

By being finicky about saving his "pride" many a man losses everything else.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investments,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion **3/0**
Three Insertions **6/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion **1/6**
Three Insertions **3/0**

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line **1/0**

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

BOOKBINDERS' OVERSEER wanted; one able to Estimate for Leather and Cloth Work; must be good man; London.—Box 14300.

WHOLESALE AGENT wanted for Great Britain, with good connection amongst Stationery and Allied Trades, for BELGIAN PROPRIETARY ARTICLE.—Apply, Box 388, Pratt's Advertising Agency, 51-2, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. 14301

Situations Wanted.

COMP. (with ideas), young and energetic, seeks BETTER POSITION, Soc., High-class Disp. and Gen. Jobbing; good at Lay-outs; working knowledge of "D" keyboard Mono; suit private firm; capable take charge small office; ex. refs.—L. M. P., 10, North-place, Buxton-street, E.1. 14302

MINDER (27) seeks sit.; Babs. and Wharfes, Half-tone, Catalogue and Commercial Work.—J., 33, Hazelwood-road, Walthamstow, E.17. 14298

MINDER seeks perm; Two Revs., Wharfes; 37 years' exp.; T.A.—B. C. H., 75, Bullingdon-road, Oxford. 14299

Partnerships and Financial.

YOUNG MAN, with Education and Capital, desires WORKING PARTNERSHIP with General Printer; Lancashire district preferred.—Box 14294.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL.
THE NICKFLOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded £460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colour Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

STANLEIGH
Made in England
Numbering Machines
HAND, ROTARY or CYLINDER.
E. W. H. STANLEIGH
23, Bartlett's Buildings,
Holborn Circus, London, E.C.4.
'Phone: Holborn 5016.
Telegrams—"Embusy, Fleet, London"

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER
FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 13s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:

(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column ...	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., news-agents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1923.

Christmas Greetings.

CHRISTMAS comes again to herald the close of another year and the opening of a new one. It is a fitting opportunity to pause and weigh up the results of the past and to contemplate prospects for the future. The great feature of Christmas, of course, is its religious aspect and the flow of charitable feeling which springs from it. There is much that is good in human nature, and it is allowed to show itself when the stress of every-day work is absent. And yet business is the serious fact of life, for through it we earn our daily bread. Contemplating the facts of the passing year, however, there is not much that comes to the mind of a wholly satisfactory character. International affairs have become even more chaotic, whilst many domestic problems are no nearer solution. Influenced by this state of things, the trade and commerce of this country, if not of the whole world, have suffered. At the same time matters might well be much worse. Relations between employers and employed have been much better this year, and as Christmas approaches business happily shows an upward tendency. So the spirit of hope is in the ascendency, as it should be at the festive season, when everybody is breathing good wishes for the future. The mere fact that such aspirations exist is all to the good. Accordingly, with the deepest sincerity we accord to our readers once more the best of greetings, a HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

* * *

Imperial Institute.

ONE of the definite achievements of the Imperial Economic Conference was to define the scope of work of the Imperial Institute. It is now settled that the Institute is to continue its useful activities, although there are many changes in procedure. The Institute is to be financed on a contributory basis as a clearing house of intelligence and information and a centre for the investigation of Empire raw materials. For this purpose the laboratories at South Kensington will be retained to carry on the work of preliminary analysis of raw materials, and the Institute is to be amalgamated with the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. A scheme has been adopted by which the Governments of the Dominions and India will support the Institution to the extent of £8,000 for a fixed period of five years, although the annual expenditure of the reformed Institute will, altogether, come to some £40,000. So far as the exhibition of Imperial products is concerned, a modern device is presumably to be introduced, for in place of the exhibition galleries the proposal is put forward that a really representative selection of Empire products should be made for the purposes of a travelling exhibition of a purely educational character. There is also to be considered the possibility of organising travelling exhibitions of the staple products of the Colonies and Protectorates in appropriate trade centres.

* * *

Paper and Cardboard Imports and Exports.

ACCORDING to the Board of Trade returns for November, just issued, receipts of paper and cardboard at British ports last month amounted to 1,308,064 cwts., of the value of £1,368,376. These figures indicate increases respectively of 214,171 cwts. and £187,779 compared with November twelve months ago. As against October, however, the quantity received last month shows a slight falling off, but contrasted with the average for the past few months there is very little variation. Paper and cardboard dispatched abroad during November—amounting to 420,513 cwts., of the value of £837,951—register an increase in quantity of 113,494 cwts. compared with November last year, while the value is higher to the extent of £103,122. In spite of the fact that November's export figure does not quite reach that of October, it nevertheless represents a substantial increase of 56,099 cwts. over the monthly average for the first eleven months of the year. Supplies of papermakers' raw materials received during the month amounted to 108,437 tons, an increase of 1,966 tons compared with November last year, while the month's value—£950,851—indicates an increase of £121,743.

* * *

Paper Production Data.

VERY rarely do we come across any really trustworthy statistics recording in classified form the production of paper by the home papermaking industry. Practically all the figures that appear, whether from official or unofficial sources, are approximate computations, which may be nearly right or very wrong. Obviously, for the purpose of comparision, deduction or for merely knowing the definite facts of the case, reliable official data should be available. It is a very difficult matter to secure returns of this nature from manufacturers, even among those who are active members of their Association. Either from lack of appreciation, mere carelessness or sheer obstinacy there are many manufacturers who fail to respond to any effort to accumulate data which, when collated, would prove to be of inestimable value to the whole industry. We have before us a monthly report of paper production costs issued by an American organisation. From time to time we see the records of Canadian, American, Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish output. But when a reference to English production is desired, it is impossible to get down to the facts. There is something here to think about.

THE Great Yarmouth Council is to appoint a publicity agent at an annual salary of £300.

Digitized by Google

London Lithographers' Centenary.

Vincent Brooks, Day and Son, Ltd.

A notable event in the history of the printing trade of London was celebrated on Friday night, when a dinner was given by Messrs. Vincent Brooks, Day and Son, Ltd.—London's oldest firm of lithographic printers—to mark the centenary of this well-known house. At the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham court-road, the firm entertained a large company of their employees, together with a number of distinguished visitors connected with the printing trade, amongst the latter being Mr. Gerard T. Meynell, Mr. A. E. Goodwin (secretary of the Federation of Master Printers), and Mr. Woodgate Stevens (London secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers).

Under the presidency of Mr. W. Vincent Brooks, the present head of the firm, an excellent dinner was enjoyed, and then the company settled down to a generous concert programme interspersed with speeches.

Before the speeches started, an interesting preliminary took place, the chairman and his brother, Mr. Frederick A. Brooks, being presented each with a framed portrait of himself. The presentation was made on behalf of the employees by Mr. Broadstock, who was supported with enthusiastic applause. Both brothers then briefly returned thanks for this pleasant souvenir of the occasion.

The toast of the firm was given by Mr. Gerard Meynell. After remarking upon the wonderful achievement which was being celebrated that night, Mr. Meynell pointed out that lithography was not introduced until 1800. and in 1823 the firm which Messrs. Vincent Brooks represent to day began business, and they were still going on, turning out first class work. The thought of this achievement led him to suggest the slogan "There are far more crooks than Brooks in the printing trade to-day." (Laughter.) Mr. Meynell concluded with a few personal references affectionately reminiscent of Mr. F. Vincent Brooks, the late managing director.

A Unique Record.

Response was made by the chairman, who began with a word of regret that his respected father had not lived to see this remarkable occasion. He regretted, too, that their old and esteemed friend, Mr. Oliver A. Fry, who had been editor of *Vanity Fair* for a number of years and a director of this company since its incorporation, was prevented by ill-health from being present. After thanking Mr. Meynell for the generous way in which he had proposed the toast, Mr. Brooks went on to recall some outstanding facts relating to the firm's history. Although, he said, there were older firms in existence which were now practising lithography, no other house had been established as lithographic printers for so long a period as theirs. This achievement was, he believed, unique. Another point was the record of their staff, and he went on to mention a number of cases of remarkably long service, including that of Mr. Greenfield, who had joined the staff in 1861 (though his connection with the firm had not since been unbroken), and Mr. Broadstock, who had been with them since 1869, and Mr. Clements, the works manager, who had been with them since 1870 He thought these two facts, the age of the firm, and the long experience of their workers, had been a valuable asset to them in the recent period of trade depression. They had in their time done some unique and famous work. For instance, everybody knew the world-renowned *Vanity Fair* cartoons. After recalling a number of other outstanding pieces of work, the speaker mentioned the fact that when Baxter ceased his practice, the firm of Vincent Brooks carried on the process, and they had also been the pioneers of photo printing. The chairman mentioned incidentally that Mr. Griffiths had, at the last board meeting, been co-opted a director of the firm—an announcement greeted with applause—and he closed by expressing, on behalf of his fellow directors and himself, a hope that their happy gathering that evening would help to cement the very excellent feeling already existing between the management and the staff. (Applause.)

Mr. A. V. Hunt, for 25 years a director of the firm, then proposed "The Guests" in an entertaining speech. After recalling 80 years of friendship between the Brooks family and his own, he proceeded to make appreciative individual mention of their visitors, and concluded with a very cordial reference to his old friend Vincent Brooks, to whom he referred as a "great hearted and noble minded" man.

The Visitors' Speeches.

Mr. A. E. Goodwin, very cordially received, responded on behalf of the visitors. In the course of an able speech he spoke in very high terms of the firm's lithographic work, and also mentioned his own association with Mr. F. Vincent Brooks in connection with the Federation of Master Printers, remarking that the whole printing trade of London had often been indebted to that gentleman's sane and useful counsel.

Mr. Courtney Lewis was also called upon to respond, and did so in amusing and interesting fashion, recalling many facts connected with the introduction of lithography into London, and referring especially to the work of George Baxter, in regard to which Mr. Lewis is an authority.

Mr. Woodgate Stevens also responded, recalling his own early association with the firm, and especially his very high regard for Mr. Frederick Vincent Brooks whom he had known. In the old days, he said, there were happy relations between employers and staff, and he felt he could express on behalf of the staff of the present day their appreciation of the way they were treated.

Mr. F. A. Brooks (who was enthusiastically received) proposed the toast of "The Staff," and this was responded to by Mr. Clements.

A very entertaining and pleasant musical programme was given during the evening, and the proceedings terminated at a late hour with the singing of the National Anthem. The whole proceedings were marked with the utmost cordiality, and Messrs. Vincent Brooks, Day and Son, Ltd., are to be congratulated both upon the unique achievement celebrated, and upon the happy manner of its celebration.

The Cornwall Press, Ltd., Athletic AND SOCIAL CLUB.

The third annual dinner in connection with the Cornwall Press Athletic and Social Club was held at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate street, E.C., on Saturday last, the 15th inst. A party of about 130 ladies and gentlemen enjoyed a first-class spread, which was followed by music and dancing.

Mr. J. Griffiths, works manager, who occupied the chair as president, submitted, in a very humorous speech, the toast of "The Club," to which Mr. A. J. England suitably replied.

The vocalists included Mrs. E. Jeffery, Miss Shephard, and Messrs. Smith and Blogg. There was a varied programme of dances, which was much enjoyed, much fun being occasioned by the "balloon dance"

Altogether it was a most successful evening, the credit for the excellent arrangements being due to the club hon. secretary (Mr. C. Knatchbull) and the following stewards:—Messrs. S. Young, F. Marchant (the hon. treasurer), H. Jeffrey, E C. Jeffery, and A. Billingham.

MR. A. W. STEVENS, of the composing-room staff of the *Western Mail*, Cardiff, has been appointed overseer in succession to Mr. J. D. Davies.

THE fine collection of Worcester china which Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lloyd have presented to the British Museum will shortly be on view.

IN view of the long and valuable service rendered to A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd., by Mr. Robert Gilroy, the directors have determined that it is in the best interest of the company he should be appointed a managing director jointly with Mr. H. M. Peebles, and they have made the appointment accordingly.

HENDON PAPER WORKS.—Important extensions are being made by the Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Additions to plant include the installation of eight esparto grass boilers, supplied by the well-known firm of Messrs. Penman and Co., Ltd., Caledonian Iron Works, Glasgow. These boilers are 14 feet long by 10 feet diameter. Each boiler has a capacity of five tons of grass, and works under the latest high pressure emptying system.

Personal.

LORD BIRKENHEAD and the Earl of Derby were guests at a dinner at Manchester on Saturday in aid of the benevolent funds of the Newspaper Press Fund and the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the National Union of Journalists.

SIR CHARLES DARLING was a guest of the London District of the Institute of Journalists at dinner on Saturday, and made a humorous speech on the work of journalists. Lord Burnham and the French Ambassador spoke on the international aspect of journalism.

SIR HERBERT MORGAN left the United States for home in the White Star liner "Majestic" on Saturday, expressing the utmost pleasure at the prospects of the Advertising Convention which will be held in London next year.

SIR HERBERT said that he had received assurances that the number of American advertising men attending the Convention would probably exceed 2,500.

SIR ALFRED ROBBINS, who is retiring from journalism after having attained his jubilee in the profession, addressed the London Commercial Club at luncheon last Thursday on "The Press and the Public Purse." In the course of his remarks he said he believed that this was the only country in the world in which the public purse did not pay or purchase the Press.

AMONGST those attending the Coliseum on Thursday night, on the occasion of the visit of their Majesties to see the very fine programme in aid of the Variety Artists' Benefit Fund, were the directors of the *News of the World* and Mr. Gustave Tuck.

MR. FREDERIC T. CORKETT, F.R.P.S., managing director of Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., arrived back in London on Saturday after a long and successful tour in the United States. He visited a large number of cities, including New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Toronto, and found business generally good.

IN the particular specialities in which Mr. Corkett is interested, America is evidently not ahead of this country, and Mr. Corkett comes back full of enthusiasm for the interest shown by American lithographers, and for the hospitality with which they honoured him.

MR. T. E. NAYLOR, M.P. (secretary of the London Society of Compositors), speaking on Saturday at the annual conference of the London Labour Party, as its chairman, said the Labour Party was fn an impregnable position and sought no alliance with the Liberals.

GRAVESEND'S newly-elected Labour M.P., Mr. George Isaacs (secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants), on Saturday opened a local People's Christmas Fair which was arranged by the local Labour Party to raise funds for the next election fight.

ON Thursday, December 13th, Mr. Joseph Thorp, of the staff of *Punch*, and an authority on art in publicity, delivered an interesting lecture at the Birmingham Corporation School of Arts and Crafts on "The Artist and the Advertiser, and the Advertiser and the Public." There was a large attendance of master printers, printing students, artists and designers, over which Mr. J. T. Jones presided.

A CORDIAL vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Thorp on the motion of Mr. C. H. Whittaker (Cadbury Bros., Ltd.), seconded by Mr. Simon (of the Press Department, Messrs. Kynoch's).

MR. PERCY WALTER GREENAWAY, printer and stationer, of Camomile-street, is a candidate for the Aldermanic vacancy in the City of London caused by the death of Sir Edward Moore.

MR. JOSEPH MCCABE has been appointed editor of the *Tribune*, a new review which is to be issued on January 5th.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 46s., 45s. 1½d., Pref., 25s.; Associated Newspapers, 22s. 3d., 22s., Pref., 17s. 3d.; Cassell and Co., Pref., 21s. 9d., 21s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 5 7/16, 5½, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22s. 3d.; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mt. Deb Stk., 34½, 31; John Dickinson, 29s. 3d.; Ilford, 19s. 9d., 18s. 9d.xd., Pref., 18s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, 5s., Pref., 12s. 6d.; International Linotype, 54; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 21s. 10½d., 22s.; Lamson Paragon, 15s. 6d.; Linotype A Deb., 68, B Deb., 68; George Newnes, Pref., 14s. 6d., 14s. 9d.; Odham's Press, 3s. 7½d., 4s. 6d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, 1920, 68s. 9d., 63s. 1½d., Pref., 21s. 3d., 21s. 9d.; Raphael Tuck, 23s. 10½d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15 7/8, 4 p.c. Pref., 7¼; Weldons, 34s., Pref., 20s.; Winterbottom Book Cloth 63s. 9d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

WYMAN AND SONS.—Interim of 5 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares.

MORLAND AND IMPEY.—Report of this Birmingham loose-leaf manufacturing company to July last states that Australian company is now paying dividend on ordinary, and outlook for this company is most encouraging. French company has cleared off its previous losses and paid its first dividend, and there is every prospect that this improvement will be maintained. Profit was £6,489, less debit balance brought forward of £4,473, leaving credit balance of £2,016. Profit is arrived at after providing for contingent taxes and after writing down book value of building materials by £3,096. Previous year only half-year's dividend on 7 per cent. preference shares was paid.

A. M. PEBBLES AND SON, LTD.—The directors, in their report for the period to June 30th, 1923, state with regret that the loss on the year's trading amounts to £12,028. This result shows a considerable improvement on the previous year, particularly having regard to the continuance of the general depression in the paper trade throughout the period under review.

NEW COMPANIES.

HANTS AND DORSET PRINTING CO., LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares. Private company. Directors: H. J. Marston and A. Earlton. Registered office: 10, West Quay-road, Poole.

EMPIRE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, diaries, almanacs and books, picture, print and music sellers, art dealers, theatre proprietors and managers, etc. Private company. First directors: Capt. D. P. Simson, Lieut.-Col. Macdowall, C.M.G., D.S.O., and P. E. Hurbutt. Registered office: 130, Baker-street, W.1.

SCULTHORP AND PATERSON, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 750 ordinary shares of £1 and 1,000 deferred of 5s.; (1) to purchase and sell the Imperial Typewriter; (2) to enter into agreements with E. C Sculthorp, 97, West George-street, Glasgow, agent for the Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd, for the purchase from him, as at October 1st, 1923, of the goodwill and assets of the said agency, and to carry on the same and the business of dealers in office furnishing and supplies, business equipment, printers, stationers and bookbinders, etc. Private company. First directors: E. C. Sculthorp and A. B. Paterson. Registered office: 94, West George-street, Glasgow.

DAVID FLEMING, LTD.—Capital £6,000, in £1 shares; wholesale, retail and manufacturing engravers, die-makers, lithographers, etc. Private company. First directors: D. Fleming, Mrs. H. Fleming and Miss G. Fleming. Registered office: 39A, Renfield-street, Glasgow.

KNIGHT SEYMOUR AND CO., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares; printers, wholesale and retail stationers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: F. S. Knight, R. A. Smith and R. C. Seymour. Registered office: 29, Newfoundland-street, Bristol.

CITY AND PROVINCIAL PRESS, LTD.—Capital £575, in 500 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each and 1,500 ordinary shares of 1s. each; to acquire the business now carried on by E. J. Hucks at Red Lion House, E.C., as the "City and Provincial Press," and to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, printers and publishers of local guide books, hotel tariffs, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, circulators and other literary works, etc. Private company. First directors: E. J. Hucks and G. Sechiari. Registered office: Red Lion House, Red Lion-court, E.C.4.

SHIRLEY PRESS, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of printers, bookbinders, publishers, stationers and machine rulers, now carried on by A. May, F. H. Pottle and L. Willis at 1A, Church-street, Shirley, Southampton, as the "Shirley Press." Private company. Directors: F. H. Pottle, A. May and L. Willis. Registered office: 1A, Church-street, Shirley, Southampton.

MAYARDS, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 1,800 10 per cent. non-cumulative preference shares of 10s. and 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s.; to adopt an agreement with S. C. Hunt and G. H. Jones whereby the whole of the ordinary shares are to be allotted as fully paid up to them or to their nominees in consideration of services rendered and of certain preliminary expenses of the company paid by them, and to carry on the business of publishers and proprietors of newspapers, magazines and other publications, advertising agents, etc., in Great Britain or elsewhere. Private company. First directors: S. C. Hunt and G. H. Jones.

PIGEON POST, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to acquire, print and publish a newspaper or periodical to be known as the *Pigeon Post*, dealing with pigeons and/or other live stock, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. H. J. Chambers and F. R. Lovett. Registered office: 22, Silver-street, Hull.

I. D. L. ADVERTISING SERVICE, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: J. Joyce, R. G. Cunliffe and H. N. Cunliffe. Registered office: 99, Piccadilly, Manchester.

KORLAND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in 5s. shares; manufacturers, importers and exporters of, and dealers in, mechanical, electrical and general machinery, typing and calculating machines and all other instruments and mechanisms for printing, etc. Private company. Subscribers: S. Leader, K. R. Leader and Anita E. Innocent. Subscribers appoint directors. Registered office: 26, Leather-lane, E.C.

PHINERITE RIBBON AND CARBON CO., LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business carried on by J. Y. Thomson and H. Burton at 30, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or elsewhere, as the Phinerite Ribbon and Carbon Co., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, all kinds of typewriter ribbons, carbon papers, etc. Private company. Subscribers: J. Y. Thomson and E. J. T. Gabb. Registered office: 36, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

WARREN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the copyright, goodwill and assets of the business of *Mine Host* Magazine, and to carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works and undertakings, etc. Private company. Directors: J. L. Warren and R. Harris.

ANDERTON AND CO. (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.—Capital £300, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of a packing case and ladder maker now carried on at Great Hampton-row, Birmingham, by A. E. Gittings as "Anderton and Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturers and importers of, and dealers in millboards, leatherboards, strawboards, paper and packing materials, manufacturers of, and dealers in, all kinds of boxes, cases, packing cases, bags and containers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. E. Gittings, Ruth A. Anderton, and Mrs. Helen Gittings.

WM. HARTMANN, LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers of, agents for, and dealers in, paper and pulp and ingredients and products thereof, etc. Private company. Subscribers: P. L. Schmidt-Werden and H. J. Tilyard. Director: Wilhelm Hartmann. Registered office: College-hill Chambers, 23, College-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

TOTTENHAM PRESS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £250 debentures authorised September 18th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital and goodwill, the amount of the present issue being £200 (on November 30th).

LONDON COUNTY PRESS LTD. (London).—Particulars filed of £80 debentures authorised November 27th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

LEWER AND POND, LTD. (manufacturing stationers, etc., London).—Particulars filed of £1,000 debentures authorised November 8th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the amount of the present issue being £500.

LUCAS, LONGFIELD AND CO., LTD. (paper manufacturers, etc., Birmingham).—Debenture, dated November 17th, 1923, to secure £200, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holders: H. Kershaw, 48, Comberton Hill, Kidderminster.

BRIGHTON HERALD, LTD.—Issue on October 1st, 1923, of £1,200 debentures part of a series already registered.

ARNOTT AND CO. (LEEDS), LTD. (photographic mount and cardboard manufacturers, etc.)—Satisfaction in full on November 16th, 1923, of mortgage debentures dated March 7th, 1911, securing £4,500.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re FREDERICK GEO. JONES, printers' agent, 51-2, Hampstead-road, N.W., and 7, Palmerston-road, Westcliff-on-Sea.—The creditors under this failure met on Monday at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor started business in January, 1922, in partnership with Mr. S. J. Young, under the style of "S. J. Jones Bros." The business was not sufficient to keep two persons, and in February, 1922, the partnership was dissolved by mutual arrangement, the debtor taking over the liabilities and continuing the trading, but he closed down in March, after paying the petitioning creditors (A. Page and Co.) £400. He still owes that firm £150, that being practically the only liability and in the absence of any assets, the case was left in the hands of the official receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy,

Re ELDRED ALEXANDRE HENLEY HUNTER.—A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held on November 30th, before Mr. Registrar Francke, for the public examination of this debtor, who was brought to the Court last September upon the petition of a creditor. (*B. & C.* October 11th, 1923.) Upon the case being called an adjournment was applied for by the official receiver, and by general consent the sitting was adjourned till January 25th.

DUTY never requires a man to be in two places at once.

Digitized by Google

British Industries Fair, 1924.

Reduced Cost of Participating.

During the past four years the Department of Overseas Trade has pursued a consistent policy aiming at the all-round reduction of the cost of participation in the London Section of the British Industries Fair. Apart from the reduction in the cost of floor space which the Department was able to effect at the last Fair, the expense of participating has been brought still lower for 1924 by the cuts in the scale of charges for "shell" stand erection under the Department's scheme.

Since 1921 when the cost of both materials and labour was at its height, the scale of charges for stand erection has been reduced year by year in sympathy with the fall in the costs. This has been assisted also by the gradual perfecting of a standard scheme of construction. A comparison of the cost of a shell stand in 1921, and 1923 as against the prices ruling for the next Fair, is shown in the attached table:—

Area.	1921. £ s. d.	1923. £ s. d.	1924. £ s. d.
100 sq. feet	13 6 8	10 7 0	8 18 11
200 sq. feet	26 13 4	15 15 9	13 13 0
500 sq. feet	66 0 0	20 14 9	17 18 11

The enormous reduction of cost effected in the last example given is partly due to a sliding scale of discounts, which was introduced with the object of reducing the cost to the exhibitor taking a larger space, and of enabling the smaller firms to exhibit on a more adequate scale without an excessive increase in outlay.

It is apparent, therefore, that the question of exhibiting at the British Industries Fair will be, from a financial point of view, a very different proposition in the coming year from what it has been in past years. It should be remembered that this saving has not been effected at the expense of any diminution in the service rendered to buyers and exhibitors as the full scheme of overseas propaganda, the provision of interpreters, buyers' club, etc., will be continued in the same manner as in previous years.

Co-operation in Publicity.

It is confidently anticipated that 1924 will infuse fresh blood into the veins of the British commercial body. Just as the great 1851 Exhibition opened an epoch in industrial and scientific development far beyond the wildest imaginings of its promoters, so the great Empire Exhibition will mark and initiate a new era in British development. No institution is in a better position to benefit from this movement than the British Industries Fair, the existing machinery of which is qualified to carry on in the future the commercial development arising from next year's exhibition.

The authorities of both exhibitions have not been slow to appreciate and develop their common interest, viz., that all the world shall come to London in 1924. The British Industries Fair has extended to the British Empire Exhibition various facilities for co-operative publicity in its annual "follow-up" campaign to the overseas buyer, and the Exhibition authorities have, among other things, allotted to the British Industries Fair space on the outer cover of their illustrated folder.

When it is appreciated that the first edition of the folder in question will be no less than 2,000,000 copies to be issued broadcast throughout the English speaking world, the value of this publicity to the British Industries Fair will be realised. Its force as an advertisement is also enormously increased by the fact that it is the only matter printed on the folder which is not exclusively concerned with the Exhibition.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.—The time draws near when the British Empire Exhibition will call millions of visitors to Wembley. By way of further advertising the event, the authorities have issued a folder which gives the latest available information concerning the great show. The whole of one side of the sheet is devoted to an elaborate coloured plan of the Exhibition in relation to the railway routes from all parts of London, while the other side contains a description of the various pavilions which will house the exhibits from all parts of the Empire. For the first time particulars are given of the contents of the British Government Pavilion, which will be worthy of the occasion.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Backhouse, H. T. Sheet feeding apparatus for printing machines, etc. 30,353.
Braren, L. K. Engraving machines. 30,674.
D. M. A. Co., Ltd., and Johnstone, D. Envelopes, postal wrappers, etc. 30,469.
Eggis, A. P. d'. Devices for binding folded sheets, etc. 30,926.
Manifoldia, Ltd. Machine for manufacturing multiple stationery. 30,322.
Myatt, J. W. Loose-leaf binders. 30,555.
Reddie, L. N. (Schwartz Presse Akt.-Ges.). Manufacture of graphic printing plates. 30,716.
Sample, E. W. Device for moistening and sealing envelopes. 30,420.
Swain, A. B. Envelopes, etc. 30,705.
Tellschow, Geb. Envelope making machines. 30,406.
Wrigley, F. Paper bags, etc. 30,912.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Brown, W., and Brown, G. Relief stamping presses. 207,634.
Darnell, C. H., Evans, E. W., and Evans, R. C. Machines for ruling paper. 207,604.
Pike, G. E. J., and Carson, W. A. Price tickets, labels, and the like. 207,645.
Winkler, C. Machines for casting stereotype plates. 207,618.

1923.

Wieringa, J. Wrapping or wrapping and addressing machine.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Soc. Anciens Etablissements A. Combe et Fils et Cie. Process for the production of washable printings on leather. 207,778.
Tellschow Maschinenfabrik, Geb Envelope making machines. 207,829.

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

SWEDEN.

The Commercial Secretary at Stockholm has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade a short report on the market for loose-leaf ledgers in Sweden, for copies of which application by United Kingdom firms should be made to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. 8406/F.R./M.C.2.)

NORWAY.

The Commercial Secretary at Christiania (Mr. C. L. Paus, C.B.E.) has furnished a report on the market for loose-leaf ledgers in Norway to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1. United Kingdom firms desirous of obtaining a copy should address the Department at the above address, quoting reference 8322/F.R./M.C (2).

BELGIUM.

A Belgian firm of wholesale importers at Liege desire to secure the representation of British manufacturers of note paper, printing paper, packing and fancy paper. Correspondence in French. (Reference No. 575).

LITHUANIA.

A firm of merchants and agents in Kovno, desire to secure the representation for Lithuania of British manufacturers for metal industries, caustic soda, talc, etc. (Reference No. 583).

An agent in Kovno desires to secure the representation for Lithuania of British exporters of caustic soda. (Reference No. 585).

UNITED STATES.

A firm of agents in Reading, Pa., wish to communicate with British producers and exporters of whiting and china clay, with a view to obtaining agencies, on a commission basis, for the State of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. (Reference No. 596).

LINO

FROM **1/3** per thousand ens (read and corrected)

Newspaper Work,
Book Work,
Law Work,
Catalogues,
Magazine Work,
etc.

Faces from 6 point to 12 point, Old Style, Modern, Cheltenham, Black, etc.

MONO

FROM **2/-** per thousand ens (read and corrected)

"RECORD TYPE"

Cast from Specially Mixed Virgin Metal and guaranteed True.

COMPARE THE PRICES!

	Our Prices. Per lb.	Type-founders' Prices. Per lb.	Saving. Per lb.
12 pt.	1/8	3/9	2/1
11 pt.	1/10	3/11	2/1
10 pt.	1/11	4/1	2/2
9 pt.	2/1	4/5	2/4
8 pt.	2/2	4/7	2/5
6 pt.	2/8	6/9	4/1

4d per lb extra is charged on all Founts weighing less than 10 lbs

MONO BORDERS—2/- per lb.

Record Composition Co., Ltd.,

LINO *Typesetters Typecasters* **MONO**

3, West Harding Street,
LONDON, E.C.

'Phone - HOLBORN 5826.

ASK FOR SPECIMEN SHEETS.

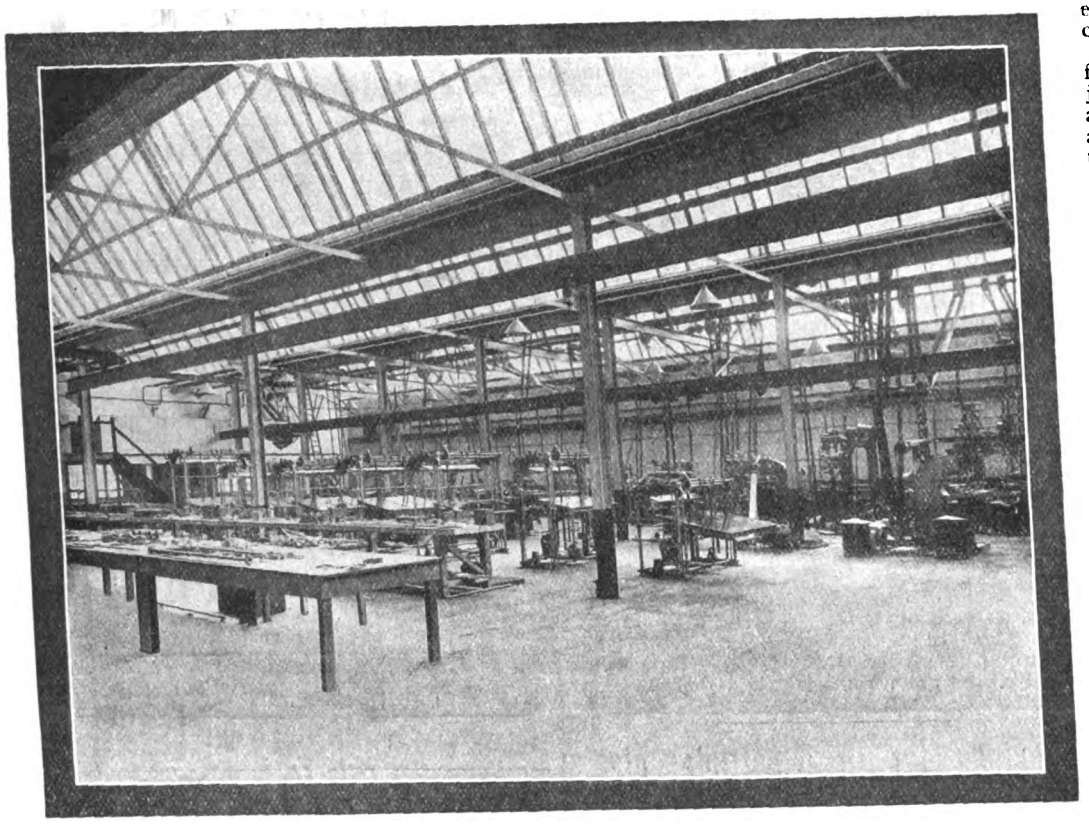
"From a Visiting Card to a Daily Paper."

Digitized by Google

The Latest "Slogger" Equipment.

Demonstration by Messrs. H.T.B., Ltd.

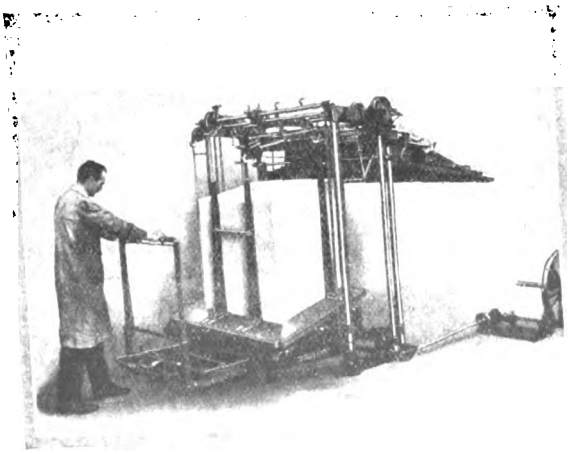
It will be remembered that one of the outstanding features of interest at the Printing Exhibition held in London three years ago was the great strides that have been made in automatic feeding devices. During the three years that have elapsed since then, manufacturers of these contrivances have given even more attention to the perfecting of these mechanical aids that are so conducive to increased production and to greater economy in handling. With the view of showing what is being done by British engineers in the direction indicated, an interesting demonstration was given to a party of Press representatives recently by the principals of Messrs. H. T. B., Ltd., manufacturers of "Slogger" feeders, at that firm's works in Blackhorse Lane, London, E.17.



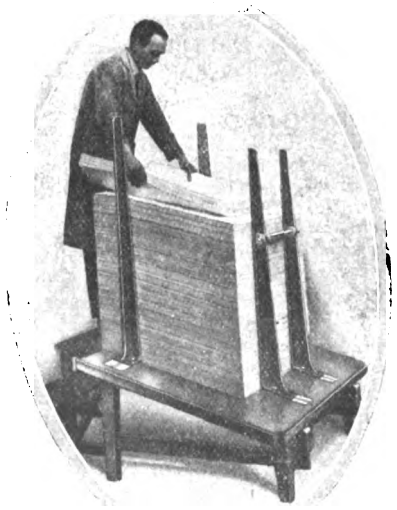
Interior View of the "Slogger" Works.

Preliminary to an inspection of the machines that have made the name of "Slogger" a household word among printers, the visitors were conducted through the splendidly-equipped and well-lighted workshop, where were seen the different parts of the machines, all made to standard sizes, these parts being produced in large quantities not only for immediate assembly but also for stock, ready for quick delivery to customers who may require them. By the aid of modern tools, all the separate parts of the feeder were being turned out with great precision, afterwards receiving a thorough checking by an expert engineer before being passed into stores.

Coming to the "Slogger" Automatic Pile Feeder—H.T.B. Model—special interest was evinced at the many improvements that have been introduced, and the ease with which the many capabilities of the machine were put into operation, whilst the smooth way it did its work at varying speeds up to 3,600 per hour, was quite remarkable.



Removing Truck: "Slogger" Ready to Start.



Loading Spare Board between Runs.

One recent and clever feature of the machine is the ease with which the interchangeable pile board—after being brought to the machine loaded with paper on a standard truck—automatically gets into position ready for its work. The time taken between the printing of one pile of paper and the commencement of printing the next pile, including removing and replacing of pile board, being only three minutes.

Another advantageous point connected with the machine is the effective method by which the sheets are separated, before they leave the pile board, and made to pass one at a time on to the tapes on their way to the automatic registering contrivance. Separation of sheets is accomplished by means of an air blast device constructed to cause a suitable current of air to pass through the pile of sheets, about 30 times before the sheet is fed. As a matter of fact, two sheets cannot pass through together without automatically bringing the feeder to a standstill. The sheets are carried along on strong flexible endless tapes and travel in perfect ease and exactitude, even when running at the speed of 3,600 per hour.

Another especially clever and interesting feature was the way in which each sheet, just before it reached the front lay, was almost humanly gripped, controlled by the action of a slowing-down apparatus, and thus caused to be placed in absolutely dead register.

The fact that the "Slogger" is constructed with a movable lay-board, enables the machine-minder to have access to the existing lay-board of the press, a feature which will be appreciated when very small runs are required. The feeder—which is bevel-driven—requires only ¼ h.p., and is driven from press. The air current is supplied by a separate self-contained electric motor and fan.

At the time of the visit, the feeder was shown feeding various qualities of printing and fine art paper, manipulating all of them with the same facility and precision in regard to register. As a matter of fact, only a few minutes were required to change the size of sheet being fed.

Another machine about whose future the firm is optimistic is the "Slogger" Automatic Register. This contrivance is designed not to supersede the full Automatic Pile Feeder, but to allow greater choice to the printer in selecting suitable equipment, according to his requirements and space available. For instance, some firms who have only short runs may desire to equip their presses with an automatic machine which will give them greater efficiency in regard to output, and at the same time improve register.

"Slogger" Automatic Register occupies very little additional space and is superimposed on the existing press lay-board, one of the striking features noticeable being the efficiency in which it handled sheets up to 3,600 per hour. By the aid of this ingenious machine, the operator's work is confined solely to roughly placing the sheets to lays, which are then conveyed automatically by means of endless tapes and slowing-down device to the press.

Messrs. H. T. B., Ltd., refer with much pride to the fact that all their productions are British made, with British capital.

Price of News-Print.

The International Paper Co., U.S.A., sent out a notice to its contract customers to the effect that the contract price of news-print in rolls for the first six months of 1924 would be continued at the prevailing figures, $75 per ton.

Mr. C. Howard Smith, president of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., Montreal, in a special signed article in the *Journal of Commerce*, New York, tells of the marvellous growth of the pulp and paper industry in Canada during the last decade. Mr. Smith shows that production last year of news-print, in the manufacture of which the greatest advance has been made, was triple the pre-war production figure. He points out that this rapid development has been due principally to the fact that Canada has vast natural resources of forests and water power. A still greater development which is anticipated in this direction will ultimately result in Canada taking her place as the leading news-print producer of the world. From a country that produced comparatively small quantities of pulp and paper and exported very little, wrote Mr. Smith, Canada has become one of the leading countries in this industry with a total production second only to that of the United States.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE

APPRECIATED EVERYWHERE
CHRISTMAS CARDS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
BIRTHDAY
EASTER-WEDDING-MOTHERS DAY CARDS
POSTCARDS
ZAG-ZAW PICTURE PUZZLES
CALENDARS
GIFT BOOKS
TOY BOOKS
PICTURES
PHOTOGRAVURES
ETCHINGS
OILETTES
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, GLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338.

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

GENERAL & COMMERCIAL PRINTING TO THE TRADE.
G. M. BATTLEY,
832/834, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.15,
and 423, NORWOOD ROAD, S.E. 27.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding.
Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

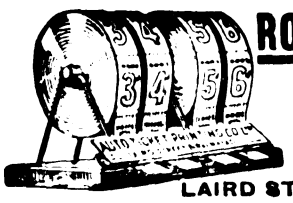
The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens,
Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4


ROLL TICKETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AUTO-TICKET PRINTING CO. LTD.
LAIRD ST., BIRKENHEAD

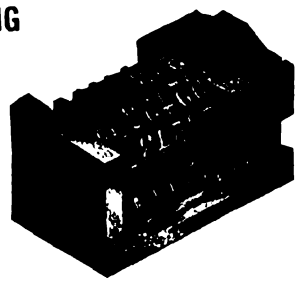
SEND YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
MACHINERY
for Printing, Bookbinding, Box Making, Tube Winding, etc.,
To the Manufacturers—
PRACTICAL MACHINES Co. (A. T. GADSBY) Ltd.
125, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINES
TYPE-HIGH MACHINES
Model 30 5 Wheels - £4 0 0
Model 31, 6 Wheels - 4 10 0
Model 60, 6 Wheels - 3 10 0
Without Drop-Cyphers.



654321
Impression of Figures.

HAND NUMBERING MACHINES
VISIBLE
Model 41, 6 Wheels
THREE ACTIONS
£4 0 0
Model 21, 6 Wheels
NINE ACTIONS
£5 5 0


No 54321
Impression of Figures

Full Particulars from the Sole European Agents:


THE VK OSCILLATING METAL MELTING FURNACE
The only VALVELESS FURNACE that delivers metal drawn from the bottom of the pot.
NO VALVE *CLEAN METAL NO LADLING*
NO SKIMMING SAVES METAL **NO LEAKS**
SAVES LABOUR AND ENSURES CLEAN CASTS

Sole Owners of rights and makers of Kidder Presses for Eastern Hemisphere.

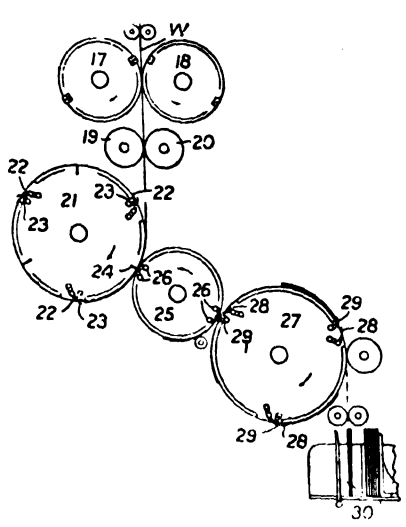
VICTORY-KIDDER PRINTING MACHINE Co. LTD.
VICTORY WORKS, BIRKENHEAD. TRADE VK MARK 66, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON, E.1

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Associating Apparatus.

An invention patented by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co. relating to delivering light products from printing machines comprises sheet forwarding means, a cylinder adapted to fold and forward single sheets or batches of sheets collected thereon, a second cylinder adapted to collect the folded sheets or batches of sheets and means, such as a transfer cylinder or the folding rolls of the first cylinder, for positively holding the products during their transfer from the first to the second cylinder. The sheets cut from the web W by cylindrical cutters 17, 18 are forwarded by rolls, 19, 20, to grippers 22, 23 on a cylinder 21 provided with folding blades 24 which may be timed to fold off either single sheets or batches of sheets to



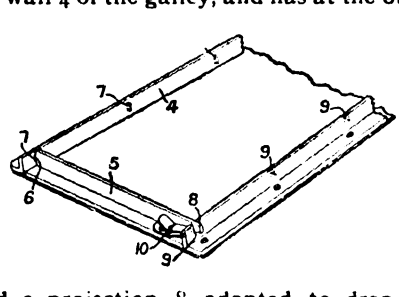
grippers 26 on a transfer cylinder 25, the cylinder 21 acting as a folding cylinder only or as a collecting cylinder as well. The folded single sheets or batches of sheets are transferred by the cylinder 25 to grippers 28, 29 on a collecting cylinder 27, which may collect them into bunches before passing them to a delivery stacker 30, or, in the case of batches already collected on the cylinder 21, may deliver the batches direct to the stacker. In a modification, the sheets are folded off from the first cylinder by folding rolls. Specification 4,942/85 is referred to.

Relief Printing Surfaces.

Messrs. P. J. A. Scholz and C. W. Woehler have patented a relief surface, which may be used as a printing plate or as a mould for casing a printing plate, is prepared by exposing a gelatine coated and sensitised sheet, preferably of thick paper or other flexible material, through a negative or positive transparency of the drawing, etc., to be reproduced, washing away the chromate from the unaffected parts of the gelatin with cold water, rolling up with a fatty ink, applying an aqueous preparation which will be absorbed by un-inked parts of the gelatin, and finally heating. The aqueous preparation is such that, when heated, it will swell and form a hard layer in relief, and may consist of one part of gum arabic or colophony with one part of zinc white, whiting or gypsum mixed with water. In a modification, the design is drawn or printed in a chromate containing mixture on the paper or other sheet coated with unsensitised gelatin, the whole surface being afterwards exposed to light. The sheet is subsequently treated in the manner described above.

Detachable End Galleys.

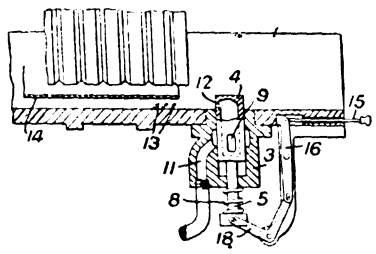
Mr. W. J. Oliver has patented an invention whereby a galley of the kind having a detachable end, the end-bar 5, which is formed of angle-iron, has at one end a pin 6 adapted to engage in one of a series of holes 7 in one side wall 4 of the galley, and has at the other



end a projection 8 adopted to drop into recesses or slots 9 in the other wall. A spring clip 10, secured to the base of the end-bar, bears against the side wall of the galley to prevent displacement of the bar. The clip is provided with a finger piece to facilitate its release, and may engage a groove in the galley wall.

Casting Stereotypes.

A stereotype casting apparatus, patented by Linotype and Machinery Ltd., of the kind in which the core and drag are horizontal, one or more blowers, controlled by the



operator, are provided for directing air blasts along the space between the matrix and the drag to remove particles of dirt or metal which may accumulate therein. A cylinder 3, secured to the bottom of the drag 2, contains a hollow piston 4 normally pressed downwards by a spring 8 on the piston-rod 5 which is connected by a bell-crank lever 18 and lever 16 to a push-rod or pedal 15. When the piston is raised, compressed air passes from a supply passage 11 through one or more ports 9 in the piston and out through a port 12 along the bottom of the drag and removes any particles such as 13 from between the drag and matrix 14. When the piston is lowered its upper end is flush with the surface of the drag aud the ports 9, 12 are closed.

Photo-Mechanical Printing Surfaces.

In making a gelatine or colloid printing surface, more especially for litho or offset work, under an invention by Mr. R. John, the colloid film is sensitised with a chromic salt, exposed and hardened before or after washing out the soluble salt remaining or both before and after washing. It is then heated in an oven to 400 degs. F., and can be damped with water only, no glycerine or other agent being necessary, and the necessity for periodic gumming is avoided. The plate is sensitised after coating it with colloid, but the sensitising salt can be added to the gelatine coating solution provided the temperature is kept below 130 degs. F. A thin sheet of metal, celluloid or other material may be used. The metal plate is grained or roughened to facilitate adhesion of the coating, but not for reticulating the printing surface. A gelatine coating consists of 2,250 grains of hard gelatine in 32 ounces of water, the gelatine being soaked in cold water and brought into solution by heating to 120 degs. F. The plate is coated at this temperature to a thickness of ·008 to ·0012 inches, and dried. The gelatine is next hardened in a bath of alcohol (32 ounces) and 40 per cent. formaldehyde (1 ounce), dried, washed in running water, and again dried. The sensitising solution contains ammonium bichromate (450 grains), alcohol (32 ounces), and water (16 ounces), to which a light-restraining agent (*e.g.*, 90 grains of erythrosine) may be added. Exposure is effected as soon as possible. A half-tone negative with a very fine screen or grain may be used. After exposure the plate is preferably treated before washing out the bichromate, in a bath of grain alcohol of high proof (95 per cent. or higher), or of ether or ether and alcohol, in order to selectively increase the hardening action in the exposed parts without hardening the unexposed parts, and leave the film in a dry state. After washing to remove the soluble bichromate remaining, the plate may again be treated with alcohol to further harden the hardened portions. The plate is then heated in an oven to 400 degs. F., which completes the hardening of the exposed parts, gives a permanent printing surface, toughens the unhardened parts without affecting their water receptivity, and increases the adhesion of the gelatine and the grained plate.

"INKS THAT PRINT WELL!"

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.

Managing Director: R. A. BARTLETT. Director and General Manager: A. E. BARL

Printing Ink, Varnish & Colour Manufacturers,

SPECIMENS ON APPLICATION.

8, HYTHE ROAD, N.W.10.

Telephone: 3043 Willesden.
Night Telephone: 1848 Willesden.

THE HOUSE FOR BEST INKS.

London Sales Manager: FRED H. HOWE (late with Winstone's).

Digitized by Google

Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines)—each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for book.

PAPER FEEDERS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic File Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3839. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTERS' BLOCK MAKERS.

DELLAGANA, & CO., LTD. B,
11, Shoe-lane, E.C.4.
14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile-st., E.C.3
62, Greengate, Salford, Manchester.
35, Atherton-street, Liverpool.
Every Process. Established over 80 years.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. "Fryotype" SERVICE, *tc.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

STEREO.

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. DRY FLONG "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS.

HOE, & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator-sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEAR-TYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W.J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PRINTERS.

SMITHS' PRINTING CO., (London and St. Albans), Ltd., 22-24, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Holborn 4045-4646.) When needing help in Lino, Mono, Perfector, or Fine Art Work, Write to Smiths.'

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.

Hello! Hello!!

Are you the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer?*

We are Buyers & Co.

Please give us the address of Printwell, Binder & Co.

We saw their advertisement in your paper, recently, but cannot trace it in the issue before us.

Thanks!

□

ADVERTISERS whose displayed announcements do not appear every week will do well to secure

Permanent Publicity

by registering their Specialities or Manufactures, Names and Addresses, etc., every week

ON THIS PAGE.

A Trade Weapon—

Continuous Advertising.

T. G. & J. JUBB, Type Metal Manufacturers,

Wish all

Old and New Customers

The

Compliments of the Season.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

LEAD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS.

Digitized by Google

Esparto Paper Mills.

Annual General Meeting.

The first annual general meeting of the Esparto Paper Mills, Ltd., was held at the London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford-court, London, E.C., on Monday, 10th Dec.

Sir Frederick Becker, J.P., presided.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' report having been read,

The chairman, in submitting the directors' report and accounts, dated October 31st, 1923, said:—Gentlemen, you have the directors' report before you, and you will see that after maintaining the mills and machinery in an efficient condition and providing for depreciation, corporation profits tax, directors' fees, and managing director's remuneration, there remains a net profit for the eight months' trading of £43,699 1s. 1d. We have deducted debenture interest of £8,431 8s. 2d.; that leaves £35,267 12s. 11d., and there has been paid the dividend on the preference shares, £8,700 12s. 5d., and your directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares of 6d. per share (less tax), which will take £5,000, and the carrying of £5,000 to reserve fund, which will leave to be carried forward a balance of £16,567 0s. 6d., subject to income-tax.

Your directors draw attention to the fact that the preliminary expenses and the discount on the debenture issue have been written off from reserve, and the balance of reserve has been carried to depreciation account. This reserve was a capital reserve, which was created from surplus assets taken over on the liquidation of the old Carron Grove Co., and, although stamp duties and preliminary expenses were a very heavy item, we have thus eliminated them and start our new financial period with a clean slate. Our heritable property, buildings, plant, and machinery, is entered in the balance-sheet at a figure similar to that at which it appeared in the accounts of the old Carron Grove Co., less £13,698 13s. 11d. depreciation written off.

Assets.

You will see from the balance sheet that we owe £46,267 17s. 8d., we are owed £74,419 16s. 4d., we have in stock £39,271 19s. 9d. worth of goods, we have in the bank £61,125 12s. 7d. in cash, in investments £33,112 1s., and our liquid assets exceed our immediate liabilities in trading by £128,000. Our investments consist chiefly of shares in the Fourstones Paper Mills, a small but profitable esparto mill.

The results for a broken period in a disturbed and anxious market reflect great credit on Mr. Wallace, our managing director.

The company has had its name associated with the Canadian misfortunes of Becker and Co., Ltd. I should like to point out that our mills are esparto mills, and have never bought Canadian wood pulp, and the transactions between Becker and Co. and this company per Carron Grove amounted to only £81 0s. 2d.—there was one transaction—in the last two and a half years.

Extensions.

In regard to our extensions, these are proceeding according to plan, and we have every reason to think that the additional plant for coating paper will add to our revenue. The policy of extension in this direction has been in contemplation for several years, and has received the most careful consideration of the board. It was not entered into until Mr. Wallace had had an opportunity of visiting the principal plants in North America and on the Continent. The directors look forward with confidence to a most satisfactory result from this expenditure.

I will therefore move: "That the balance sheet dated October 31st, 1923, together with the directors' report, be received, approved, and adopted."

Mr Montesole seconded the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was unanimously carried.

The Chairman then proposed: "That a dividend of 2½ per cent., less income tax, on the issued ordinary shares of the company be and is hereby approved, payable forthwith to the shareholders whose names appear on the register at this date."

Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, M.P., C.B.E., seconded this motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring director (Mr. E. B. Montesole) and the auditors (Messrs. Mackay, Irons and Co., P.A.) were re-elected, and a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

British Imports of Paper, etc.

Description.	November.		Jan.-Nov.		November		Jan.-Nov.	
	1923.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	£	£	£	£
Printings and Writings...	425,714	530,746	3,449,556	3,494,491	447,706	540,279	3,989,443	3,644,285
Packings and Wrappings	269,391	339,854	2,566,980	3,517,770	354,433	415,461	3,495,700	4,343,336
Coated Papers	9,322	11,854	87,331	116,281	36,253	41,667	356,450	402,047
Stationery	4,553	5,746	38,669	54,187	20,299	22,067	154,099	212,738
Mill, Leather & Cardboard	98,818	83,197	776,931	1,009,569	108,839	91,489	931,537	1,068,430
Strawboard	251,015	286,607	2,699,096	2,776,488	114,376	125,802	1,130,039	1,270,373
Other Sorts	35,080	50,080	399 891	529,116	98,691	131,611	1 202,672	1,489,037
Totals	1,093,893	1,308,064	10018454	11497902	1,180,597	1,368,376	11259940	12430246

Printings Not Coated and Writings in Large Sheets.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Sweden	98,438	46,527	514,339	491,784	95,301	42,844	586,819	469,578
Norway	59,801	70,207	585,487	472,341	58,351	67,075	618,084	478,153
Germany	8,019	29,407	89,534	214,156	9,039	31,456	92,173	233,976
Belgium	1,193	1,807	24,037	11,149	2,486	4,007	39,418	24,258
United States	756	1,158	77,411	13,815	3,551	4,004	106,004	46,439
Canada	67,932	26	189,557	1,865	70,124	63	196,735	4,733
Newfoundland	90,040	243,946	941,617	1,029,587	104,390	252,635	1,214,112	1,079,000
Other Countries ...	99,475	137,668	1,027,574	1,259,794	104,464	138,195	1,136,098	1,308,148

Packings and Wrappings, including Tissue Paper.

From—	Cwts	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Finland	25,376	16,170	258,332	294,040	28,960	19,121	319,231	336,914
Sweden	112,706	106,357	944,630	1,150,127	141,080	125,750	1,230,700	1,384,027
Norway	56,576	48,879	598,692	608,099	68,827	58,702	761,105	738,882
Germany	31,868	133,376	339,107	1,066,277	40,909	153,413	424,721	1,200,081
Belgium	8,439	6,304	81,805	66,903	20,586	15,943	206,337	168,109
Canada	16,555	6,766	114,567	103,368	20,271	8,991	145,218	132,721
Other Countries ...	17,871	22,002	229,847	228,956	33,200	33,541	408,388	382,602

Coated Papers.

From—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£	£
Germany	3,969	5,908	33,849	50,997	12,796	14,122	91,884	133,683
Belgium	1,559	1,737	20,148	17,579	6,886	5,562	89,434	60,295
France	1,066	1,628	10,627	14,961	6,723	9,647	74,978	85,568
United States	306	773	4,988	5,683	3,292	7,856	49,495	50,573
Other Countries ..	2,422	1,808	17,719	27,061	6,556	4,480	50,659	71,928

British Papermakers in Canada.

Tour of Pulp and Paper Mills.

Mr. C. R. Seddon, president of the Papermakers' Association, and Mr. T. Armstead (Thos. Owen and Co., Ltd.), who was accompanied by Mrs. Armstead, followed a wonderful tour of the pulp and paper mills of Canada during their recent visit. Some impressions of the journey have been given to the *Western Mail* by Mr. Armstead.

Naturally the vast pulp-making works of the Dominions attracted much of Mr. Armstead's attention. At Chicoutimi the visitors saw the largest pulp-making machinery in the world. A little further north, at Kenogami, will shortly be completed one of the largest paper mills in the world, the output of which will be 1,000 tons per day. This mill will be owned by Messrs. Price Bros. and Co., Ltd. The town has been erected by the firm, and it is a model lay-out. Communication with these towns is uncertain. For instance, Mr. and Mrs. Armstead were timed to leave Chicoutimi by steamer at midnight on Saturday; the boat actually left at three a.m. on the Monday.

In the same district water power has been, and is being, wonderfully developed. A scheme now in hand will harness 1,000,000 horse-power, and it is hoped that no coal will be required at the mills in the near future, all the steam being generated by electricity. The journey by steamer down the Saguenay River is a delightful experience, recalling memories of the Norwegian fjords. High cliffs on either hand, narrow channels, and a knowledge that the river is 400 ft. deep contribute to make the trip a memorable experience.

The travellers went on to Montreal, then doubled back to Three Rivers, where are some of the most important paper mills in Canada. Six large mills are within easy distance of Three Rivers.

At one of them can be seen machines turning out news-print at the rate of 1,000 ft. per minute.

Ottawa, another city of cheap water-power, was visited, and from there the visitors went to Temiskeming, where, practically out of the world, a new paper mill has been built on the edge of the forest, and a new town has grown up. Afterwards they visited in turn Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Buffalo, Boston, Washington, and New York, whence they sailed for home.

AN advertisement is always working.

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.
LEAD INGOTS.
25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.
SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.
Solder Manufactured to any formula.
LOWEST TRADE PRICES.
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

13 IS THIRTEEN AN UNLUCKY NUMBER ? WE SAY *NO* 13

? CURIOSITY ?

is a human failing. It is also a commercial asset. Curiosity is, in fact, one of the secrets of modern commercial success. It keeps you in touch with every modern development of the trade in which you are engaged.

It is a commonplace to say that the printing trade covers a range of activities greater than most.

Obviously, therefore, you haven't the time personally to gather the information to keep thoroughly in touch. This is done for you by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

You probably have many friends in the trade, however, who are not keeping in touch.

CO-OPERATION

You can help your friends and us by introducing to them the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

Let us have their names and addresses : we will do the rest.

THE

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

has been established for nearly 50 years. The more important features are :

Reports of Trade Associations, Societies, etc.,
Latest Commercial Intelligence
Technical Articles
Trade Notes
etc., etc.

A monthly issue contains a section devoted to the **Bookbinder** with notes and news and market prices.

The monthly **Lithographic** issue contains special litho matter including litho notes and news.

The **Quarterly Export** issue deals with colonial and foreign markets and provides a general review of the home trade.

COST

The yearly subscription to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is **Thirteen Shillings** including postage. Is it not worth it?

Send us your friends' names and addresses **To-Day**.

13 THIRTEEN SHILLINGS WELL SPENT 13

Digitized by Google

Contractors to H.M. Printing Offices, India Office, Hon. Board of Inland Revenue, &c., and the Printing Trade generally for 50 years past.

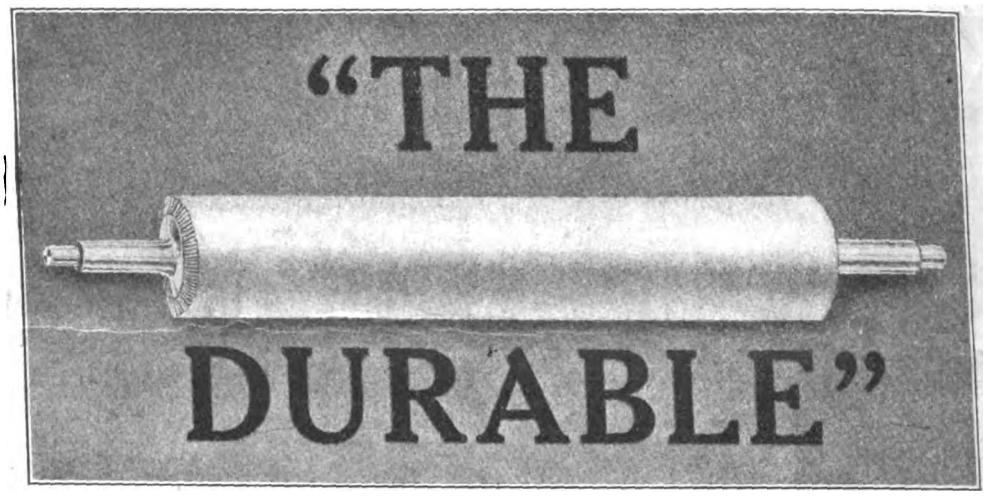
For every class of printing and every description of machine.

Known throughout the World for the past fifty years FOR QUALITY.

Price List free by post. This will give Diameters, Lengths, and other details of over 100 Rollers in running sizes.

Our Rollers should be judged by the quality and quantity of work done in a given time and the saving so effected, as well as by their durability and economy.

Carriages at Owners' Expense.



ROLLERS and COMPOSITION

TRADE MARK "THE DURABLE" REGISTERED

For HOME and EXPORT.

1868.

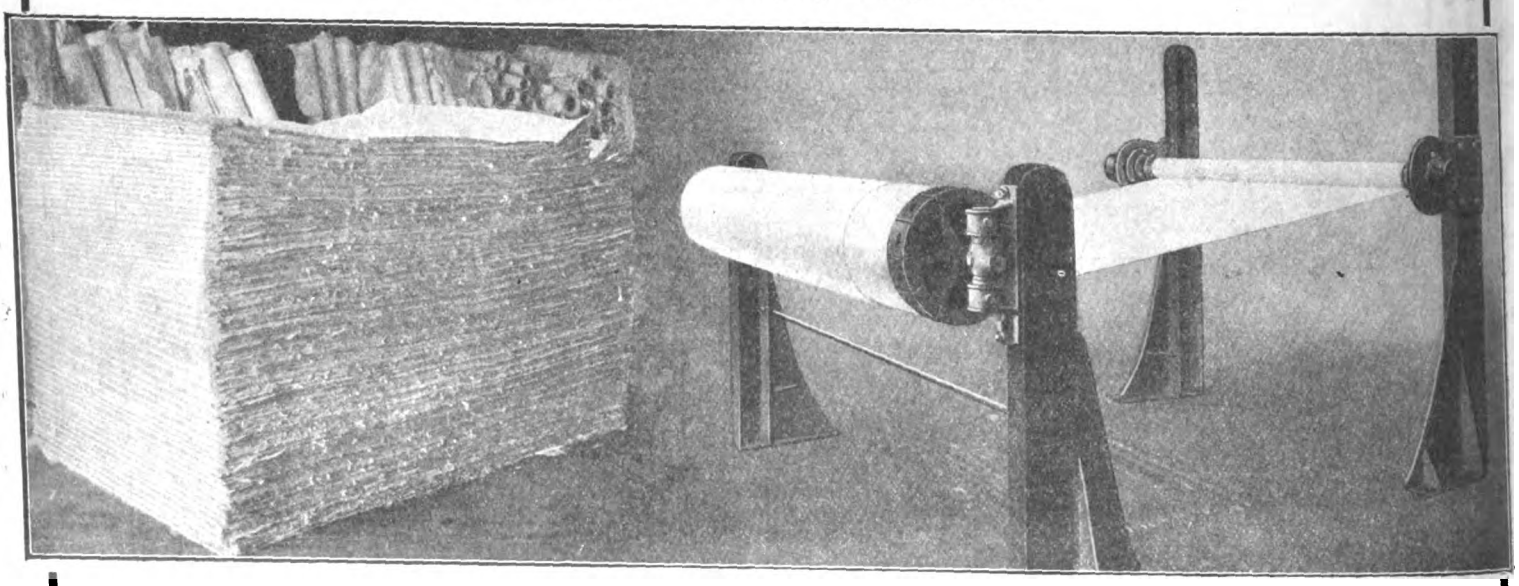
"The Durable" Printers' Roller Co., Ltd.

Lt.-Col. E. L. MARLER, Managing Director.

14, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1. Tel. No.: HOLBORN 1439.

LOVE'S PAPER RECOVERY MACHINE.

Patented (No. 144485) by Joseph Love.



THIS Machine has been invented for the purpose of speedily recovering the small quantities of paper left on centres or spools which are thrown out from Printing Machines, etc. (commonly known as "Reel Ends"), so that it may be cut into suitable sizes by the Guillotine.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES:

1.—No spindles, bars, or cones are required, the reels being kept in position by a patent spring device thus saving time and labour in loading and unloading.

2.—It occupies a space of only six feet on the run, and is quite noiseless.

3.—The power required is such a small amount that it can be driven from any existing shafting.

4.—Centres of any kind or width can be worked on the machine.

5.—It can be run at the high speed of 500 feet per minute, and will recover approximately 3 tons of paper per day.

6.—It can be constructed to suit all requirements in the off-cut trade, and is equally valuable to Printers or in Paper Mills.

MACHINES SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

MITCHELL BROS., *Engineers*, Myrtle Road Works, Brentwood, ESSEX

Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—December 20, 1923

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 26. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 27, 1923 EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

"SLOGGER"

Automatic Pile Feeder

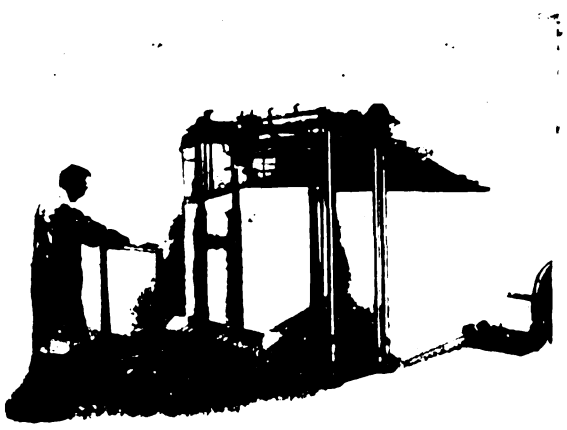
H. T. B. Model



Whilst "SLOGGER" is working, the Interchangeable Pile Board is being loaded just where it is most convenient, either in Stock Room or anywhere in the Works then it is ready to truck to press, thus reducing labour and time to an absolute minimum.

This new model has been designed for modern Two-Revolution and Offset Presses, and gives maximum of output, with minimum of labour, for instance, only Three Minutes Required to change pile boards.

DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLETS OF BOTH STANDARD AND H. T. B. MODELS ON REQUEST.



H. T. B. MODEL *embodies Interchangeable Pile Boards, Movable Lay Boards, Slowing Down Device and Bevel Drive.*

Sole Manufacturers and Suppliers:

H. T. B., LTD.,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

BLACKHORSE LANE, LONDON, E.17.

Telephone: Walthamstow 211.

Digitized by Google

MARINONI = VOIRIN

(FOUNDED 1847) (FOUNDED 1834)

Rotary Letterpress Machines for Modern Printers.

Newspaper Rotaries

All-size Magazine Rotaries

Fixed-size ,, ,,

Multi-color Rotaries

Combined Letterpress and Photogravure Rotaries

Eight Designs of Rotary Offset Machines.

Single Color
Two Color (*Superimposed*)
Two Color (*Successive or Perfecting*)
Two Color and Photogravure (*Combination*)
Three Color (*Successive*)
Perfector—Reel or Sheet Fed
Perfector—Reel Fed, with Folder
ALSO
Single Color (Tin Plate)

More than 2,000 Letterpress Rotary Machines Built.

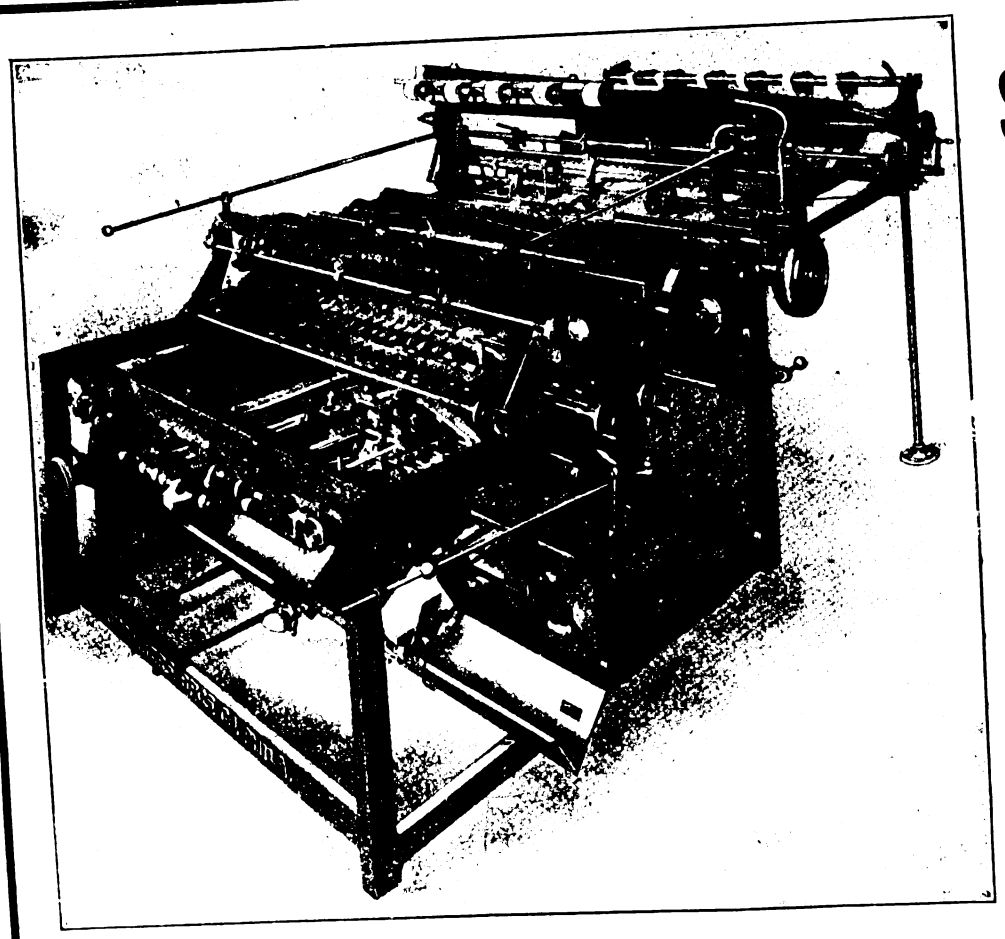
More than 800 Rotary Offset Machines now Running.

FRANCIS J. CONNOLLY, LIMITED

Union Works, 62, Park Street, Southwark, South-East One.

Telegrams: FRANJICON, BOROH, LONDON,"

Telephones: HOP 3532, 2265.



CHAMBERS QUADRUPLE BOOK FOLDING MACHINE
WITH "KING" AUTOMATIC FEEDER ATTACHED.

Producing either 4 16-page or 2 32-page sections from the one sheet. Enormous economy, perfect folding. Many Outfits installed.

Telegrams: "SMYTHORNE, LONDON."
Telephone: 2215 HOLBORN.

Smyth-Horne,
Limited,

Dealers in Special Labour-Saving Machines for the Bookbinding, Printing & Allied Trades,

1-3, Baldwin's Place,
LONDON, E.C.

*

Sole Selling Agents for:—

The Smyth Co.'s many Specialities.

Chambers Bros. Book Folding Machines and "King" Automatic Feeders.

Seybold Machine Co.'s "Dayton" Automatic Paper Cutting Machines. New 3-Knife Book and Magazine Trimmer.

Marresford End Paper and Plate Pasting Machines.

American Assembling Machine Co.'s Juengst Gatherers.
,, Coverers.
,, Wireless Binders.

Crawley Power Book Rounding and Backing Machine.

Anderson Rapid Jobbing Folding Machines.

Brackett Binding Machines, etc., etc.

Digitized by Google

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER

FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WITH MONTHLY SECTION FOR THE BOOKBINDER.

The Recognised Organ for Printers, Printers' Engineers, Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, and Makers of Machinery and Appliances for the Paper Bag, Envelope, Box-making, Bookbinding and all Paper and Board Consuming Industries.

VOLUME 93. NUMBER 26. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.] LONDON: DECEMBER 27, 1923. EVERY THURSDAY. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Printers and Their Metals.

Lecture by Mr. A. H. Mundey (Fry's Metal Foundry) at Stationers' Hall on the 14th instant.

I am very appreciative of the high compliment which is conveyed in the invitation to give an address in this hall of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, and in that this is one of a series of craft lectures. I realise that my responsibility is a heavy one. I had the honour of listening to Mr. Hislop's splendid address last month, and when I realised how interested and keen a great body of printers, and those mainly compositors, could be in a series of inventions which are aimed at the complete replacement of metal type from the realm of printing, I need not tell you how such anticipations tended to depress a man who had to follow with a lecture on those very metals which it is sought to supersede by the photographic film, particularly when the lecturer is entirely dependent upon metals for his livelihood. But I do not think that I shall be accused of undue optimism when I say that I firmly believe that metals have still a very long period of usefulness in the printing world, and, therefore, I am taking heart of grace, and will attempt to prove that the metallurgist has a real place in the service, for which this Worshipful Company stands, in the making of the printed book.

Early Use of Metal Type.

There seems but little doubt that the earliest printer did not use metal, but wood type, for we are told that single types were carved from birch twigs; this material was not in every way satisfactory, and so it became necessary for him to use metal. Lead appeared to be the most suitable. It was found possible to cast it in simple moulds, or matrices, but it did not fulfil its purpose. It melted easily at a fairly low temperature, 623 deg. F., but it was too soft, it did not withstand pressure, nor the abrasive action of the paper upon it, nor did it completely fill the mould, but contracted on cooling, thus failing to give a sharp impression on the matrix. Something had to be added to or substituted for lead. Tin was tried, but although this metal has the property of hardening others, such as copper, when it is suitably alloyed, it did not effect the desired purpose sufficiently, and, moreover, tin is an expensive metal, and the large amounts necessary made the cost almost prohibitive. The metal next tried was antimony, and this beautiful and peculiar metal seemed to be entirely satisfactory. It was found possible to add antimony to lead in such proportions that the alloy filled the mould perfectly, expanding sufficiently to secure an excellent and sharp impression of the matrix. It was much harder, stronger and more durable than lead alone, and the alloy of lead and antimony seemed most promising.

Here again there was some measure of disappointment. The alloy of lead and antimony proved to be rather brittle, and the skin of the casting had not that fine texture which is required in what the printer so well understands as the face. Further experiment demonstrated that the three metals already mentioned combined to produce the alloy which is desired by the good craftsman; moreover, the addition of a judicious amount of tin, varying according to the particular purpose in hand, makes an alloy which melts more easily, and at a lower temperature than one of lead and antimony only.

The Best Type Alloy.

Considering in the first place these three metals only, we have lead, a soft metal, fairly easily fusible, melting at 623 deg. F., plentiful and comparatively inexpensive, capable of being cast, but not taking a fine definition, contracting considerably on solidification, and not giving a fine face. Its softness makes it unserviceable alone; as it is easily distorted under pressure, and it is easily rubbed away by abrasion.

Antimony is a very brittle metal, with a beautiful crystalline structure, melting at 1166 deg. F. and expanding on solidification, but it is quite unsuitable for use alone, as type made of it would be altogether too brittle, and the temperature of casting would be too high for practical purposes. It is, however, admirably suited for conferring on an alloy its particular properties in a qualified degree, in proportion to the amount of antimony present.

Tin is a tough and ductile metal, harder than lead, and having a low melting point, 450 deg. F. When added in suitable proportions to lead and antimony, it acts in a very desirable manner, the temperature of melting of the alloy is lowered, the molten metal is more mobile and flows into every delicate line and space in the mould, it solidifies with just that amount of expansion necessary to produce a sharp and faithful reproduction, and produces a casting skin, thus giving a fine face.

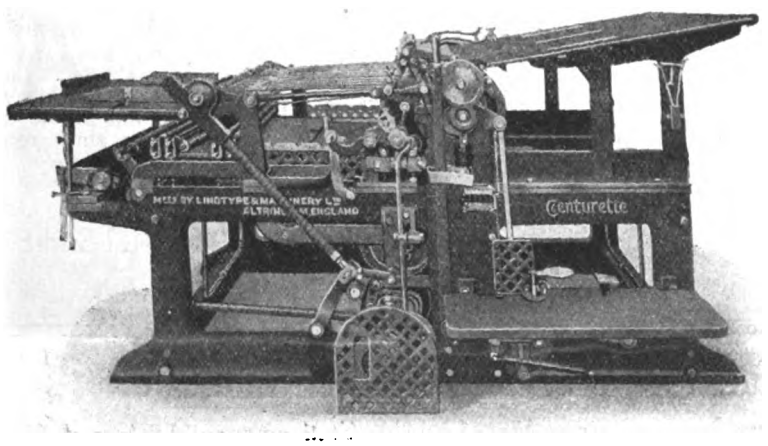
The constitution of these alloys is very interesting, but rather complex. It is found that eighty-seven parts of lead and thirteen parts of antimony form an alloy which solidifies as a whole and is not seriously liable to separation on cooling, and it has the lowest melting and solidifying point of any of the alloys of lead and antimony. It is called a binary eutectic. It is not strictly a solution, as under the microscope its structure shows its constituent metals to some extent distinct from one another, but it may be conveniently compared with a saturated solution of salt or sugar in water. If a larger proportion of antimony than thirteen per cent. be present, then all that is in excess of that amount crystallises out in the process of cooling, and when solidified, these crystals of cuboid form, can be identified under the microscope, if the specimen be suitably polished and etched. The presence of tin does not interfere with the character of the structure, excepting to toughen and refine it. The cuboid crystals which separate out are now composed of tin and antimony, they are finer, tougher, and, as before stated, combine to produce a finer face. This alloy is now called a ternary alloy, as it contains three metals. This is not put before you as a complete or even an adequate description of the constitution of these alloys from a metallurgical and scientific point of view, but it may serve as a brief sketch of their nature.

The alloys of this series are shown in the accompanying tables, which give not only the proportions of the metals generally used for good class work, but also give the physical properties, as shown by mechanical tests on these alloys. It is not suggested that any printer is greatly concerned about the tensile strength, or the load necessary to crush a piece of stereotype or monotype metal, but I am conscious that I am addressing a body of young men who are apprentices and students, the future managers and overseers, and, I trust, in many cases, future employers, and it is certain that such men shall in the future take an intimate interest in all the scientific principles which govern the use of every class of material which comes into the printing office.

METALS	Tensile Test: Tons per sq. in.	Tensile Test: Elongation per cent. on 2 in.	Brinell hardness number: 10-mm. ball 500 kg.	Compression test Tons per sq. in.: Yield point 0.001 in.	Compression test Tons per sq. in.: Compressed to ½ length
Linotype ...	4.58	2.1	24.5	2.588	13.820
Monotype ...	5.07	0.7	29.9	3.212	13.516
Stereotype -					
a.	5.02	—	31.4	3.568	14.232
b.	4.56	—	31.2	3.616	13.392
c.	4.92	—	30.5	3.500	14.016
d.	4.81	—	26.5	3.292	13.356
e.	3.86	0.7	24.3	3.000	13.212

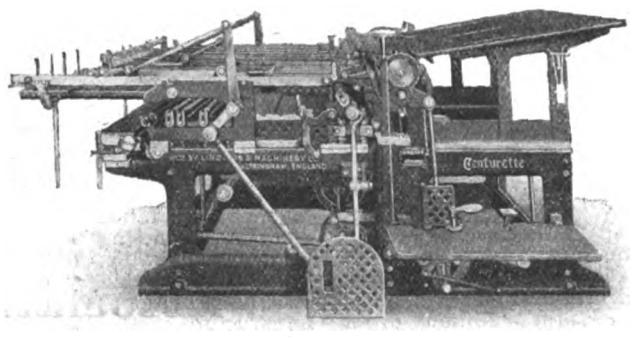
Digitized by Google

Centurette



CENTURETTE—with Fly Delivery

This fast two-revolution press occupies no more floor space than a slow-running machine.



CENTURETTE—with Printed-Side-up Delivery

Built in one size only—Dbl. Demy—with either style of sheet delivery, Fly or P.S.U.

Write to the Manufacturers for Specification and complete details

LINOTYPE AND MACHINERY LIMITED

9 KINGSWAY, LONDON.

Members of the Association of British Manufacturers of Machinery for the Printing and Allied Trades

	Tin	Antimony	Lead
Linotype metal	2.5 to 3	10 to 12	Remainder
Monotype metal (good average)	8	15	77

Linotype alloy solidifies at about 238 deg. C.—460.

Monotype alloy varies, as some printers require a higher grade of metal containing up to 10 per cent. of tin and 20 per cent. of antimony.

The alloys used for stereotype work vary with the nature and importance of the service, the following being fairly representative :—

	Tin	Antimony	Lead
a.	10	15	75
b.	9	19	72
c.	8	15	77
d.	5	15	80
e.	3	15	82

Typesetting Machine Requirements.

The metal under the heading of Linotype metal, is also suitable for Intertype, Linograph, Typograph, and any similar machines. As is perfectly well known to you all, the machines of this class produce slugs with the printing characters or faces upon one edge. The metal is in its molten condition pumped into a mould, one edge of which is formed by a row of brass matrices, the others conforming to the shape and size of the slug required. The metal passes through a pipe-like throat of the melting pot to a mouthpiece, a steel block beautifully fitted and drilled with many small holes to allow the metal to pass, or in some cases a slot, instead of a row of holes. It will be noticed that this grade of alloy is very near to that which I described as the eutectic, a portion of the antimony being replaced by tin. As the slug is, or should be, a solid and substantial little casting, the presence of extra antimony-tin cuboid crystals is not necessary, the type face is supported in a sort of mass formation, and if satisfactorily produced it should stand the wear and pressure of the stereotyper's flong under the brush or mangle, or even use in the press when used for printing direct.

There is a distinct metallurgical advantage in the fact that this alloy is very near the eutectic, for when once the mould is full and free from imprisoned air, the metal solidifies as a whole, without any period of plasticity intervening.

This enables the slug to be cut, trimmed and ejected with great facility, much greater than would be possible if a richer and higher grade alloy were necessary.

The Monotype type is quite different. In this equipment, the operator at the keyboard causes a number of holes or perforations to be made in a roll of paper similar to, but much smaller, than a pianola roll. This perforated roll is afterwards placed into a machine called the caster, where, by a most extraordinarily ingenious arrangement, the position and combination of the holes control a mechanism which selects the correct matrices, and permits them to be automatically brought into position in the mould. It would be folly for me to attempt to describe these mechanical marvels, in an address on metals, and I merely wish to indicate their functions in relation to the metal used. A pump, operating in connection with a pot containing molten metal, forces the fluid alloy up a nozzle and into

TO THE PRINTING TRADE!

Let Us Quote You for Your

Wholesale Bookbinding

GOLDBLOCKING, CASEMAKING, ETC.

D. & E. CROSS & CO.,

51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET - - LONDON, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1878. 'Phone: MUSEUM 5227.

Digitized by Google

the moulds. The casting being a small one, the metal solidifies in a very short time, and can be ejected and replaced at a rapid rate.

This rapid cooling enables a higher grade metal to be used than that for slug casting, and so an extremely fine face and a harder type may be produced. These extra advantages have to be paid for in extra care and skill in the casting operation. As higher tin and antimony are present, there is a considerable deposition of solid crystals, before the final solidification of the eutectic and the production of the actual cast type. The feature of difficulty in this is that there is a liability for the crystals to solidify and collect in the channel of the nozzle, thus obstructing the passage. This must occur if the temperature of the nozzle be appreciably below the point of solidification of the tin-antimony compound. The careful and successful operator, therefore, takes care to keep this passage clear by bathing the nozzle with hot metal and other means in commencing work. In the linotype class of machines, that is, those casting slugs, it is easier to keep the passage clear as the metal is lower in tin and antimony and special heating devices, either gas or electrical, are applied to the mouthpiece. Photo-micrographs of these metals show the differences in structure and tendency to crystallise, as described, on cooling and solidification.

Stereotype Metal Problems.

The operations of stereotyping are well known to all engaged in printing, and need not be described, but the metallurgical problems are quite numerous and important. The type and illustrative matter, zincos, etc., are locked up in the chase, making the forme, placed upon the level table and the papier-mache flong, properly prepared, impressed upon it either by hand beating with a brush, or by mangling, or by pressing mechanically. Dried in position, the flong is then removed with an accurate impress upon it, and further dried. It is placed into the casting box, which has been heated, and the plate cast by either pouring in molten metal by hand into the box, or by pumping it, or by the use of one of the wonderful casting machines now becoming such a familiar feature in the principal printing offices of our country.

The most important machines are the Autoplate, the Junior Autoplate, and the Winkler Casting Machines.

In the first, the plate is cast in the horizontal position, and the metal entering the mould sweeps out the air, a supply of metal at the head giving not only fluid pressure, but a reserve for feeding the casting as it solidifies. The trimming and boring of the plate are effected in rapid succession, and the finished plate is delivered at the end of the machine practically ready for the press.

The Junior Autoplate casts vertically with a head of metal, commonly called the tail, above, providing the metal for feeding the casting and giving the necessary pressure.

The water cooling is a most important matter, any irregularity or mishap in this produces "sinks" and other defects. It is generally desired that the cooling should proceed from the back to the front of the plate, and from the portion furthest from the head towards the head.

Pouring temperature varies from 550 deg. F. to 670 deg. F., the lowest temperature possible for the production it a good plate is desired. Some of the very skilful stereotypers in London actually cast the plates when the metal is of the consistency of thin gruel and obtain the most exquisite results. It is not possible for anyone to give verbal instructions as to how this is effected; it can be done only by the skill produced by long experience, and by the use of the most perfect alloys and equipment.

Winkler Casting Machine.

The Winkler Casting Machine is another most ingenious piece of mechanism. It is designed to cast the plates and at the same time to dispense with the "tails," the use of pumps, the necessity of trimming and shaving, and the preheating of the casting-box. The casting-box is connected directly with the melting-pot, the metal entering by gravity through a long slit, which is opened and closed by a very ingenious valve in the form of a rod with twin bevels the whole length of the plate; the operation of closing severs the casting from the supply of metal, the "feeding" during solidification is maintained from the full pot, under the natural pressure of the head of metal. The melting-pot is wedge-shaped, and the mouthpiece or slit is at its lowest portion. It is insulated by means of firebrick, asbestos, and siliceous marl, and the temperature is maintained for a long time after the source of heat is shut off. The surface of the metal is well protected, and is maintained in as non-oxidising an atmosphere as possible. The plate mould is water-cooled, as also is the core or mandrel, the control of the water-admission being automatic. The cock cannot be opened until the casting-box is effectively closed, thus avoiding splashing of hot metal.

The heating is by coal or coke, by gas, or by electrical means, or by a combination of these. The electrical method of heating is greatly favoured, as it lends itself so completely to automatic control. The heating elements are immersed in the metal, and all external application of heat to the pot or container may be avoided, thus eliminating the danger of cracked pots to a very large extent. Effective thermostats are fitted. An electrically-wound clock, which is set to any desired time, switches on the current and starts the heating operation, so that the metal may be thoroughly molten and ready when the operators commence work. This is an attractive feature of this equipment.

In some cases the plates are nickel-plated, by electro-deposition, in order to give a harder and more durable surface. This is, however, by no means universal, nor is it quite free from disadvantages. On re-melting the plates, the nickel facing floats to the top of the metal bath in thin scales, and, provided the temperature is not unduly raised, no harm results, as the nickel is removed by skimming. But if, by any means, it becomes dissolved, the tin-nickel compound, which has a very high melting point, becomes an additional source of trouble. This also obtains in varying measure with other foreign metals; the chief enemies being zinc and aluminium, as these in falling out of solution, collect around them large quantities of tin-antimony crystals in spongy masses. The character of other metals used by the printer is a matter of great importance.

Characteristics of Metals.

Copper. The metallurgy and application of this metal to the art of printing would occupy the time of several lectures. It is the only red metal, tough, strong, has a rather high melting point, and is capable of being rolled into sheet, having an excellent surface. It is extremely fine and homogeneous in texture, and lends itself on this account particularly to the production of fine engraving and etching, and is correspondingly valuable to the printer. Copper may be electro-deposited upon stereo plates, preparatory to the deposit of nickel, and is also capable of deposition upon graphited wax impressions, hence is extensive in the production of electros. The usefulness of copper in the printing office cannot be over estimated. It is usually regarded as an impurity in type metals, and anything over a very small amount gives a great deal of trouble. The alloys of copper, brass, gun metal, etc., are of the greatest interest and use in a secondary fashion.

Zinc. This metal, so greatly used for the production of illustrations, is also of much interest. It is also capable of being rolled at a temperature of about 150 deg. C. and it is remarkable that sheets so rolled retain their toughness and flexibility, but when re-melted become quite brittle again. It melts at 420 deg. C., its chief use is in the production of zincos and may be etched in a somewhat similar manner to the lithographer's stone which it replaces to a great extent. Zinc is the second constituent in brass, copper being the principal. Zinc is a great enemy in type metal. It does not alloy with lead.

Aluminium. This very light metal is also used to replace stone in many of the more modern processes of lithography. It is also capable of being rolled into fine sheets, and is acted upon by some acids and not by others. Aluminium is readily acted upon by potash and soda and other alkaline bodies. Even strong soap solution corrodes it. Care has, therefore, to be taken of aluminium plates, or they may easily become ruined.

The importance of a knowledge of the properties of metals to the printers' engineer and manager, may be instanced by a question which was put to me some time ago. I was asked why it was that brass matrices made about twenty years ago, wore so much better than those made in recent times. I pointed out that the duty might now be much more strenuous than in former times. This did not, however, completely satisfy either the enquirer or myself, and I hazarded this explanation: That twenty years ago, most of the brass sheet and strip used in engineering was of the composition seventy copper, thirty zinc; recently, hot rolling brass of sixty copper, forty zinc, was largely used. As the latter is a much more complex alloy, containing at least two separate compounds of copper and zinc, it might be that the older, which was a solid solution, was less easily attacked by hot type metal. I obtained reliable samples, analysed them, and found that my supposition was absolutely correct.

In concluding my address, I feel that I must offer my sympathy to the young printer student. He must, in order to qualify himself for responsible duties in the future, be not only a competent craftsman, but be a reasonably good engineer, and have a good knowledge of metals, be a competent photographer, with a broad acquaintance with chemistry, electricity, and the intelligent use of the microscope. This may seem a formidable list, but a sound knowledge and appreciation of the scientific principles of one's work, brings great joy to the worker.

With regard to metals, it makes him realise that nothing but the best and the purest will enable him to produce the highest class work, and, having regard to the dire results of delays in modern printing works, the most economical work.

To all Non-Unionists in the Printing and Allied Trades:

JOIN THE

Printers' Provident Association

(Registered Friendly Society)

AND OBTAIN

UNEMPLOYMENT
SUPERANNUATION
— and —
FUNERAL BENEFITS

at Lower Subscriptions than offered by any trade union.

Other Advantages:

AMPLE FUNDS
FREE EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY
NO INTERFERENCE WITH YOUR LIBERTY

For forms of application for membership, rates of subscription and further information, apply to the Secretary:—

STANLEY G. E. JACOBS,
39-40, Shoe Lane, E.C.4

Though Non-Union— Why Be Improvident?

Large Stocks always on hand for Immediate Delivery.

LEAD INGOTS.

25/- per Ton under English Lead Price.

SPECIALITIES
"Ear" Brand (Regd.):
TINMAN'S SOLDER.
PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
BLOWPIPE SOLDER.

Solder Manufactured to any formula.

LOWEST TRADE PRICES.

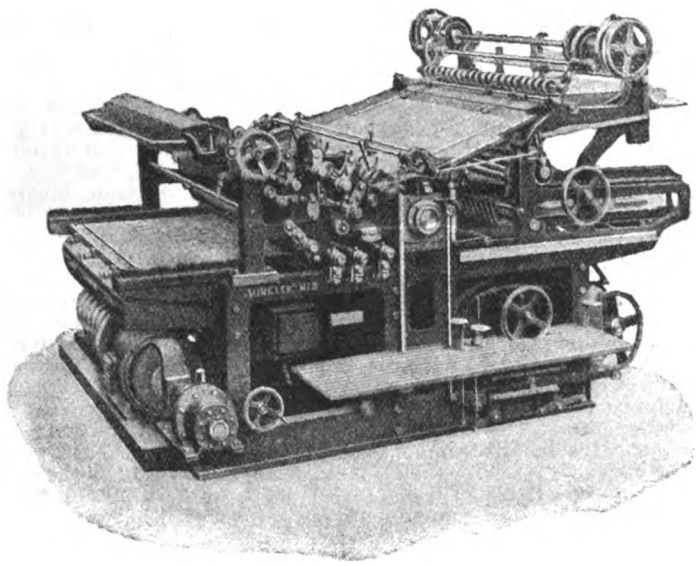
A. JOSEPH, EARL STREET, LONDON ROAD, S.E.

Telephones: 83, 361, 4272 Hop.

Digitized by Google

The "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

With Oscillating Cylinder and Printed-Side-Up Delivery Without Sticks.



Discriminating printers recognise it to be the ideal machine for producing Fine Half-Tone and Multi-Colour Work.

Unequalled for Dead Register, Rolling Power, Impressional Strength, Speed, Absence of Gear Marks and Noiseless Running.

Occupies only about half the floor space of a two-revolution machine for the same size of sheet.

The middle inking roller is of smaller diameter, thus eliminating any possibility of circumference marks on solid surfaces.

The forme is supplied with **fresh** ink from **all** inking rollers both during the forward and backward space movement of the bed.

To prevent "picking" when printing difficult work on art paper **electric heating** of the bed is provided, the inking rollers being specially **water-cooled.**

Automatic Cylinder Check, Throw-off of inking rollers and Slow Motion.

SWISS MANUFACTURE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS—

WILLIAM J. LIGHT & CO., Ltd.,

36/38, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street,

Telephone: CENTRAL 3839. **LONDON, E.C.4.** Telegrams: Winkolight, Fleet, London.

Gold Inks

(LETTERPRESS)

IF you have never yet tried Gold (Letterpress) Inks or are familiar only with those hitherto obtainable, Lorilleux and Bolton's gold inks will be a revelation to you.

No modern printer keen on cutting costs and speeding up production can possibly afford to ignore the handiness and economy they offer.

The following points show the great superiority of Lorilleux & Bolton's gold inks:—

1. They do not clog or harden on the rollers.
2. Need no specially skilled operator.
3. Are suitable for either platen or cylinder machines.
4. The machines can be run at normal speed.
5. Retain their brilliance for long periods.
6. Print the type thoroughly and heavy solids without difficulty.

Available in light and dark shades of gold as well as silver.

Write for specimen prints and generous sample tin to-day.

LORILLEUX & BOLTON LTD.

31/34, CURSITOR STREET, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

AGENTS:

AUSTRALIA: Middows Bros. (Australia) Ltd., 76, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
BURMAH: Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon.
INDIA: Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Post Box No. 174, Calcutta.
NEW ZEALAND: Neill Cropper & Co., Fort Street, Auckland. 2

S&P S&P

Slater & Palmer's

HIGH GRADE BLACK AND COLOURED LETTERPRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC & OFFSET

PRINTING INKS

Are in world-wide use and sales increasing.

It is worth your while to try them.

No. 4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

PHONE:

CENTRAL 211.

Telegrams ... "PALMINK, FLEET, LONDON."

S&P S&P

Digitized by Google

Trade Notes.

PIECE WORK ON PERIODICALS.—A delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors on Friday considered the provisional settlement reached between the Society and the London Master Printers' Association on the subject of making piece work compulsory under certain conditions in respect of mechanical typesetting on weekly periodicals in a selected number of printing offices. The meeting ratified the settlement subject to confirmation by a ballot of the membership. Ratification by the council of the L.M.P.A. is also awiated.

"TRAP" ENVELOPES.—In regard to the Post Office regulations relating to envelopes sent through the post unsealed, the Federation of Master Printers has obtained an assurance that no objection will be raised to the using up of existing stocks of court-shaped envelopes and others with openings which exceed only slightly the prescribed dimensions. The London Chamber of Commerce has been informed by the Postmaster General that there is no foundation for the rumour that it was intended to introduce in the New Year drastic regulations governing generally the size of envelopes sent through the post.

THE Remington Typewriter Co., Ltd, is purchasing the whole of the assets and business of the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd. (which is being formally wound up), and in future the business will be carried on by the Remington Typewriter Co. at their head office, 100, Gracechurch street, London, E.C., and their branch establishments.

A CONFIDENTIAL report on the market for stationery in the British West Indies has been prepared by the Department of Overseas Trade from information furnished by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in the British West Indies (Mr. J. L. Wilson Goode), and issued to firms whose names are entered on its special register.

THE London School of Printing starts its new session's classes on January 7th. Lithographic students of the School have produced an effective poster, in white lettering on dark blue ground, announcing the classes in salesmanship, photo-lithography, offset printing, estimating and costing.

THE annual meeting of the *Western Morning News* Sick and Funeral Fund was held at Plymouth last Wednesday, the vice-president, Mr. S. S. Martin, being in the chair. The president, Mr. Harold Harmsworth, sent a message apologising for his unavoidable absence. The secretary, Mr. F. E. Northey, reported that the fund, which comprises 200 members drawn from all departments of the associated newspapers, continued to be in a highly flourishing condition and the balance sheet showed a very satisfactory state of affairs.

BY the death, which occurred last week, of Mr. Isaac Seaman, there is removed from the ranks of journalism one of its oldest members. Mr. Seaman, who was in his 89th year, was formerly manager of the *London Review*, for 18 years editor and manager of *Public Opinion*, and for 33 years a sub-editor and dramatic critic. When he retired from journalism in 1896 he began an active career in Freemasonry.

A WELL KNOWN North of Scotland journalist and author, Mr. Robert Anderson, of Aberdeen, died on Wednesday of last week, aged 75. For 30 years he was chief sub-editor of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, and from 1903 to 1910 was editor of the *Aberdeen Daily Journal* and its associated group of newspapers. He had been chairman of the Aberdeen and North-East of Scotland District of the Institute of Journalists.

THE death is announced from cancer, of Mr. Frank Cobb, editor of the *New York World*.

MR. DAVID LIONEL TUCK, of Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd., Moorfields, E.C., who died October 4th last, aged 38 years, left £35,271 (net £34,377).

THE late Mr. Herbert Edwards (46), of Irlam o' th' Height, Lancs, late of W. Edwards and Son, Pendleton, paper merchants, left £11,799.

THE important subject of the superannuation of workpeople is being treated in *Industrial Welfare*, the monthly journal of the Industrial Welfare Society.

MR. CYRUS K. CURTIS, of Philadelphia, head of the Curtis Publishing Company, has bought the *New York Evening Post*.

AS THE body of the Italian journalist, Vincenzo Aloysio, was being placed in the coffin the doctor, arriving to perform his official duties, observed that Aloysio was not dead but in a cataleptic condition.

PRINTERS' BOMB?—A powerful bomb exploded on Wednesday of last week in the building of the Portuguese Royalist newspaper, *Correio Manha*, at Lisbon, causing considerable damage. The explosion is alleged to have been an act of revenge on the part of printers discharged as a result of the recent strike.

Trade Union Matters.

PRINTING TRADES FEDERATION CONSTITUTION.—The special committee of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, which, under the chairmanship of Mr. Isaacs, was appointed to consider the constitution of the Federation, states that it cannot recommend an Executive comprising a representative from each affiliated union, and suggests one of 10 members, of whom one would be a woman. On the wages movements question the committee was divided, some urging that the Federation should function in all national wage movements, and others that each union should decide its own policy and act independently. An important recommendation is that an affiliated union likely to be involved in a serious dispute must forward particulars to the Executive of the Federation, who would then call a conference with the representatives of those unions likely to be involved. Any union precipitating a strike during the progress of negotiations "or failing to observe the provisions of this clause shall forfeit its right to dispute pay from the funds of the Federation."

T.A. DELEGATE MEETING.—In response to resolutions from branches and sections comprising a membership of about 10,000, the Executive Council of the Typographical Association are taking a ballot of the members asking for an opinion as to the advisability of holding the delegate meeting in 1924, as provided by the rules, or of postponement. It had already been decided to hold the meeting at Cardiff.

New British Patents.

Applications.

Beith, A. C., and Stevenson and Sons, Ltd., H. Cardboard, etc., boxes. 31,517.
British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd. Record-card-controlled printing machines. 31,077.
Carver, E. A. Loose-leaf binders. 31,298, 31,299.
Creasey, B. J., and Robinson, Ltd., E. S., and A. Cardboard boxes, etc. 31,142.
Embleton, J. W. Postal envelopes, etc. 31 427.
Fallot, A. Mechanism for delivering sheets from printing machines, etc. 31,397.
Henning, F. W. Calendars. 31,240.
Kenny, J. Painting book, etc. 31,335.
Murray, J. Paper folding device for rotary printing machines. 31,083.
Rapkin, H. W. Printing machines and sheet-feeding apparatus therefor. 31,146.
Rapkin, H. W. Inking apparatus for printing machines. 31,147.

Specifications Published.

1922.

Cole, A. Fibre board boxes. 207,896.
Mozzali, O. Electrical heating apparatus for crucible heating of type bar-making machines. 188,334.

1923.

Fricker, W. Machines for making paper bags. 208,051.
Winkler, C. Mould for casting ribbed stereoplates. 208,057.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

1923.

Eggis, A. P. d'. Devices for binding folded sheets, book parts, and the like. 208,168

Practical Dry Lithography.

Appeal to Master Printers.

It will be remembered that in our issue of November 1st we drew attention to the process of dry lithography as in practical use by Mr. W. Price, of 5-8, Peter's-lane, Smithfield, E.C.1. Having tried unsuccessfully to introduce his process commercially, Mr. Price has now issued a leaflet in which he appeals to master printers to assist him in this matter. After indicating the great demand for a process of dry lithography, which by dispensing with damping rollers, will "at one stroke bring the whole of lithographic printing within the scope of every letterpress plant in the world," Mr. Price states that he has been working the lithographic process without the need or use of damping rollers in any shape or form, in an ordinary trade litho house, for close on six months, and he indicates the favourable notices he has received in the trade Press. With regard, however, to getting his process placed upon the market, Mr. Price remarks: "After five months' endeavour, I have come to the conclusion that what is known as the freezing-out process is being applied, and I do not believe that if the large body of master printers once get hold of the facts, that they will allow those in control of the negotiations to go on with their 'ca canny' process, with the danger all the time that the process will be secured by the American houses, who will doubtless make you pay dearly for their advantage. Now, therefore, I issue this appeal for financial British control of the process. If you are interested, I invite you to come and see the process at work, and you do not need to make an appointment. . . . I desire to sell; my own resources being too small to put the process on the market. If you have a suggestion, send it along. Are you prepared to subscribe for British control?"

Openings for British Trade, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

ADEN.

A British firm in Aden wish to represent as agents, British manufacturers of stationery, etc. (Reference No. 630.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

A manufacturer's agent at Cape Town desires to secure the representation in South Africa of British manufacturers of papers (printing, news, browns, etc.), box papers, box papers, box stationery, etc., and stationery sundries. He has an organisation which covers the whole of South Africa, with store rooms at Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. He at present holds agencies for index cabinets, loose leaf ledgers, typewriter ribbons and inks, gums and carbons. (Reference No. 635.)

SWITZERLAND.

His Majesty's Consul at Basle (Mr. N. C. Haag) reports that a Swiss firm of paper bag manufacturers is desirous of importing various classes of paper from the United Kingdom) with the exception of writing paper), especially tissue and wrapping paper, packing and other kinds of waterproof paper, paper discs for cakes, etc. Roller composition is also required. (Reference No. 21189/F.W/M.C.2.)

THE proper time to do a thing is when it should be done.



Digitized by Google

Economy Through Standardisation.

U.S.A. Government Research.

Some important facts relating to testing and research work as applied to printers' supplies were mentioned by Mr. George H. Carter, the United States Public Printer, in an address at the recent conference of the United Typothetæ at Washington.

One matter touched on was the adoption of simpler sizes and standardised grades of paper, and Mr. Carter claimed that the Government Printing Office is far ahead of commercial printers in this respect.

Paper Sizes.

For example, he said, the office now has only seven standard sizes for all Government publications and these are based upon regular sizes of paper. Some years ago the Government had more than 50 different sizes. Three-fourths of the 100,000,000 Government books and pamphlets issued annually are printed in either octavo or quarto size. During the past year nine important periodicals, such as the "Weekly Commerce Reports," "Reclamation Record," and "Census Bulletins," which formerly varied from one-quarter to three-fourths of an inch, have been standardised to the size of the "Congressional Record." All of these publications can now be cut from a 24 x 38 inch, or double, sheet. This has resulted in a gratifying pressroom and bindery economy through uniform handling of the work.

It has even been possible, with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, to reduce the sizes of the millions of envelopes furnished Members of Congress for mailing printed matter from more than a dozen to only four.

With the co-operation of the various Government boards under the direction of the Bureau of the Budget, the size of letterheads and various forms, such as proposals, contracts, leases, etc., has been fixed at 8 x 10½ inches. This one size is saving the Government at least $50,000 a year.

So you see the simplification of sizes is not a new or untried thing in Government printing.

Grades of Paper.

Nor is the standardisation of paper grades a recently discovered idea so far as the Government Printing Office is concerned. For more than 30 years all the paper used by this plant has had to conform to standards fixed upon by the Joint Committee on Printing and for the last 13 years that duty has been delegated to a committee of Government paper experts.

Every pound of paper bought by the Government Printing Office must be in accordance with definite specifications stating the minimum requirements of quality acceptable to the Government as to weight, strength, stock, ash, and other essentials. The paper is carefully sampled on delivery and laboratory tests made to ascertain whether the contractor has complied with the specifications.

Grades of paper have been simplified so that no longer are the storerooms filled with endless varieties to satisfy the whim and fancy of every Government official For instance, the office carries only three grades of writing paper, an all wood stock and 50 and 100 per cent. rag writing, in four weights; the 50 per cent. rag writing in Substance No. 20, being the standard grade for all Government letterheads. Bonds are stocked in only two grades, 50 and 100 per cent. rag quality. An all-sulphite bond will be added this year to complete the line. All but a small quantity of bond paper now comes in the 50 per cent. rag grade of Substance No. 20 Ledgers also are in two grades, 75 and 100 per cent. rag stock. Similar simplification has been practised in other kinds of paper.

To insure proper testing, not only of paper deliveries but of all other material bought by the Government Printing Office, a thoroughly equipped commercial laboratory was established in the plant nearly two years ago. The laboratory has paid for itself many times already.

Research Studies.

In addition to its testing work and the preparation of technical specifications the laboratory conducts research studies of importance not only to the Government office but also to the industry in general. The biggest problem our chemists and engineers are now tackling is how to overcome static conditions and paper curl in the pressrooms by a humidity control system.

Experiments in the making of ink have led to the production of excellent stencil, copying, writing, and safety-check inks at considerably less than commercial prices.

The chemists are now working to develop an ink for taking proofs, which will not harden on the type surface as varnish inks do and which can be removed without the use of gasoline. They recently found a way to use discarded zinc etchings in making a satisfactory backing or soldering fluid for electrotype work. This resulted in the saving of 4 cents a pound on backing fluid, which formerly was purchased at 5 to 6 cents a pound

A careful investigation of solvents resulted in discarding certain trade mixtures and adopting simple solvents of our own make. Here was a saving of 10 per cent on a total annual expenditure of $4,000 For instance, one satisfactory solvent now costs 11 cents a gallon as against 35 cents formerly paid for a well-known commercial brand of similar mixture.

Laboratory Tests.

Tests by the shop laboratory cover every kind and description of material required in the operation of an immense printing and binding works. Not only are technical tests made of paper, but all deliveries of textiles, book cloths, leathers, and metals are examined by competent experts. A most interesting and useful study is being made of the fastness of dyes used in inks, paper, book cloths, and leathers.

The wide range and value of the Laboratory is further shown by recent tests of babbitt metal used for bearings on presses and all high-speed machinery. Deliveries of Babbitt metal were found to contain 80 per sent. lead and only 5 per cent. of tin, while the standard specifications called for 90 per cent. of tin and no lead. Thus we were able to detect at once the substitution of a wholly unsuitable metal.

All this goes to show the real importance of chemistry in the printing industry, the great need of definite standards for much of the material we use, and the value of laboratory tests by experts thoroughly familiar with trade requirements as well as with the technique of chemistry.

If the printers and bookbinders of America desire to take advantage of what has been done along these lines, the Government Printing Office is ready to assist in every way possible as a Government establishment. It seems particularly desirable that the Government and the commercial printers adopt uniform standards for at least the more important printing papers and materials. The present Government standards of paper, with possibly a few additional grades, may be found to meet nearly every requirement. At any rate, the Government Printing Office, through its testing section, is willing to co-operate with the master printers of America to work out suitable specifications in a practical way. The success of such an endeavour would be one of the greatest economies ever effected in the printing industry.

DURING October consignments to this country of printing paper (other than newsprint) from Germany amounted to 28,610 cwts., a figure which represents a proportion of 57 6 per cent. of the shipments from all the other countries of supply put together. From the commencement of the year paper of this class of manufacture to reach this country from Germany reached a total of 139,204 cwts.

AN Advertisement is always working.

Horace Walpole's Press.

Strawberry Hill, 1757–89.

All those interested in Walpoliana must feel indebted to Messrs. Constable & Co., Ltd (in conjunction with the Houghton Mifflin Company in America) for the issue of the "Journal of the Printing-Office at Strawberry Hill," now first printed from the MS. of Horace Walpole, together with some valuable historical and bibliographical notes by Dr. Paget Toynbee, M.A., etc., who is also responsible for the Chronological List and Index—writes "C.T.J.," in the "Publishers' Circular."

This journal is really a diary written in Walpole's own hand, and its existence was quite unknown to previous writers on the subject of this famous 18th century private printing press. This MS. was discovered just prior to the war, which circumstance held over the publication until the present time. It was found in the collection of Walpole's papers then in the possession of Sir Francis Waller at Woodcote, Warwick, who unfortunately was killed in action near Neuve Chapelle on October 25, 1914.

This Journal covers the whole period of the 33 years the press was running. It gives the names of the successive printers, and the duration of their terms of service; also authentic details as to the number of copies of books and fragments printed, thus correcting in some instances the commonly accepted statements as to numbers printed, the dates of printing, and also of publication. In the course of the Journal Walpole adds a transcript of some of the complimentary pieces he wrote, and had printed ready as tributes to distinguished visitors to the press.

With the Journal was found sundry notes, and also certain memoranda in Walpole's hand, including a number of bills rendered for printers' wages, agreements with his different workmen and the indentures of an apprentice, taken when Thomas Farmer had been in his employ six weeks, which was in 1759. This printer suddenly disappeared two years afterwards, and Walpole gives some details, which are to be found in Appendix Ciii. Thomas Kirkgate, his last printer, joined the press early in 1765, and stayed with him until the press finally closed down in 1789, save for the interval when Walpole went abroad late in 1765 and returned in 1768, when work was resumed.

The Notes by the editor following the Journal itself are a most interesting feature of the work. This consists of a detailed historical and bibliographical description of the various volumes and fragments mentioned by Walpole in his Journal as printed at the Strawberry Hill Press, and these Notes have been, so far as possible, collated with an actual copy either in a public library or still in private hands. All this involved a deal of research on the part of Dr. Toynbee.

In the Journal itself all the original spellings, punctuations and abbreviations have been followed.

The volume is printed on hand-made paper and appropriately in the Caslon old-faced types that Walpole himself used. It is bound in paper boards with parchment back, and the limited edition is issued at 42s. net, not an unreasonable price considering the amount of definite and most interesting information now given for the first time.

Paper Exchange Closes.

Owing to lack of support in the trade the Paper Industries Exchange, of Chicago and New York, were to definitely close on the first day of December. The Chicago office was maintained for the collection of statistics for a new association of box-board manufacturers

The decision to stop trading was reached at a meeting of the board of directors. The new trade association which will be an outgrowth of the old exchange will have no contact with the felt, wire and waste paper group except through committees that may be appointed by the respective organisations of these industries as the occasion may arise.

A REPORT on China's foreign trade in 1922 shows that imports of paper (including cardboard) represented 13,689,258 Haikwan taels, as against 15,311,873 in the preceding year.

Digitized by Google



"PENROSE'S ANNUAL." Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd., 3, Amen-corner, London, E.C.4. Price 8s. net.

This, the twenty-sixth volume of this most useful work on process engraving, photogravure, colour printing and kindred arts, should be welcomed alike by the engraver and printer, as it supplies up-to-date information on the various illustrative and other processes that are at the present time occupying the attention of the crafts to which it appeals. Among the articles that will be read with profit and interest may be noted "Tri-Colour Engraving, Offset and Their New Competitor," by F. Thevoz; "On Printing Without Overlays," by R. B. Fishenden; "Some Practical Hints on Rotary Photogravure," by A. H. Lockington; "Step and Repeat," by W. T. Wilkinson; and "Metallic Inks," by E. S. Hanes. To the printer perhaps the most interesting articles will be those dealing with the new photo-typesetting methods, that threaten to revolutionise completely the present-day composing-room, and make scrap of the type and other heavy and costly material that is necessary for the carrying on of a letterpress printing business. In the last volume of the "Annual" some idea was given of what these processes might mean to the printer when perfected, and in the new volume the advances made in their improvement and practical adaptability for every-day work is duly chronicled, and illustrations of the new appliances are given. In this connection Mr. Arthur Dutton describes his "Photoline Letter-Setting Machine," and explains its simplicity of working, whilst he also goes into the question of cost, and puts the price of the machine at from £300 to £400. Mr. A. E. Bawtree writes of his "Photographic Type Composing Machine" and also illustrates it and gives a specimen page set up by it and printed, from which it may be gathered that the possibilities of the appliance are great and when still further improved, as no doubt it will be, it will seriously challenge the present typesetting methods. A machine that can carry some thousands of letter founts in a cabinet about three feet square is certainly a revolutionary proposition. Another new and rather wonderful piece of apparatus is the "Walton Type-Composing Machine" which possesses many interesting features for the printer, and can do a varied selection of work. The illustration and description here given should demand close attention. It may be noted that the inventor of this appliance is a clergyman, the Rev. T. Walton, vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Lambeth. The editor of the "Annual," Mr. Wm. Gamble, F.O.S., F.R.P.S., in his review of the year's work touches upon these new machines and their possibilities, and it is perhaps a pity that some description of the Hunter-August and the Robertson, Orrell and Brown, photo-typesetting machines, already familiar to our readers, was not included to complete the series. In the matter of illustration the "Annual" keeps up its high reputation, and examples of line, half-tone, photogravure and colour work are given, all of which are very creditable to the producers. The general get-up of the volume is in the usual excellent style, and it may be interesting to note that the inks used were supplied by Messrs. Shackell, Edwards and Co., Ltd.; the type for the text was cast from matrices supplied by the Lanston Monotype Corporation; the paper was from Messrs. Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., and that for most of the illustrations by Messrs. G. F. Smith and Son (London), Ltd; the printing machinery used was mostly that supplied by Messrs. Furnival and Co., Ltd.; and the cloth for binding was made by the Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd. In conclusion, we may add that the last clause of the greeting in the beginning of the book well applies to its contents:—"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested."

MESSRS. B. WINSTONE AND SONS, LTD., in a neat leaflet conveying "A Message of Goodwill," tell of the arrangements they have made for giving personal service to clients in all parts of the country with a view to building a bigger volume of "Better Printing in 1924 through Better Printing Inks."

Calendars, etc., Received.

A CALENDAR produced by photo-litho-offset by students of the London School of Printing bears a reproduction in four colours of an old master—"The Madonna in Prayer" by Sassoferrato. The extent to which the rich colouring and delicate tones of the original are reproduced says much for the ability and resourcefulness of the instructors of the London School.

FROM Messrs. Slater and Palmer comes a hanging wall calendar, each sheet of which bears a fine half-tone illustration as well as a month's date. An ingenious device is adopted to assist ink-users in the correlating of colours. Each sheet is pierced with six circular apertures so as to allow six samples of colour printed on a card at the back to show through; the sheets also vary in colour, so that the tint of each printed sheet can be compared with five contrasting colours.

MESSRS. T. G. AND J. JUBB send two very acceptable calendars. One is a daily tear-off wall calendar, with bold figures in red and eminently suitable for office use. The other, also a hanging wall calendar, bears two months' dates to a sheet and carries a series of very clever and amusing drawings in colour by Lawson Wood, the series being entitled "The Correct Thing."

FROM Messrs. Edmund Bush and Son, Ltd. of Crown Point-road, Leeds, printers' engineer and furnishers, comes a perpetual wall calendar with interchangeable date cards. Handsomely produced, with gold lettering on red leatherette, the calendar makes a neat and useful addition to the office wall.

"SKILL of Hand alone is insufficient for Modern Needs" is the message of a handsome illustrated folder produced by Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd., to set forth the many ways in which they can assist printers and others in connection with process block making and other desiderata in the production of advertisements.

WE acknowledge and reciprocate the good wishes conveyed in a handsome card sent us by the printing house of M. C. Modi and Co., of Bombay, India.

Electrotypers and Stereotypers

MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

The last meeting of the year was marked by a good attendance of the members of the Association, and took place on Tuesday of last week at the usual headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Black (vice-president). Very little business was on the agenda for the consideration of the members.

Mr. W. M. Forsyth, on behalf of the stewards appointed for the members' informal dinner to be held on February 4th at "Ye Olde London Restaurant," Ludgate-hill, E.C., reported that the arrangements already made gave every promise of a successful evening.

A resolution was moved that a sum not exceeding £12 be granted from the funds of the Association to be placed at the disposal of the stewards to be spent for any purpose they might think necessary.

Mr. W. H. Longley (treasurer), in discussing the point, wanted more explicit explanation of the purpose of the grant, and a satisfactory reply being given, the resolution was unanimously carried.

One or two other matters of direct Association business engaged the attention of the members for a short while, and after the expression of seasonal greetings from the chair, the meeting terminated.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND CO. LTD., send us a copy of "Gladys Peto's Children's Annual," a volume which—with its profusion of delightful illustrations in black and white and in colour, together with a variety of large type reading matter in prose and verse—will bring joy to many a child this festive season. The price is 6s. net. The book is excellently produced and printed by Messrs. Hudson and Kearns, Ltd.

COMPETITION is keen at the base but there is none at the top.—*Wiseman.*

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Payment is accepted, for advertisements under the following headings, on the basis of seven words to the line (minimum three lines):—

Situations Vacant, Agencies,
Machinery for Sale and Wanted,
Businesses for Sale and Wanted,
Partnerships and Investment,
Miscellaneous.

One Insertion	3/0
Three Insertions	6/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d.**

Situations Wanted.

Under this heading operatives are granted a Special Rate for a minimum of three lines (twenty-one words):—

One Insertion	1/6
Three Insertions	3/0

For every line exceeding three lines **6d**

Sales by Auctions, Tenders,
Patents for Sale,
Legal and Financial Announcements

Per line	1/0

Replies may be addressed to Box Numbers, Office of the "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4, for which a fee of 6d. is charged to cover Postage of Replies.

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be crossed and made payable to STONHILL & GILLIS.

Telegrams: Stonhill, Lud. London.
Telephone: 8407 City.

Situations Vacant.

BOOKBINDERS' OVERSEER wanted; one able to Estimate for Leather and Cloth Work; must be good man; London.—Box 14300.

WHOLESALE AGENT wanted for Great Britain, with good connection amongst Stationery and Allied Trades, for BELGIAN PROPRIETARY ARTICLE.—Apply, Box 388, Pratt's Advertising Agency, 51-2, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. 14301

Situations Wanted.

COMP. (with ideas), young and energetic, seeks BETTER POSITION, Soc., High-class Disp. and Gen. Jobbing; good at Lay-outs; working knowledge of "D" keyboard Mono; suit private firm; capable take charge small office; ex. refs.—L. M. P., 10, North-place, Buxton-street, E.1. 14302

MINDER (27) seeks sit.; Babs. and Wharfes, Half-tone, Catalogue and Commercial Work.—J., 33, Hazelwood-road, Walthamstow, E.17. 14298

MINDER seeks perm; Two Revs., Wharfes; 37 years' exp.; T.A.—B. C. H., 75, Bullingdon-road, Oxford. 14299

Partnerships and Financial.

RULER and BINDER seeks PARTNERSHIP in Trade Shop or Printers; allround man; invest £150.—Box 14303.

Machinery for Sale.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's-place,
Gray's Inn-road, London, E.C.1.

Occasionally we have Rebuilt Smyth Book Sewing Machines to offer, such Sewers having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with New Standard Parts where necessary. We erect and teach on a trial basis.—Box 13993.

Miscellaneous.

WASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By Jas. Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LEADS AND CLUMPS.
HIGH GRADE METAL
THE NICKELOID ELECTROTYPE CO., LTD.
10 NEW STREET HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

EDWIN W. EVANS,
150, Fleet Street, London,
E.C.4.
Telephone No. CENTRAL 6678.
Telegrams: PRINTAUCT, FLEET, LONDON.

Auctioneer & Valuer
TO THE
PRINTING & ALLIED TRADES.
FIRE LOSS ASSESSOR.
NEWSPAPER VALUER.

Sales by Auction conducted in Town or Country, of Printing and Newspaper Plant and Machinery.

Valuations for Fire Insurance, Partnership, Company Promotion and Probate.

Speciality:—Detailed Inventories with every individual item priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the THREE months ended 28th February, 1923, exceeded
£460,000

DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING Co. LTD



DIRECTOR
F.E.S.PERRY.
Photo Etchers in Line, Tone & Three Colours Process.
Artists and Designers.
Estabd 1882.
Phone 1086 Central
38, FARRINGDON ST. LONDON, E.C.
Send for Specimens and Prices.

THE PREMIER HOUSE
FOR
Aluminium or Zinc Plates
Offset Blankets
& Graining Materials.
Correct Gauge of Blankets & Plates stocked for all makes of Rotary & Flat Bed Offsets, Direct & Tin-Printing Rotaries & Flat Bed Litho Machines.
Specialities:
GLASS, PORCELAIN & WOODEN MARBLES.
FLINT AND PUMICE POWDER.
PRICE LIST AND INSTRUCTION BOOK FREE.
Algraphy Ltd.
PHILIP ROAD,
PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.
Telephone: NEW CROSS 1209. Telegrams: ALGRAPHY, LONDON

THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER
FOUNDED 1878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY by STONHILL & GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Lud, London. 'Phone: 8407 City

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum. 13s. (including Postage.

Charges for Trade Advertisements:
(Full Page 12 by 8 ins.)

Across Whole or Half-Width of Page:		In Single Column Form:	
Whole Page ...	£8 0 0	One Column ...	£3 3 0
Half Page ...	4 10 0	Half Column	1 17 6
Quarter Page ...	2 10 0	Quarter Column	1 0 0
One Eighth-Page	1 10 0	One-inch Column	7 6

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above, or from Messrs W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., newsagents, 11, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.4.

Representatives:
London—Mr. STANLEY J. GILLIS 58, Shoe Lane, E.C.4
Lancashire and Yorkshire—Mr. W. C. FOSTER, 1, Duncan-street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
Scandinavia and Finland—Mr. DAVID AAMO, 2, Hollænderdybet, Copenhagen, C.
France & Belgium—Mr. FELIX VANBUGGENHOUDT, 196, rue Gerard, Brussels.
United States—LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., 10, East 39th-street, New York.
Representatives also in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, etc.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1923.

Printers and Process Block Prices.

MUCH interest has been aroused in the trade by the formation of the new company, Combined Photo-Process Users, Ltd., particulars of which appeared amongst the commercial intelligence in our issue of the 13th inst. The new company has circularised the printing industry with a view to getting master printers to become shareholders, and thereby obtain blocks at a promised 25 per cent. discount off present standard rates. The position is complicated, however, by the fact that there exists an agreement between the Federation of Master Printers and the Federation of Master Process Engravers whereby, in consideration of a discount of 2½ per cent. to certain members of the Federation of Master Printers, the latter Federation agrees, on behalf of its members, to uphold all prices set forth from time to time in the official schedule of the Federation of Master Process Engravers, and not to buy imported blocks. Both Federations are now giving serious consideration to the situation created by the new company, and we understand that the matter will come before the organisation committee of the Federation of Master Printers at a meeting on January 2nd, and be reported to a council meeting on January 8th.

* * *

Printers' Paper Samples.

A QUESTION of interest to many paper agents, merchants and printers, not to mention advertising specialists, is involved in the system of compiling and storing of samples and sample sheets of paper. We do not recollect having dropped across any authoritative exposition on the subject, which really is a very vital one closely linked up with trade development and turnover. The compilation of collective samples affects the maker and the merchant only, but the housing of samples affects alike the maker distributor and user of paper. It is an undoubted fact that a heavy percentage of sampling matter goes directly to waste, because there are so many printers without an intelligent interest in their business. Among smaller printers in particular there seems to be a disinclination to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the papermaker and merchant for speeding up business. Customarily, if the average printer requires to submit or secure any sample of paper not carried in stock, he sends out to the local merchant or writes the maker. A great deal of this time could be saved if he retained and classified the sample and sample books he inevitably receives. Unfortunately, there is no doubt that there are many printers who actually throw valuable sample books away rather than make a proper place for them. On this score there is something to be said for the papermaker or merchant who only issues his books on request or distributes them carefully through the medium of the representative staff.

* * *

November Paper Imports.

ARRIVALS of paper and cardboard in this country last month—amounting to 1,308,664 cwts.—show an increase of 214,171 cwts. (19·5 per cent.) over the corresponding month last year, and 595,756 cwts. (83·6 per cent.) compared with the same month for the preceding year. With the exception of the October returns, the imports for November represent the largest monthly figure occurring during the course of the year, and are higher than any individual month in 1922. Printings (530,746 cwts.) accounted for 40·5 per cent. of the total; packings and wrappings (339,854 cwts.) 25·9 per cent.; strawboards (286,607 cwts.) 21·9 per cent., and coated papers (11,854 cwts.) ·9 per cent. The only decline was in the case of millboards (83,197 cwts.), which formed 6·3 per cent. of the total quantity received. The total value of the month's imports—£1,368,376—marks an increase of £187,779 (15·9 per cent.) compared with November last year. January to November paper and cardboard receipts were considerably larger than in the corresponding period last year, the actual figures being: 11,497,902 cwts. (£12,430,246), against 10,018,454 cwts. (£11,259,940). There is thus an increase in quantity in favour of the present year of 14·7 per cent., while the value represents an advance of 10·3 per cent.

* * *

Sources of Supply.

WITH regard to the countries sending printings to the British market during the month, Newfoundland occupies by far the most prominent position with 243,946 cwts., an increase of 153,906 cwts. compared with the corresponding month a year ago. The next position on the list is taken by Norway, 70,207 cwts, an increase of 10,346 cwts. Supplies from Sweden (46,527 cwts.), however show a decline of 51,911 cwts. Germany's contribution (29,407 cwts.), although showing an increase of 21,388 cwts. compared with November last year, was on a similar scale to the average of the past few months. The figure of 137,668 cwts. credited to "other countries" is again a large item. In packings and wrappings the largest supplier was Germany with 133,376 cwts., a significant figure when compared with the 31,868 cwts. of November last year. While the receipts from Sweden (106,357 cwts.) show a decline of 6,349 cwts., those from Norway (48,879 cwts.) fell by 7,697 cwts. German shipments of coated papers to the British market rose from 3,969 cwts. in November last year to 5,908 cwts. last month.

THE increase in Norwegian exports during the first nine months of the present year is due chiefly to the enhanced exports of the paper, pulp and timber industries. The paper and cellulose exports alone show a rise of over 22½ millions to Kr,200.3 millions.

Digitized by Google

Honouring Mr. Chas. J. Drummond.

Complimentary Luncheon.

Numerous and well-deserved tributes were paid to the character and life work of Mr. Chas. J. Drummond, M.B.E., at a luncheon held in his honour on Thursday at the Holborn Restaurant. Lord Burnham, who presided over a gathering of about eighty friends and admirers of Mr. Drummond, was no less eloquent than other speakers in giving utterance to the virtues possessed by the guest of the occasion. Among those present were: Sir Ernest Benn, Bart., Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P., Mr. Alfred F. Blades, Mr. H. C. Bolton, Sir Vansittart Bowater, Bart., Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Mr. W. I. Burch, Mr. W. R. Codling, C.V.D., C.B.E., Sir Cecil Harrison, Mr. George Eaton Hart, Mr. George W. Jones, Mr. W. Lindley Jones, Mr. E. S. Lendrum, Mr. T. E. Naylor, M.P., Sir Wm. Waterlow, K.B.E.

Apologies regretting absence from the gathering were received from Sir Evan Spicer, Sir Jas. Truscott and Sir Arthur Spurgeon.

Lord Burnham, in proposing the health of the guest, said he had known Mr. Drummond



Mr. Charles J. Drummond, M.B.E.

for many years, and on an occasion such as the present, he thought it was excusable if he dealt biographically with some of the distinctive periods of Mr. Drummond's long and public spirited life. Mr. Drummond was apprenticed to the printing trade the same year in which he (Lord Burnham) was born, and soon rose to office in the London Society of Compositors, which he joined in 1869. In those days he was really the adjudicator and umpire for the whole trade. There was no Master Printers' Association, and both sides to disputes, when they occurred, were quite willing to accept him as arbitrator and to abide by his award. Speaking of the good feeling that existed in the printing and allied trades, and which Mr. Drummond did so much to cultivate in days gone by, his lordship went on to say that he wished the industries throughout the country had the same feelings as they had. The interests of their trade were one and indivisible whilst the relations between employers and employed were healthy and friendly. That condition of things he attributed in no small degree to the pioneer work done by their guest in making these things possible, and preventing there being engendered those feelings of suspicion and sometimes hostility which have been the cause of so much industrial unrest. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, on that account alone, if for no other, he thought they were all under a great debt to Mr. Drummond for what he did in the early days of trade unionism in the printing trade. After referring to the appointment of Mr. Drummond as one of the first labour correspondents of the Board of Trade and his work on committees and tribunals during the War, and his work on behalf of some of the best institutions in the City, including the old printing school at St. Bride Institute, his lordship said that not only had he proved himself to be a good citizen, but in every sense their guest was a very remarkable man. That he could say without any exaggeration. The highest standard of British conduct and patriotism had been embodied in his pleasant personality. That being their opinion of him, it was sincerely gratifying to be allowed to take part in a testimonial that had attained to such a happy consummation, and which had, as a matter of fact, exceeded their anticipations. His Lordship then read the letter sent to Mr. Drummond on behalf of the committee, which, signed by himself, Sir George Rowland Blades and Mr. C. Bolton, was as follows:—"To Charles J. Drummond, M.B.E., J.P.—A committee has been formed for the purpose of embodying in some practical form our regard and respect for you and Mrs. Drummond, and to recognise your splendid services, not only to the printing trade generally, but for your great work in Masonic circles and for the cause of charity. We have much pleasure in informing you, on behalf of the committee and subscribers, that there has been a most gratifying response on all sides, with the result that we are in course of purchasing an annuity for you and your wife which, supplemented by the value of the life policy which you have surrendered, will amount to nearly £200, on your joint lives and to the survivor. It is the earnest wish of all concerned that you and your wife will have very many years of health and happiness to enjoy the rest you have so well earned."

The toast having been heartily accorded, Mr. Drummond, in returning thanks, said he felt a certain difficulty in the circumstances in which he was placed to say what he would have liked. He appreciated far more than words could convey the splendid and successful efforts of the committee on his behalf. He doubted whether any Fleet-street man dared look forward to a gathering so representative of all walks of life in connection with the printing and allied trades. He could not promise that he would yet retire into private life, because, frankly, he could not do it. Scarcely a post reached him without a request from someone to do something, and it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to assist. (Cheers.) He had tried in a humble way to realise that life was not worth living if lived for oneself alone. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Drummond—who was the only lady present—was asked to say a few words, and replied: "I thank you all for what you have done for me and my dear husband."

Mr. Bowerman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, referred to the warm interest Lord Burnham always took in all that concerned the welfare of the printing trade.

Sir Vansittart Bowater, seconding, also spoke of the kindness displayed by the chairman in giving so much of his valuable time on behalf of the trade.

Lord Burnham, in replying, said that both the proposer and seconder were old friends of his. Mr. Bowerman was at one time Father of the Chapel in the *Daily Telegraph* and Sir Vansittart Bowater was a man of much more than local reputation.

Personal.

Viscount Burnham will preside at the inaugural banquet of the International Advertising Convention at 7 p.m. on January 9th, at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr. Percy W. Greenaway, printer and stationer, of Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, was on Thursday last week elected alderman of the ward of Bishopsgate, in succession to the late Sir Edward Moore. At the poll Mr. Greenaway obtained 963 votes against 237 for Sir Chas. Eves.

In Mr. Andrew Melrose's annual competition for 250 guineas for the best first novel, the eighth prize winner is Mr. A. G. Thornton, a member of the literary staff of the *Daily Chronicle*.

Mr. Robert Neasham, of the composing-room staff of the *Yorkshire Post*, has retired after over half-a century's service. Four years ago Mr. Neasham was the recipient of a presentation from the proprietors on completing 50 years' service.

THE
UNIVERSAL MODEL "C" ENGRAVING MACHINE

is a machine of precision for the production of copperplate engravings and steel dies.

Simple in operation and quickly learnt, it will earn its cost in a few months.

Saves loss of eyesight and consequent loss of skill to the engraver, performing the drudgery of his work. Upwards of 100 different styles of lettering available. With its adjustments, from one masterplate, hundreds of different heights, widths, spacings and slopes of lettering from a complete alphabet can be obtained. Circular masterplates for company seals and monograms can be supplied.

Style Book and Price from :—

A. W. PENROSE & CO., Ltd.
109, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

The Marzio Mechanical Overlay A NEW OVERLAY

Is the simplest, cheapest, quickest and most effective yet introduced. Over fifty printing firms in Milan alone are using it.
Effects are produced which cannot be obtained by cut-out or layr.
Especially suitable for half-tone a d colour formes.
A complete set of materials with instructions and licence to use the process for £1 1s. 0d.

SOLE AGENTS—
A. W. PENROSE & CO., LTD.
109, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

POSTER PRINTING
(Letterpress)
Let LANGLEY'S help you.
The finest selection of Poster Types in the Trade.
LANGLEY & SONS, LTD., The Euston Press.
Works: 6, 8, Euston Buildings, London, N.W.1.

THE WORLD'S
Paper Trade Review
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
58, Shoe Lane, London.

A Prosperous New Year.

The choice of a **Seasonable Present** is a problem of great difficulty.

The best present for your friend in the trade is a

1924 SUBSCRIPTION
to the
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.

THIRTEEN SHILLINGS
Post free to all parts of the world.

PUBLISHERS:
STONHILL & GILLIS,
58, Shoe Lane, London,
E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Commercial Intelligence

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 45s. 6d., 45s., Pref., 25s. 6d., 24s. 9d.; Associated Newspapers, 21s. 6d., Pref., 17s., 18s; Cassell and Co., Pref., 21s. 6d., 22s.; Thomas De La Rue and Co., 8 p.c. Conv. Mt. Deb. Stk., 32; John Dickinson, 28s. 1½d., 2nd Pref., 89½; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 5⅝; Ilford, 20s.; *Illustrated London News*, 5s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 6d.; International Linotype, 54½; Kelly's Directories, 7½ p.c. Pref., 22s. 6d.; George Newnes, 5 p.c. Pref., 15s. 6d.; Odham's Press, 4s. 3d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 8s. 6d.; *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers, Pref., 21s. 6d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15⅞, Weldons, Pref., 20s. 6d.; Wyman, 26s. 7½d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

BENN BROTHERS.—Usual interim dividend of 5 per cent., payable on January 1st.

NEW COMPANIES.

M. C. RITCHIE, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with M. C. Ritchie and to carry on the business of engineers and agents for the sale of machinery as formerly carried on by him at 145, Farringdon-road, E.C., and Unica Works, Southey-road, South Tottenham, and that of factors, merchants, agents and dealers in machinery, goods, processes, etc., used in the paper, printing, ruling, bookbinding, box-making, general engineering and kindred trades, engineers, founders, etc. Private company. Directors: M. C. Ritchie, and E. C. Wykes. Registered office: 145, Farringdon-road, E.C.1.

WARWICK AND SONS, LTD.—Capital £3,000, in £1 shares; to acquire the business and the assets connected therewith, of Warwick and Sons, printers and ticket writers, carried on at 66 and 68, Thistle-street, 35 and 37, Morrison-street and Semple-street, all in Edinburgh. Private company. First directors: W. Warwick, D. Warwick and A. S. Warwick. Registered office: 66-68, Thistle street.

AXTON CROSS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £2,500, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with Violet Bevans, D. A. Cross and E. S. Cross, and to carry on the business of wholesale bookbinders as formerly carried on by B. Axton and Co., and Cross and Co., at Lambs Conduit street, W.C. Private company. First directors: Violet Bevans, D. A. Cross and E. S. Cross. Registered office: 42, Lambs Conduit-street, W.C.1.

JOLLY AND BARBER, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; printers, publishers, designers, artists, photographers, advertising agents, etc. Private company. Directors: H. E. Jolly and P. F. Barber. Registered office: 26, Lawford-road, Rugby.

NEWTON PRESS, LTD.—Capital £500, in £1 shares; printers, binders, stationers and publishers, proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines and other literary works, advertising agents and contractors, etc. (Private company). Directors: M. Heseldin and Mrs. M. Bernstein. Registered office: Newton Works, Macklin-street, Drury-lane, W.C.2.

ALF. HARRISON AND SON, LTD.—Capital £10,000, in 5,080 preference shares of £1 and 19,680 ordinary shares of 5s. each; to adopt an agreement with A. E. Harrison, G. W. Harrison and H. T. Harrison, and to carry on the business of publishers, printers, newspaper, magazine and periodical proprietors, advertising contractors, etc. Private company. First directors: A. E. Harrison, G. W. Harrison and H. T. Harrison. Registered office: 224, Burley-road, Leeds.

HORSESHOE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with C. H. Stacey for the acquisition of the business carried on as the Horseshoe Publishing Co. at St. Leonard's chambers, Bristol, together with the premises, plant, stock, furniture and other properties connected therewith. Private company. Subscribers: C. H. Stacey and Mrs. E. R. Stacey. Registered office: St. Leonard's-chambers, Bristol.

S. MITCHELL AND CO., LTD.—Capital £12,500, in £1 shares; to acquire the business of S. Mitchell and Co., of 7, Burnett-street, Bradford, packing material manufacturers and merchents; to adopt an agreement with Herbert Mitchell, A. B. Mitchell, Hubert Mitchell and Lillie Mitchell, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of, agents for and dealers in packing materials of paper, rubber, rope, etc., and their substitutes, paper bag makers, printers, lithographers and manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: Herbert Mitchell, A. B. Mitchell, Hubert Mitchell and Mrs. L. Mitchell. Registered office: 7, Burnett-street, Bradford.

T. B. GRIMSHAW, GOODWIN AND CO., LTD.—Capital £8,000, in £1 shares (2,000 5 per cent. cumulative preference and 6,000 ordinary); manufacturers and merchants of all kinds of rope, twine, string and paper, etc. Private company. First directors: T. B. Grimshaw, F. Grimshaw and W. B. Grimshaw. Registered office: 8, New Cannon-street, Manchester.

THE WORLD LIST OF SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS.—(The word "limited" being omitted from the title by licence of the Board of Trade). To take over from the proprietors an unpublished manuscript (referred to as the World List) being a list of periodicals containing the results of scientific research with an indication of the libraries in Great Britain, where such periodicals are to be found, together with all books, documents and papers relating to the "List" and benefit of all contracts and engagements, to which the proprietors are entitled in connection therewith, and to adopt an agreement with Sir Arthur Schuster, P. C. Mitchell and R. Mond. Management vested in Council, first members of which are:—Sir Arthur Schuster, Kt. Ph.D., D.Sc., etc., P. C. Mitchell, C.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc., and R. L. Mond, M.A., F.R.S.

HARRIS, EDWARDS AND CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares; manufacturers and merchants and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of drapery, stationery and goods manufactured of paper, etc. Private company. First directors: P. S. Cohen and J. E. Edwards.

MCCLELLAND ADVERTISING CO., LTD.—Capital £5,000, in £1 shares (4,000 preferred ordinary and 1,000 deferred ordinary); to acquire the organisation and business of J. A. M. McClelland and to carry on the business of advertising agents and contractors, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. S. Evans and F. Richards. Registered office: 104, High Holborn, W.C.

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

HUDSON AND STRACEY, LTD. (printers, etc., Watford and London).—Deposit on December 7th, 1923, of lands, buildings and hereditaments known as Loates-lane, Watford, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

EMERY AND SON, LTD. (artistic and commercial printers, newspaper proprietors, etc., Hove and London).—Particulars filed of £6,000 5th debentures authorised September 27th, 1923, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (subject to £500 first, £500 second, £2,590 third and £500 fourth debentures) the whole amount being now issued).

HUGH STEVENSON AND SONS, LTD.—Bond and disposition in security charged on certain lands, premises, machinery, etc., in Glasgow, Perth and Leith, dated December 5th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to the Midland Bank, Ltd., to the extent of £10,000, and three years interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum amounting together to £11,500.

ALF. PARKMAN, LTD. (printers and wholesale stationers, etc.).—Mortgage dated December 10th, 1923, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., not exceeding £1,200. Property charged: 29 and 30, Marlborough-street, Bristol, and factory in the rear thereof.

MISANI GOODERHAM YOUNG, LTD. (advertising agents, etc, London).—Particulars filed of £600 debentures authorised by resolutions of November 22nd and 30th, 1923, charged on the company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

HENRY HUGHES NEWSPAPERS, LTD.—Deposit on November 23rd, 1923 of deeds of the printing works and offices at Clarence Corner, Pontypool, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

JUPP AND MARTIN, LTD. (manufacturing and general stationers, paper merchants, etc., Brighton).—(a) Debenture dated December 3rd, 1923, to secure not more than £750, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital (if any). Holder: A. Willmott, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C. (b) Second debenture of even date to secure all sums not exceeding £400 now or to be owing to the mortgagees, charged on the same property and subject to the above charge. Holder: Mrs. E. S. Martin, 16, Macaulay-road, Clapham, S.W.

BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

Re MAYFAIR, LTD.—Under the winding-up order made against this company, proprietors and publishers of *Mayfair*, on July 31st last, Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, assistant official receiver, has now issued his report on the liquidation. The debenture-holder, Mr. J. C. Keen Hargreaves, says that, if the realisations of the receiver, who was appointed on his behalf on August 2nd last, from the publication of a proposed issue of *Mayfair* are successful, he will forgo a portion of the moneys which will accrue to him in order that the claims of the creditors may be satisfied. The statement of the company's affairs shows liabilities of £9,906, and, in the case of creditors, a deficiency of £2,710.

Re ELDRED ALEXANDRE HENRY HUNTER, paper agent, late of 193, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and Riverscroft, Shepperton.—A general meeting of the creditors under this failure was held on December 12th, before Mr. F. Vyvyan, official receiver, at the London Bankruptcy Court. The receiving order was made on September 19th, 1923, and accounts had been lodged showing liabilities £9,326 against assets valued at £578. The chairman explained that the meeting had been called to appoint a trustee in the place of the official receiver, and after some discussion a resolution was passed for Mr. W. A. J. Osborne, accountant, Balfour House, Finsbury-pavement, E.C., to act in that capacity with the assistance of a committee of inspection.

BRITISH PAPERMAKERS (EXPORT), LTD.—A meeting of the creditors of this company, in voluntary liquidation, will be held at the London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, E.C.4, on Friday, the 28th inst., at three o'clock. Mr. Leonard G. Lane is the liquidator.

JOHN ALLEN AND SONS (IVYBRIDGE), LTD.—At a meeting of creditors of John Allen and Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd., held at Donnington-house, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2, recently the liquidator, Mr. R. J. Blackadder, stated that the petition for the compulsory winding-up of the company had been withdrawn. He explained the position to the creditors, and it was decided to continue Mr. Blackadder as voluntary liquidator.

Digitized by Google

From the London Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. M. Cooper and C. H. Wood, publishers, 45, Pearl-chambers, East Parade, Leeds, under the style of the Standard Publishing Co.

W. J. Belsey and C. S. Grace, commercial advertising specialists and contractors at Blenheim Chambers, Junction, Southampton, under the style of Belsey Brothers and Grace.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

G. M. Maynard, 344, Yord-road, Wandsworth, London, printer.

Thomas De La Rue and Co.

The Convertible 8 per cent. mortgage Debenture Stockholders' Committee, appointed last June, have now issued their first report. This states that the whole of the circumstances surrounding the sale by the Messrs. De La Rue to Warrillows, Ltd., of a majority interest in the company, and the subsequent issue of debenture stock to the public, have been submitted by the company to two eminent counsel, and, acting on their advice, legal proceedings have been instituted against Mr. Stuart De La Rue, the former governing director and one of the vendors. These proceedings are being taken in the name of the company.

Warrillows, Ltd.

Mr. Justice Romer in the Chancery Division last week sanctioned a scheme of arrangement and a petition for the reduction of the capital of Warrillows, Ltd.

Mr. Whinney, for the company, said they carried on extensive business at Birmingham as lithographers, printers' sundriesmen, box-makers, etc. The capital was £500,000, which was increased to £700,000, but the company got into difficulties and it was through the help of the bank, who were the largest creditors, that the company was able to get on its legs again. He detailed the financial arrangements that had been made and said that the capital was to be reduced from £700,000 to £270,000.

His Lordship, in giving his sanction, also dismissed a petition for the compulsory winding up of the company, presented by J. S. Davey and Sons, Ltd.

Chas. Marsden and Sons, Ltd.

In the Winding-Up Court, on the 18th inst. Mr. Justice Romer made an order for the compulsory liquidation of Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., papermakers, on the petition of Charles Walmsley and Co., Ltd., engineers, of Atlas Works, Elton, Bury.

Mr. W. Hart, who appeared for the company, asked for an adjournment with a view to a scheme of arrangement. A meeting of the shareholders had been called for last Friday, and it was hoped that a scheme would shortly be put forward which would secure for the unsecured creditors a larger amount than they were likely to get by a compulsory order.

Mr. H. C. Bischoff, who said that this was a company of the Becker Group, explained that the petitioners were judgment creditors for over £28,000. He opposed any adjournment which was being asked for, not to make any proposals to avoid the petition, but to get rid of it by passing a resolution for a voluntary liquidation. The notice for this purpose was issued after the petition was presented. The debt was not disputed and there was no answer to the petition.

Mr. Hart said the company was one of considerable magnitude, employing some thousands of hands, and it would need a little time to consider the position.

After Mr. Hart had read an affidavit and Mr. Bischoff had read a circular issued by the company, his lordship said the directors seemed to want a liquidation.

Mr. Hart: With a view to reconstruction.

Debenture Holders' Actions.

A motion for judgment in the debenture holders' action, National Provincial and Union Bank against the Irish Paper Mills Co., Ltd., came before Mr. Justice Tomlin in the Chancery Division on the 18th inst.

Mr. Bischoff, for plaintiffs, said they were trustees of the trust deed of the debentures.

His Lordship made the usual order in a debenture holders' action that the trusts of the indenture be performed.

Dobson *v.* Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd. papermakers, was another debenture holders' action which came on as a motion for judgment in default of defence.

Mr. Hind, for the plaintiffs, said he could not proceed with the matter because that morning the defendant company had been wound up.

The motion was accordingly adjourned.

Premier Paper Mills, S.A.

The Premier Paper Mills, Ltd., Klip River, near Johannesburg, has at last turned the corner after a long period of pioneering and experiment, not unmixed with many disappointments, and is now earning a substantial profit on its issued capital, says the *British South African Export Gazette*, on the authority of a correspondent in South Africa. The following observations are added by the writer: "I am very glad to be told this, bearing in mind the fact that I have in the past freely expressed my opinion that without a substantial protective tariff, the manufacture of paper in the Union was, from the economic point of view, foredoomed to failure. At the time I wrote, the company had abandoned the use of wattle bark as their raw material, experience having proved that it was too expensive to handle and treat, and had fallen back upon imported pulp. But it was found that this expedient was an equally unsound proposition commercially, and in the end the Government had to come to the rescue of a promising nascent industry by imposing a heavy duty on imported paper bags, kraft, candle carbon papers, etc., similar to those being locally manufactured. In addition, the Railway Administration made a substantial reduction in freight, and accorded a similar preferential rate for imported size and other essentials used in the production of the company's products.

"With this full measure of protection the Premier Paper Mills would seem to be well on its feet. At present there is one machine installed for making paper bags which has an output of five tons per month, and this department of the company's business has proved so successful that another is to be laid down shortly. My informant also tells me that, in addition to kraft and candle papers there is every prospect of the company shortly starting the manufacture of paper for 'news' and other purposes, the experiments the directors and their experts have been conducting with the baobab having proved it to be the finest wood fibre in the world, and capable of making anything from 'news' to the best quality writing paper. As a result, the company has obtained a concession of 50,000 acres of baobab, which is the largest tree known, and grows to a great age, or sufficient to supply all its needs in pulp for the next 50 years." A special plant to treat this fibre is mentioned.

AN application was made to Mr. Registrar Francke on December 14th for the recision of the receiving order in the case of "George Harrison" and this was granted.

THE Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen, announce the resignation, owing to ill-health, of their London representative, Mr. T. Gilbert Paton, who has held the position for the last 20 years, and whose services gained the confidence and appreciation of the company. Mr. Paton will be succeeded by Mr. H. Vernon Coles, of Messrs. Coles, Son and Co., Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Mr. Coles, who has a thorough knowledge of the "news" branch of the trade, will represent the mill as agent in London from January 1st next, and no doubt will receive the support extended to Mr. Paton in the past.

Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during November:—

Stationery Office.

GALLEYS.—Hewitt Bros., London, W.C.

PRESSES.—G. and G. Ponton, Glasgow.

PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.—R.A.F. Routine and Equipment Orders—Inland Area—Contract for Printing.—King and Hutchings, Ltd., Uxbridge.

Scotland—Group 18 (1923)—Census of Scotland, 1921—Volume III.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Group 172 (1923), Admiralty—Specified Items—Nos. 3A and 4A.—Willmer Bros. and Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.

Group 47 (1923)—Post Office—Special Works—18,700 Ships Rotation Books, C. No. 234; 7,329 Pads Receivable Order Cheques.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

Group 50 (1923)—Various Offices—Non-recurring Works.—Wyman and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

15,600 Pads Form A/cs. 325 (Labour).—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea.

650,000 (in 3 sorts), L.T. Ex 12, 23, 42: 3,000,000 L.T. Ex. 28; 10,000 Pads Form Acs. 325 (Labour).—H.M.S.O. Press, London, E.

200,000 U.I. 80; 10,000,000 Telegram Forms "B or C"; 1,062,825 Form 12; 23,000 Pads R. 33A; 2,200,000 Telegram Forms B S/M.—H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow.

120,000 Forms U.I. 92.—Jesse Broad, Manchester.

20,000 Books P. 1022.—John Worrall, Ltd., Oldham.

Bdg. 95 Copies "Catalogue of Works of Art at Chequers."—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

5,000 Books P. 1037.—John Corah and Son, Loughborough.

100,655 in 434 sorts Form Q. 13; 20,705 in 109 sorts Form Q. 13A; 5,380 in 29 sorts Form Q. 15; 1,200 in 9 sorts Form Q. 15A.—W. P. Griffith and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

85,000 Tally Books "C. No. 232"—Philip and Tacey, Ltd., London, S.W.

30,000 Ships Blue Books "C. No. 232"; 5,000 C.I.D. Diaries No. 24; 1,000 Books "S. 249."—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

Bdg. 383 Volumes "Sessional Papers."—Thos. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

3,250 Table of Tax on Net Income; 80,000 Registry Jackets; 3,000 Official Receivers, Portfolios.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

730,725 Form No. 11-1.—Hugh Howarth, Manchester.

361,300 Forms No. 11.—C. Nicholls, Manchester.

530,275 Form No. 12 (ins.).—W. Paterson, Manchester.

369,425 Form No. 11.—Illustrations, Ltd., Manchester.

532,550 Form No. 12 (ins); 1,400 Collectors' Cash Books.—G. Hargreaves, Manchester.

Bdg. 11,560 Official Copies "Post Office Guides, 1924"; bdg. 1,480 copies "Technical Report of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1919-20 (2 Vols.); bdg. 14,000 copies "Engineering Manual (D.U. 5296)."—Dow and Lester, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg. 10,000 Official copies "Post Office Guide, 1924."—Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg. 10,000 Official copies "Post Office Guide, 1924"; bdg. 10,000 Sale copies "Post Office Guide, 1924."—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.

Bdg. 10,000 Sale copies "Post Office Guide, 1924."—Suttley and Silverlock, Ltd., London, S.E.

800 Books of Advice Forms; 62,000 Advice Forms.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E.

400,000 U.I. 80.—Metcalfe and Cooper, London, E.C.

400,000 U.I. 80.—Wightman and Co., London, S.E.

MESSRS. F. NEWMAN AND CO., 56, Ludgate-hill, have been appointed sole selling agents in the United Kingdom for the Howard Paper Co., Urbana, Ohio. The quality of the Howard bond is very high and is produced in a variety of colours and substances. Priding themselves on the skill of their workpeople and the efficiency of their machinery, the Howard Paper Co. observe: "Thus do nature and science combine to produce the perfect Howard bond, a paper of flawless colour and clearness, wonderful strength, and unusual printing and lithographic qualities."

Digitized by Google

Employment in Paper and Allied TRADES.

Reporting on the condition of employment in the paper trade the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for December states this was moderate on the whole; it showed a slight improvement, but a number of mills were still working irregularly. With letterpress printers employment was generally fair and better than in the previous month, the General Election creating a certain amount of extra work. Some short time was, however, reported in London, and employment was reported as bad at Bradford and Aberdeen, whilst some decline was reported at Glasgow. In the lithographic printing trade employment was bad at Manchester and Liverpool, and generally fair at the other principal centres. With bookbinders employment was generally moderate, and showed some improvement on the previous month in London.

Statistics concerning unemployment in insured industries gives the estimated number of persons in paper and paper board making as 56,560, made up of 40,440 males and 16,120 females. The number of unemployment books remaining lodged at November 26th was 5,165, of whom 3,840 were males and 1,324 females. The percentage unemployed at November 26th was 9·1—9·5 in the case of males and 8·2 in that of females. The increase as compared with October 22nd was 0·1 per cent. males, showing a decrease of 0·1 and females an increase of 0·7. In cardboard boxes, paper bags and stationery, the estimated number of insured workers is given as 55,640, comprising 19,740 males and 35,900 females. The total number unemployed at November 26th was 3,712 (1,156 males, 2,556 females). The percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Ireland was 6·7 (6·6 in Great Britain only), the percentage of males being 5·9 and females 7·1. Compared with October 22nd, the total decrease was 0·6 per cent., 1 per cent. representing females, while apparently there was no change in the case of males. In wall paper making and staining out of a total estimated number of employees of 4,780, 185 were unemployed, or 3·9 per cent., representing an increase of 0·3 per cent. as compared with October 22nd. In stationery and typewriting requisites (not paper) 240 were unemployed at November 26th out of an estimated total of 4,800 workpeople. The total percentage of unemployment was 5·0, a decrease of 0·4 as against the position on October 22nd.

The estimated number of insured persons in printing, publishing and bookbinding is given as 231,010, and of this number 12,170 were unemployed at November 26th, 8,139 being males and 4,031 females. The total percentage of unemployment was 5·3—5·4 in the case of males and 5·0 in females. A total decline of 0·3 per cent. is shown as compared with October 22nd, there being a decrease of 0·6 in males, but an increase of 0·1 in females.

A table which summarises the returns from trade unions relating to unemployment shows that out of a total membership of 76,741 in printing, the percentage of unemployment at the end of November was 3·5, as against 4·6 at the end of October and 5·2 at the end of November, 1922. There was a decrease of 1·1 in the month and of 1·7 on the 12 months. With regard to bookbinding there were 14,537 union members, and the percentage unemployed at the end of November was 3·8, at the end of October 4·5 and at the end of November, 1922, 6·2. The declines were 0·7 and 2·4 respectively compared with a month and a year before.

Returns furnished by pulp and paper trade unions in Sweden concern a membership of 7,663 at the end of September. The percentages unemployed were 2·8 at September 30th, 2·2 at August 31st, and 5·0 at September 30th, 1922.

Finnish Paper Mills.

In a review of the economic situation in Finland, *Mercator* for December 7th says: The depression of prices from which the principal exports are suffering has begun to result in limitation of output and stoppages. In the paper industry there are altogether rather more than 60 machines, and 12 of these (at six mills) are now idle, so that the total output of paper, which is about 220,000 tons annually, has been reduced by between 15 and 20 per cent.

Mr. Thomas E. Clarkson.

Mr. Thomas E. Clarkson, who has been appointed general manager of the Turner Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Rawcliffe Bridge, Rawcliffe, Yorks, in succession to his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Joseph Turner, has spent 31 years in the paper trade. He commenced his papermaking career at the Star Paper Mill, Fenniscowles, during the time that Mr. Joseph Turner was general manager. In these early days Mr. Clarkson was an evening student at the Blackburn Technical School in chemistry and commercial subjects, obtaining a first prize for shortland in his second year. Just over 25 years he accompanied Mr. Turner to Rawcliffe, and when his brother-in-law was taken ill in 1915, Mr. Clarkson was appointed general manager, a position he occupied for two years, by which time Mr. Turner, had recovered and again took charge. Mr. Clarkson was then appointed deputy manager, and has now, on the lamented death of Mr. Turner, been again appointed general manager.

Assiduous in studying the technical side of papermaking, Mr. Clarkson attended the Saturday afternoon classes in paper manufacture, held at the Manchester Technical School, in 1900 and 1901. As a consequence, he took certificates of the City and Guilds of London Institute and the Papermaker's Association, while for home-work done during the session, he headed the list with 197 marks out of a possible 210. It is interesting to note that the marks were awarded by Mr. Julius Huebner, the teacher of the class.

Public work has also claimed a great deal of Mr. Clarkson's time. For six years he was chairman of the Rawcliffe Parish Council and represented that body on the Rawcliffe and Snaith Education Sub Committee as well as on the Rawcliffe Education Charity. He also acted as one of the employers' representatives on the Goole War Pensions Committee during the war. Since the Armistice, however, he has not sought election on the council, and the only public office he holds at present is that of vicar's warden at Rawcliffe Parish Church, a position he has held for nine years.

Mr. Clarkson is a keen cricketer and has been a playing member for the Rawcliffe United Cricket Club for 25 years.

German Paper Indusry.

A review of German trade and industry, based on reports of the Prussian Chambers of Commerce for November and furnished to the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Commercial Secretary at Berlin, has the following to say regarding the paper industry:

The degree of employment in the paper industry was, in general, not unfavourable as compared with other branches of industry. By the middle of October, however, the number of unsatisfactorily employed works which had to curtail working hours or work for stock preponderated. Since then the position has grown considerably worse. The financial difficulties (growing costs of production, diminishing receipts owing to falling off of sales, restriction of credit and the difficulty of obtaining the latter from the banks) increased continually and the stock of orders was reduced.

According to one report from an industrial association, inland trade was practically at a standstill. The raising of even the most necessary funds for raw materials, wages and salaries, etc., met with the greatest difficulties. In order to maintain the factories, the industry is more than ever dependent on exports. In the paper producing and working up industry, the possibilities of export in general declined more and more, owing to excessively high prices. For the rest, the conditions as regards production were not unfavourable, especially for the paper raw material industry. The water conditions improved, and sufficient German coal was obtainable (the demand having fallen off in view of restrictions of work), though it was, in part, more expensive than British coal. The supply of auxiliary materials, with the exception of dyes, was adequate. The production of wood pulp increased, but the demand was generally small.

Don't lay your faults to inheritance but to lack of insistent effort.

Death of Mr. Daniel McNeill.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Daniel McNeill, for some time general manager for Jas. Cropper and Co, Ltd, Burneside Mills, Kendal.

Mr. McNeill came of an old papermaking family, and was the third son of Mr. Daniel McNeill. He was born at Currie, Midlothian, in the year 1860. He served his papermaking apprenticeship at Kinleith Mills, and from there went to Robt. Craig and Sons, Airdrie. Leaving there, he took up the position of night foreman at the Northfleet Paper Mills, Kent, where he got his first experience of wood pulp boiling, which material was then in its infancy. He afterwards spent short periods in Ainsham and Beltonford Paper Mills, Dunbar.

Mr. McNeill went to Burneside in 1889, and it was not until 1922 that he resigned, but he continued to live on at his home there till his death. He was no doubt a victim of the strains of the war years, when extra responsibility and extra work were cheerfully taken on under increasingly difficult circumstances

When he resigned the following reference was made to the fact at the shareholders' meeting of Jas. Cropper and Co, Ltd.:—"Since we last met we have lost the services of our general manager, Daniel McNeill. His health compelled him to resign his active duties here last October. He still remains on our staff in an advisory capacity, but we shall all miss more than we can say his cheery presence among us and his wisdom and clear-sightedness in business matters. His influence on the policy and construction of our mills will remain with us for all time. He came to Burneside in 1889, when the production of the company was 3,700 tons a year. He has seen that production trebled in 33 years, and he has maintained the name and quality of our paper and made it respected throughout our land."

During the war Mr. McNeill rendered valuable service in the papermaking industry of the country. He served on the Northern Committee of the Papermakers' Association, and was chairman of the M.G. and Fine Glazed Section.

In his younger days he was an athlete of some distinction, and in later years took a keen interest in golf, being a prominent member of the Kendal Golf Club, of which he was captain in 1912–13 and president 1915–22. He was afterwards elected a life member of the club. He took an active part in all matters affecting the welfare of the inhabitants of the district, besides being chairman for many years of the local Conservative Association and chairman of the Bryce Institute in the village of Burneside. He was for some years chairman of the Finance Committee of the Westmorland Insurance Committee.

News-print Production.

According to the News-Print Service Bureau, New York, which gives statistics for October, the 45 United States companies reporting produced 122,073 tons and shipped 124,894 tons; the 20 Canadian companies produced 114,475 tons and shipped 112,996 tons, making a total production of 236,548 tons and shipments of 237,890 tons in both countries. These companies also produced 2,167 tons of hanging, of which 630 tons were made in Canada. Shipments in United States exceeded production by 2,821 tons and production in Canada exceeded shipments by 1,479 tons. Stocks at the end of October totalled 21,934 tons in the United States and 20,123 tons in Canada, a combined total of 42,057 tons which is equivalent to 4·5 days' average production.

Comparing production of 51 identical companies during the first ten months of 1923 with that of the same period of 1922, the United States companies show an increase of 52,813 tons, or 5 per cent., the Canadian companies an increase of 163,286 tons, or 18 per cent., and the total of all these companies shows an increase of 216,099 tons, or 11 per cent.

The average daily production of newsprint paper by these 51 companies reporting for October amounted to 92·8 per cent. of the average daily output during the three months of greatest production in 1922, with allowances for changes in machines, the loss in production being chiefly caused by low water.

Digitized by Google

TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column: 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN & CO., Ltd.,
Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines,
Including Perfect Binders, Wrappering Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines.
Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Inserting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.
63, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.1.

MEGILL'S GAUGES
The Handy and Sure Lays.
You need them on your Platen Machines to get the sheets all true and square and in perfect register with the form, *and do it quickly.*

This is Megill's DOUBLE-GRIP GAUGE.
Adjustable all-round heavy stock gauge.
Vice grip, no pin-points, no glueing.
From your Furnishers or Headquarters:
E. L. MEGILL, 763, Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, New York.
The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.
Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

THE WORLD'S ART SERVICE

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
BIRTHDAY
EASTER-WEDDING
MOTHERS DAY CARDS
POSTCARDS
ZAG-ZAW PICTURE PUZZLES
CALENDARS
GIFT BOOKS
TOY BOOKS
PICTURES
PHOTOGRAVURES
ETCHINGS
OILETTES
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LTD
RAPHAEL HOUSE, MOORFIELDS, CITY LONDON.

FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.
PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER
— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —
23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER,
And
26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

"SOAPLAH"
The Perfect Ink Reducer. REGD.
Write for particulars to—
W. H. MAGUIRE & SON,
20, DALE STREET,
HULME, MANCHESTER.

GOLD BLOCKERS, EMBOSSERS, SHOWCARD MAKERS,
Seal Makers. Die Stampers.
CASH & CLARE, 75, GT. EASTERN ST., E.C.2.
Telephone: Clerkenwell 1338

Aug. Brehmer's (British) Successor
THOMAS McAULLIFFE.
Wire Stitching and Thread Sewing Machines for Every Purpose.
See Advertisement in Bookbinding Issue.
12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

GENERAL & COMMERCIAL PRINTING TO THE TRADE.
G. M. BATTLEY,
832/834, OLD KENT ROAD, S.E.15,
and 423, NORWOOD ROAD, S.E. 27.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO.,
LIMITED,
French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew,
— and all Foreign Languages. —
Clifton House, Worship Street, E.C.

C. A. WOOD & SONS (Nottm.) LTD.
(Late W. MILES & CO.)
Manufacturers of Typecasting Machines.
LATEST IMPROVED MODELS.
Moulds and Matrices for unrubbed work. All Tools and Gauges used in Typefounding. Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, &c
44, HOUNDSGATE, NOTTINGHAM.

Direct Photo Engraving Co., Ltd.
(Director: J. E. S PERRY),
38, FARRINGDON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.
See Advertisement on Leader Page.

The Oldest and Most Reliable
TRADE PRINTING HOUSE
WICKES & ANDREWS, Ltd.
145, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4,
For RUSH WORK and MACHINE SETTING.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD.,
1-3, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens,
Gray's Inn Road, E.C.1.
"Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines and all Bookbinding Machines.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., Ltd.,
Siderographic Engravers and
— Printers to the Trade. —
Look out for Advertisement on Cover.
Southwark Bridge Buildings, S.E.

Three-Color Printing Five Highest Awards
:: :: FOR THE TRADE :: ::
A. CHRIS. FOWLER
6 New Union St., Moorfields, E.C. 2

MARTIN & GREEN.
LET US QUOTE YOU FOR
Your Next Printing Order.
9, ROLLS PASSAGE,
CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

R. A. BARTLETT, LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks, Varnish & Dry Colours.
6, HYTHE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10
Telephone: 3043 Willesden.

— SEND YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR —
MACHINERY
for Printing, Bookbinding, Box Making, Tube Winding, etc.,
To the Manufacturers—
PRACTICAL MACHINES Co. (A. T. GADSBY) Ltd.,
125, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

T. G. & J. JUBB, Type Metal Manufacturers,
Wish all
Old and New Customers
The
Compliments of the Season.
LEAD WORKS, HUNSLET, LEEDS. ESTABLISHED 1859.

FLAT BED OFF-SET.
Have your Litho converted by the Flat Bed "Off-set" Specialists and make your Short Runs pay.
We have converted over 200 Machines—10 Repeats from one House.
Full particulars from Patentees and Sole Makers:
J. & S. EYRES, Ltd., 2 MILES PLATTING, MANCHESTER.
'Phone: CENTRAL 2390.

Digitized by Google

New Inventions

Casting Printers' Strip Material.

A patent by the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., relates to means for guiding and actuating the matfix in apparatus of the kind described in Specification 110,013 for casting printers' strip material. The matrix is guided on all four sides in an opening 15, Fig. 5, in a block 14, which is screwed to the side block 2, Fig. 2, of the mould. The block 14 is preferably formed with a groove 21 to avoid injury to the design on the cast element during ejection. The matrix is in the form of a rectangular block 19, Fig. 4, which may have a design on its lower face, and is then preferably formed with a slot 19¹ to mark the degree of overlapping of the matrix design upon the element, and to facilitate the seating of the matrix upon the design. The matrix has a slot 22 to receive a T-shaped head 25 on an actuating rod 26, which is operated by the centreing pin lever 13. The head 25 has vertical play in the slot 22, and has a flat pressure pad 36 on its lower face. The actuating rod is operated through a spring 27 by a plunger 29, the upper reduced portion of which is detachably engaged by the centreing pin lever 13. The lever moves between nuts 31 and a washer 34 on the plunger so as to have a certain amount of idle movement. The side walls of the mould are clamped together by a pressure screw in known manner. The rear end 38 of the mould blade is preferably curved to give a point contact with the adjustable stop. The forward end of the blade may have a step or projection 39 to prevent the cast element from being lifted with the matrix. The mould base may have a clearance 40 so that the cast element does not rub against it. Specifications 7,202, 1915, and 109,480 are also referred to.

FIG. 2.

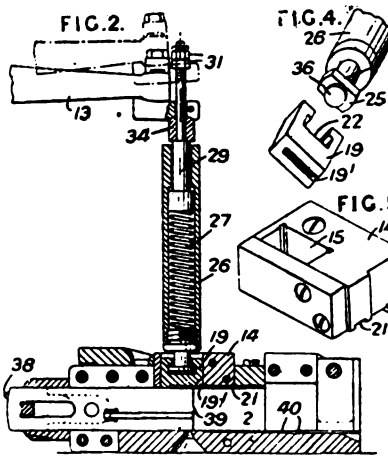


FIG. 4.

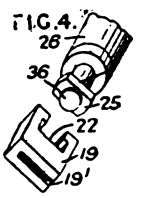
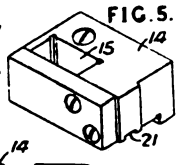


FIG. 5.

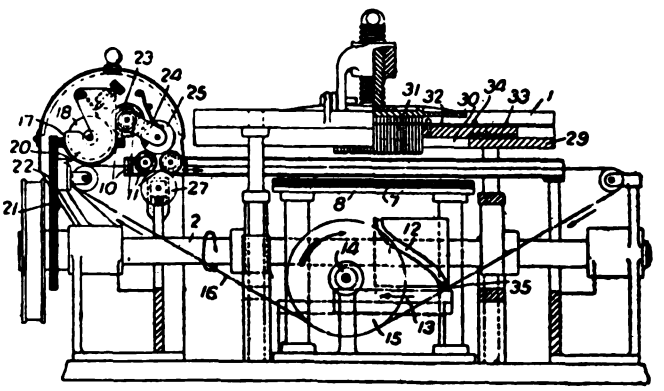


Printing and Embossing Surfaces.

By an invention patented by Mr. M. Schlötter, printing, etc., rollers are manufactured by depositing electrolytic iron upon a cylindrical metal core, annealing the deposited iron and hardening it after it has been worked upon. The core may consist of the shaft on which the roller is to be mounted or it may be an easily fusible alloy which is subsequently melted out. A protective coating of nickel or other metal may be electrolytically deposited on the completed roller.

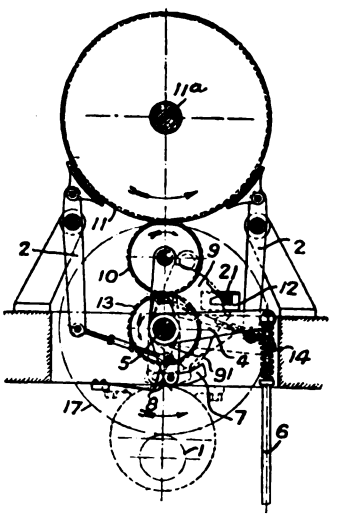
Platen Inking Apparatus and Type-Holders.

In an invention patented by Mr. A. Wilden the type 31 of a small platen machine, comprising a vertically reciprocating type bed 1 and a rubber impression surface 7 on a table 8 over which the web to be printed is drawn intermittently, is inked by rollers 11 on a carriage 10 reciprocated by chains 16 passing round chain wheels 15 actuated by a pinion 14 engaging a rack 13 moved backwards and forwards by means of a pin 35 engaging a grooved cam 12 on a rotating shaft 2. Ink is supplied from a roller 18 in a trough 17 having slight horizontal play in the machine frame so that a pin 21 on a gear wheel 22 moves the trough and its roller intermittently to the right, and transfers ink to the driven gelatine roller 23, the trough and its roller being returned to the left by a spring 20. From the gelatine roller 23 the ink is transferred to a steel spring-pressed distributing roller 25 carried by links 24. A second spring-pressed roller 27 also contacts between the inking rollers 11 when they reach their left-hand end position. The roller 25 is cut at an angle at one end and pressed by an axial spring against a fixed pin so as to receive an endwise movement. The types 31 project through openings 30 in the bottom 29 of the type bed 1, and are formed at the top with projections resting on the edges of hollow type holders 32. Slides 33 are provided in the ends of each type holder to enable the types to be clamped in any suitable position, these slides having an actuating pin 34 and a spring 35 for retaining them in set position.



Rotary Machine Gearing.

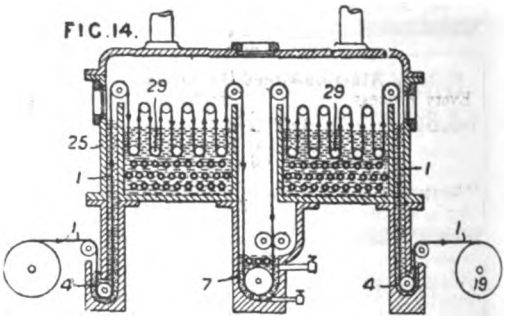
Under an invention by the Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Akt. Ges., rotary printing machines are driven at the start by an auxiliary slow speed drive which is cut-out when the main drive attains a speed greater than the low speed, the arrangement being such that the auxiliary drive takes place through a gear wheel which is mounted so as to be released automatically from the wheel it drives. As shown, the printing machine is geared to the shaft 11ᵃ of the main motor, and the auxiliary motor 1 is geared by a wheel 17 to a countershaft 5 geared by a wheel 13 to a wheel 10 mounted in a quadrant lever 9 pivoted about the shaft 5. The lever 9 is moved to bring the wheel 10 into gear with the wheel 11 when the auxiliary motor is started, by a pawl 7 on a three-armed lever 4 which is actuated to release the machine brakes 2 by an electromagnetically-operated rod 6 acting through a spring 14. When the main motor is thrown in, the lever 9 is returned to its inoperative position on the wheel 11, attaining a greater speed than wheel 10 by the action of the teeth of the wheel 11, which act to move the lever 9 in a clockwise direction, and so moves the wheel 10 out of gear. A stop 12 limits the motion of lever 9, and a spring 8 causes the pawl 7 to re-engage notch 9¹ when the brake is put on. The machine may also be driven by hand in either direction by moving wheel 17 axially into gear with a hand-operated gear. The lever which changes the gear energises the brake magnet to release the brake and throw in wheel 10. A bolt 21 is also operated to lock the lever in position, and allow the machine to be driven in either direction by the hand-drive.



Coating and Dying.

In an invention by Mr. O. Minton, Coating and impregnating apparatus is combined with a liquid-sealed vacuum drying chamber. The web 1, for example, of paper, passes through a mercury seal 4, round rollers 29 immersed in heated mercury, then through a bath 7 of the liquid with which the web is to be treated, round more drying rollers 29, and then out of the evacuated chamber 25 by way of the second liquid seal 4 to a winding-up spool 19. The bath 7 may alternatively be located at the entrance or the exit of the chamber, and the drying means may take other forms such as heated cylinders or electric heaters between suspended loops of the material.

FIG. 14.



Water Resisting Paper.

According to an invention for which a patent application has been made in this country by Mr. E. Fues, neutral salts, such as calcium and magnesium chloride, which in certain conditions exercise an acid action, are employed in addition to, or in place of, the acid substances used in the process for the manufacture of water-resisting paper claimed in the parent Specification. Relatively large quantities of colloidal substances such as casein, animal glue, &c., may also be added, and also colouring-substances and glycerine, sugar, &c., which latter render the paper flexible. The casein or animal glue may be added in the rag-engine, or paper may be impregnated with a solution of acid-acting substances, formaldehyde and glue. The solutions may be applied cold or heated, and either by impregnating or by coating. The coating process may be carried out in stages, the different reacting ingredients being applied on opposite sides of the paper. The product may be coated with varnish, asphalt, pitch, tar, or the like, and threads, fabrics, and the like may be embedded in the covering layers thus put on. A cardboard or millboard may be produced by uniting several water-resisting webs, or these webs may be combined with other untreated paper webs.

Digitized by Google

Printing and Allied Trades' Directory

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Rates per Insertion: 3/- Minimum (not exceeding three lines) - each additional line, 1/- extra.

Discounts on Weekly Insertions: 13 times, 10 per cent.; 26 times, 15 per cent.; 52 times, 20 per cent.

COMPOSING AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

INTERTYPE LTD., 15, Britannia-street, London, W.C. 1. Text and Display Machine, flexible, and economical. Send for book.

PAPER FEEDERS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic File Feeder.

PRESS BLANKETS.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone; Central 3830. "LIGHT'S-EVERWEAR" Press Rubbers. Oil and Ink-Proof and Reversible.

PRINTERS' BLOCK MAKERS.

DELLAGANA, & CO., LTD. B,
11, Shoe-lane, E.C.4.
14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile-st., E.C.3
62, Greengate, Salford, Manchester.
35, Atherton-street, Liverpool.
Every Process. Established over 80 years.

PRINTING METAL MANUFACTURERS.

FRY'S METAL FOUNDRY, Holland Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1. Branches at Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dublin. "Fryotype" SERVICE, *i.e.*, Prompt Dispatch, Superlative Quality, Competitive Prices in Printing Metals, Spacing Materials and Melting Equipment.

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" High Speed Automatic Art Press.

STEREO.

DIXON & CO., LTD., L. S. 38, Cable Street, Liverpool. DRY FLONG "DIXOTYPE" All British. Wet process; Tissue, Blotting & Backing.

STEREO AND ELECTRO PLANTS.

HOE, & CO., LTD., R., 109-112, Borough Road, London, S.E.1. Tel.: Hop 4028-9. Telegrams: Expugnator-sedist, London. Cables: Hoe, London. Complete lines of Rotary and Flat Stereo and Electro Plants.

STEREO DRY FLONG.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. 'Phone: Central 3839. "IDEAL" Hand-casting Dry Flong and "CLEAR-TYPE" Autoplate Dry Flong.

STEREOTYPING MACHINERY, ETC.

LIGHT & CO., LTD., W. J., 36-38, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.4. Sole Agents for the "WINKLER" Automatic Moulding Press, Automatic Plate Casting Machine, etc.

TRADE PRINTERS.

SMITHS' PRINTING CO., (London and St. Albans), Ltd., 22-24, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Holborn 4045-4046.) When needing help in Lino, Mono, Perfector, or Fine Art Work, Write to Smiths.'

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, THE. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. Founded in 1878, this weekly journal is the recognised medium for Printers, Stationers, Box Makers, Envelope Makers, Bookbinders, etc. Its pages contain the latest improvements in machinery, descriptions of new processes, and commercial intelligence and current news. Subscribers get the paper for 52 weeks for 13s.

BOOKBINDER, THE, forms a Monthly Section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and subscriptions are booked for these issues at the rate of 3s. 3d. per annum, including postage. Special contributions appear from the pen of leading authorities. Publishers: Stonhill & Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE REVIEW, THE. This forms the subject of a monthly section of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and these issues are obtainable at an annual subscription of 3s. 3d. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

PAPER TRADE REVIEW, THE WORLD'S. Publishers: Stonhill and Gillis, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4. This weekly journal established in 1879, gives particulars of Papermaking Machinery and Processes, Current Prices of Raw Materials, Market Reports, Interviews with Leading Men associated with the industry, Commercial Intelligence, etc. Annual subscription: 26s. plus postage (Inland, 30s. 4d.; Foreign and Colonial, 32s. 6d.

Hello! Hello!!

Are you the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer?*

We are Buyers & Co.

Please give us the address of Printwell, Binder & Co.

We saw their advertisement in your paper, recently, but cannot trace it in the issue before us.

Thanks!

ADVERTISERS whose displayed announcements do not appear every week will do well to secure

Permanent Publicity

by registering their Specialities or Manufactures, Names and Addresses, etc., every week

ON THIS PAGE.

A Trade Weapon—

Continuous Advertising.

Disinterested Advice.

In "Notes for Buyers," the house organ of Messrs Spicers, Limited, "Ubique" writes: "By the way do you take in the weekly journal of the craft, the 'BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER'? I haven't a farthing of money interest in it, but fair's fair; and when I see this country producing a weekly printing trade paper which the craft in other great countries cannot produce, and when I see such plenty of good craft matter in it, I feel constrained to put in a word about it. You are surely not doing yourself justice unless you take it and regularly glance over it."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

Please send me weekly "The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," at 13s. per annum (including postage) until countermanded.

Name.....

Address (in full).....

.....

..... 19...

Post Office Orders and Cheques should be made payable to the Publishers, STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

Digitized by Google

Wholesale Stationers.

Council Meeting of the National Association.

The forty-first meeting of the National Council of the National Association of Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants was held at the Council Chamber on Thursday, December 13th, Mr. A. Dykes Spicer (the president) being in the chair.

It was agreed that all members should be advised with regard to the terms on which the National Council recommended that business should be conducted with reference to purchases from abroad.

It was hoped to arrange a further joint meeting with the Federation of Master Printers early in the new year, points then to be brought forward being discussed by the National Council.

The subject of standardisation was fully considered, and arrangements are being made for a further conference to be held at an early date.

The question of the abolition of German export duties, as affecting the members of the Association, was fully considered by the meeting.

It was unanimously agreed to accept the invitation of the Honorary Advisory Council of the Seventh International Printing, Stationery and Allied Trades Exhibition, 1925, that the ruling president of this Association should become vice-president of the above Exhibition.

The attention of the National Council was called to the recent very great extension of the scope of the Inquiry Register and Debt Collecting Department, which has been carried on by the Association for many years. The membership of this department has recently been more than doubled, and now includes the majority of the leading houses in the trade. The efficiency of the department is greatly enhanced by reason of the fact that its special attention is directed specifically to the firms with whom wholesale stationers and paper merchants mainly deal, and in this respect the department is of the greatest use in affording to members the latest information in connection with such firms. Particulars were given of the very large amount collected by the Association on behalf of members, and the successful manner in which the department is carried on has been greatly appreciated by those participating in it.

Various subjects to be taken up with the Papermakers' Association were fully considered.

The general secretary reported that general objections to the proposed standard charges put forward by the railway companies under the Railways Act, 1921, had been lodged on October 13th last.

A report was also made on the meetings which had been held by the Railways and Traders' Conference (London Area), on the Traders' Panel of which this Association is represented.

Attention of members was drawn to the increased liabilities of employers as a result of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which would come into operation as from January 1st, 1924. A statement of the important amendments had been prepared by the general secretary and would be circulated to all members of the Association, together with certain advice on their position.

Certain questions raised in connection with delays in deliveries by the railway companies were considered, with a view to the necessary action being taken, and the opinion of the National Council was taken in connection with certain charges imposed by H.M. Customs, etc.

The annual meeting of the National Council will be held at 2.15 p.m. on Thursday, February 14th, 1924.

MR. E. M. FELLS, 14, Upper Thames-street E.C.4, who has just returned from a visit to the mills he represents in Norway and Sweden, informs us that the Aktieselskabet Papirfabriken Brager, Drammen, has been reconstructed, and that Consul Oscar Bommen has taken over the management of the company. The mill has been rebuilt, the machinery brought quite up to date, and it is now making first-class quality M.G. sulphites, caps, M.G. colours, and envelope papers. Mr. Fells is confident that the new company is in a position to fill all requirements in their grades of paper.

Pioneer Paper Trade Golf.

Coming-of-Age Dinner of the Glasgow and District Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades Golf Club.

A large company of members and their friends attended the "coming-of-age" dinner of the Glasgow and District Paper, Stationery and Allied Trades' Golf Club, which was held in the Grand Hotel, Glasgow, on December 12th. Mr. W. A. Collins presided, and was accompanied to the platform by Messrs. John Wylie, Jas. Paterson, Duncan Cameron, Wm. Maitland, J. Monte Wilson, Colonel Rose, Wm. Jeffrey, Wm. Brodie and D. Kirkwood.

The toast of the club was submitted by Mr. J. Monte Wilson, an ex-president. He was not, he said, one of the original quartet who started the society, but he joined in the second year, and he had happy recollections of those early days. He referred to the kindness of the Ayrshire clubs in granting facilities for their spring and autumn meetings, which were attended latterly by about 80 competitors. The club had done a great deal in creating a good social feeling among members of the trade.

Mr. W. Jeffrey, the president, in acknowledging, referred to the excellent work accomplished by the officials of the club during the past 21 years. They had got a splendid heritage, and it was their duty to hand it on undiminished in splendour.

The chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. David Kirkwood, who is resigning the secretaryship, which he has held since the club was started, said Mr. Kirkwood had been the life and soul of the organisation. He was a man of great energy and tact. He had the knack of making new members feel that they were good sportsmen, and his bonhomie at their golfing gatherings was infectious. He had very great pleasure in presenting him with a wallet of Treasury notes, a handsome clock, and a special golf club, also a gold watch chain, which had been subscribed for by the members, in recognition of his valuable services to the club. He hoped Mr. Kirkwood would long be able to attend their golf meetings. (Applause).

Mr. Kirkwood thanked the members heartily for the beautiful gifts. He mentioned that after he and three members of the trade had enjoyed a game at Western Gailes, he suggested the propriety of forming a club. A meeting was held in May, 1903, with Mr. George Parker in the chair. The attendance was small, but they were encouraged to go on by Mr. Collins, who from first to last had been "the power behind the throne." Their first president was Mr. Peter Craik, and he was succeeded by Mr. Monte Wilson, who, by his enthusiasm, put the club firmly on its legs. They had now a large membership, and several handsome challenge trophies. Theirs was the pioneer club in the trade, and he was glad to say that their example had been followed across the Border. (Applause).

Other toasts followed.

The entertainment was in the hands of Mr. James S. Chrystal and an excellent programme contributed to the pleasure of the evening.

U.S. Board Exports.

Total exports from the United States in September of bristols and bristol board reached 250,269 lbs., of the value of $18,629. Paperboard and strawboard exports were 4,811,107 lbs. ($217,386).

More than half the total export of bristol and bristol board went to Canada, namely, 161,525 lbs. ($8,797). Cuba was the only other considerable individual customer, with close upon 47,000 lbs. ($4,450), followed by the Philippine Islands with 9,917 lbs. ($826), and Australia 7,518 lb. ($1,030).

Total exports of paperboard and strawboard reached 4,811,107 lbs. ($217,385). Close upon half the total exports went to Canada, namely, 2,083,659 lbs. ($79,021). China absorbed 1,301,612 lbs. ($54,538), followed by Cuba 483,835 lbs ($17,469). Japan occupied the fourth place with 276,600 lbs. ($25,510) and Australia was fifth with 214,763 ($11,998). Other important markets, apart from those in South America, included England, 144,480 lbs. ($8,484); Hong Kong, 56,597 lbs. ($2,646); and New Zealand 49,559 lbs. ($3,513).

India's Paper Imports.

Statistics Concerning the Principal Ports.

The following details concerning the imports of paper at the principal ports of India have been compiled by our correspondent in India, and represent information of considerable value:—

BOMBAY.

	1921-22 Quantity	1921-22 Value Rs. lakhs	1922-23 Quantity	1922-23 Value Rs. lakhs
	cwts.		cwts.	
Packing paper ...	27,903	7 90	47,759	11.6
Printing paper ...	80,129	22.81	152,726	35.9
Writing paper and envelopes ...	54,135	23.51	72,529	24.75
Other kinds of paper	145,378	21.61	186,436	30.89
Paper manufactures	1,994	1 69	2,544	1 58
Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds	76,391	10.78	67,033	6.81
Total ...	385.930	87.08	529,027	110 85
Pulp of wood ...	4,319	0.81	8,197	1.14

MADRAS.

	1921-22 Quantity cwts.	1921-22 Value Rs. lakhs
Packing paper	1,978	0.93
Printing paper	27,216	9.83
Writing paper and envelopes ...	10,444	6.57
Other kinds of paper	12,905	3.33
Paper manufactures	3,891	3.67
Pasteboard, etc.	10,966	3 82

Besides the imports at the principal port of Madras, imports valued at about Rs.5 lakhs were imported at the minor ports of the Presidency.

Regarding the year 1922-23, though the detailed statistics are not yet published, the following note appears in the review published by the Government of Madras:—

"Imports of paper and pasteboard expanded from Rs. 33.80 to Rs. 47.02 lakhs. The small stocks at the beginning of the year, coupled with the fall in manufacturers' prices induced larger imports. The shares of the United Kingdom and Norway and Sweden increased from 57 and 13 per cent. to 65 and 17 per cent. respectively, while the share of the United States declined from 7 to 3 per cent. The contributions of Germany and the Netherlands together were almost the same, viz., 9 per cent. Printing paper imports went up by Rs. 5.49 lakhs, writing paper and envelopes by Rs. 5.66 lakhs, and other kinds of paper by Rs. 4.40 lakhs, while paper manufactures and pasteboard declined by Rs. 0.63 and 1.70 lakhs. Imports of stationery increased from Rs. 9.80 lakhs to Rs. 10.80 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief source of supply."

KARACHI.

	1921-22 Quantity cwts.	1921-22 Value Rs. lakhs
Packing paper	852	0.33
Printing paper	23,668	8.47
Writing paper and envelopes ...	3,982	2.63
Other kinds of paper	38,146	4.89
Paper manufactures	192	0.27
Pasteboard, etc.	5,804	0.80
Total	72,839	17.41

The details for 1922-23 are not yet available.

RANGOON.

	1921-22 Quantity cwts.	1921-22 Value Rs. lakhs
Packing paper	68,852	7.67
Printing paper	19,618	8.81
Writing paper and envelopes ...	5,339	3.85
Other kinds of paper	6,215	2.60
Paper manufactures	4,570	5 79
Pasteboard, etc.	3,141	0.55
Total	177,735	28.97

The total imports for the year 1922-23, amounted to Rs. 32 88 lakhs, an increase of about 4 lakhs over the previous year's figures.

CALCUTTA.

	1921-22 Quantity cwts.	1921-22 Value Rs. lakhs
Packing paper	8,545	2.27
Printing paper	67,369	23.71
Writing paper and envelopes ...	11,776	7.19
Other kinds of paper	17,332	8.85
Paper manufactures	7,710	10.73
Pasteboard, etc.	41,564	12.88
Total	154,436	65.92
Pulp of wood...	187,463	42.82

The figures of total imports at Calcutta during 1922-23 are not to hand.

Digitized by Google

13 IS THIRTEEN AN UNLUCKY NUMBER ? WE SAY ***NO*** 13

? CURIOSITY ?

is a human failing. It is also a commercial asset. Curiosity is, in fact, one of the secrets of modern commercial success. It keeps you in touch with every modern development of the trade in which you are engaged.

It is a commonplace to say that the printing trade covers a range of activities greater than most.

Obviously, therefore, you haven't the time personally to gather the information to keep thoroughly in touch. This is done for you by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

You probably have many friends in the trade, however, who are not keeping in touch.

CO-OPERATION

You can help your friends and us by introducing to them the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*.

Let us have their names and addresses : we will do the rest.

THE

British & Colonial Printer & Stationer

has been established for nearly 50 years. The more important features are :

Reports of Trade Associations, Societies, etc.,
Latest Commercial Intelligence
Technical Articles
Trade Notes
etc., etc.

A monthly issue contains a section devoted to the **Bookbinder** with notes and news and market prices.

The monthly **Lithographic** issue contains special litho matter including litho notes and news.

The **Quarterly Export** issue deals with colonial and foreign markets and provides a general review of the home trade.

COST

The yearly subscription to the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* is **Thirteen Shillings** including postage. Is it not worth it?

Send us your friends' names and addresses **To-Day**.

13 THIRTEEN SHILLINGS WELL SPENT 13

Digitized by Google

Telegrams: "Papyrus, Finsquare, London." Telephone: Clerkenwell 3126.

Aug. Brehmer's British Successor

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. T. McAULIFFE.

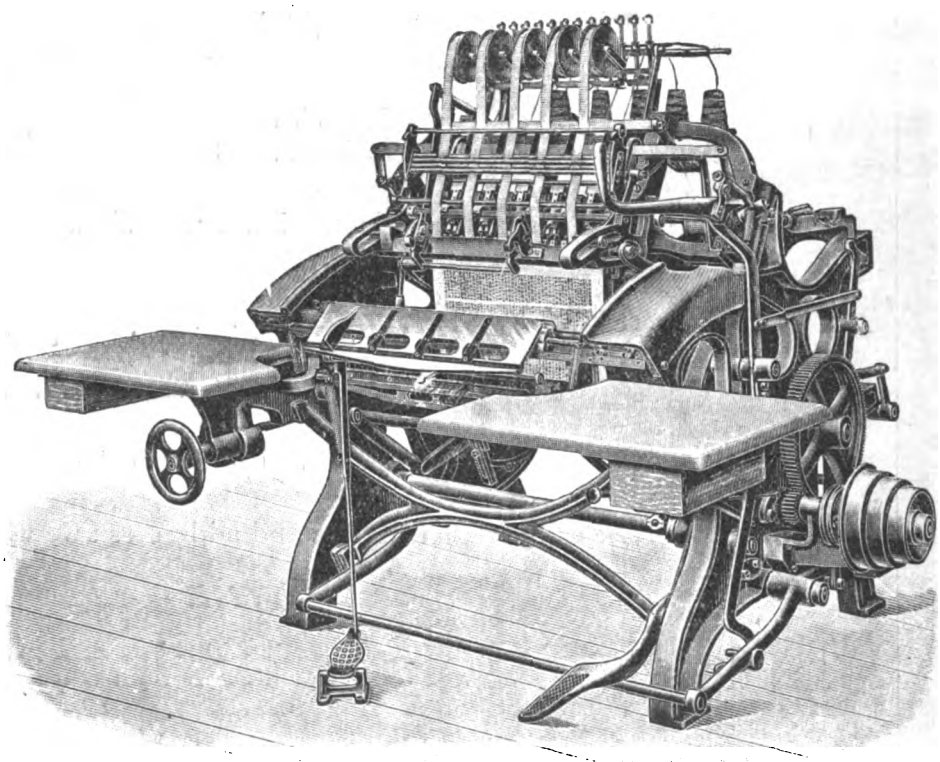
Official Agent for GEBRUDER BREHMER, LEIPZIG, the Sole Manufacturers of the Original Brehmer Machines.

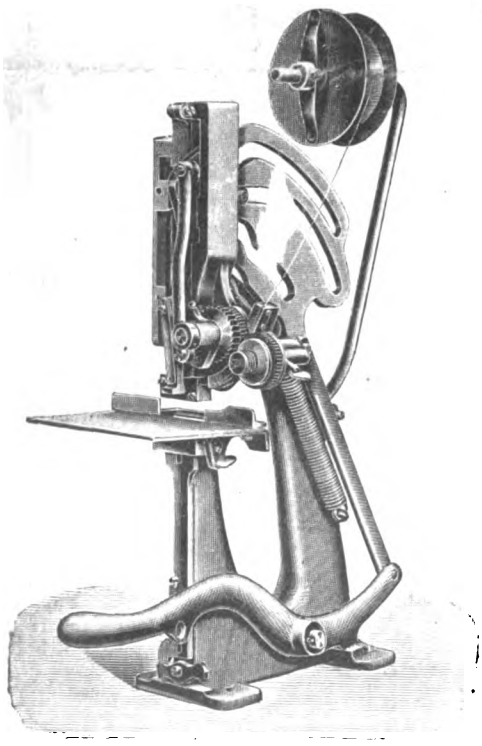
Original Brehmer Book Sewing Machines

Supplied to Sew Books up to 28 in. in length.

SIX IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Tight Sewing.
2. All Needles are Straight.
3. Maximum Efficiency and Output.
4. Minimum Upkeep.
5. Capable of Sewing Over or Through the Tapes.
6. Silent in Operation.





Original Brehmer Section Folding Machine

IMPROVED MODEL WITH SEMI-AUTOMATIC FEED.

LARGEST SHEET.

Size 31½ ins. 31½ ins.

A Demonstration will convince you of its capabilities.

Buses Nos. 76 and 21 from the Bank pass the Showrooms.

Original Brehmer Wire Stitching Machines

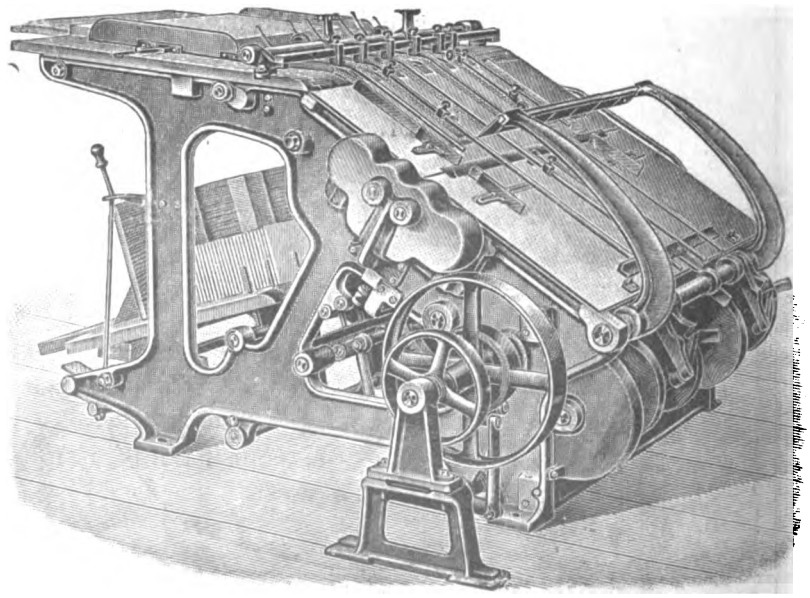
Nos. 7, 7b and 8.

ARRANGED TO WORK FROM SPOOL OR WIRE.

Stitching Capacity - Nos. 7 $\frac{3}{16}$ in. 7b $\frac{5}{16}$ in. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

These Machines will stitch through side or fold. Supplied with or without stand, for hand, treadle or power.

Production on Power Model 120 stitches per minute.



Printed and Published by W. JOHN STONHILL and FREDERICK GILLIS, at 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street (near Holborn Viaduct), London, E.C.4.—December 27, 1923.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google